

The BOYHOOD of ABRAHAM LINCOLN



THE EARLIEST PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN



HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN



SARAH ELIZA LINCOLN



HOUSE IN WHICH THOMAS LINCOLN LIVED IN COOPERS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

February 12 of every year the mind of every American loyal citizen is momentarily turned to the thought that upon that day, just so many years ago, Abraham Lincoln, one of the world's greatest men, was born.

The approaching birthday of the great martyr awakens the American people to the realization that this is the one hundred and fifth anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. Some merely give the celebration a thought, but those who have made the life of Abraham Lincoln a study look upon the birthday anniversary as something more than the mere passing of a milestone.

Historians say that Lincoln was born in Hardin county, Kentucky. In fact, he was born in La Rue county, which, however, is a subdivision of Hardin county. Chroniclers continue with their biographies and say that he, together with his father, mother and a sister, went to Indiana and entered a claim to a piece of land in Spencer county. As a matter of fact, he entered a claim to a piece of land in Warrick county, but which has since been set aside and named Spencer county. The Lincolns went to Indiana in 1816, the same year that Indiana was admitted to the Union as a state. He entered a quarter section of land, built a log cabin and lived there until 1830.

It was known that Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, was in poor circumstances. To say that Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor carpenter and farmer gives an insight to the hard conditions that little Abe had to face when he was a youngster. When he went to Indiana he was just seven, and remaining in Indiana until 1830, he spent 14 years of his life in Indiana, or until he was twenty-one years of age.

It is useless to relate the idle tales of his boyhood; but when he verged into manhood and imbibed into his character those qualities and those traits that led up to his greatness, this part of his life is interesting. It is well understood that if Lincoln had done as other boys of his day he would have achieved only small things. But he did not do as the young men and boys of his day, and the ways of his early manhood are still interesting to young America who strive for success and do things.

Lincoln saw hardships, had meager clothing, coarse food and no advantages of securing an education. All who knew him agreed that he was unlike other boys. He was not fully understood, doubtless holding his real character or disposition in reserve for his intimate friends only. He was not fond of work, but whether from sheer laziness or because he was fonder of mental exercise in reading or otherwise is not clear. He enjoyed books and is known to have borrowed much of the reading matter of his neighborhood.

After 1820 Spencer county had, at Rockport, its county seat a public library of several hundred volumes of the standard works of that day. Thomas Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln were at Rockport at least two times during the year, but the name of Abraham Lincoln does not appear as a borrower of books at the library. The field from which Abraham Lincoln could glean knowledge in that neighborhood was very limited, though he borrowed every book that he could get. The list is a short one, and the following includes most of them: "Robinson Crusoe," "Aesop's Fables," "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," "Weems' Life of Washington" and a history of the United States.

During Abraham Lincoln's 16 years of life in Indiana he had read and reread this list of literary and historical books over and over again. His good nature among Lincoln City people was not unnoticed; all agreed to his honesty and good nature. Questions of dispute and petty differences were at first submitted to him in a joking way, and later in a sincere way, until he was compli-

mented for his honest and just way in settling disputes and differences. He was told more times than once that some day he would turn out to be a lawyer.

Having read all the literary books and what few there were of law in and around Rockport, Lincoln heard of the court at Booneville. He resolved to go down to that place, 20 miles distant, and learn what he could in the real court, which was in session there several times during the year. The court house in Booneville, then a small hamlet of less than 300 inhabitants—in strong contrast to the beautiful new structure that now adorns the beautiful little town—stood in the very spot where the new one now stands, in the center of a large court square. It was a frame building; the architecture was, to say the least, very novel. A ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, was filled with smoothly hewn logs, on which was built a stone wall 18 inches high. This furnished the foundation upon which the building proper rested. The building itself was never entirely completed. It was weather boarded, but neither plastered nor lathed. It remained in this condition until 1836, which was after the Lincoln family had moved to Illinois. It was capable of holding only 100 people and could only be used in the summer. In the night the cattle which grazed about town would go there for shelter. Such was the structure where President Lincoln received his first impulse to become a lawyer. Here it was that he received his rudimentary practice in pleading cases that afterward aided in making him the lawyer of the reputation he had.

It was to attend court in this rudely constructed building that the young man walked 20 miles from Lincoln City to Booneville, Ind. He was an ardent listener and the lessons that he painted upon his memory at this place are the ones that inspired the great man to become the lawyer he afterward became. And from this act the little town of Booneville claims the distinction of furnishing to him the material that aided in his after success.

To claim so great a distinction if it could not be verified would be false and unfair; but from the history of young Lincoln while he was a visitor here attending court, and from the assurance that he received the knowledge he did, which inspired him to become the lawyer he did, it is another laurel for the little city in southern Indiana.

John A. Brackenridge, then the ablest lawyer in southern Indiana and a practitioner in the court at Booneville, noticed the eagerness and the earnestness of this young man in the Booneville court room. He inquired into his purposes and from what part of the country he hailed. Young Lincoln, who stood then over six feet, by his awkward and convincing conversation, impressed the distinguished jurist with an admiration for the man. He found by conversing with him that he was a reader of good books, was interested in law and even had some "hankering" to study it some day.

Accordingly, Mr. Brackenridge, being a hospitable man, invited the young man to his home to stay all night. He also told him that he had some books of interest to beginners and that he would be only too glad to lend them to him to read. Brackenridge lived three miles west of Booneville on his farm and had a library there. His old homestead still stands, and, though a century old, has been used as a tenant's home until very recently. His office, in which was stored his books, yet shows plainly the marks of the place where was located at that time the best library in southern Indiana, if not in the state. The room is but 8 by 10 feet, and, being pressed for room, Mr. Brackenridge had his books placed upon shelves above two windows. When Lincoln caught his first glance of the library he was astonished at so great a collection of books. Mr. Brackenridge was the author of a book in the interest of the Presbyterian church and had several books for sale at that time.

The first night found Lincoln up until after the midnight hour reading by the glare of the burning logs in the fireplace.

Many days after this found Lincoln attending court at Booneville regularly. More often was he found reading books in the private library of Mr. Brackenridge.

The greater part of the Brackenridge library is still in existence, though some of the books are torn and time-worn and show that they have been made brown before the flames of the open fireplace. They are owned by different lawyers in Booneville and are valued highly because they are the books read by the great war president when he resolved to study law.

Upon one occasion Lincoln attended a murder trial at Booneville and heard the case from beginning to end. The trial seemed interesting to him, but the most exciting feature of the whole case was the argument before the jury. The most eloquent plea and argument was made by a Kentucky lawyer named Brackenridge, a kin to John A. Brackenridge of Indiana. After his argument before the jury all of the prominent men in the court room rose to congratulate him. Lincoln was in the court room at the time and he was anxious to shake hands with the eminent jurist in appreciation of his effort in behalf of his client.

Lincoln pushed himself through the crowd up to the attorney and when he stretched out his hand to shake, Mr. Brackenridge pushed him aside and shook hands with those whom he considered more prominent. Lincoln was smitten by this act and always remembered the name of Brackenridge, the attorney from Kentucky.

Several years after, at the second inauguration of Lincoln, thousands of people greeted the great war president. Hundreds of this number came from Kentucky, and among the number was this man Brackenridge. Recognizing him at once as the man who ignored him at Booneville several years previous, Lincoln grasped the man's hand with a hearty shake and said:

"I am more than glad to see you than any man I know of. I have always wanted to congratulate you upon that speech you made at Booneville several years ago."

Lincoln did not have to tell Brackenridge upon that occasion he ignored him, when he was a poor, struggling man, for Brackenridge followed with a complete apology.

lessness, but his native dignity never forsook him, and with all his angularities and disregard of conventionalities, distinguished foreigners were invariably impressed by his fine fiber.

A diplomat, whose knowledge of courts was more perfect than that of the English language, said:

"He seems to me one grand gentleman in disguise."—Youth's Companion.

More than 3,000,000 gross of pencils are annually made in Philadelphia.

Concerning the Mangrove Tree. The mangrove tree, which is found in Trinidad, has many peculiarities. For one thing, its seeds germinate on the branches, and when the shoots are considerably grown they fall off and take root in the mud.

As the young tree grows it sends out fresh roots from its trunk and lower branches, until at last the tree seems to be supported by a network of roots, in the midst of which crabs, aquatic birds and insects take up their abode.

stupid, made him create within him a self that he could be at peace with that he could face his neighbors, his town, his state, his country with someone passed to this lone child of our harsh, lonely frontier something that on a similar frontier Luther's mother gave to young Martha. That same something Carlyle's mother gave him and Cornelia the Gracchi. In those almost fraternal hours, days, years, Abe got it; the remaining forty-five were simply for growing, developing, maturing. Perhaps her death burned

all into his tender, trembling nature. This boy of nine, who fifteen years later spread his coat over the mound that covered one he had dreamed would be his life companion to keep the rain from reaching her, must have had the film of his character all filled and set for life by that mother, that one to whom "he owed all he ever was," as he later said.—Gutson Borglum in Woman's World.

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No Rest—No Peace

There's no rest and but little peace for a person whose kidneys are out of order.

Lame in the morning, suffering cricks in the back and sharp stabs of pain with every sudden strain, the day is just one round of pain and trouble.

It would be strange if all-day backache did not wear on the temper, but it is not only on that account that people who suffer with weak kidneys are nervous, cross and irritable.

Uric acid is poison to the nerves, and when the kidneys are not working well, this acid collects in the blood and works upon the nerves, causing headache, dizziness, languor, an inclination to worry over trifles, and a suspicious, short temper.

Rheumatic pain, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, neuritis and gravel are further steps in uric acid poisoning.

Don't neglect kidney weakness. An aching back, with unnatural passages of the kidney secretions, is cause enough to suspect the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy which has been used for years, the world



"Oh, I shall go mad."

over, for weak kidneys, backache, irregular kidney action and uric acid trouble. Thousands of grateful recommendations throughout the country prove their worth.

WOULD ALMOST FAINT

Cured After Doctors Failed

Mrs. Henry Zammach, Hutchinson, Minn., says: "Last winter a terrible, sharp pain caught me in my back and from that time on I had a constant backache. If I used a broom, it just seemed as if my back was breaking. I was in misery day and night, and at times I got so dizzy I thought I was going to faint. At night I had to put a pillow under my back for the slight relief that this gave me. I got so weak I couldn't do anything. The doctor and I had a doctoring kidney and two specialists in Minneapolis said the same. The physicians' medicine didn't help me a bit and reading about Doan's Kidney Pills, I had someone get me a box. As soon as I began using them, I got better and by the time I had finished the third box, I didn't have a bit of pain. I can now do any kind of work without suffering and all the symptoms of kidney complaint have left me. Doan's Kidney Pills have certainly spared me a great deal of misery and suffering. I am only too glad to recommend them to other kidney sufferers."

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors

HAD NO RIGHT TO BE OUT

Little Jasper Indignant Because His Product Seemingly Had Disobeyed His Orders.

Little Jasper Senter learned from the minister's sermon one Sunday that man was made of clay, so after returning from church he resolved to make him a man after his own fashion. The work proceeded in the clay bank back of the garden until his mother called Jasper to luncheon. He had completed all of the man save one leg.

That afternoon Jasper and his mother, while walking along the street, met a man with one leg, walking with crutches. Jasper accosted him and grabbed his coat.

"See here!" he said. "I thought I told you to stay there in the yard till I put that other leg on you."—Judge.

Be sure that you ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and look for the signature of Wm. Wright on wrapper and box. For Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. Adv.

Snail's Real Pace. "At a snail's pace" is a common expression and usually signifies very slow gait, but what do you suppose is the actual speed by a snail in traveling?

We can give it to you in accurate figures.

One foot in four minutes, or at the rate of one mile in 16 days, if traveling continuously.

These are figures given by George Zahnizer, a civil engineer of this city, taken from actual observation.

A short time since Mr. Zahnizer was standing along the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad waiting for a train. He had nothing in particular to do and "killed a little time" by timing a small which was creeping along the ground.

That snail traveled just exactly one foot in four minutes, Mr. Zahnizer says, and computing distance at the rate of travel shown Mr. Zahnizer has figured out that it would require 16 days for that snail to move a mile.

Jarred the Old Boy. "Gladly said something to me the other night that smacked of innuendo," remarked Ferdie to Algy.

"What was it, dear boy?"

"Advised me not to stand under the mistletoe. Said one of the berries might fall and fracture my skull. I call that unkind; eh, what?"

Everything. "How's everything in your house?" asked Smith.

"Oh," replied Brown, "she's all right."

Of spring metal and wire is a new device to encircle a person's feet and prevent the loss of an overshoe.

ANOTHER COFFEE WRECK

What's the Use When There's an Easy Way Out?

Along with the coffee habit has grown the prevalent "American Disease"—nervous prostration.

The following letter shows the way out of the trouble:

"Five years ago I was a great coffee drinker and from its use I became so nervous I could scarcely sleep at all nights. My condition grew worse and worse until finally the physician I consulted declared my troubles were due to coffee.

"But being so wedded to the beverage I did not see how I could do without it, especially at breakfast, as that meal seemed incomplete without coffee.

"On a visit, my friends deprived me of coffee to prove that it was harmful. At the end of about eight days I was less nervous, but the craving for coffee was intense, so I went back to the old habit as soon as I got home and the old sleepless nights came near making a wreck of me.

"I heard of Postum and decided to try it. I did not like it at first, because, as I afterwards discovered, it was not made properly. I found, however, that when made after directions on the package, it was delicious.

"It had a soothing effect on my nerves, and none of the bad effects that coffee had, so I bade farewell to coffee and have used only Postum since. The most wonderful account of the benefit to be derived from Postum could not exceed my own experience."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

Shipping Fever

Indigestion, flat gas, epiphoric distemper, and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "expensive" kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six drops often cure a case. One bottle guaranteed to cure. Best thing for blood poisons. Acts on the blood. 50c and \$1 a bottle. 45 and 50¢ dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors: W. S. NETHERY, S. B. DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Overpayment. A certain statesman, condemning the international marriage that is based on mercenary and sordid grounds, said in Washington:

"Another pretty American countess—she inherited eight millions from her father's wholesale hardware plant—has found marriage a disappointment.

"Her dyed and corseted old husband said bitterly to her one day:

"Ours was a business marriage. You bought my title with your millions, as you'd buy a yard of cloth in a shop."

"Yes," blazed the young countess, "yes—but I ought to have got some change!"

ECZEMA ON ENTIRE SCALP

R. F. D. No. 2, Sunfield, Mich.—"I was troubled with eczema. It began with a sore on the top of the scalp, broke out as a pimple and grew larger until it was a large red spot with a crust or scab over it. This became larger finally covering the entire scalp and spread to different parts of the body, the limbs and back and in the ears. These sores grew larger gradually until some were as large as a quarter of a dollar. They would itch and if scratched they would bleed and smart. The clothing would irritate them at night when it was being removed causing them to itch and smart so I could not sleep. A watery fluid would run from them. My scalp became covered with a scale and when the hair was raised up it would raise this scale; the hair was coming out terribly.

"I treated about six months and got no relief and after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment with two applications we could notice a great difference. It began to get better right away. In a month's time I was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Bertha Underwood, Jan. 3, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

As He Understood It.

A maiden lady, Miss Cocker by name, and her niece, who bears the same cognomen, went one evening to a reception at the house of a friend. "What name, please?" inquired the footman.

"Miss Cocker," answered the elder lady.

"Miss Cocker, too," joined the niece, hurriedly.

Whereupon the man of plush and buttons opened the drawing room door and, with all the dignity of his profession, ushered them into the midst of the company with the convulsing announcement:

"Miss Cocker and Miss Cockatoo!"

Another Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Relieve Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. They are so pleasant to take, children like them. *This never fails.* At All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Savoir Faire.

Hostess (at the party)—Miss Robbins has no partner for this waltz. Would you mind dancing with her instead of with me?

The Man—Oh the contrary, I shall be delighted.—Boston Transcript.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of R. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

What it Means. Hip—What does it mean to say that a girl is as pretty as a picture? Hop—Merely a frame of mind—Michigan Gargoyle.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

Making Conversation.

Smith (on steamer in midocean)—Going across, old chap? Brown—Yes. You?

Be thrifty on little things like bluing. Don't accept water for bluing. Ask for Blue Cross Ball Blue. Adv.

To the close of 1913 Alaska had produced known mineral wealth to the value of \$248,300,000.

Sore Eyes, Granulated Eyelids and Sties promptly treated with Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

Nothing venture, nothing have—except trouble.

1913 RECORD

Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have produced such a bountiful yield of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912 and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, better convenient climate, excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. S. NETHERY, Intercanadian, Columbus, Ohio Canadian Government Agent

Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Muscles

Are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Lay it on—no rubbing. Try it.

Ankle Sprain and Dislocated Hip. "I sprained my ankle and dislocated my hip by falling out of a third story window. Went to hospital for four months. Then I started to use your Liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore."—Chas. Johnson, Linton, Ontario.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

Splendid for Sprains. "I fell and sprained my arm a week ago and was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm until I applied your Liniment. It shall never be without a bottle of Sloan's Liniment."—Mrs. E. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.

Fine for Stiffness. "Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the hottest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."—W. W. Wheeler, Morris, Ala.

At all Dealers, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00

Send for Sloan's free, instructive book on horses, cattle, birds and poultry. Cures effected by poultice. Address

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc. BOSTON, MASS.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR.—Book 9 K free. Horse and antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Burses, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts" get down "OOT THE BLUES" FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISORDERS, CHRONIC WEARINESS, WINDY BELLY, BRUISES, ENLARGED GLANDS, GOUT, WENS, BURSSES, ALLAYS PAIN. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

THERAPION

your best friend in the remedy for tooth-ache relief. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up charges. No obligation. Write to: Dr. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. WE WANT TO PROVE THAT THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Petite Eye Salve

GRANULATED ITCHING LIDS

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, MO. 6-1914.

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in all cases. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

MOST MODEST OF MEN

Abraham Lincoln felt deeply the responsibility that rested on him as president of the United States, but he shrank from assuming any of the honors, or even the titles, of his position.

After years of intimate acquaintance a public man testified shortly after Mr. Lincoln's death that he could not recall a single instance in

which he spoke of himself as president, or used that title for himself, except when he acted in an official capacity.

He always spoke of his position and office vaguely, as "this place," "here," or in other modest phrase. Once, speaking of the room at the capitol used by the president of the United States at the close of a session of

congress, he said, "That room, you know, that they call"—dropping his voice and hesitating—"the president's room."

To an intimate friend who addressed him always by his own proper title, he said, "Now call me Lincoln, and I'll promise not to tell of the breach of etiquette—if you won't—and I shall have a resting spell from 'Mr. President.'"

All persons agree that the most marked characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's manners was his simplicity and art-

ness, but his native dignity never forsook him, and with all his angularities and disregard of conventionalities, distinguished foreigners were invariably impressed by his fine fiber.

A diplomat, whose knowledge of courts was more perfect than that of the English language, said:

"He seems to me one grand gentleman in disguise."—Youth's Companion.

More than 3,000,000 gross of pencils are annually made in Philadelphia.

Concerning the Mangrove Tree. The mangrove tree, which is found in Trinidad, has many peculiarities. For one thing, its seeds germinate on the branches, and when the shoots are considerably grown they fall off and take root in the mud.

As the young tree grows it sends out fresh roots from its trunk and lower branches, until at last the tree seems to be supported by a network of roots, in the midst of which crabs, aquatic birds and insects take up their abode.

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