THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

Dietrich land leasing bill. The rules were other class of citizens. E, giving villages the same right to is- complaints. sue bonds for heating and lighting pur- Therefore, I move you that the speaker bridges and culverts before crossing to this house. with engines. Amended that one person go 100 yards ahead of engines on the road to prevent accidents. Authorizing county answered the roll call in the house on boards to appropriate money for county the 31st. A large number had been exfairs. To provide for the appointment of cused the day before, others had gone

McGilton signed S. F. 25, reducing school investments to \$50,000, to give school privately and government of said lleges of normal schools. H. R. 67, com-"An act to create a food commission," ized militia, to conform with an act of five members at the annual city ele purposes." S. F. 136, by Hastings-To promote the independence of voters at puband nominating of all candidates for elecboards not members of the boards of education, by prpular vote at primary elecso doing; to provide what qualifications are necessary to entitle a person to vote at such primary elections, to provide for the placing of the names of candidates for nomination upon the primary election ballot of their political party and the manner of so doing, and to provide for the seelcting and appointment of judges and clerks to serve at such primary election, to provide for the notification to candidates at such primary elections of their non.ination, and to provide the manner of nomin: ng candidates for offices to be filled at any special election and for township and precinct offices, and to provide for the order of placing tickets of political parties upon the ballot for public elections, and to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots to be used at public elections and primary elections for noming, g candidates for office to be voted on at public election at public expenses; to regulate the formation of new parties and prevent in public elections or primary elections, and to provide for the punishment for the violation of the

Almost the entire morning was spent in for a joint resolution to memorialize congress to kill the land leasing bill of Senator Dietrich. Howeil of Douglas moved an amendment that the fences unlawfully enclosing the public domain be removed. This occasioned much debate, until the senator changed his amendment so that the fences must come down by June 1. 1904. This was carried unanimously. Sen-

stor Howell introduced the following: "Whereas. Congress has prudently taken steps to strengthen the army of the United States by an increase in the proposed appropriations for this branch

of the service, therefore be it Resolved. That in view of the menacing attstude of foreign powers, the international situation justifies the general goverrment in making further preparations to secuse a lasting peace by being prepared for war; therefore be i:

Resolved. That the State of Nebraska by its legislature, in session assembled, respectfully requests its representatives in congress to support an appropriation for a larger navy."

H. R. 18, by Douglas of Rock, to entitle county treasurers to maintain official seals that would enable them to validate tax titles occasioned a heated and protracted debate in the house on the 29th. The bill was placed on general file. H. R 102, by Jones of Otoe, providing for the entire vote of the county in counties not under township organization, was vigorously assailed as a political measure. they are referred and consider the same Rcuse of Hall insisted that it was an at- in such order, except where passed by piled Statutes, entitled "Revenue," to ly as before, he pledged his hearty of Nebraska City to obtain control of of said committee, in which case the bill practical effect of this sort of bill is poli- through its chairman, at least one day mittee on boundaries, county seats and ing and of the bills to be considered by township organization brought in an ad- it, so that all persons interested may apverse report on the bill, which was voted pear and request a hearing, subject to down, allowing the bill to go on general such limitations as the committee may file. H. R. 32, by Koetter of Douglas, impose, compelling Omaha school board to buy | The lieutenant governor further outlinits own books and H. R. 42, fixing salaries ing his plan, says: of secretary of school boards were passed. Bills introduced for first time while it is before the committee. The rewere: To establish a military code for port of the committee, while not necessathe organization, government and compensation of the militia, and to provide for the enrollment of the unorganized militia, to conform with an act of the United States congress "To promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes." To punish the stealing of domestic fowls and to punish perons receiving or buying stolen domestic fows. have a legitimate interest in the measure making the offense felony.

ett signed H. R. 67, by Gilbert of Doug- consequently no opportunity of giving las, the Omaha waterworks bill, which expression to their views. The adoption had passed both house and senate. The of this proposed rule, which could be senate at this time sent in a communica- used in the house as well as the senate. tion that it had voted to adjourn to next would obviate all this, and, I think, be Thursday, the house concurring. The a very good thing for many other reahouse voted to refuse to concur in the sons." senate's action. These resolutions were introduced by Christy of Nemaha: We, the undersigned residents, voters,

citizens, taxpayers and merchants residing and doing business in Otoe county, cause the railroad companies utilize the sing that our present laws regard- newspapers to present their side in the exemptions are unjust and detri- tax controversy, and because they ex- before the State Board of Health, and al to the merchants' interests and press a willingness to pay the expense of that for the privilege they shall each pay to the best interests of society, aiding printing. Why should they not. The arand abetting dishonest debts, forcing guments presented are unanswerable. students believe that \$19 would do.

The following bills were placed on sen- hardship to the people by an increase of tion and freely open their columns to atorial file on the 2th: H. R. 60, appro- cost in their supplies, petition your hon- forcibly express their opinions of the riating \$1,300 to pay incidental expenses orable body to amend, modify or repeal Omaha scheme. The criticism from the of the legislature. It was amended to our exemtption laws to such an extent Omaha boomers is ridiculous. It sounds read \$22,000. S. F. 38, entitled guardians at least that the merchants may have like the plaint of a failing and hopeless and wards. S. F. 117, in regard to the equal protection under the laws to any cause."

ended and the bill was placed at the Whereas, We have heard continued rehead of the list. The following bills were ports of extortionate telephone charges, reported back to the senate with the rec- and as the senate has appointed a comndation that they be passed: S. F. mittee to investigate such charges and

poses as cities of the first and second of the house appoint a committee of three Frank Currie of Dawes county. ses. To compel the placing of planks to investigate and report on such charges

Fifty-two members, barely a quorum,

an insurance deputy. Fixing fees charged home during the night or were otherwise insurance company and others for filing detained without excuse. A few members papers. To appropriate \$4,500 for inci- came in after roll call. A resolution by dental expenses of the legislature was Thompson of Merrick was adopted placamended to read \$28,000. An act relating ing all house employes under charge of to township organisation was referred the cheif clerk during the period of adback to the committee. Hasty of Furnas journment next week and providing for introduced a resolution to have a com- the employment and remuneration of mittee of three appointed to investigate only as many employes as are actually the reason of the difference in taxes paid reeded. After the reading of committee by insurance companies in Nebraska and reports and bills on second reading the house at 10:45 adjourned on motion of Morsman of Douglas until Monday, Feb-In the senate on the 30th Secretary ruary 9, at 2 p. m. Among new bills in-Allen to the governor announced that troduced were the following: To provide Governor Mickey had signed 8. F. 10. for the incorporation of school districts to legalize issue of bond by cities of first in cities of the first class having less and second class. Lieutenant Governor than 40,000 and more than 25,000 inhabit-

pelling the city council of Omaha to purchase Omaha water works, was read a third time and passed. S. F. 82, entitled time and passed. S. F. 82, entitled regulating and defining the powers and duties of said boards of education; also terating food, were recommended to be to provide for a treasurer, secretary and placed on general file. Hasting's resolution to have a committee appointed to investigate insurance companies' taxes and powers of the Board of Education was called up and adopted. Bills were in regard to taxation for school purposes, introduced: To establish a military code the issuance of bonds and all matters for the state of Nebraska and to provide for the organization, government and said school districts; and for the repeal compensation of the militia and to pro- of all acts or parts of acts in conflict vide for the enrollment of the unorgan- therewith. This provides for a board of of 1904, no election of school board memyears; provides for secretary at \$720 per by the Douglas senator is as follows: annum, members to draw an annual sallic elections, to enforce the secrecy of ary of \$300 and give surety bond of \$3,000. the ballot, to provide for the selecting Aggregate school tax not to exceed 15 within the corporate limits of some ormills. Bonds may be issued for not to ganized city the legislature may by law tive offices, except candidates to be chosen exceed thirty years, drawing not more provide for the creation of such territory at any special election, or township or than 6 per cent interest if authorized at as may be designated within said county emergency clause.

tions, and to provide for the manner of ADJOURNMENT TO FEBRUARY 9th. After an all-day fight in house and senate the legislature on the 30th decided that when it adjourned it be until Monday, February 9, for the purpose of giving the joint revenue committee time in which to complete its work of framing a revenue bill.

> Not since it convened, January 6, has anything stirred the animus of the legislature as did the debate on this question. Those favoring and those opposing adjournment pressed their contentions with

In the house Sears of Burt, Douglas of Rock, Thompson of Merrick, Sweezy of Adams, Wilson of Pawnee and Loomis of Dodge, all members of the committee to frame the revenue bill, with Rouse of Hall, Kennedy of Douglas, Spurlock of Cass and others, led in the fight for adjournment, while Ten Eyck of Douglas. with many others, championed the oppoand Brown of Keya Paha were the leaders for adjournment and Howel of Douglas, O'Neil of Lancaster were the opposing leaders.

The senate and house each refused

twice to concur in fixing a time for adjourning and it looked as if the deadlock was to last indefinitely, until Sears of Burt, in the house brought the matter to of the committee: a close by introducing a resolution providing that from such time as the house adjourned until February 9 all regular order of business under the various headngs observed daily, be dispensed with and clerk be excused from attendance. This naturally would have had the effect of bringing matters to a standstill in the house. News of the resolution was immediately transmitted to the senate and before the house had time to vote on the matter it was advised that the senate would concur in adjourning until February 9, which question was put to the house and carried and concurred in by the

WOULD LET THE PUBLIC IN.

Lieutenant Governor McGilton has orignated a plan with reference to the consideration of bills before the legislative incorporated in the rules of the senate over which body he presides. The plan provides a method whereby all parties inlerested directly or indirectly in any measure may appear before the committee having the bill in charge and be heard in the discussion of it. Lieutenant Governor McGilton

framed his idea in this manner: All standing committees shall keep calendar of bills in the order in which Rouse. The com- in advance of the time and place of meet-

rily or inevitably final as to its disposition, always has a great influence on the action of the senate or house, to whichever body it is made. It too frequently happens that a bill gets past the committee in the senate or house, before the committee of the whole and is placed on its final passage before outsiders who get the opportunity of being heard on it. In the house on the 20th Speaker Mock- committee is to consider the bill and

> TO GET INTO PRINT. "I see that some adverse comment attempted," said Attorney Baldwin, "be- they would be allowed to practice with-

The outside counties of the state are vi tally interested. The Omaha papers givonly one side of the question. The out side newspapers are entitled to receive information exposing the selfishin the Omaha real estate boomers. And the railroads have a perfect right to pay for the expense of printing this information "The railroads have no newspaper of their own to present the case, and there is no one newspaper of wide circulation standing up for the rights of the country

as against the encroachments of the large city. The defense of the country muscome from the country papers. We can not demand that they use their space without recompense, although many o them, recognizing their own local inter merchants, into bankruptcy and causing est in the controversy, decline compensa-

CRUSADE ON PRAIRIE DOGS. "No bill of more importance to west ern Nebraska has been introduced in either house of this legislature than that centemplating a method for exterminating prairie dogs," said Representative

Mr. Currie, the author of this bill, is an extensive rancher in western Ne-Nebraska. He has a very large constit uency, from which comes a very carnest demand for the promotion of this piece of legislation. In his possession wer several letters from men in various lines of business in his district, urging him to extreme necessity.

these pests shall take proper means-and these means are described in the billfor exterminating prairie dogs at the proper season and imposes a penalty upon all who fail to observe this law. In the penal provision it is ordered that the road overseer shall be paid \$3 a day or hire someone at that price, to distribute the prairie dog killer for the farmer and assess the cost to the latter.

LABOR UNIONS DRAFT BILL, The labor unions of the state have drafted a measure, which will be submitted to the legislature soon after it meets again, providing for double train crews on all trains pulled by two engines. The argument in favor of the measure will be that a double-header at present takes away the employment of one crew and overworks the crew doing duty on the train. The same unions will intro duce legislation fixing the number of hours a man may be worked without

BILL FOR GREATER OMAHA.

Senator Howell of Douglas in the senate laid the first stone in paving a way for greater Omaha, S. F. 139, introduced a joint resolution to amend article x of the constitution. The ameniment offered "That where more than one-half of the inhabitants of any county shall reside precinct offices or members of school special or regular election. With the into one political organization to be known as the city and county of and to be governed by one set of officers and the outlying territory, if any there be, of such county may by legislative act be attached to the adjacent county or ants, and to such new municipal organiz ation the right to make its own charter by a vote of the people within such city may be granted and regulated by law. Upon the division of any county under this provision the sections so separated shall each pay its just proportion of the general indebtedness, to be ascertained and provided for, as may by law be de-

> OPPOSE COUNTY OFFICERS' BILL. The bill introduced in the senate at the request of the County Officers' association is hung up in the committee, and it be passed," though the bill will be reported favorably. It is not the fact that the committee does not favor a four-year tenure of office, for a majority of the committee does. But the committee does not intend to recommend that a county officer hold office for a time longer than the time for which he was elected. Another objection is that the committee dees not favor having every county election held on presidential year or even year, as provided by the bill. Said one

termined.

"We are in favor of county officers holding office for four years, but I for that the man it has chosen for two years should serve three. It is the right of the all members filing applications with the people to do that and not the legislature, in my opinion. And if we make county elections come on even years or on presidential years it will not, in my opinion, serve the best interests of the people. In presidential years, as a rule, county and local affairs are lost sight of almost completely, and persons who are entirely unfitted for office could easily be run in

Hasty of Furnas, Hastings of Butler and Coffey of Boyd were appointed a committee to investigate the difference n taxes paid by insurance companies in Nebraska and Iowa, as stated in the Hasty resolution passed yesterday. Bills on first reading included the following: committees which he thinks ought to be To amend article it, chapter xcilia, Compiled Statutes, entitled "Water Rights Irrigation," by adding section (9, providing for official seal for the office of the State viding that fees be collected by the secretary of said board for filing, examining, issuing and making copies of water right instruments; and section 71, providby him so collected. S. F. 140, by Wall of Sherman (by request)-To amend sectempt on the part of cities of the class the vote of a majority of all members strengthen present law regarding assessment of railroad property by state board. the county board. Kennedy of Douglas thus passed shall not lose its place on To amend section 28, chapter xiia, ensaid that from observation he was con- the committee calendar. Each standing titled "Cities of the Metropolitan Class," vinced that regardless of the purpose, the committee shall give notice to this body, and section 85, article i, chapter ixxvii, entitled "Revenue," Compiled Statutes, taxing everything at par cash value and eliminating railroad taxation, as prescribed by this statute. Providing for the appointment of a state surveyor and draughtsman in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Governor Mickey signed house roll 67, the Gibert or Howell bill on Monday. The Gilbert bill is identical in all its provisions with the Howell bill. It requires the city of Omaha to acquire and operate its own water plant, and to this end provides that, within thirty days, the governor shall appoint a water board. This water board, in a general way, shall have charge of the acquiring of the plant, together with the council, and shall have centrol of the plant after it becomes the property of the city. The water works bill has the emergency clause and it They have no way of knowing when the therefore becomes a law as soon as the governor gave his approval.

> STUDENTS OPPOSE THE BILL Students of the medical colleges of the state do not want the bill passed to compei them to appear before the State Board of Health after graduating from the college and stand an examination before being allowed to practice medicine. A majority of the students entered school believing that after securing a diploma

out more ado. The bill, however, pro-

vides that they shall tread the wine press

battlefield of Chickamanga, a writer in an eastern newspaper says: unprocedented view, to the east beau-

To take a last fond look Of the valley and the village church, And the cottage by the brook. He listened to the sounds So familiar to his ear; given place to green lawns and smil-And the soldier leaned upon his sword And wiped away a tear. ing terraces.

Beside that cottage porch A girl was knelt in prayer; She held aloft a snowy scarf, Which fluttered in the air; She breathed a prayer for him, A prayer he could not hear; But he paused to bluster as she knelt, And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot,

O. do not call him weak. For dauntless was the soldier's heart Though tears were on his cheek; Go watch the foremost ranks In danger's dark career, Be sure the hand most daring there Has wiped away a tear.

From Private to Brigadier-Genera Of all the enlisted men who went to the front from the state of Maine there was but one who entered the lists as a private and laid down his gun when peace was declared a fullfledged brigadier-general. That man push this bill, insisting that it was of was Frank S. Nickerson, whose valiant fighting through the many battles Mr. Currie's bill provides that all farm- of the war was but characteristic of a ers within the territory most affected by Pine Tree Stater, and who still lives to tell of the ferocity with which the Northern and Southern armies fought at the Battle of Bull Run. Siege of New Orleans, Battle of Baton Rouge and other battles which hold equally as prominent places in the history of the United States.

> In the battle of Baton Rouge, under Gen. Butler, Gen. Nickerson, then a colonel, fought valiantly. He was the senior officer on the field, Gen. Williams having been killed. Owing to the fierceness of the combat he was unable to take his position at the head, but was in the position he generally occupied as colonel. Gen. But-



ler did not overlook his good work in the battle, and mentioned him in his

Shortly after this battle on Nov. 29, 1862, he was promoted to Briga- big fires were going, coffee was boildier-General. He continued in the service and was active at the slege of Port Hudson. He participated in many of the engagements of the Department of the Gulf. He returned to the North about May 13, 1865.

Stephen Douglas' Great Speech. "The boys of 1861 are going fast," said the Major. "Nearly every morning there are names in the obituary columns of the newspapers whose owners were associated with events or incidents to which I held a personal, even if humble, relationship. There died last week a man who was, like myself, only one of a million soldiers, but I had reason to remember him, because in the first week of war he stood beside me in front of the old Neil house, in Columbus, Ohio, and heard that wonderful speech of Stephen A. Douglas, which was never reported, and yet gave courage to thousands of

broken hearted and despairing men. was on his way to Chicago and Springfield to confer with his friends and supporters in Illinois. All men in week, and they as well as the people turned hungrily to Douglas, hoping that he might say the right word, and yet fearing that he might say the wrong one. He came, half dressed, to the window of his unlighted bedroom. and, standing in the darkness, spoke to the crowd below.

"His deep voice rolled out from the darkness and fell like a benediction on the crowd standing with unturned faces in the street. Never had voice so thrilled me: never had mere words seemed so solemn and impressive as

those spoken by Douglas that night. "He said at once that a great crisis had come upon the country, and that his captives to some steps, and took all party and other questions must be pushed aside. He said slowly, as if weighing every word, 'The Union must be preserved, and the insurrection against the government must be crushed.' After the word crushed came a pause that gave emphasis to the phrase, and then, speaking as slowsupport to the Lincoln administration. and declared there was no other must stand by the government until a street corner it knocked a little colcourse open to the loyal citizen, who national authority was everywhere ored girl down, and then dashed into recognized. Then, declining a reception, he closed his window and the

crowd dispersed. "There were in that crowd, standing within ten feet of my perch on the fence, one man who was to become President, four men who were to become major-generals in the Union army, a score of men who were, as brigadiers, to hold important commands, four men who were to become governors, three cabinet officers, and several hundred who were within three months to be carrying muskets in de-

fense of the flag. "Of all the most prominent men present on that evening not one is living now. Douglas, then spoken of as a possible lieutenant general, died within six weeks. Dennison, Garfield, Cox. Tod, and others who lived to do great work, all are dead. I can place only one of the hundreds who heard Doug las speak in the dark in April, 1861. In the last year they have gone fast, but if any are left they should put on record their recollections of the incidents of that night."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

At Chickamauga. Telling of a recent visit to the

"The Government boulevard marks on the crown of the hill the battle's

tiful Southern homes, whose manycolumned porches and frank hospitality prove the endurance of the old regime. Laughing children play where the battle stormed; earthworks have

"Monument after monument, tablet after tablet marks the position of this brave regiment, of that valiant troop. Chattanooga in the distance, so long the plaything of contending armies, shows the smoke, not of cannons' mouths, but of furnaces and factories. Lookout Mountain frowns upon the town. Orchard Knob, headquarters during the fight of Generals Grant, Thomas and Gorden Granger, is literally covered with artistic monuments. The winding river, the mountains, each with a history, add to the variety and beauty of the drive.

"Leaving the site of the Ohio memorial one follows the boulevard past Bragg's headquarters. There stands the old cedar tree which sheltered the Confederate general, while he wrote and received dispatches, during the memorable engagement. There stands the triumphant tribute Illinois has raised to her soldiers brave. There stands the observation tower, where a marvelous view is caught.

"All along the road are the name: of regiments and men who fought the 'Battle Without an Order.' In fancy, one recreates the struggling force, the long, thin line of brave men in gray, the army of enthusiastic men in blue who went past all resistance to the summit, while Grant, at Orchard Knob, watched through field glasses the progress of the unexpected fray.

Covered With Snow Blanket. "The men of some companies in the old army," said a veteran, "called themselves 'destroying angels', and when it came to building fires or pro viding shelter they were. In the early spring of 1864 our brigade was twenty or thirty miles east of Chattanooga and with no expectation of severe weather the men lay down under blankets or the thin shelter tents, and during the night were literally snowed | clerk of the House of Representatives. next morning there were six inches knew nothing of public functions at of snow on the ground. The camp that time, and had some sort of noand that was at guard headquarters.

had taken off their shoes could not hats. All were chilled, but the boys sylvania. At the beginning of the laughed and swore by turns. Then war, as a mere child, I was fired with they started to build fires, and while patriotic spirit and went about the saw logs, others tore down an old speeches, urging every man to enlist. I barn, and in half an hour dozens of did not then know what the war ing, breakfast was cooking, and with bodies warm the men were as frolicsome as children."

The Soldiers' Homes. Supt. J. M. Anderson of the Soldiers' home at Sandusky is coming in for some very sharp criticism by the old soldiers. In his annual report, submitted a few days ago to the governor, he found fault with what he called the sending of old and infirm soldiers to the home to die and be buried at the expense of the state.

The soldiers upon whom fortune has smiled, and who will never be under the necessity of going to that home, are asking the question: "If the home is not for the old, de crepit and poor soldier, who then is it

"When a soldier has reached the age of infirmities, coupled with a poverty he could not help, and he can care for himself no longer and has no friends "It was about a week after Fort to care for him, there is but one of two Sumter had been fired on, and Douglas places he can go—the poorhouse or the soldiers' home, and the home, they say, is the place for him. It was constructed especially to avoid the humilipolitical life had been stunned and ation of the poornouse; it was intendoutraged by the events of the last ed as a recognition of the services of bodied man who can take care of him-

> Captured Under Difficulties. Lance Sergeant Murphy of the arrest two notorious gamblers who tawa, and in another as captain's meshad taken refuge there. The gamblers, senger, was recommended to a cadetthe two criminals lying flat on the coin was glad to make and the lad mud at the bottom of the harbor. seized hold of them and brought both in July. Just as he was about to start to the surface. He then swam with

self.—Ohio State Journal.

them to the police station. Horse Sought Death. An unusual sight, that of a horse beating its brains out against a tree and iron railings, was witnessed the other afternoon in front of the Bethlehem Home for Aged Colored People Baltimore. Md. The animal took fright at something in the street and ran wildly east and then turned north. At two the animal, evidently maddened or suffering intense agony as the result of the blow, ended its life by beating its head against the iron railing.

Conundrums. Which is the only way a leopard can change his spots? By going from one spot to another. Why is the Danish coast a bad place go for a quiet holiday? Because of the sound which is there. What is the best early closing move-

Go to bed at 10 o'clock and close our eyes. Why is a cornfield like a galvanic battery? Because it produces shocks.

Because it drops a line at every Why is there never anybody a ome in a convent? Because it is a nun-inhabited place. What is it we often tell others to do

nd can't do curselves?

Stop a minute.

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular nd defective. Why are gloves never meant to sell? Because they were meant to be kept

LINCOLN, THE WHITE HOUSE AND SPRINGFIELD MONUMENT



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT

man we love the man."

His Earnestness.

old gentleman by the name of Z. C.

by birth, but had lived in Washington

patent lawyer. He was intimately ac-

selected by him as chairman of the

auguration in 1861. To this Mr. Rob-

After the emancipation proclamation

had been written, it will be remem-

bered, six months were given to the

Confederates to lay down their arms

and come back to the Union, before it

was to go in force. Providing the

South returned to the allegiance to the

Union as of yore, the proclamation

working out the destiny of this na-

the proclamation, upon the day fixed:

known to history.

which I have alluded. He said:

While I was an inmate of Gleason

AT SPENGETTID. ILL.

ment until September would suffice

ing remiscences of Abraham Lincoln: "I saw Abraham Lincoln for the first time in the winter of 1863, at one of his public receptions. I was only a child, but had heard so much of Abraham Lincoln that I had a sort of vague idea that he was not a mere man, but some kind of a divinity to be worshipped from afar, and naturally 1 was anxious to see him. I was therefore permitted to accompany my father, who was then serving as chief under. When reveille sounded the to one of the presidential receptions, I looked like a cemetery, with its clustion that we would only be permitted ters and lines of little hillocks, and to gaze upon the great man from a disline, however, and he had greeted my "As the men were roused from father with a few pleasant words and heavy sleep and threw out their arms | we were about to pass on, the Presito lift overcoat, cape or blanket from | dent said: 'Wait one moment; I their faces the snow startled them to haven't shaken hands with this little

meant, but I knew 'our side' was right, simply because it was 'our side,' and my appearance on the street was a

signal to get me up on a store goods box to make a speech. My father had related this to Lincoln and asked permission to bring me to the White House. This was granted and one morning we drove there and were received by the President alone. As he rose from his chair to greet us I remember thinking he was the longest, ugliest and most ungainly man I had ever seen. When I was presented to him he leaned down, and, taking me by the hand, said: 'So this is the little patriot. Ah, Mr. Lloyd, in these times the boy is indeed father to the man. I wish all the men in the North

had his spirit.' "As he took me on his knee and talked to me of the war, all the ugliness was forgotten, and as I looked into his face and saw the deep set, kindly eyes, the firm mouth, about which a smile hovered, and listened to his gentle voice. I began to think he was positively handsome. As I look back upon the scene, it brings many tender memories of the man who, amid all the cares and burdens of his position and with the fate of a mighty the soldier, and was not intended to nation weighing upon his heart, could who looked up to them as leaders furnish an easy place for the able- find time enough to say a few kind words to a little child. "As a still further illustration of

> this kindness of heart is the following incident, which I have heard my father relate. A young boy who had Singapore (India) water police visited served with distinction in a naval ena barge moored off the boat quay to gagement on board the gunboat Othowever, immediately dived under the ship at the Naval Academy at Annapcwater. Sergt. Murphy followed, found lis. This appointment President Linwas directed to report for examination from home it was discovered that he could not be admitted, because he had not reached the required age of fourteen, his birthday occurring in the following September. The boy was greatly disappointed and wept bitterly in the fear that he would not be able President, who would 'make it all did so gallantly in those two battles? Why, I feel as though I should take draws near." off my hat to him and not he to me.'

"Yes," replied Mr. Robbins, 'and I The President took the papers, and as hope there will be no backing down or soon as he learned that a postpone- backing out on your part."

"'No, I do not, Mr. Lincoln,' was

gonians eat cysters?"

LAST STORY LINCOLN TOLD. It Connected Pardons and the Pata- Mr. Lincoln about a pardon for an old Pendel:

the night he was killed. This is in hand, Mr. Lincoln was in the act of over at the War department erouching who is the oldest employe of the the soldier a free man when he turned me suspiciously, answers perfectly the White House, and who went with Mr. | to Mr. Lamon and said: Lincoln to his carriage on the lata! " 'Lamon, do you know how at Pata- look out for in a letter I received the Why is a spider a good correspondnight.

"I have every reason," said Mr. Pendel, "for saying that the last the reply. pleasant little story Mr. Lincoln ever "Well, Lamon, it is their habit to I know that they were the last to see to begin or. cians, as they are professional healers. | duced me to the President when I re- guarded and made frequent objections | who ever did that."

risy had fallen; sincerity and manhood had come to abide. A few days later Mr. Robbins met Mr. Lincoln and the latter grasped his hand and said: G. S. Kimball in the Bangor (Me.)

he wouldn't, but he did."

"Well, friend Robbins, I beat Peter."-Commercial.

Mr. Robbins says that he felt a

thrill pass over him. He knew by this

simple but subtle hint that the soul of

Lincoln was determined, and the

The great day came and with it free-

dom to both black and white. Hypoc-

Union and liberty were secured.

LINCOLN A PLAIN MAN.

Had Little Time to Waste on Appearances or Style. When I first knew Lincoln he had

made the order that the lad should re- all the habiliments of rusticity; his port in that month. Then, putting his | hat was innocent of a nap; his coarse hand on the lad's shoulder, he said: | boots had no acquaintance with blacksitting or standing posture, and the man.' He took me by the hand, 'Now, my boy, go home and have good ing; his clothes had not been introducpatted me on the head, said a few fun during the two months, for they ed to the whisk-broom; his baggage I ever saw in the army. Those who kind words to me and we passed on. are the last holiday you will get.' The was well worn and dilapidated; his "Latter in the same winter I met little fellow bowed himself out, feeling umbrella was substantial, but of a find them. Many could not find their him again at my own home in Penn- that the President, though a great faded green, and for an outer garment man, was at the same time a kindly he wore a short circular blue cloak says Henry C. Whitney in Leslie's "It was these simple characteristics | Weekly. He commenced to dress some cut down dead trees as big as streets of my native village making of this large and manysided man that better in the spring of 1858, and when endeared him to all with whom he he was absent from home, on political came in contact, and while we admire tours, usually did so; after he became the intellect and ability of the states-President, he had a servant who kept him considerably "slicked up;" but he frequently had to reason him into KNEW WHERE LINCOLN STOOD fashionable attire by teiling him that his appearance was "official." He probably had as little taste or style Simple Way in Which He Manifested about dress or attire as any man who was ever born. He simply wore clothes because it was needful and Sanitarium, Elmira, N. Y., I heard the customary; whether they fitted or following anecdote of Abraham Linlooked well was entirely above or becoln. We had at the sanitarium a very neath his knowledge. He had no regard for trivial things, or for mere Robbins. He was of New Hampshire forms, manners, politeness, etiquette, for fifty years, his business being a official formalities, fine clothes, routine or red-tape; he disdained a bill of fare at table, a program at a theaquainted with Mr. Lincoln and was ter, or a license to get married. The first police commissioners after his in- pleadings in a lawsuit, the formal compliments on a social introduction, the exordium or peroration of a bins I owe the recital of the story to speech he either wholly ignored or cut as short as he could.

> In all his political campaigns, the music, flags and bunting were nothing to him; he was thinking rather of the statistics-how many votes were probable, and what the tendencies of political thought were to change opinions and votes. And he also had was not to be issued. But God was a thorough contempt for the office of bailiff or crier of a court, doorkeeper tion, and not man, and the result is of a legislative or Congressional body. The early elections had gone against | a band, or even of mayor of a city or the Republican party. Republicans be- town. He disliked to be called "Mr. came alarmed. A tremendous press- President" or even "Mr. Lincoln" by ure was brought to bear upon Lincoln his intimates; he called men by their to withdraw the threatened issue of family names,

Lincoln's Love of Truth.

They declared that it was against the spirit and wish of the people, and Slower of growth, and devoid altowould ruin the party. Letters came gether of many britliant qualities pouring in from every state in the which Douglas possessed, says William Union begging, imploring, sometimes G. Brown in the February Atlantic, threatening, and it was feared by a Lincoln nevertheless outreached him few stanch anti-slavery men of the by the measure of the two gifts he country that Mr. Lincoln could not lacked-the twin gifts of humor and withstand the pressure. But he said of brooding melancholy. Bottomed by nothing, kept his own counsel, and no the one in homeliness, his character was by the other drawn upward to One day about a week before the the height of human nobility and astime in which the proclamation was piration. His great capacity of pain, to go into force, Mr. Robbins, as was which but for his buffoonery would no his privilege, walked into the office of doubt have made him mad, was the to go at all. He was told, however, Mr. Nicolay, private secretary to Mr. source of his rarest excellencies. Fathat he would be taken to see the Lincoln. He was feeling very anx- miliar with squalor, and hospitable to ious, for it was a dark and gloomy vulgarity, his mind was yet tenanted right.' Some time afterward he was time for the country. Mr. Lincoln's by sorrow, a place of midnight wresttaken to the White House and pre room adjoined that of Mr. Nicolay, and lings. In him as never before in any sented to the President, to whom he while Mr. Robbins was sitting at an other man, were high and low things made a graceful bow. The difficulty open fire, talking to Mr. Nicolay, Mr. | mated, and awkwardness and ungainwas explained and the President said: Lincoln walked in, put his hand upon liness and uncouthness justified in "Well, old friend, the important day rival and infinitely more refined and gentle, he had mastered lessons which the other had never found the need of learning, or else had learned too readily and then dismissed.

t ceived my appointment, in November, to having some one constantly near 1864. Mr. Lamon wanted to talk to him. On one occasion he said to Mr.

gonian Way of Eating Oysters. -friend, a soldier who had been found "Pendel, I do not like to be guarded, The last story ever told by President | guilty of some slight violation of army | but I have received a number of Lincoln was just before he left the regulations. The case was thorough- threatening letters lately. I have no White House to go to the theater on ly gone over by the two, and, with pen fears, however. That fellow we saw vouched for by Thomas F. Pendel, signing the paper which would make at the foot of the stairs, and who eved description of a man I was warned to other day."

Lincoln's Playmate a Flagman.

Working as railway flagman in Kotold was right nere in this house. As open them as fast as they can throw komo. Ind., says the Cincinnati Comis generally known. Speaker Colfax the shells out of the window, and mercial Tribune, at 70 cents a day, is and Mr. Asimona of Massachusetts, when the pile of shells grow to be John Rooney, formerly an intimate were the last men to call on the Pres- higher than the house, why they pick friend and associate of Abraham Linident prior to his departure for the up stakes and move. Now, Lamon, I coin. Rooney is past 80 years of age. theater. When these men called I feel like beginning a new pile of par- He lives alone, keeping house in addicarried their cards to Mr. Lincoln, and dons, and I guess this is a good one tion to serving the railway as watchman. Rooney was always Lincoln's him. However, not very long before Mr. Pendel says that he had every partner in "town ball." Wrestling was they came Mr. Lincoln had received a opportunity to study the President, for Lincoln's athletic sport, and Rooney is visit from Marshal Lamon, who was he was in the room with him nearly the only man who ever threw him in a from the President's home district. all the time-a bodyguard. Mr. Lin- rough and tumble wrestle. "John." Doctors ought to make good politi- | and it was Mr. Lamon who had intro- coin did not like the idea of being said Lincoln. "you are the only man