

"Getting Rid of Our Surplus."

We got rid of a deal of it yesterday, and last night---wasn't it a crowd though---We told you there'd be a lot of people to take advantage of it, for a sale in which the

Are interested is bound to be success from the word go---this one especially---as getting rid of the stock is of much more importance than getting a fair price. There never have and never will be again such shoe bargains as these.

We have engaged more help for Monday---and---the sale is for cash.



Ladies Spring heel Shoes out from \$2.75 to..... **\$1.75** Cash



Ladies' \$6 patent leathers, cloth top, medium pointed calf..... **\$2.48** CASH



Men's 86 heavy winter tan shoes for \$3.50. The box calf on which we have had such a run for two winters are in the lot. Double sole, calf lined, pointed toe, 86 shoe for \$3.50 cash.



Ladies' Lace Shoes in narrow square toes, \$2.50 kind for **\$1.50** CASH



Men's \$2.50 pointed toe shoes, with heavy double sole, \$1.75 cash.



Our men's cork sole shoes in cordovan or calf skin, wide or narrow pointed toes, the \$5 ones for \$2.50.



Our \$5 20th century Ladies' Enamels, that can't be bought anywhere for less than \$6, go for \$4, also the French calf and red tan 20th Century Shoes go for..... **\$4.00** Cash



Our box calf \$4.00 20th Century Shoe are only **\$2.98** Cash



Ladies' \$3.00 Paris Kid shoes, very latest style, needle or narrow square toe..... **\$1.98** Cash



Ladies' \$2 pair trimmed beaver slippers, red or black, high or low cut..... **\$1.00** Cash



All our ladies' \$4.00 box calf 20th Century shoes cut to..... **\$2.98** (cash)



The best Misses' Kid or Cloth Top Shoe in the world, worth \$2.50 anywhere **\$1.48** Cash



All \$1.75 White Kid Slippers, with or without strap, for..... **\$1.00** Cash



All our ladies' \$2.00 pair trimmed Julietts..... **\$1.00** Cash



All our ladies' \$1.50 Armenian bedroom slippers in red, black & tan **75c**



All our ladies' \$4.00 pair pointed toe square toes..... **\$1.48** Cash



All our boys' reefer shoes and corduroy trousers..... **\$1.50** Cash



All our boys' reefer shoes and corduroy trousers..... **\$1.50** Cash

The sale is for cash strictly; no goods will be charged under any circumstances and we will not ship goods C. O. D. or pay express charges, as it is an utter impossibility to lose any more on these prices. And as we want to reduce our surplus we must also decline to lay aside shoes. All goods must be taken away.

Drexel Shoe Co.

Drexel Shoe Co.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN

Characteristic Incidents in the Early Life of the Great President.

BREATHING LIFE INTO REPUBLICANISM

Stirring Features of State, Senatorial and Presidential Campaigns Related by Ex-Congressman Henderson, a Participant.

The first time I remember to have seen Abraham Lincoln was during the memorable campaign of 1840, when I was a boy 15 years of age. It was at an immense whig mass meeting held at Springfield, Ill., in the month of June of that year.

There were a number of able and distinguished speakers of the whig party of the state of Illinois present. And while I was too young to be a judge of the speeches, yet I thought them all to be great men, and none of them greater than Abraham Lincoln.

Although Mr. Lincoln was then but 31 years of age, still he had already taken a prominent position among the leading men of the state of Illinois. He was, at that time, serving his third term as a representative in the state legislature, having been first elected in 1834, when but 25 years of age. He was re-elected for a fourth term in 1840.

In November, 1840, my father, being a member of the state legislature, took me with him to Springfield, and there I saw Mr. Lincoln when the house of representatives was in session, almost every day, for several weeks. I heard him speak a number of times. And while there were many able men in the house, such as John A. Hardin, afterward a member of congress, Thomas Drummond, afterward a prominent member of the state legislature, and for many years judge of the United States district court for the northern district of Illinois, and then for many years a United States senator, yet the impression made upon my mind at that time was that Abraham Lincoln was one of the ablest members of the house. He certainly was one of the leading members, and I think was regarded as the equal of any member of the house in debate and in ability. He was awkward in manner when speaking. He had a swaying motion of body and a swinging of his long arms that were somewhat ungraceful. And I remember to have heard some of the members laughing and talking about appointing a committee to hold his coat-tails when he was speaking, and keep him still.

FILIBUSTERING BALKED.

When I went with my father to Springfield in November, 1840, the governor had called an extra session of the legislature to meet some two weeks or more prior to the meeting of the regular session, which at that time was under the control of the democrats. I do not now remember for what purpose this extra session of the legislature was convened. But I do remember that at that time the State Bank of Illinois had suspended specie payments, and that under the law, unless it resumed such payments before the adjournment sine die of the next session of the legislature, following the suspension, it would forfeit its charter. And a controversy arose between the democratic and whig members of the house over the question of adjourning the extra session sine die. The whigs being friendly to the bank, opposed such adjournment, while the democrats favored it, desiring to compel the bank to resume specie payments or forfeit its charter. The democrats were in a majority in the house, but were not all present, and the whigs undertook to prevent an adjournment sine die, by absenting themselves from the house, and thereby creating a quorum. Abraham Lincoln and Joseph Gillespie were left in the house to watch the proceedings and to raise the question of "no quorum" whenever an attempt should be made by the democrats to adjourn the house sine die. And all the rest of the whig members absent themselves. There was

great excitement, while the doorkeeper of the house and a posse were running around the city hunting for delinquent members so as to compel their attendance.

A quorum was finally obtained and the extra session was adjourned sine die. Wherefore Lincoln and Gillespie, disgusted at the result, went immediately to the door to retire. But as the door was locked and no order had been given to unlock it, the officer in charge refused to let them out, and therefore they went to a window of the legislature, and there they stood until the session, and raising it jumped out, near by and saw them when they went out of the window.

While in Springfield, however, as I remember, failed to accomplish their purpose, for the bank, keeping close watch of the proceedings, resumed specie payments before the adjournment sine die, and then after the legislature met on the following Monday, in regular session, again suspended.

While in Springfield, during that session of the legislature, I had nothing else to do, and spent much of my time in the gallery of the house, watching the proceedings and listening to the debates. And I saw Mr. Lincoln and heard him speak often. He was always an interesting speaker, and my recollection is that when he spoke he commanded the attention of the house as closely as any other member.

AN EARLY BOOM.

A very interesting and spicy debate occurred at one time during the session between Alfred Kitchell, who was an old lawyer, and had been attorney general of the state, and Mr. Lincoln. In 1836-37, I believe it was, the legislature entered upon an extravagant scheme of internal improvements. Railroads were to be constructed in various parts of the state; rivers were to be improved for navigation; the Illinois and Michigan canal was to be constructed; and if any county in the state was so unfortunate as not to share in any of these improvements, a bonus was to be paid to such county, in carrying out these schemes an immense public debt had been contracted, and the state was compelled to repudiate, and he strongly favored repudiation and the maintenance of its credit. Some of the members of the legislature, Alfred Kitchell among the number, were opposed to issuing, or hypothecating state bonds for that purpose. In fact, I think they favored repudiation of the public debt. Mr. Lincoln, however, in the honesty of his nature, was opposed to repudiation, and he strongly favored meeting the legal obligations of the state, and for that purpose, I think, he had introduced a bill providing for the hypothecation of state bonds, and he was, at that time, advocating such bill, and had made an able speech in favor of hypothecating bonds and maintaining the public credit.

Mr. Kitchell opposed the hypothecation of bonds and made a speech against it, and replying to Mr. Lincoln, said that he reminded him of a man who had drunk brandy until he had an attack of the delirium tremens and was supposed to be dying. A physician was sent for, and after trying several remedies without relief, he finally suggested that the patient should be given some brandy. At the mention of brandy the drunken man revived at once, and said: "Brandy, yes, brandy, that is the thing, give me some brandy." And so, Mr. Kitchell said, it was with Mr. Lincoln. The state had been ruined by the hypothecation of bonds. It had become bankrupt, and he was, at that time, crying for the hypothecation of more bonds. As the drunkard cried for "more brandy," so Mr. Lincoln cried for "more hypothecation of bonds."

Mr. Lincoln replied to Kitchell in an able speech, and alluding to his (Kitchell's) propensity to speak on any and all occasions, and often without any apparent object in view, said that Mr. Kitchell reminded him very much of a man who had drunk two barrels of brandy, who lived together. And one day when they went out into the woods to shoot squirrels, and after he had been out some time his brother heard him firing his gun back of their field, and he kept firing one shot after another until his brother concluded he would go out and see what he was doing. He finally suggested that the brother should be given some brandy. The brother heard him firing his gun back of their field, and he kept firing one shot after another until his brother concluded he would go out and see what he was doing. He finally suggested that the brother should be given some brandy. The brother heard him firing his gun back of their field, and he kept firing one shot after another until his brother concluded he would go out and see what he was doing. He finally suggested that the brother should be given some brandy.

of his eyebrows; and this was what he had fancied was a squirrel, and had been firing at it for several hours. And so Mr. Lincoln said it was with his friend Kitchell.

The story, told only as Mr. Lincoln could tell such a story, created much merriment, and had a quieting effect upon Mr. Kitchell's disposition to talk for the balance of the session.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Before I had ever seen him I heard my father, who served with him in the legislature of 1838-39 and of 1840-41, relate an incident in Mr. Lincoln's life which illustrates his character for integrity and his firmness in maintaining what he regarded as right in his public acts in a marked manner. At the time the incident occurred the capital of Illinois was located at Vandalia, in the southern part of the state and far south of not only the geographical center, but I believe, south of the center of population of the state. At all events the people of Springfield and of the central and northern portions of the state were anxious to



PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN AFTER A PHOTO GRAPH BY BRADY.

have the capital removed from Vandalia to Springfield. And Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues from Sangamon county had been elected with special reference to the removal of the capital. I do not now remember the incident occurred during the session of the legislature in 1836-37 or in 1838-39, but I think it was in that of 1836-37, and when it was said, there was a great deal of log rolling going on among the members. But however that may be, according to the story related by my father, an effort was made to unite the friends of capital removal with the friends of some measure with which Mr. Lincoln, for some reason, did not approve. But those who desired the removal of the capital to Springfield were very anxious to effect the proposed combination, and a meeting was held to see if it could be accomplished. The meeting continued in session nearly all night, when it adjourned without accomplishing anything. Mr. Lincoln refusing to yield his objections and support the obnoxious measure. Another meeting was called, and at this second meeting a number of citizens, not members of the legislature, from the central and northern parts of the state, among them my father, were present by invitation. The meeting was long, protracted and earnest in its deliberations. Every argument was

used that could be to induce Mr. Lincoln to yield his objections to unite with his friends and thus secure the removal of the capital to his own city, but without effect. Finally, after midnight, when everybody seemed exhausted with the discussion and when the candles were burning low in the room, Mr. Lincoln arose amid the silence and solemnity which prevailed and, my father said, made one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches to which he had ever listened, and he concluded his remarks by saying:

"You may burn my body to ashes and scatter them to the winds of heaven; you may drag my soul down to the regions of darkness and despair to be trampled by the feet of the damned forever, but you will never get me to support a measure which I believe to be wrong, although by so doing I may accomplish that which I believe to be right."

And the meeting adjourned.

LOOKING FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

In 1854 the anti-Nebraska party carried

yet it is neither in my heart nor my conscience to say I am a better man than Mr. Williams. We shall have a terrible struggle with our adversaries. They are desperate and bent on desperate deeds. I accidentally learned of one of the members here writing to one of the members south of here in about the following language:

"We are beaten; they have a clear majority of at least nine on joint ballot. They outnumber us, but we must outmaneuver them. Douglas must be retained. We must elect the speaker; and we must elect a Nebraska United States senator, or elect none at all. Similar letters, no doubt, were written to Nebraska members. Be considering how we can best meet and foil and beat them."

I send you by this mail a copy of my Peoria speech. You may have seen it before or you may not think it worth seeing now.

Do not speak of the Nebraska letters mentioned above. I do not wish it to become known that I received such information. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

A GREAT SPEECH.

I was a member of the state convention held at Bloomington, Ill., in 1856, when the republican party was organized in the state, and I heard the great speech of Mr. Lincoln addressed to the convention. It was a masterly speech, and seemed to be an inspiration. It was undoubtedly the greatest speech of Mr. Lincoln's life, and it is to be lamented that no report was made of it. I have never heard a greater speech made by any man on any occasion, nor one which had greater effect upon those who heard it. It created the republican party in the state of Illinois, and breathed into it, not only the breath of life, but a heroic soul. If I may so speak, often during the delivery of this speech the applause was so great and so prolonged that Mr. Lincoln was compelled to suspend speaking for some minutes. One part of his speech, which I never heard, but which I can ever forget. He referred to the charge made against those who opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the further extension of human slavery, that they were "disunionists," and as he concluded that portion of his remarks he rose to his full height, and with wonderful power and effect, said:

"Often during the delivery of this speech we heard the words, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand,' and then expressed his belief that the government could not endure permanently half slave and half free. This speech I heard delivered by Mr. Lincoln. It was a very carefully prepared speech, and the only one I ever heard him read from manuscript."

CAMPING ON THE DOUGLAS TRAIL.

During the campaign of 1858 both Douglas and Lincoln made speeches in Toulon, Stark county, where I then resided. It was arranged for Lincoln to speak on the next day after the Douglas meeting. Being acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, I devolved upon me to arrange for the meeting, and also to meet him at Keokawee, the nearest railroad station, fourteen miles distant, with a carriage and accompany him to Toulon. This I did, and as we drove to Toulon I reported to him what Douglas had said in his speech the day before, as fully as I could remember it. Among other things, I told him that Mr. Douglas had charged him with having always been unfriendly to Henry Clay. Mr. Lincoln said it was a strange charge for Mr. Douglas to make against him, for he knew it was untrue.

On the road to Toulon I said to Mr. Lincoln that I had been chosen to preside at the meeting and to introduce him, and that it was rather a new experience for me. And I asked him, if on introducing him, he desired me to say anything personal or complimentary to himself. He replied: "Well, Tom, if you have any pretty little speech prepared that you would like to get off, do it. But if you have not, I would a great deal rather have the time." And he had the time for I had no speech prepared.

We were met on the prairie some two miles north of Toulon by an immense pro-

cession of men and women, with music and banners, who had come out to meet Mr. Lincoln and escort him into the town. They formed on the open prairie in a sort of circle, where Mr. Lincoln was received and where a delegation of women crowned him with a wreath of most beautiful flowers. He seemed to be somewhat embarrassed by the demonstration, and especially by the act of the women. He said to me he did not like so much nonsense, but we supposed he had to submit to it. But the event of that reception of Abraham Lincoln is still talked about by those who were present on the occasion as one of the most interesting of their lives.

The speech of Mr. Lincoln at Toulon was a masterly one, and the meeting was, in every way, a great success. I never heard a speech in my life that was listened to more attentively. Mr. Lincoln was, I think, very anxious to be nominated for the presidency. I saw him some time before the convention met and had a conversation with him, in which I said to him that I had seen his name mentioned in a number of papers for the vice presidency and I asked him, in case of his failure to become the nominee for president, whether he would accept a nomination for vice president. He replied: "No, Tom; the truth is my name has been mentioned so often for the vice presidency, that I feel the ticket for me to think of accepting the second."

ILLUMINATED BY A STORY.

I saw Mr. Lincoln in Springfield some time after his election as president and was present when a number of people were called in from various parts of the country. I remember that a gentleman from New England asked him if he felt any alarm over the situation in the south. He replied: "No, I do not know that I do. At least," he said, "it has not reached my nerves as yet. In that respect I am like an old preacher I once heard of, who was a passenger in a stage coach with a number of other persons. They were approaching a river somewhat dangerous to cross, and all were very quietly and saying nothing. Finally one of the passengers, addressing him, said: 'Sir, you do not seem to be troubling yourself about crossing this river. Are you not afraid?' 'Oh, no,' replied the old preacher, 'I have been in the habit for a great many years of never crossing a river till I got to it.'"

The last time I ever saw Abraham Lincoln to have any conversation with him was at his home in Springfield, but a short time before he left for Washington City to be inaugurated president of the United States. I called at his house to pay my respects to him and to say goodby. I found him alone and we had a very interesting and pleasant conversation, during which two other gentlemen called. I do not now remember their names, but they were old friends of Mr. Lincoln's, at least, and when we were about to take our leave, he suddenly said: "Hold on and sit down a moment longer. I want to say a few words more before we part. We have been friends a long time, and I have fought many political battles together. And now I want to say to you that we are going to have a severe struggle, and I may not survive it. But I do not believe that the contest in which we are engaged is to be settled after all by a conflict of arms. It will be settled by the ballot. We polled at the presidential election, 1867, 55,000 votes, and now if I fall in the conflict we are going to have I want you, as old friends, to pledge me here that you will carry on the contest and that you will strive to double that vote at the next election."

With a feeling of solemnity inspired by his earnest and impressive manner we bade him goodby, and as it turned out, it was to me a goodby forever.

THOMAS J. HENDERSON.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All health and Household Instructor free. All health and Household Instructor free. All health and Household Instructor free. All health and Household Instructor free.

BRAVEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT.

Joachim Miller.

The bravest battle that ever was fought! Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not.

"Twas fought by the mothers of men. Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot. With sword, or noblest pen; Nay, not with eloquent word or thought. From mouths of wonderful men; But deep in a walled-up woman's heart-- Of woman that would not yield. But bravely, silently bore her part-- Let there be that battle told.

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song. No banner to gleam and wave; But, oh! their battles they last so long-- From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town-- Lights on and on in the endless array. Then silent, unseen--goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot, And soldiers to shout and praise; I feel you're the kindest victors fought. Were fought in those silent ways.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame, Let us applaud you in the endless array. Go back to God as your own name, 'The kindest warrior born!'

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The famous collection of coins which the late Mr. William Bayne spent sixty years in getting together is to be sold at auction in London.

Germany has a society which insures families against the occurrence of triplets.

The first book ever written in America was True's "Relation of Such Things as Might Have Happened in Virginia." It was dated 1607.

There is a real death valley in Sonora, Mexico, which is filled with hundreds of small volcanoes, queer mineral lakes, spouting geysers, etc.

Richard A. Proctor was authority for the statement that our earth receives only the one two-billionth of the sun's heat.

The latest watch is a marvel of ingenuity. It is gold watch 3,685.8 pounds, in silver, 58-923.9 pounds.

A German has computed that from 1802 until 1813 Napoleon I. "consumed" 5,800,000 men, or at the rate of half a million a year. Armenia, which is now playing so important a part in the politics of the world, is an indefinite extent of country--its boundaries being variously estimated to contain all the way from 50,000 to 150,000 square miles. Part of it is in Asiatic Turkey and part in Russia and Persia.

The grammar studied by Abraham Lincoln when he clerked in Denton Offutt's store at New Salem, in 1830, is in North Dakota, in the possession of the widow of Robert Rutledge of Cassillon. In the inside of the front cover is a receipt for \$50, given with an order on James Rutledge by Offutt in Lincoln's handwriting and over his signature.

One of the public schools of Marmouth, Mo., has thirteen pupils, the oldest being 13 years old and this is the teacher's thirteenth term in the school. All the pupils of the school are well and doing well, and the school makes a more than usually good record, notwithstanding superstitions about thirteen.

Commissioner Dowling of the New York state labor bureau has recently been investigating certain tenements and alleged sweat shops in New York City, and had photographs taken of some of the places he visited. The photographs were taken by flash light. One of the pictures is of the interior of a cigar-maker's working and living room. Mr. Wood of the Cigar-makers' union sitting on a chair in front of one of the windows of the room and outside of the window is a fire escape with its customary railing. The railing, the window seat, the interior of Dr. King's celebrated and usually placed as plainly as if he had not been present. It is a curious picture and will have a place in the commissioner's forthcoming report.

For a pure, sweet cigarette try the latest--Sweet Moments. None better.