A PRELIMINARY TRIP TO BE MADE THIS YEAR.

Stations to be Established in North Greenland-Arctic Highlanders Will Collect Meat and Furs and Train Dogs-The Dash to the Pole in 1898.

His Plans Well Matured.

NEW YORK, May 28. - Lieutenant Peary, who has just received five years' leave from the navy department, in an interview outlined his plans for his proposed Arctic expedition. On July 8 he will start north on the preliminary journey, the sole objects of which is to make arrangements for the final trip, which will be begun in July, 1898. Lieutenant Peary will first pick out a route for his preliminary voyage. He will select one of the St. Johns sealers and have it ready to leave Boston between July 5 and 8. At Boston the steamer will take on board a store of supplies.

Lieutenant Peary's object in his preliminary voyage will be to communicate with a colony of Esquimaux at Whale sound, who are known as the Arctic highlanders. He will pick out six or eight of the most intelligent young men in the colony and prepare them to take their families north with them and establish another colony which, a year later, will be his base of supplies. At this village they will work throughout the year collecting meat, furs, bear skins to be made into boots, sledges and other supplies and training a pack of the best Esquimaux dogs obtainable. Lieutenant Peary says he could utilize the entire tribe in his work were it necessary. He will have his men arrange affairs so that when he sees them in the summer of 1898 they will be ready to move

north with him at a day's notice. Peary will be accompanied in this summer's trip by his wife and her 3-year-old daughter, but on the main expedition Mrs. Peary and the child will remain in this country. The journey this summer will be from Boston to Sidney, then to Cape Breton, where the ship will take on coal; through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Belle island and up the Labrador coast to the mouth of Hudson's strait, then to Resolution island and across to the South Greenland coast to Melville bay, and finally to whale sound, which will be reached in the latter part of July. The return will be made in September. Lieutenant Peary is enthusiastic over the plans of his trip, and is looking forward to his five years' work with the greatest pleas-

"The project is entirely my own," he said. "The American Geographical society, the technical society most capable of passing on the project, has indorsed it and has promised to subscribe money for the trip when it is needed. The American Museum of Natural History has also subscribed. I have outlined plans very carefully, more so than before, and have made use of all the experience I have gained in previous experiences. I depend largely for my success upon the operation of the Esquimaux, but I have complete confidence in them and I know that I tell them and to have everything in readiness for me when I am prepared to start on the main expedition for the pole.

"As for the plans for the main expedition, I can say little more than has already been published. I am thoroughly decided on one project, and that is that I shall take with me very few white men. I shall give much attention to the selection of my surgeon, who must be vigorous, active and thoroughly enthusiastic. I shall time the main expedition carefully and be prepared to make the final dash for the pole at precisely the time when all the conditions are most favorable. There will be much to do, but I am determined that there shall be no delays. for any interference with the plans that I have outlined might be fatal to the entire project."

# TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS

American Institute of Civies Holds Its Tweifth Annual Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 2s. - The twelfth annual meeting of the American Institute of Civics was held in this city yesterday, Senator Hawley of Connecticut presiding. The president of the association, Henry Randell Waite of New York, presented a report of the year's doings, which showed that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of financial affairs throughout the country, the institute had made encouraging progress in the work to

The object of the institute is to promote a higher standard of citizenship through education and by other means.

An Impressive Vatican Canonization. ROME. May 28. - The canonization to-day of Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites and surnamed the Apostle of Lorraine, was the most impressive ceremony witnessed at St. Peter's since the abolition of the temporal power of the popes. It is esti-mated that 10,000 people were in the

# GOMEZ TO SEE M'KINLEY.

Cuban Commander-in-Chief to Make a Visit to the Catted States.

PHILADELPHIA. May 28. - Advices from Cuba were received by the local junta yesterday to the effect that General tiomes will temporarily resign as commander of the insurgent forces and come to this country as "secretary of war pro tem" of the Cuban republic to confer with President McKinley on the Cuban situation. During his absence tieneral tiarcia

### NOT GUILTY.

So Says the Jury in the Case of Havemeyer.

WASHINGTON, May 28. - There was again the same crowd of distinguished persons at the Havemeyer trial this morning. When court opened District Attorney Davis entered upon his meply to the motion of the defense to order an acquittal, which Mr. Havemeyer's counsel argued yesterday. Mr. Davis took up the six propositions upon which the defense based the motion and met them in order, though not as laid down by the defense.

After the prosecution closed its argument the judge sustained the motion of the defense and the jury, in accordance with the instructions of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

It is understood by many that the acquittal of Mr. Havemeyer would cause the indictments against John E. Searles, secretary of the refining company, and Mr. Edwards and Mr. Shriver, the newspaper men, to be quashed. Mr. Davis, the district attorney, however, said that the verdict in this case would not affect the case of John E. Searles, whose trial will be proceeded with to-morrow. Mr. Davis said that Mr. Searles had directly refused to answer questions, and that his case was in no way parallel with that of Mr. Havemeyer's.

## INVESTORS SWINDLED.

New Yorkers Caught for Much Money-

Touched by a Promoter. NEW YORK, May 28. - The many persons who were inveigled into all sorts of schemes by Dr. G. H. Griffin, who formerly had an office at No. 19 Broadway, are mourning the loss of their money and wondering what has become of the smooth-tongued promoter. Dr. Griffin left town suddenly a short time ago, and only now is the extent of his scheming coming to light. The companies which he organized are too numerous to mention. Among them were the Nanaimo Coal Mining company of British Columbia, the Central Islip Land and Improvement company of Long Island, the Massapequa Land and Improvement company of Long Island, the West Asbury Water company and the Panther Mountain Coal and Coke company of West Virginia.

In addition to these corporate concerns he was interested in a syndicate which intended to build a railroad through the coal fields of New Brunswick, Canada. One of the first persons whom he interested in the railroad project was George Demetz. Mr. Demetz invested \$10,000 in the railroad, and later turned over to Dr. Griffin \$5,000 in addition. The road was never built.

Hardly had this deal been begun before Dr. Griffin announced himself as the owner of large and valuable coal properties in British Columbia and organized a company by the name of the Nanaimo Coal Mining company, of British Columbia, under the laws of West Virginia. Stock was issued to the amount of \$3,000,000, and bonds amounting to \$1,500,000. Dr. Griffin was president of the company and several New Yorkers were interested financially in the scheme. The bonds and stocks were printed in Montreal, and the Western Loan and Trust company of Montreal registered the bonds of that I can trust them to do everything | the company and guaranteed the interest on them, amounting to \$180,000 per year.

Dr. Griffin then went to London to dispose of them, but, meanwhile, the trust company investigated in British Columbia and cabled to London, which prevented his selling the bonds to investors there.

As president of the Panther Mountain Coal and Coke company of West Virginia Griffin received \$500,000 in bonds, which he was to dispose of in London. He found it difficult to sell the bonds and obtained a loan on them of something like \$50,000

# WHISKY-DRINKING WAGER.

Three Chicagoans Entered the Race One Dead, Two Dying.

CHICAGO, May 28. -- Yesterday afternoon in a saloon kept by Carl Schoepfer a number of men engaged in an argument as to who could drink the most whisky. Finally Jacob Conrad, Joseph Bolum and Carl Eisteben began the contest. The saloonkeeper supplied the whisky in small beer glasses. Conrad was ahead on the number of glasses drank when he collapsed and fell to the floor. He was dragged into a room and left lying on the floor, while the other two drank on. They became unconscious in a short time and were left lying on the floor beside Conrad. Word was sent to the police, and when they reached the place Conrad was dead, Bolum dying and Eisteben in a critical condition saloonkeeper was arrested. charged with manslaughter.

Agriculture for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, May 28. - The secretary of agriculture has appointed a board, of which B. Killen of Oregon City, Ore., chairman of the board of regents of the Oregon agricultural college, and Botanist Evans of this oity, are members, to go to Alaska to investigate the needs of an agricultural experiment station in that territory, and to secure data incident to the establishment of such an institu-The party will sail from Tacoma June &

Foreign Honors for Pullman.

CHICAGO, May 28. - George M. Pullman has received from Archduke Rainer two magnificent medals and a richly wrought diploma as testimonials of honor and merit in founding and building the most perfect town in the world. This distinction for the sub-urb came as the result of an exhibition in the International Hygienic and Pharmacoutical exposition in Prague, of which the archituke was prom Pullman won against the settlements. created by Krupp, the gun man. Stumm, the great maker of steel, and Baron von Ringhofer.

## FOREST PROTECTION.

SCIENTISTS MAKE REPORT TC THE PRESIDENT.

The Great Cost of Preventing Floods in Europe Must Be Followed Eventually in This Country-Forestry Bureau and Other Improvements.

#### All About Our Forests.

WASHINGTON, May 27. - President McKinley has sent to the Senate the detailed report on forestry made by the committee of the National Academy of Science at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. The policy of forest reservation was

begun during the administration of President Harrison, in obedience to the urgent importunities of Dr. B. E. Fernow, the government forestry expert: Edward Bowers, counsel for the American Forestry association; Robert Underwood Johnson of New York, and other students on the subject. In response to the President's suggestion, Congress, on March 3, 1891, enacted a law authorizing such reservation by execntive order as the president might deem expedient, and soon afterward a proclamation was issued "serving about 13,000,000 acres. This was followed early in President Cleveland's term by an order reserving the Cascade range in Oregon, embracing 4.492,800 acres. Then the forestry commission was appointed, consisting of Professor C. S. Sargent of Harvard university, General L. H. Abbott, United States engineer; Professor W. H. Brewer of Yale university, Alexander Agassiz of Harvard, Gifford Pinch. con and Arnold Hayne. After a thorough investigation and patient inquiry without compensation, the commission reported in favor of the reservation of thirteen additional tracts, amounting in the aggregate to 22,000,000 acres, and, in honor of the memory of Washington, President Cleveland issued on the 165th anniversary of the birth of the first President, the 22d of February, 1897, an order complying with the recommendations of the commission. Thereupon the Senators and Representatives in Congress for the states in which the reservations are located, protested that the withdrawal of so much timber land from use and settlement would be a great hardship to the people, in that it would deprive them of the necessary timber for building and wood for fuel, and a clause was inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last Congress revoking the order while it was pending in the Senate. The House refused to concur, and, after a prolonged contest, the Senate conferees receded from the amendment. But the bill failed for the reason that it didn't reach the President in time for his signature.

The western senators, disappointed over the failure of their plans for the revocation of the order, turned their attention to importuning the President to accomplish the purpose by an executive order, and several conferences were had with President Mc-Kinley and Secretary Bliss of the interior department. As a result the members of the commission were summoned to appear before Secretary Bliss on the last day of March. At this conference, during which the senators and representatives for the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and South Dakota were present, the commission screed to a modification of its report in order to appease, to some extent, the clamor of the western representatives. The report transmitted to Congress to-day is the result of this agreement.

The general conclusions of the committee were announced in an abstract furnished by the committee some

weeks ago. Millions of dollars have been expended during recent years in Europe in checking the force of floods, due to denuded mountain slopes, by the construction of stone dams and river beds and planting sod and trees. The committee predicts that similar expenditures in this country must follow the destruction of mountain forests if the narrow valleys of the West are to continue inhabitable. Fire and pasturage are cited as chiefly threatening the reserve forest lands of the public damain-illegal timber cutting damage

being comparatively insignificant. The committee says that the government, in permitting free pasturage of sheep on the public domain in states and territories is clearly unjust to people elsewhere who must own or hire pastures. Traces of depredations were visible in all the reserves visited. The segregations of these great bodies of reserved lands cannot be withdrawn from all occupation and use. but should be managed for the benefit of the people of the whole country, not for a class or section. The report says that, under a strict interpretation of the Interior department, 40,000,000 acres of land are thus theoretically shut out from all human occupation or enjoyment, a condition of affairs that should not continue.

Land more valuable for its mineral deposits or agricultural crops than for its timber should be taken from the reservations and sold to miners and farmers, mature timber should be cut and sold, settlers within or adjacent to the boundaries unable to procure it in other ways should be authorized take such material from reserved forand prospectors should be alle ctors should be allowed to

The Bank's Third Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 27. -Sick and discouraged over his inability to meet payments on his home, Alexander Beckett, formerly a clerk in the National Bank of Illinois, which collapsed few months ago, shot and killed himself to-day. This is the third subcide resulting from the fallers of the

LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Means by Which It is Made Navig. able All the Year Round.

Navigation on Lake Michigan is nev er closed. Steamers run back and forth across the lake and between the ports of the west shore of the lake during the entire winter with remarkable regularity. The first attempts at winter navigation in the trans-lake routes were made by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company and by the now defunct Engelmann Transportation Company many years ago, and the success of winter ventures became established as the character of the steamers was improved and developments were made in marine enginery. Now winter navigation proceeds almost uninterruptedly, and the new car ferries steam back and forth with little regard for weather or for ice. The success of the car ferries on Lake Michigan and the car ferry which defies winter in the Straits of Mackinac is probably the cause of the announcement that negotiations are in progress looking to the construction of ice-breaking freight steamers that will enable their owners to keep them in commission on the Lake Superior and lower lake route during the winter. The report is without foundation.

There is a vast difference between the navigation of Lake Michigan from one shore to the other and along its west shore and the navigation of the great lakes throughout their lengths and through the inter-lake channels Ice breaking is expensive, and occasionally the ice floes defy the crushing powers of the best of the so-called ice breakers. One of the car ferries was recently stalled by a floe near Menominee, which defled not only the steamer, but the explosive power of dynamite. The trouble of winter navigation on the chain of lakes would occur in the inter-lake channels and in the canais. Owing to the clogging effects of the ice it would be almost impossible to operate canais during midwinter.

Another and a very serious bar to general lake navigation in winter is the prevalence of snow-storms, during which nothing whatever can be seen. Snow is more obstructive to the sight than fog and during a driving snowstorm it is impossible to see anything ahead, even in the daytime. Winter navigators on Lake Michigan, who are never out of sight of land for any great length of time, experience their chief annoyance from snow-storms. They manage to steam into port when snow is flying thick, because of their familiarity with the route, but they occasionally get into trouble while they are wrapped in "the tumultous privacy of the storm."

It does not follow, by any means, that because winter navigation is successful on Lake Michigan it can be made successful in the upper and lower lake service.

CURE FOR KLEPTOMANIA.

Effectiveness of Several Lashes of Two Birch Rods.

An Englishman believes he has a cure for kleptomania. He is a west end shopkeeper, and the west end shops have been said to suffer greatly since Mrs. Castle's case of kleptomania has been brought before the public, says the New York Times. There is a great difficulty in dealing with these culators, he says, and by making an object lesson of some one he is in danger of bringing discredit upon his establishment which would more than offset his losses by theft, and in exposing the guilty person many innocent people are made to suffer. The operators are also exceedingly artful, but his method, which worked a cure in one case, was a success as far as it went. The shopkeeper claims that it is the most merciful method he could employ and the guilty person is the only sufferer. He had watched a woman one day and caught her with a quantity of valuable goods from his establishment in her possession. He invited her to the office, where it was found that she had a shoplifter's pocket. In the office the proprietor explained to the woman the disgrace that would come to her and her family if she were prosecuted and imprisoned, and gave her the choice of that or a punishment he would suggest. He explained the nature of it to her and she accepted the alternative. A muscular sister of the shopkeeper was then called in and left alone with the woman, to whom she administered homemade discipline, by means of two birch rods, until, after ten or a dozen strokes, the woman screamed for mercy. She was allowed to depart and was never again seen in the shop. This proceeding brings up the question of corporal punishment. The idea advanced is that the woman was in this case mercifully cured, while if brought to trial she would probably have escaped with no more punishment than the disgrace. Evidence would have been brought in as to her mental irresponsibility and innocent people would have been paraded before the public with her.

Stationary.

Mrs. Wainwood-"I was speaking with Miss Elder today. She says that everybody tells her that she holds her age remarkably." Mrs. Grimm-"Yes. She has been 30 for the last six years 'o my knowledge."- Boston Transcript.

A Small Elernity. Amanda (alighting from her wheel at the roadside, where Mortimore awaits her)-"Have I kept you waiting long, Mortimore-"Long? cycles have passed since the hour ap-

Cashier at Bank-"You will have to bring some one to identify you before we can cash this draft. Got any friends

in the town?" Stranger-"No; I'm the

dog license man."-Golden Penny.

pointed for our meeting."-Judge.

LANGUAGE OF CRIME.

THE ARGOT OF PARIS AND THE "PATTER" OF LONDON.

It Is Thoroughly Representative-Origin Is Hard to Explain-It Changes Materially Every Two or Three Years-Emotions of Criminals.



HE language of criminals-the got of Paris, the "patter" of London has been carefully investigated by numerous writers, with very variant results, says Popular Science Monthly. Its origin is

difficult to explain. Criminals, say many authors, have found it necessary to adopt a technical language for their own protection, that they may be able to converse in public without being understood. "They have been forced to do this, and have made a language as sinister and as vile as themselves." This theory cannot be admitted. Certainly the argot is sinister and vile, and thoroughly representative of the class that uses it, but further than this we cannot go. The theory that the use of this dialect is of any assistance to the criminal is inadmissible. Most policemen and all prison officers know this slang, sometimes better than the thieves. To speak it in the hearing of a detective is to invite arrest; to speak it in the presence of the general public would arouse suspicion and attract attention-two things which are especially to be avoided. Why, then, does it exist? Dr. Laurent of the Sante prison, in Paris, has given an explanation which has at least nothing to contradict it: The persons engaged in every trade form a species of dialect or technical phraseology which is spoken and understood only by themselves. Criminals, who practice a trade as old as any, have gradually acquired a language more adapted to their wants, more in keeping with their ideas and thoughts. Miserable, heartless, engaged in a perpetual struggle against morality, law and decency, they have acquired a language of debased words and cynical metaphors, a language of abbreviated expressions and obscene synonyms. The general tendency of the criminal to rethe brunette type. duce the abstract to the concrete, to denote the substantive by one of its attributes, is shown very clearly in his synecdochild phraseology. Thus a purse is a "leather;" a street car is "short," comparing its length with a railroad car; a handkerchief is 'wipe," and a pair of shoes "a pair of kicks." Again, some of the terms appear to be purely arbitrary and were it not that the creative power is as absent in criminals as in women I should not hesitate to state it as a fact. But it seems wiser to conclude merely that the origin of these terms has become obscured. To suppose that they were created would be in too distinct

it has also borrowed liberally from other languages, but without method or etymology. Criminals are not grammarians. Neither are they linguists, and at first sight it would seem strange that they should import words from other countries. We will find, however, that in any prison the percentage of inmates of foreign birth will be large; in America it is about 15 per cent. A foreign expression which seems apt or an improvement on the one in present use is rapidly diffused through the prison. In cases where it is especially descriptive it may become permanent, but its life is usually short. The argot of the crime class changes materially every two or three years. It is ephemeral, as shifting as its users. Victor Hugo exaggerates only slightly

contradiction to all obtainable evi-

dence, indirect though it may be. Such

expressions are to "kip," meaning to

sleep; to "spiel," to make a speech;

"jerve," a waistcoat pocket; "thimble."

a watch; to "do a lam," meaning to

scriptive. To run from a police of-

ficer is to "do a hot foot." A person

who is always listening to other peo-

ple's conversation is called a "rubber-

neck." The word "push," meaning a

crowd, is occasionally seen in the news-

papers. To be arrested is to be

"pinched;" to be convicted is to "fall."

To refuse a person's appeal is to "give him the marble heart." Such expres-

sions require no explanation. This dia-

lect has mutilated the mother tongue;

run. Some of the expressions are d

when he says: "The argot changes more in ten years than the language does in ten centuries." Thus in the last three years there have been three different words for "watch"-"super, "thimble" and "yellow and white"each of which was, in turn, the only term used.

Every writer on the subject has noticed that the argot is rich in expressions to denote certain common actions. This is a peculiarity shared by all primitive languages, the only difference being in the selection of the common acts. Thus in Sanscrit there are nearly 100 roots which express the idea of killing or wounding, without counting secondary derivations. Some of these roots are embodied in our Janguage today. In the dialect of the thieves there are nearly one hundred expressions to signify theft. It was necessary for the pickpocket to describe the various pockets in a man's clothing and in a woman's dress. The average man does not often need to specify a particular pocket; when he does, he lays his hand on it to assist the poverty of his language; the thief has a separate name for each separate pocket. But in spite of his richness in avnonyms, which is is itself a marked sign of degeneracy. for the tendency of a language is to eliminate its synonyms, giving to each a different shade of meaning, the argut te a poor language. It has not a single expression for abstract emotion: to at-

tempt to render a philosophic thought, a moral emotion, a synthetic or aesthetic idea into the dialect of the thief would be like attempting to translate "electricity" or "steam engine" into Latin. It is impossible, because the words do not exist. They are not needed. The criminal has no more conception of abstract emotion than a blind man has of color. A fact which does not seem to ally the argot to a primitive language is its ability to form additional words from its own resources, a power of self-development which we find in the old Anglo-Saxon and especially in the German of to-day. This trait is the more striking as it seems in direct contradiction to the impotence of the English language in this respect. The English has little formative power; it relies on the Greek and Latin languages for the extension of its vocabulary.

BLONDE AND BRUNETTE.

The Half-and-Half Line Is Near the Alps.

In a rough way, the extremes in the distribution in the blond and brunette varieties within the population of Europe are as follows: At the northern limit we find that about one-third of the people are pure blondes, characterized by light hair and blue eves; about one-tenth are pure brunettes; the remainder, over one-half, being mixed with a tendency to blondness, says the Popular Science Monthly. On the other hand, in the south of Italy the pure blonds have almost entirely disappeared. About one-half of the population are pure brunettes, with a deep brown or black hair and eyes of a corresponding shade and the other half is mixed, with a tendency to brunetteness. The half-and-half line seems to lie about where it ought, not far from the Alps. Yet it does not follow the parallels of latitude. A circle described with Copenhagen as a center, sweeping around near Vienna, across the middle of Switzerland, thenece up through the British isles, might serve roughly to indicate such a boundary. North of it blondness prevails, although always with an appreciable percentage of pure brunettes. South of it brunetteness finally dominates quite exclusively. It should not fail of note that toward the east there is a slight though constant increase of brunetteness along the same degrees of latitude and that the western portion of the British isles is a northern outpost of

Thus we see at a glance that there is a gradual though constant increase in the proportion of dark eyes and hair from north to south. There are none of those sharp contrasts which appeared upon our map showing the distribution of the long and broad heads of Europe. On that map the extremes were separated by only half of a continent in either direction from the Aips; whereas, in this case the change from dark to light covers the whole extent of the continent. It is as if a blending wash had been spread over the map of head form, toning down all its sharp racial division lines.

So Naughty. "Do you enjoy novel-reading, Miss Belinda?"

"Oh, very much; one can associate with people in fiction that one wouldn't Bits.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Frederick Sounders of the Astor IIbrary is the oldest living librarian. He was assisted to his place by Washington Irving.

Ex-Postmaster General Wilson is to be inaugurated president of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.,

on Tuesday, Sept. 14. The king of Siam is to visit Queen Victoria next summer in his 2,500 ton steam yacht Maha Chakri, which was

built for him in Scotland. John Tweed of Chelsea and once of Glasgow has been commissioned to execute the statue of Cecil Rhodes, which is to be erected at Buluwayo.

Mrs. Langtry's daughter Jean will make her debut during the present season in London. She is a second edition of her mother, though much small-

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is having his portrait painted by the Viennese artist, Eduard Horowitz. He sits for the artist in the Historical Art Museum, where the directors' office has been fitted up for the purpose.

Miss Blanche Berard, daughter of a former professor of the United States military academy at West Point, who has been postmistress at that place since 1855, has resigned her position owing to sickness and infirmities of

One hundred pen and ink drawings by the late George Du Maurier, which belong to his estate, have just arrived in New York from London. They are the originals of his famous satirical single illustrations well known Punch.

The oldest actor in the world is Henry Doel. He will be ninety-three on his next birthday, and was an actor for sixty-five years. As a child he was rowed out to Plymouth Sound and saw Napoleon walking the quarterdeck of the Hellerophon.

Mother Gonzaga Kennelly, who is said to have been the oldest nun in treland, died recently at the Ursuline convent, Blackrock, County Cork. The reverend mother had spent sixty-three years at the convent and was 88 years old when she died.

President McKinley's mother's name is Naucy; so was that of the mother of Abraham Lincoln. Of the other presidents' mothers' given names there are four Elizabeths, three Marys, two Elisas, two Janes, two Annas and one each of Susanna, Nelly, Abiguit, Sarah Phoebe, Harriet, Sophia, Malvina