

## COURSHIP AND MARRIAGE OF LINCOLN



Faintest portrait of Lincoln... Supposed to be taken at the time of his marriage.



Mary Todd Lincoln... from a photograph made about 1861.

There was a vein of strong and true romance in the makeup of the man Lincoln, as there has been—no matter how deep-bred—in the natures of most men who have made history, writes Fullerton L. Waldo in the Philadelphia Ledger.

When "Abe" was 22 years old he became clerk in the store of Denton Offutt, at New Salem, Ill. He was made postmaster, and carried the letters in his hat, and hungrily read every one of his newspapers before he let them go. He also found employment as deputy county surveyor. He boarded at the tavern of one James Rutledge, grandson of a signer of the Declaration, and there he met and fell head over heels in love with the beautiful, blue-eyed Ann Rutledge, the 19-year-old daughter of mine host the tavern keeper.

Ann Rutledge had been engaged to a prosperous young farmer, John McNeill by name, but John McNeill had "heard the East-a-calling," and had gone thither upon business bent, promising to come back and reclaim her as his bride. His letters became occasional, and finally there were no more of McNeill's missives for Postmaster Lincoln to hand to Ann from the crown of his hat. She still was faithful to McNeill's memory. "Abe" felt sorry for the fabled Ann, and longed to be able to comfort her with his sympathy. They were thrown together three times a day at meals, and presently she let him sit with her on the steps, and that led to long rambles through the country roundabout. Finally Ann Rutledge agreed to become his wife, and in the following spring they were to be married. Spring came, but the apple blossoms and the roses were laid upon her grave. The doctors said Ann Rutledge died of brain fever.

Lincoln was beside himself with grief. He never was again quite the man of irrepressible, buoyant spirits that he was incessantly before Ann Rutledge was taken from him. Then a girl named Mary Owens came to New Salem to visit her sister. Lincoln met her and liked her. He jestingly told her sis-

ter he would marry her. Mary Owens accepted Lincoln's offer as being seriously intended, but to his relief later wrote: "I have come to the conclusion never to think of marrying."

About a year later Lincoln met a high-spirited and fascinating Kentucky girl, 21 years old, named Mary Todd. He had a mock duel on her account and on Nov. 3, 1842, Mary Todd was married to her gallant champion. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln went to board at the Globe Tavern, where the charge was \$4 a week for the twain.

The four children of the union were: Edward Baker, born March 10, 1846, who died in infancy; William Wallace, born Dec. 21, 1850, who died in the White House Feb. 20, 1862; Thomas, born April 4, 1853, who died at the age of 18, and the eldest-born and sole survivor, Robert Todd, born Aug. 1, 1843. The latter, a lawyer by profession and a Harvard graduate, became Secretary of War under Garfield and Arthur, Minister to England under Harrison, and is now president of the Pullman Company, residing in Chicago. Mrs. Lincoln outlived her husband's martyrdom until July 16, 1882.

### THE BIRD'S VALENTINE.

Little love, little love,  
Will you go North with me,  
When the snow is gone and the buds swell  
out  
On the boughs of the lilac tree?  
Little love, little love,  
Sing to me for a sign  
That all the year, or North or South,  
You will be my Valentine.

Little love, little love,  
In a garden that I know,  
Mock orange flowers are sweet and white  
And purple violets grow.  
There is a little hidden nook  
In the old wisteria vine,  
Where I would live the summer through  
With my little Valentine.

Little love, little love,  
There's a child in that garden fair,  
With eyes as blue as the gentian buds,  
And curls of yellow hair.  
She is sweet as a flower, my little love,  
She is longing now for a sign  
Of my happy voice and my soaring wings  
And my little Valentine.  
—Mary F. Butts.

## GLAZIER IS FOUND GUILTY

Former Treasurer of Michigan Liable to 14 Years' Imprisonment.

Frank P. Glazier, of Chelsea, former Michigan State Treasurer, was found guilty in Lansing of converting State funds to the use of the Chelsea Savings Bank, of which he was president and the largest stockholder, making him liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. When the bank failed it had on deposit \$685,000 of State funds.

The jurors deliberated four hours and twenty minutes. They reached a verdict after taking three ballots. On the first they stood 9 to 3 for conviction. As soon as the verdict was announced Judge West gave the defendant's counsel until March 8 to file a motion for a new trial and a bill of exceptions, so that the case may be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Glazier, until his failure in December, 1907, was regarded as a man of large wealth. He was connected with a number of enterprises in Chelsea and elsewhere in Washtenaw County, and was serving his second term as State Treasurer. Banking Commissioner Zimmerman immediately closed the Chelsea Savings Bank, and it was made public that the institution had heavily over-looked to Mr. Glazier and to enterprises of which he was the head. An investigation of his action in depositing State funds in the bank of which he was the head and which has suspended through excessive loans to himself resulted in indictments being found against Glazier by the grand jury in Lansing, charging misappropriation of State funds.

## INDIANA COUNTIES GO "DRY."

Four Practically Swept by Militant Anti-Liquor Forces.

Complete returns from four Indiana counties holding local option elections Tuesday show that four have been added to three that entered the dry column some three weeks ago. In every county the victory was more decisive than the advocates of option had expected and rout of the liquor forces comes with crushing force because overwhelming results were not anticipated. In Decatur County the majority is close to 1,500, with only 1 per cent wet; in Putnam, 1,784, with only two precincts out of thirty four wet; in Tipton, 1,527, with all twenty-four precincts dry, and in Hamilton the majority will reach 2,000, with possibly only one or two precincts wet. Elections in all the counties were quiet and orderly. The anti-saloon elements were busy all day. Women in cities and towns took leading parts in getting voters to the polls. In some cities church bells were rung at regular intervals. In others, teachers marched at the heads of their classes to the polls, wearing badges. In country districts and in cities and towns schools were given a holiday and the children went out with the teachers election-eering.

## WARNS OF U. S. WHEAT PERIL.

Government Expert Reports Industry at Home May Be Outdone.

If the United States is to hold its own as a wheat-raising and wheat-product manufacturing nation, every available influence must be invoked, according to a report made to the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington by one of its special agents, who has been studying conditions in relation to flour and grain shipments in Europe. The agent declares that unless Americans make what development they can in this matter within the next ten years they will find themselves behind in the race. The American milling industry, he adds, needs legislation to help in extending market possibilities. It also needs wisely directed care in the production of its raw material.

## 14,235,451 CATHOLICS IN U. S.

Island Possessions Make the Total Under the Flag 22,474,440.

There are 14,235,451 Roman Catholics in the United States, according to the advance sheets of the 1909 Wiltzins Official Catholic Directory, published in Milwaukee. The statistics are furnished by the archbishops and bishops of the United States after the taking of a census in all dioceses. Adding the number of Roman Catholics in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaiian Islands brings the total of Catholics under the United States flag to 22,474,440, as compared with 12,053,000 Catholic subjects under the British flag.

## Promoter Kieran Surrenders.

P. J. Kieran, the much-wanted head of the Fidelity Funding Company, who has been sought all over the world for two months past on account of the big discrepancy between the company's assets and liabilities, has voluntarily surrendered to the authorities at Pittsburgh and given bonds for his appearance in court at New York, asserting that he was prepared to make good every obligation of his company. Many Catholic institutions were believed to be involved in Kieran's affairs.

## A Decision Favoring Labor.

In the Maryland Court of Appeals the United Garment Workers of America have won a notable victory in the affirming of the illegality of blacklisting by employers. The case arose from the act of a Baltimore employer who, not content with discharging a man who urged another to ask higher wages, had written to other clothing manufacturers of the city asking them to bar the dismissed one from employment.

## Child Thrown to Swine.

F. M. Clark was arrested and placed in jail at McLeansboro, Ill., on a charge that evoked wrath. He was living with a woman named Olive Lane at Dale, and it is charged he took the woman's infant and threw it to a drove of hogs, which devoured it.

## Nebraska

### Legislature

Nepotism will be a thing of the past in Nebraska officialdom, should the bill introduced in the senate Wednesday afternoon by Fuller become a law. This bill makes it an offense for any official of the state, county, district, city or other state, county, district, city or other municipal division to appoint or vote for the appointment of any person related to him by affinity or consanguinity with the third degree to any clerkship, office or position in any department of the government of which such executive, legislative, ministerial or judicial officer may be a member. Such officer is also forbidden to employ any such relative or any other officer in consideration of the second officer giving employment to a relative of the first. Violation of the law is to be punished by a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 and removal from office.

The following bills were read the third time and passed in the house Wednesday:

By Young of Madison—Providing that in cities and towns violations of the truancy law may be taken into justice and police courts instead of in county courts as now provided. Vote: Yes, 89; no, 4.

By Humphrey of Lancaster—Providing the Oregon plan of popular election of United States senator by pledging legislative candidates to vote for the man having the highest popular vote for senator. Vote: Yes, 68; no, 29.

The following bills were introduced in the house Wednesday:

By Raper—Authorizing county supervisors and commissioners to procure metal markers for soldiers' graves.

By Humphrey—To prevent the manufacture or sale of improperly labeled or misbranded paint, white lead, turpentine and linseed oil.

By Lawrence (By request)—Providing for vesting the title to a homestead in minor children during their minority.

Notice was sent up to the house and senate Wednesday of the signing of appropriation bills Nos. 41 and 42 which allow the wages of members and employees of the session. The announcement of this fact brought forth a short burst of applause from those who have been waiting all this time for some return on their labor.

Scheele withdrew his bill that provided for the repeal of the direct primary law. He made little explanation of his action other than that he did not want to repeal the law without placing something in its place. This is the only house bill that has sought to repeal the direct primary but although there is considerable sentiment in that direction manifest among the members.

Byglard's bill to change the election of county commissioners from the whole county to the districts from which they are nominated was considered and recommended by a heavy vote.

The senate made no objection to the report of a committee on a bill to repeal the Sackett law. The bill was placed on the general file. The Sackett law subjects the county, city and other officers to removal from office for wilful neglect to enforce laws which it is their duty to enforce.

In the house Holmes, of Douglas, introduced a bill making it a felony for telephone or telegraph companies to furnish reports to bucket shops.

Representative Armstrong is the author of a bill declaring the South Omaha stock yards a public feeding station and giving the railway commission authority to fix rates.

The daylight closing bill championed by Senator King was slaughtered by the senate committee. The measure provided for the closing of saloons except between the hours of 3 a. m. and 7 p. m.

A bill by Senator Ransom to establish a state college of osteopathy was favorably reported.

Klein, of Gage, offered a resolution fixing the pay of the postmaster of the senate at \$5. Ollis, of Valley, objected to giving the postmaster more than any other employe, and as much as members of the legislature and moved to amend by making the pay \$4 a day. As amended the motion was adopted. Friends of other employes may take similar steps to get salaries adjusted before the committee on employes or the committee on accounts and expenditures get busy.

Wednesday afternoon was spent by the senate in committee of the whole wrestling with King's game law. When it emerged from the struggle the bill was shorn of some of its provisions. That portion preventing the shooting of ducks from artificial blinds built in the bed of streams by hunters or by wading in the bed of streams was rejected by the committee on fish and game and by the committee of the whole. The game committee's report was accepted with little change. Ransom, of Douglas, led the attack on that part of the bill to prevent the use of blinds built in river beds when King tried to get it restored in the bill. The committee of the whole agreed that it should not go in the bill. Myers made an effort to kill the entire bill on the ground that there is no demand for a change in the game laws. The bill as amended was ordered engrossed for third reading. It closes the season on chickens and quail for three years, makes the open season for ducks and geese from September 15 to April 15, closes the snipe season May 1; takes wild pigeons out of the protected list, and protects doves the entire year; makes an open season for sparrows from October 1 to November 30; black bass, from June 1 to November 15; prohibits the taking or pursuing of game later than half an hour after sunset and before daylight; permits the taking of fish in any manner except by seine from the Platte river or any stream where the water recedes or stands in pools. The latter provision will permit the use of pitchforks or scoop shovels, but not seines.

Swan and white cranes are protected the year round under the bill.

In the house Monday afternoon an attempt to repeal the Sackett law failed. This measure was passed two years ago and permits the governor to remove all officers who fail to do their duty. The bill to repeal this law was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Miller Monday introduced the county option bill in the senate which will be championed by the temperance forces.

In the house Stoecker introduced a bill to make the state railway commission merely a bureau of corporations.

Suit was started Monday in the supreme court to settle the judgeship muddle. The action, a quo warranto case, is to decide the eligibility of Judges Oldham and Sullivan, who are the appointees of Gov. Shallenberger, over Rose and Dean, selections made by Sheldon. The suit is brought in the name of W. D. Oldham.

House turned down committee report and decided to investigate proposition for binding twice factory at penitentiary.

Banking committee of house has waded through the Wilson bill and has begun to consider amendments.

A bill is introduced to divide the patronage of the railway commission in employes and to give the democratic members some actual power on rules and plums.

After an exciting session the house of representatives Wednesday passed Sink's bill compelling hotel managers to furnish nine-foot sheets. The Nebraska traveling men urged the passage of the measure, while the hotel men fought it. A bitter contest is expected in the senate.

The house saved a day's pay by adjourning Wednesday morning after the passage of the Sink bill and then immediately reconvened.

Senator Miller's bill abolishing fraternities in high schools was favorably reported, and it is expected that the bill will pass both houses.

The senate recommended that the bill allowing Carnegie pensions for the state university be passed.

Senator Ransom believes that the husband who does not support his family should strike many an obstacle here below. Accordingly he introduced a bill making it a felony for any man to be discharged, refuse employment or quit working without the consent of his wife.

In the house Humphrey introduced a bill making Saturday afternoon a half holiday.

Guy Green has prepared a monster petition and will seek to convince the legislature that Sunday bill is demanded in Nebraska. He has had thousands of signers.

The temperance enthusiasts Tuesday hauled their petition to the state house in a dray wagon. It consists of 125 books and includes 60,000 names.

Senator King's bill to prohibit sportsmen from shooting game from behind blinds was killed in the senate.

Barrett introduced a bill to classify all patent medicines containing 1 per cent of alcohol as intoxicating liquors.

The senate passed the Tanner bill allowing the governor to designate the paper in each county in which constitutional amendments are printed. At present the secretary of state does this. The latter official is a republican. The effect of the bill is to give the democratic editors all the political patronage for the next two years. The bill will pass the house by a strict party vote.

The house passed the Gates bill Thursday morning, which will permit the establishment of a saloon in the village of Fort Crook. The bill received 52 votes, after two or three calls of the house, and 31 voted against it.

Fries, of Howard county, is after the man with money who fails to report the same for assessment and taxation. In a bill he introduced in the house Thursday he provides that the assessor shall have the power to examine the deposit record of every bank in his county and the books kept by the secretaries of all building and loan associations. The bill provides the examination shall be for taxation purpose and shall not be made public or made known in any way.

A delegation of citizens of Grand Island interested in the manufacture of brooms were in Lincoln to boost for the appropriation providing for the establishment of a binding twine plant at the state penitentiary.

The house members Thursday indefinitely postponed the Noyes bill, which requires a license of \$5,000 for saloons in small towns. The house was emphatic in its attitude and it is safe to predict that there will be no anti-liquor legislation at the present session of the legislature.

In the senate the Ellis bill allowing \$100 for each county to be spent in making tests to secure good seed corn was recommended for passage.