

Photographs of Lincoln

Interesting Opportunity to Study Facial Appearances of the Martyred President at Various Points of Life.

When it is remembered that Abraham Lincoln was not what might be called a handsome or even good-looking man, in the popular acceptance of the term, and that he lived in a period when photography was in its infancy, it is surprising how many times he must have posed for the camera artist during the seventeen years of his active public life. He must have yielded with great good nature to the applications for sitting from photographers. Every now and then a new "unknown" photograph of Lincoln is turning up in some old album or store-room, and although the number is already large, it is hard to tell if they have yet all been found.

While the photographer was busy recording on the sensitive plate the image of his distinguished subject, the engraver was not idle, and as a result there are over 200 different engraved portraits of Lincoln known to collectors. Many of these pictures are, however, hardly worthy of consideration, as they are really but poor copies, with some slight change in costume or pose, from celebrated originals.

The wide field of Lincoln portraiture really offers an interesting opportunity for the careful study of his facial appearance at different periods of his active career. Particularly is this true since the recent discovery of several early portraits of Mr. Lincoln which fill a gap and satisfy curiosity

worn expression of later life, yet it is full of intelligence.

In the collection of Lincoln portraits owned by Justice James T. Mitchell of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania is an old ambrotype of Lincoln. Heretofore, it is believed, unpublished. This picture is full of interest, as it was taken just before the famous debate between Douglas and Lincoln.

Lincoln was 49 years of age when this old ambrotype was made. Only four years older than when the Chicago photograph just mentioned was taken, and yet the change in his appearance is most striking. One would say he had aged ten years at least. The lines on the face have multiplied and deepened; while the gentle expression of the poet has been utterly dissolved into one of calm, unbending determination. The rising country lawyer has become a full-fledged man of the world.

Another recently discovered, and exceedingly rare portrait of Lincoln made at about the time of the Douglas debate was engraved by an unknown artist in Philadelphia. It is one of the few full length pictures of Lincoln that is not a caricature, and is interesting from this point of view alone. The future president is standing with one arm resting on a table on which manuscript is exposed. It is presumed that he is pictured in the act of debating with Douglas.

His costume, while not suggesting

lines. It shows the head and bust of Lincoln. It is the work of an unknown Italian artist and bears the inscription: "Abraamo Lincoln, Presidente Della Repubblica Degli Stati Unite D'America." As the only known likeness of Lincoln published in Italy, the picture is not without interest.

LINCOLN AS A DICTATOR.

Restrained Always by the Promptings of His Conscience.

Lincoln is inaugurated President; the civil war ensues, and with it an extraordinary development of the executive power. It is an interesting fact that the ruler of a republic which sprang from a resistance to the English king and parliament should exercise more arbitrary power than any Englishman since Oliver Cromwell, and that many of his acts should be worthy of a Tudor. Lincoln was a good lawyer who revered the constitution and the laws, and only through necessity assumed and exercised extra-legal powers, trying at the same time to give to these actions the color of legality. Hence his theory of the war power of the constitution, which may be construed to permit everything necessary to carry on the war. Yet his dictatorship was different from Caesar's and different from the absolute authority of Napoleon. He acted under the restraints imposed by his own legal conscience

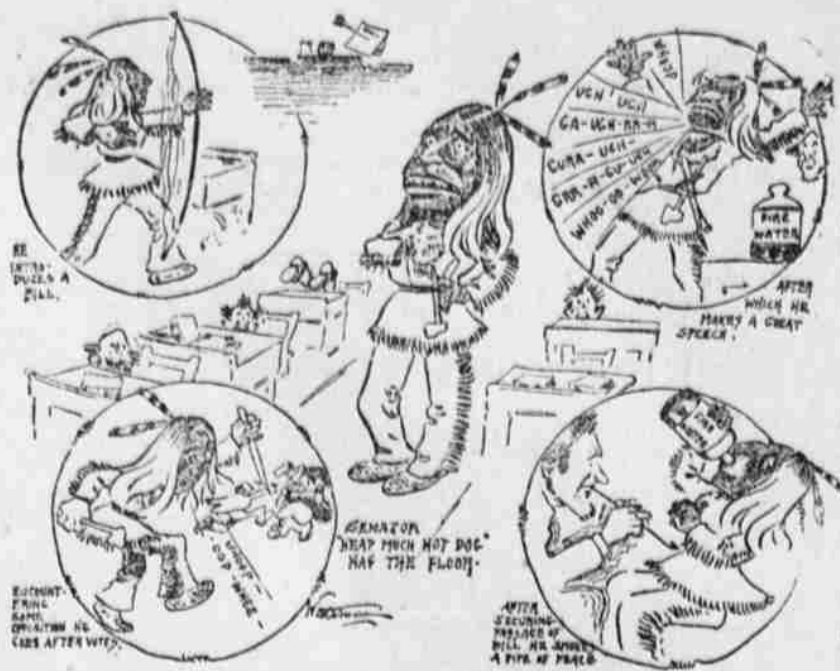
"I hope you will see that these little motherless waifs are given plenty of milk and treated kindly." Bowers replied: "I will see, Mr. President, that they are taken in charge by the cook of our mess and are well cared for." Several times during his stay Mr. Lincoln was found fondling these kittens. It was a curious sight at an army headquarters, upon the eve of a great military crisis in the nation's history, to see the hand which had signed the commissions of all the heroic men who served the cause of the Union, from the general-in-chief to the lowest lieutenant, tenderly caressing three stray kittens. It well illustrated his kindness, which was mingled with the grandeur of his nature.—Detroit Free Press.

Lincoln's Faith in God.

Gen. "Dan" Sickles once told a story illustrating the tenderness of President Lincoln's heart, as well as his faith in Providence and his optimism.

After Gen. Sickles had been wounded at Gettysburg, he was removed to this city, and the President called on him at the hospital. When the general described the battle and the awful slaughter, Mr. Lincoln wept like a child.

"While the two armies were converging," said the President, "I went into my room and prayed as I had never prayed before. I told God that



A section of Senator Quay's territorial bill provides that one of the senators representing the territory shall be of Indian descent.

HAYTIAN AFFAIRS

LEADERS OF REVOLUTION ARE SHOT TO DEATH.

COUNTRY IN STATE OF TERROR

Uprising Promptly Nipped in the Bud with Rifles—Revolutionists Riddled with Bullets While They Are in Their Beds.

WASHINGTON—Mail advices from a thoroughly authentic source which reached several persons in Washington Wednesday indicate a terrifying state of affairs has existed recently in Hayti. One letter from Port Au Prince gives the following account of happenings at that place:

Affairs here are in a state of wild and dreadful disorder. While the president, General Nord, was in Cap-Haïtien, a city in the northern part of this republic, a conspiracy was discovered to inaugurate a revolution, not so much against General Nord himself as for the purpose of getting control of the city and forcing the president to agree to certain measures respecting the liberation and pardoning of a number of Haytiens implicated in the bank scandal. When the time arrived to carry the plot into execution, many withdrew therefrom. One of the number, General Maximo Nompalzer, was, however, determined to carry it through.

Learning of the conspiracy, the military governor of the city, with a number of soldiers, broke into the house where Nompalzer and a few of his friends were gathered. Orders were given to shoot all those within on the spot. Those who were killed were Nompalzer, his son, one or two other persons and a servant. The owner of the house escaped by jumping from a second story window, and in doing so broke his leg, but managed to crawl to the house of a German, who gave him shelter.

The military authorities arrested and imprisoned his wife. Hearing of this, the man informed the authorities if they would release his wife he would return to his house. He kept his word, returning to the house, where the authorities found him in bed after a physician had set his leg. Without any ceremony they killed him as he lay there by firing thirteen bullets into his body. The foreign residents then became alarmed and the German admiral informed the authorities if their actions did not cease he would land marines and take possession of the city. This stopped further proceedings.

General Nord afterward reached Port Au Prince and the excitement is allayed. Nearly all the foreign legations are full of refugees.

INDIANS IN A SORRY FLIGHT.

Return From Indian Congress Which Stranded in Paris.

NEW YORK—After a stormy passage the steamer LaChampagne arrived in port Tuesday from Harve. From January 27 to 31 west and southwest gales, with very rough seas, were encountered and one day the steamer made only twenty knots. In the steerage arrived Ernest Efner, the manager of an Indian congress which went to pieces in Paris. With him came Albert Hensley, an Indian, with his squaw and two children, Roy Thunder and his four-year-old son, Dewey Thunder. The party was a sad looking lot. They were shipped through to Nebraska.

Increase of Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of January 30 the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$915,062,543, which is an increase of \$911,663 as compared with the preceding month. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash on hand.

Tragic Climax of a Wedding.

SAGINAW, Mich.—The wedding here last week of Corporal Charles A. Valois of Company H, Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and Miss Mabel Steiner had a tragic climax Tuesday night when the young couple took poison in a rooming house on Franklin street. Mrs. Valois is dead and her husband is in a critical condition. The match met the disapproval of the parents of the young couple. They left a letter saying that their parents had turned them out of home.

IS READY TO ACT.

Russian Fleet at Vladivostock Fully Equipped.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A dispatch from Vladivostock, dated Tuesday and issued here by a semi-official agency, says the Russian fleet at Vladivostock has been fully equipped for immediate service and prepared for sea. All the wood fittings of the ships have been removed. The harbor is being kept open by ice breakers.

The fleet consists of four cruisers, the Cromobol, of 12,336 tons; the Rossia, of 12,130 tons; the Bogatyr, of 6,750 tons, and the Burik, of 10,923 tons, and the transport, the Lona.

TOKIO.—The Russian note is still undelivered and the government and people of Japan do not possess any definite information concerning the time of its arrival or its contents. Russia's delay, coupled with the announcement of continued movement of reinforcements into Manchuria, increases the strain of the tension, while it diminishes the already slight prospects for peace. The government has been urged to dispatch a peremptory note to St. Petersburg, threatening to declare war if refused immediate satisfaction in the way of a reply to its previous note, but still the government is patiently waiting, although it is manifest if the delay is much more prolonged it will act energetically.

Events will move rapidly when the note is finally received, if it is not satisfactory, and the prospects for additional negotiations is slight, although probably Japan will dispatch an ultimatum before striking. The Japanese show a remarkable outward calm and no scenes similar to those in America and England before recent wars were witnessed. There were occasional demonstrations and outcroppings of popular feeling, but the usual visitor to the larger cities can see nothing out of the ordinary in the disposition and behavior of the people. There is, however, an undercurrent of desperate determination running the nation's length and breadth, more imposing in many ways than a demonstration would be. The people have counted the cost and made final preparations, so that if forced to fight they are capable of waging and sustaining war in a manner that will surprise the world.

BITTER TOWARD UNCLE SAM.

Russian Papers Are in a Pugilistic Mood.

LONDON—Special dispatches received from the far east and published Thursday morning add nothing to the actual situation. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph quotes from the Novoe Vremya as making a bitter editorial attack upon the United States, which he supposed to be an outcome of the dispatch to the American consul to Mukden.

The Novoe Vremya accuses the United States of a desire to win the trade of the entire globe and exclude Europe of the entire globe and exclude Europe claims: "If, as it seems likely, war breaks out, it will have been instigated by the Yankees."

Withdraws from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The European squadron, composed of the Brooklyn, at Alexandria; the San Francisco, at Beyroot; the Machias, on its way to Port Said, and the collier Alexandria, at Alexandria, have been ordered to sail for Culebra to join in the combined maneuvers about to ensue. It is stated that withdrawal of the fleet from Turkish waters is but temporary and that at conclusion of the maneuvers it will return strongly reinforced and prepared to make a more vigorous demonstration.

Cashier Rose Gets Ten Years. CLEVELAND, O.—George A. Rose, late cashier of the Produce Exchange bank, who recently confessed to embezzling \$187,000 of the bank funds, was sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary.

Renounces Episcopal Faith.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Rev. Charles H. Schultz, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal parish in this city, on Sunday publicly renounced allegiance to the Episcopal faith and was baptized and received into the Catholic church. A number of his former parishioners witnessed the ceremony at Gesu church. Rev. Schultz had been rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church for over a year, coming here from Nashotah, where he was instructor in an Episcopal institution.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED

PORTRAITS OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



An Early Full Length Portrait of Lincoln, from a rare engraving executed in Philadelphia.



Lincoln in 1854: from an Early Photograph.



Unpublished likeness of Lincoln copied from an old ambrotype taken just before the famous debate between Douglas and Lincoln.



Unique portrait of Lincoln by an unknown Italian portrait painter.



A little known to the people An idealized portrait of the Great Emancipator.

as to his appearance at the start of his career.

Robert T. Lincoln owns what is probably the earliest portrait of his father. It is an old daguerrotype, taken about 1818, probably at Washington, when Lincoln was serving his only term in congress. This portrait is but slightly suggestive of the Lincoln of later life. The countenance, it has been remarked, is "rather that of a poet than that of a statesman," and not a few of those who have been permitted to examine it, have been impressed with the striking resemblance it bears to the face of Emerson.

One of the earliest photographs of Lincoln was owned by Geo. Schneider of Chicago, former editor of the Staats Zeitung, one of the most influential anti-slavery newspapers in the west. In 1854 Mr. Lincoln was in Chicago and Mr. Isaac N. Arnold, a prominent politician and lawyer of Illinois, invited Mr. Schneider to dine with Lincoln. After dinner, as the gentlemen were going downtown, they stopped at an itinerant photograph wagon and Mr. Lincoln had his picture taken.

A curious contradiction, indeed, is the Lincoln of this photograph to the Lincoln in the popular mind. He was then about 45 years of age and had probably not lost what youthful vanity he once possessed. Instead of being rough and devoid of fashion, his costume is almost that of an exquisite, while his form, if stiff, is neither awkward nor ungainly. The pose is even graceful. His face is just beginning to show a few lines, but his countenance is entirely devoid of the care-

the dandy, is at the same time in good taste and thoroughly in the mode of the period. Indeed, none of Lincoln's authentic pictures suggest the outlandish garb in which he is pictured for some reason or other in the popular mind. Perhaps because so shown by the average cartoonist.

In the collection of H. W. Fay of De Kalb, Ill., is probably the earliest portrait of Lincoln with a beard. It was taken early in 1861. His face was smooth until about the end of 1860, and when he first allowed his beard to grow it was the subject of much public comment. It seems a pity that he ever thus disfigured himself, as his beard, instead of improving his appearance, hid his strong chin and also added to the almost distressed expression which his face constantly wore while in repose in later life.

Justice Mitchell has in his collection two other interesting portraits of Lincoln. One is an idealized bust, now but little known. It was executed by John Sartain, the noted engraver, during the presidency of the great liberator. The engraver, being a great admirer of Lincoln, took all the pains of the retoucher to present the none too handsome countenance of the President in the most attractive manner possible. All the lines in his face are gone, as well as the hollow and careworn expression. His beard is carefully combed and hair neatly arranged. In brief, the engraver has done all in his power to beautify the subject, but the result, from the standpoint of a likeness, is unsatisfactory and the picture is principally interesting as a curiosity.

The other picture is along the same

and patriotic soul, whose influence was revealed in his confidential letters and talks. We know furthermore that he often took counsel of his cabinet officers before deciding matters of moment. Certain it is that in arbitrary arrests Seward and Stanton were disposed to go farther than Lincoln. The spirit of arbitrary power was in the air, and unwise and unjust acts were done by subordinates which although Lincoln could not have done himself, he deemed it better to ratify than to undo. This was notably the case in the arrest of Valandigham. Again, Congress did not always do what Lincoln wished, and certain men of his own party in Congress were strong enough to influence his actions in various ways. But, after all, he was himself a strong man exercising comprehensive authority; and it is an example of the flexibility of the constitution that, while it surely did not authorize certain of Lincoln's acts, it did not expressly forbid them.—Scribner's Magazine.

LINCOLN AND THE KITTENS.

Great President Found Time to Minister to Waifs.

On one occasion when President Lincoln visited Gen. Grant, Gen. Porter, who was Gen. Grant's secretary at the time, says that "three tiny kittens were crawling about the tent. The mother had died, and the little wanderers were expressing their grief by mewling piteously. Mr. Lincoln picked them up, took them on his lap, stroked their soft fur and murmured: 'Poor little creatures, you'll be taken care of,' and turning to Bowers, said:

If we were to win the battle He must do it, for I had done all that I could. I went from my room with a great load lifted from my heart, and from that moment I never had a doubt as to the result. We shall hear good news from Gen. Grant, who has been pounding away at Vicksburg for so many months. I am in a prophetic mood to-day, Sickles, and I say that you will get well."

"The doctors do not say so," the general replied.

"I don't care, Sickles; you will get well," the President persisted.

"And that afternoon Gen. Sikel went on to say, a telegram was received from Gen. Grant announcing the fall of Vicksburg. Sickles' recovery soon followed.—Washington Star.

Why the Lord Made So Many.

In Lincoln's lips, the words that often came were these—"The common people." To those who lived with him and talked with him, especially during the Civil War, it seemed as if he could never cease thinking of those who were just human beings, unlettered, unknown, inglorious. A Congressman from a Western district approached him during his term as President, and apologized for presenting a petition from his constituents, because they were very common people.

"Well," said Lincoln, pleasantly, "God must love the common people. He's made so many of 'em."—Success.

Give a swift horse to him who tells the truth, so that as soon as he has told it he may ride and escape. By the time the wise man gets married the fool has grown-up children.