SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, ac cumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, sores breaking out on them in various places. My little boy, three years old, has been a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. I was advised to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we have all taken it. The result is that all have been cured of the scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Pomeroy Coal

COMPANY

DEALERS IN

Coal and Wood.

Good supply of High Grade Soft, and Hard Coal always on hand.

1201 O St.

J. R. LEMIST,

Agent.

C.A.SHOEMAKER, M.D. Homeopathist Physician,

Telephone No. 685.

163 South 11th Street, LINCOLM NEB

Drayage and Moving.

Desires to inform the public that his equipment for moving Household Goods, Pianos Safes, Marchandise, Heavy Machinery, etc., is the best in the city. Special men and wagons are kest for the removal of

Pianos and Household Goods,

Which are always handled by competant and experienced help, and the latest appliances used for handling Safes and other heavy goods. Call, address or telephone

OLIVER MAGGARD, Telephone 111 Office 917 O St.

CORSETS

Worth up to \$2.00. Manufacturers Samples choice this week

50 cents. 100 dozen Ladies Alexandre Kid Gloves five hook, embroidered backs at \$1. Real value \$1.75.

I. FRIEND & SON,

913 and 915 O Street

TRAVEL VIA THE

BURLINGTON ROUTE

Denver and Chicago, Denver and Kan. City, Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Peoria, Kansas City and Chicago, Lincoln and Chicago, Lincoln and St. Louis, Lincoln and Peoria,

Lincoln and Kan. City, Making direct connections in Union Depots for all points North, East, South and West. It is the Pioneer Dining Car Line between Missouri river and Chicago. Meals only 75c, The Burlington Dining Cars were built expressly for the service and are managed entirely in the interest of our patrons.

SHORT LINE UNIVERSE SHORT LINE BETWEEN

LINCOLN AND OMAHA. Via the Ashland Cut-off, making direct con-nections with trains for St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago and all points East and Northeast. The diagrams of the Lincoln-Chicago sleep-ers via this popular rout are at City Office, cor O and 16th sts., where berths may be secured at any time.

A. C. ZIEMER. S. EUSTIS, P. and T. Agt., Lincoln G. P. and T. Agt., Omaha.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PEN PICTURES OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

Characteristic Sketches Portraying the Man, Statesman and President-Impressions of Friends, Neighbors and Distinguished Men.

History furnishes the record of few lives the beginning of which was so humble, the progress so eventful and important, and the ending so tragic, as that of Abraham Lincoln. The foremost poets and orators, artists and historians have endeavored to depict his character and illustrate his career. A life so full of incident and a character so many sided as was his, could not, however, be satisfactorily portrayed in any ordinary biographical sketch. It is the incidents, anecdotes and reminiscences which have accumulated from many sources that best reveal the phases of his unique personality.

From out all these contributions to the voluminous "Linconia," none have perhaps been read with more interest than the stray leaves furnished by himself. Mr. Lincoln was repeatedly asked to give incidents of his boyhood and youth. To these solicitations he usually returned evasive answers. The lives of his father and mother and the history and character of the family before their settlement in Indiana were topics upon which Mr. Lincoln never spoke but with great reluctance and reserve. To a campaign biographer who applied for particulars of his early history, he replied that these could be of no interest. "My early history," said he, is perfectly characterized by a single line of Gray's elegy-

"The short and simple annals of the poor." An artist, who was painting his portrait during the interval between his nomination and election, contributes the following to and election, contributes the following to
"Reminiscences of Lincoln." He said to Mr.
Lincoln: "You are to be the next president
of the United States, and the people will
want a picture of your birthplace. If you
will tell me where it is, we will not trouble
you again about it," handing him at the
time a small memorandum book.

"He took the little book, and while holding it in his hand an expression came on his face for half a moment which I had not seen there before. It was a puzzled, melancholy sort of shadow that had settled on his rugged features, and his eyes had an inexpressible sad-ness in them, with a far away look, as if they were searching for something they had seen long, long years ago; then, as quickly as it came, that expression vanished, and with a pencil he wrote afterward in the little book;"

MEMORANDA I was from Jeb. 12. 1809 in them Hardin Count Kentucky at a point within the month resents a mel , or a melexa half from where thodgenswith bown is - My phasts
being dead and all own
medion not sowing. I have
no means of identifying
the poesse locality. It is
on Nolisi creekfure 14. 1860.

PAC-SIMILE OF THE MEMORANDUM. To a compiler of a dictionary of congress he gave the following: "Born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Ky. Education defective. Profession a lawyer. Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war, post-

master at a very small office, four times a member of the Illinois legislature, and was a member of the lower house of congress." The fullest account ever given of himself by Mr. Lincoln was at the earnest request of Hon. J. W. Fell, of Bloomingdale, Ills. At the solicitation of this gentleman he drew up the statement here reproduced of the leading events of his career, from the time of his birth to the repeal of the Missouri com-

"I was born Feb. 12, 1800, in Hardin county, Ky. My parents were both born in Virginia of undistinguishable familiessecond families, perhaps, I should say. My mother, who died in my 10th year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams and others in Macon counties, Ills. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rocking-ham county, Va., 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, Pa. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham

"My father, at the death of his father, was but 6 years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Ind., in my 8th year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin' and cipherin' to the Rule of Three." If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, hap-It is the only line running directly through Denver and Salt Lake City, enroute to San Francisco and other California points, and is known as the "Scenie Line" to the Pacific coast. The Burlington Route runs over its own track every day in the year. Complete trains of Pullman Palace Cars and Elegant Day Coaches between but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon the 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 in Menard, county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a captain of volunteers-a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went through the cam-

time I have ever been beaten by the people.

grees, but was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced

law more assiduously than ever before. Al-

Said Gen. Grant; "Lincoln was incontestably the greatest man I ever knew. What marked him especially was his sincerity, his kindness, and his clear insight into affairs. Under all this he had a firm will and a clear paign, was elected, ran for the legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten-the only policy. It was that gentle firmness in carrying out his own will, without apparent force or friction, that formed the basis of his The next, and three succeeding biennial eleccharacter. He was a wonderful talker and tions, I was elected to the logislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During this legislative period I had studied law, and reteller of stories; his power of illustration and his humor were inexhaustible." moved to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was once elected to the lower house of con-

R. W. Emerson emphasizes the fact that President Lincoln was a man of the people. He says: "He was thoroughly American, a quiet, native, aboriginal man, as an acern from the oak; no sping of fereigners, no frivolous accomplishments. He offered no

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

id not offend by superiority; his face and annuer disarmed suspicion, which inspired oafi lence, which confirmed good will. Then had a vast good nature which made him derant and accessible to all, fair minded leaning to the claim of the petitioner. Then he was a man of severe labor. It can not be said there is any exaggeration of his worth.

ways a Whig in politics and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active cun-vasses, I was losing interest in politics when

the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused

DENNIS HANKS.

Lincoln's reticence on the subject of his

early childhood was not imitated by all of his relatives. Dennis Hanks, a cousin of Mr.

Lincoln, on his mother's side, has furnished

some of the most entertaining recollections of

the boy life of the president on record. And,

while some of Lincoln's historians are in-

clined to credit Mr. Hanks with a disposition

to exaggeration, all have made use of the

items furnished, and there is little doubt that

Cousin Dennis' recollections go back to

the birth of Abraham Lincoln, who was

about twenty-four hours old when the for-

To repeat the words of the narrator: "I

rikkilect I run all the way—over two miles— to see Nancy Hanks' boy baby. Her name

was Nancy Hanks before she married Thom-

as Lincoln. "Twas common for connections

to gather in them days to see new babies. I

seld the wee one a minute. I was 10 years

old, and it tickled me to hold the pulpy, red,

The Hanks family moved to Indiana soon

after the Lincolns had settled there, and the

boys grew up together on the intimate terms

of kinship. Dennis claims to have taught

his cousin to read, write and cipher, but

there is pretty good evidence that Abe's own

were made out of a turkey buzzard's feath-

According to his genial cousin's state-

yarn about a fellow, a nigger or suthin', that

sailed a flatboat up to a rock, and the rock was magnetized and drawed the nails out of

was "Arabian Nights.") "Abe would lay on

the floor and laugh over them stories by the

hour. I told him they was likely lies from end to end. I borrowed for him the "Life of

Washington" and the "Speeches of Henry Clay." They had a powerful influence on

him, especially the first one. He was a

Democrat, like his father and all of us, when he began to read it. When he closed it he was a Whig, heart and soul, and he went on

step by step until he became leader of the

iar is the story of the stepmother's devotion

and the stepson's affection. The hardship:

"I have never told you how I earned my

first dollar. I belonged, you know, to what

we called down south the scrubs. We had

succeeded in raising sufficient produce, I

thought, to justify taking it down the river

to sell. So I had constructed a little flat boat

for the purpose. I was contemplating my

new flat boat with considerable pride as a

steamboat was coming down the river. There

were no wharves on the western streams, and

the custom was, if passengers were at any of

the landings, for them to go out in a boat,

the steamer stopping and taking them on

board. Two men came down to the shore,

with trunks, and asked: 'Will you take us

out to the steamer? Certainly, said I, sup-

posing that each of them would give me two

bits. I sculled them out to the steamboat.

The steamer was about to put on steam again

when they and their trunks were aboard

when I cried out that they had forgotten to

pay me. Each of them took from his pocket

a silver half dollar and threw it on the bot-

lar, in less than a day, by honest work. The

Following are some of the pictures descrip-

tom of my boat.

arned his first dollar.

ard and a few other friends

e sad story of Lincoln's gentle mother

these are, in the main, correct.

mer first saw him.

little Lincoln."

personal description of me to

pretty well known

me again. What I have done since then is

If over a man was fairly tested he was." Henry Ward Beecher, in writing of Lincoln, said: "He was in a most significant way a man that embodied all the best quali ties of unspoiled middle class men. He had homely common sense; he had honesty and sagacity; and he had a sympathetic nature that prepared him to accept any stormy time. Lincoln was able to deal with all classes of men from his very nature."

Robert G. Ingersoll says: "Lincoln was an immense personality-firm, but not obstinate. He influenced others without effort, unconsciously. He was severe with himself, and for that reason lenient with others. He appeared to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. He did merciful things as stealthily as others committing crimes—a great man stooping, not wishing to make his fellows feel that they were small thought desirable, it may be said I am in and mean. Lincoln was the grandest feature of the flercest civil war. He is the gentlest height six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 pounds; memory of our world." dark complexion, with coarse, black hair, and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected. Yours very truly, "A. Lincoln,"

"No man of Lincoln's historical stature ever passed through a more checkered or varied career than fell to the lot of this extraordinary man," said Allen Thorndike Rice, in the introduction to his reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. "In 1826 he left school In 1827 he is recorded as an athlete of local renown, while at the same time he was a writer on temperance, and a champion of the integrity of the American Union. In 1830 he began his career as an orator, standing on an empty keg at Decatur. Next he became in turn a Mississippi boatman, a clerk at the polls, a salesman, a debater in frontier debating clubs, a militia captain in the Black Hawk war and an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature. After this he tried his fortunes as a land surveyor. In 1835 he was appointed postmaster at New Salem. Having studied law he became a lawyer. In 1834 he was a successful candi-date for the legislature of Illinois, and, as a member of it, protested against slavery. Challenged about this time to fight a duel he became reconciled to his adversary, and married Miss Mary Todd, after constituting himself her champion. Defeated as candidate for congress in 1843, he was returned in 1846. In 1854 he sought, without success, to be appointed general land commissioner. Subsoquently be was engaged vigorously in state politics, opposing Judge Douglas in a debate that attracted national attention, and that gave him the nomination for the presidency of the United States."

mother, before she died, had started him well The brief sketches here given of Lincoln in these rudiments. As to the materials with which the boy learned to write, Dennis the man, have indeed been imperfectly told, says: "He made ink out of blackberry briar if the reader does not see between the lines root and a little copperas in it. His first pens the faith in his own strength which sufficed to guide him through some of the severest trials that ever fell to the lot of a public man. There was no end to his ambition, no ments Lincoln's ilrst reading book was Web-ster's Speller. "When I got him through that," says Dennis, "I only had a copy of Indiana statutes. Then he got hold of a book; I can't rikkilect the name. It told a failure in his patient endeavors to push on-ward. His watchword was: Forward,

So he grew up, a destined work to do. And he lived to do it.

From a local politician and an obscure member of congress, he suddenly rose to be one of the world's most influential statesmen. his boat, and he got drowned or suthin'." (It From a volunteer against Indian insurgents, he became the mover of vast armies. Beginning as a stump speaker and corner grocery debater, he lived to take his place in the front rank of immortal orators. It was this power of compassing the most trying situations, says Mr. Rice, that made the brief and crowding space of four years sufficient for Abraham Lincoln to accomplish a task that generations had been preparing.

> An Unsatisfactory Interview. In "Every Day Life of Lincoln" is intro-

and her untimely death has been too frequent-In 1862, after the appearance of the rebel ram Merrimac, the president was waited ly told to need repetition here. Equally familupon by a delegation of New York million aires, who represented to him that they were very uneasy about the unprotected situation and privations endured by Lincoln and his of their city, which was exposed to attack family, always so painfully recalled by the and bombardment by rebel rams, and represident, will be passed over with the telling, in the president's own words, of how he quested him to detail a gunboat to defend the city. The gentlemen were fifty in number, very dignified and respectable in appear-The story was told one evening, in the exance, and stated that they represented in their own right \$100,000,000. ecutive mansion at Washington, to Mr. Sew-

Of course, Mr. Lincoln did not wish to offend these gentlemen, and yet he intended to give them a little lesson. He listened with great attention, and seemed to be much impressed by their presence and their statements. Then he replied, very deliberately: "Gentlemen, I am, by the constitution, com mander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and, as a matter of law, can order anything done that is practicable to be done. But, as a matter of fact, I am not in command of the gunboats or ships of war, as a matter of fact, I do not know exactly where they are, but presume they are actively engaged. It is impossible for me, in the present condition of things, to furnish you a gunboat. If I was worth half as much as you gentlemen are represented to be, and as badly frightened as you seem to be, I would build a gunboat and give it to the government." A gentleman who accompanied the delegation says he never saw \$100,000,000 sink to such insignificant proportions, as the committee recrossed the threshold of the White House, sadder but wiser men.

"Gentlemen, you may think it was a little thing, but it was the most important incident The Lincoln Guard of Honor's Secret. in my life. I, a poor boy, had earned a doi-The last annual memorial services of the assassination and death of President Lincoln, world seemed wider and fairer before me. I April 14 and 15, 1887, in Springfield, Ills., was a more confident and hopeful being from were of unusual interest, owing to the revelation of the secret of the guard of honor, regarding the hidden grave of Lincoln and the tive of Lincoln drawn by the pens of great final interment of the body. Since the unsuccessful attempt in 1876 to steal the body it had been understood, especially by the people in and about Springfield, that it was not in the marble sarcophagus always shown to visiters in the north hall of the monument, where the public generally supposed it was. In point of fact, after the attempt to steal the martyred president's body, the remains were placed in a tomb excavated in the solid masonry directly under the oblisk. April 14, 1887, in the presence of the members of the guard of honor and the Lincoln Monument association, the body was taken from its hiding and placed with the remains of Mrs. Lincoln, in a tomb sunk in the center of the floor of the north hall. The tomb is lined with stone securely laid in cement. The masons immediately went to work, and a low, brick arch was sprung over the coffin. This was covered with bydraulic cement, and above this rubble and slag mingled with cement were filled in, bringing the surface of the tomb up to the floor. The stones of the floor were then replaced, and the work was ended.

The coffin containing the body of Mr. Lincoln was opened at the time of the last interment and identified by friends present. It was in a remarkable state of preservation.

Among the books Abe Lincoln read when a boy was "Æsop's Fables." He was always r good story teller, and it was told by one of his early acquintances that "he could tell more stories than anybody in school but Hazel Dorsey." Æsop's stories helped him immensely, and he soon was a better story teller even than Hazel Dorsey.

aining qualities at the first encounter; he WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

A DRESSY EVENING TOILET WITH HIGH BODICE.

French Fancies, Including Silk Aprons and Velvet Gowns and Cloaks-Picturesque Costumes for Boys and Girls to Wear at Out Door Sports.

In the cut berewith presented are illustrated two pleasing costumes, one for little girls and one for little boys. These models are especially adapted to out door sports in rigorous climates, but may be modified to suit everywhere by slight change in trimmings, etc.



FASHIONS FOR OUT DOOR SPORTS

The dress for little girls is made of noppe woolen material and lined with flannel. The plush hat, trimmed with ribbon bows and wing, is of garnet hue to match the dress. A plush muff and plush tops to tie high leather shoes complete the costume

The boy's suit consists of a half tight fitting paletot, trimmed with fur, and short knickerbockers that nearly meet the high top boots. A cloth cap, with hanging point and fur border, is worn with this suit

Evening Dress with Revers Fichu. The fichu worn over the high bodice illustrated in the cut is composed of two strips of crape fourteen and a half inches long and eleven and three-quarters inches wide, and edging two inches wide of fine transparent embroidery.

The two crape strips are arranged above in small flat plaits, taking up a space of two inches, and answering the bib-like part rounded out at the neck. At the waist the plaits are laid very close and joined by a strip of embroidery ten and a half inches long, pointed below; the revers, made of four strips of embroidery sewed together, are



EVENING DRESS WITH HIGH BODICE caught in at the same time. The neck band fifteen inches long, is made of a strip of the embroidery, and stands high about the throat. Bows of ribbon catch and hold together the pointed ends of the crape strips. Attention is called to the very graceful arrangement of the hair.

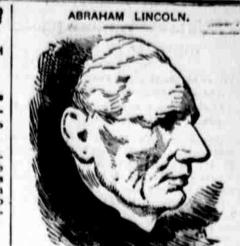
French Fancies.

One of the materials of the day appears to be Pongee silk. Everybody almost seems to be buying it for purposes of all kinds, decorative and personal, and Pongee silk, though up in the world, appears to be lowered in price, for the time, to add to its universal popularity and ready sale. Certainly the aprens of it are dainty and pretty; the sashes for both small and grown up girls dressy and becoming; the draperies for pianos and valances, tablecloths, cushions, cosies, and, lastly, the whole costumes of it, are both artistic and graceful, so that Pongee silk is not to be looked upon slightingly, though it may not please the taste of those who prefer richer materials, after the style of "silks that stand of themselves."

Velvet is this winter far more popular than plush. At recent gatherings, especially afternoon weddings, velvet costumes have been most fashionable. Myrtle green velvet, made up with tan colored cloth, black or dark blue with the becoming soft gray fur, or dark munion he seems to have died. gray with cloth of a lighter shade, are particularly so. Several cloaks, large enough to envelope the whole figure, are of velvet, with handsome passementeric up the back or down the front. At a few great entertainments a daughter and two sons. A short time after these long cloaks, made in pale gray or white velvet, and trimmed with pale gray or white fur, have appeared as wraps. They are tied at the throat with wide, soft ribbon, and hang long and plain in front, with silk slings attached to the quilted linings, for the hands to pass through. In white, red and other colored woolen materials they are constantly seen, handsomely braided in mixed braid, composed of untarnishable gold or silver and the color of the cloak. This braiding has afforded pleasant winter work to many of the fort with his frequent moves. After his son wearers. Seal brown cloth costumes are Abe left him to begin life on his own account, braided with this mixed braid, bonnet and which was not until the latter was 21 years

New Styles in Dress Trimmings. A new idea is an applique of cloth, edged with cord, the pattern united by wheels and stitches, sometimes worked in gold thread; the entire vest is made of this, and often the panels. Traveling dresses are trimmed with Astrakhan, headed by braiding in thick cord; and occasionally the entire front is one mass of braiding, caught up carelessly on one side. Polonaises of the Incroyable type are made up in cloth over watered silk petticonts and watered velvet. Steel and silver are blended tu many of the new embroideries.

Long visites of plush and veivet, lined with quilted silk and trimmed with a band of seal or sable are beyond question the most comfortable and stylish of all high class outer garments.



LIFE MASK OF LINCOLN'S PACE, [Taken in 1860 by Leonard W. Vokes.] How humble, yet how hopeful he could be; How, in good fortune and ill, the same; Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he, Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

Man's honest will must heaven's good grac LITTLE TAD LINCOLN.

He went about his work—such work as few Ever had laid on head and heart and hand— As one who knows, where there's a task to do,

The President's Fondness for the Companionship of His Youngest Born. Little Tad, or Thomas, the youngest son of

the president, was the only one remaining in the White House during the last hard years of his administration. Robert was off at college until appointed to service on the staff of Gen. Grant, and Willie had died in 1863. Tad was a bright, lovable child and very constant in his affection for his father, whose companion he was on every possible occasion. At the White House he was a general favorite and free to come and go at will. No matter who might be with the president, or how in-tently he was absorbed, Tad was always wel-

Mr. Browne, in his "Every Day Life of Lincoln," relates the following anecdote, which illustrates the great indulgence extended to Tad: A friend of the family sent a fine, large, live turkey to the White House several weeks previous to the holidays, with the request that it should be served on the president's Christmas table. In the interim Tad won the confidence and esteem of the turkey, as he did the affection of every one with whom he came in contact. Jack, as the turkey had been christened, was an object of great interest to Tad, who had fed and petted him until the fowl would follow at his heels. One day, just before Christmas in 1863, while the president was engaged with one of his cabinet officers on an affair of great moment, Tad burst into the room like a bombshell, sobbing and crying with rage and indigna-tion. The turkey was about to be slain. Tad had procured from the executioner a stay of proceedings while he flow to lay the case before the president. Jack must not be killed! It was wicked! "But," said the president, "Jack was sent here to be killed and eaten for this very Christmas."

"I can't help it," roared Tad; "he is a good turkey and I don't want him killed." The president, pausing in the midst of his business, took a card and vrote on it an order of reprieve. The turkey's life was spared; and Tad, seizing the precious bit of paper, flew to set him at liberty. Tad lived to be 18 years old, dying in Chicago in 1871.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND LITTLE TAD. Twenty-one years ago no photograph was more often seen than the one represented in the accompanying cut of President Lincoln, sitting with a big book on his knee and his little son Tad leaning against him and looking at it with him. The book was then thought to be a Bible; in point of fact, it was Photographer Brady's picture album which the president was examining with his son, while some ladies stood by. The artist begged the president to remain quiet and the picture was taken.

Abraham Lincoln's Father. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln, was an idle, thriftless, but good natured man. His vagrant career had supplied him with an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, which he told cleverly and well, and to these anecdotes he owed his popularity. In politics he was a Democrat-a Jackson Democrat. By profession he was a carpenter, and a poor one at that. In religion he was nothing at times, and a member of various denomina tions by turns-a Free Will Baptist in Kentucky, a Presbyterian in Indiana and a Campbellite in Illinois. In this latter com-Thomas Lincoln was exceedingly fortunate

in his choice of wives. Nancy Hanks, Abraham's mother, was as good as she was pretty. She lived to be the mother of three childrenher death Thomas Lincoln married a second time. His second choice was a widow named Sally Johnson, who had three children. This woman's love and devotion to young Abe began with her introduction into the family. He was encouraged by her to study, and any wish on his part was gratified, when it could be done. She was also equally kind to his sister. She could not, however, change the roving nature of her husband, who left himself and family poor and in a state of discommuff complete, and usually finished off with cuffs and collar of beaver. Gray, with braid of a deeper color, intermixed with gold or silver—and sometimes both—looks well.

which was the this state of the several times and finally got himself fixed in Coles county, Ilis., where he died of a disease of the kidneys, at the ripe old age of 73.

Sarah Lincoln's Opinion of Her Stepsen. Lincoln's regard and affection for his stepmother, Mrs. Sarah Lincoln, was well known. With a view of obtaining this estimable lady's opinion of Lincoln, a gentleman visited her after her son's death. She was, at the time of the interview, quite feeble, being 64 years of age. She is described as a plain and unsophisticated woman, with a frank and open countenance, a warm beart full of kindness toward others, and in many respects very like the president. Abraham was evidently her idol; she spoke of him as her "good boy," and with much feeling said: "He was always a good boy, and willing to do just what I wanted. He and his stepbrothers never quarreled but once, and that, you know, is a great deal for stephrothers. I didn't want him elected president. I knew they would kill him."