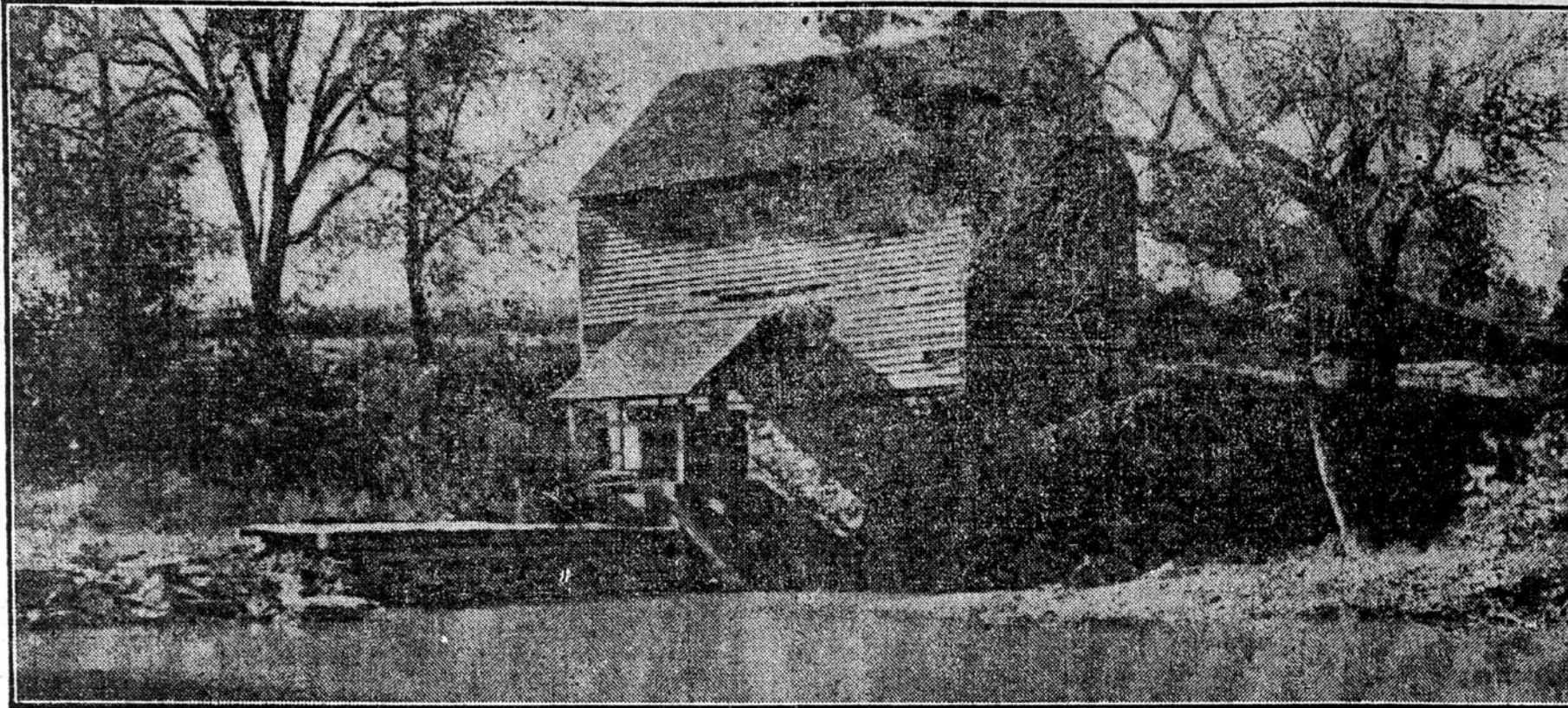
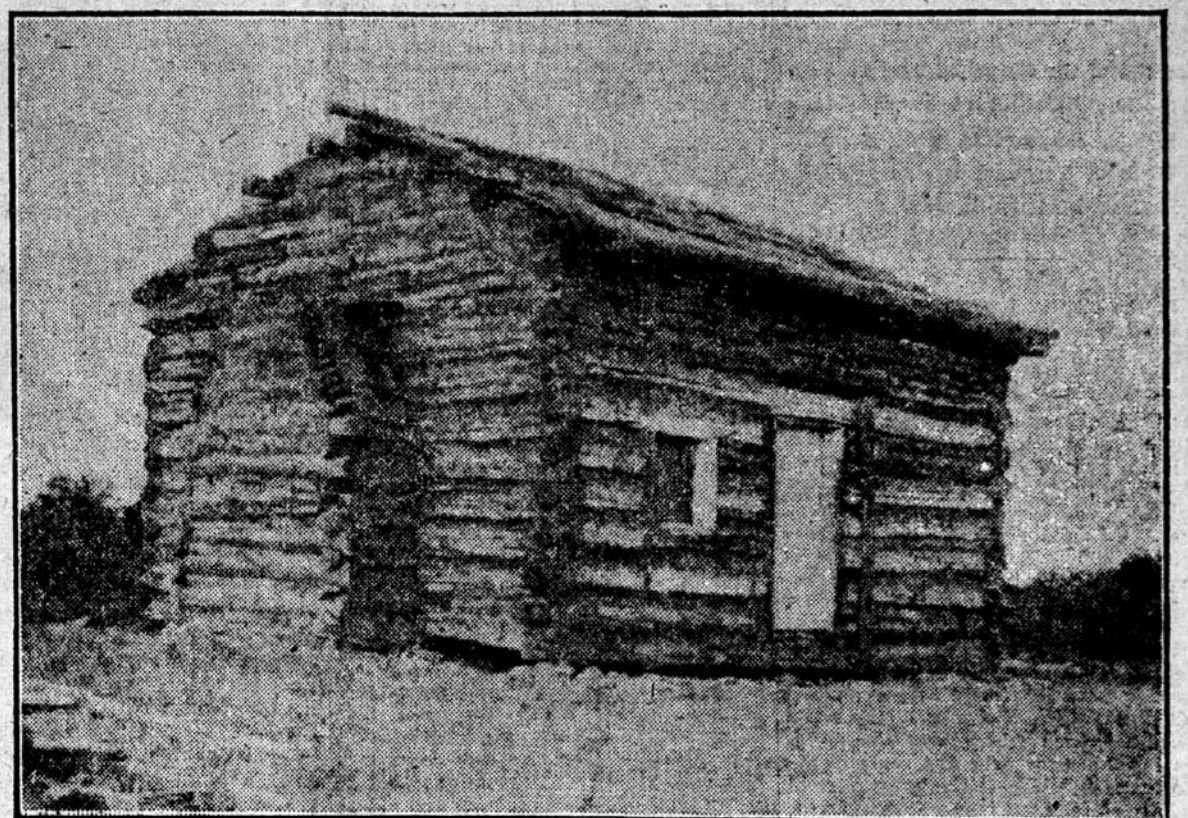


## THE FARM ON WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS BORN AT LAST TO BECOME THE PROPERTY OF ALL AMERICANS



THE OLD MILL FIVE MILES FROM THE LINCOLN FARM.  
It was one of the boy Lincoln's greatest delights to accompany his father to this picturesque spot, where he played while the grist was being ground. This mill was closed only two years ago.



This cabin, in which Lincoln was born, was removed several years ago for exposition purposes. It is to be restored to its original place by the Lincoln Farm association.

**TELEGRAPH dispatch to The Journal last Thursday told the good news that the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln is to be preserved thru all time as a possession of the people of the United States.**

The little farm in Kentucky where the matchless American—the strong-handed, clear-headed and great-hearted Lincoln—lived when a boy, was sold recently under the auctioneer's hammer. The auctioneer stood on the steps of the courthouse at Hodgenville, a few miles from the farm. He was surrounded by a small crowd, composed largely of curious village folk and farmers. But in the crowd were several men bent on obtaining possession of the historic ground. The motives of three of the principal bidders were unknown.

### Cabin Held for Ransom.

Already the humble cabin in which was born the president who guided the union ship thru its most terrible storm had been carted away and used as a feature of a traveling show, and is now held intact in a cellar in Stamford, Conn., for ransom. The acres had been impoverished by careless tillage. The spring where little Abe had often stopped to drink in the heat of the day had been reduced to a mudpuddle in which pigs wallowed.

But the beautiful sentiment of the place where the great soul was born had not been obliterated, and in the crowd there was one man who intended to acquire the property for a lofty purpose. That man, representing Robert J. Collier, was the successful bidder. He paid \$3,600 for the farm as it stands. Now Mr. Collier has organized the Lincoln Farm association, with a score of America's most prominent men and women as members, to care for it when it shall become the property of the people of the country. All have been invited to share in the ownership by paying anything they desire, from 25 cents to \$25. Each contributor will receive a certificate of membership in the association bearing on its face a portrait of Lincoln, scenes on the farm, the member's name and the autographs of the officers and trustees of the association. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Telegraph & Cable company, is treasurer of the fund. His address is 74 Broadway, New York.

### The Plan Endorsed.

The plan and purpose of the Lincoln Farm association have been endorsed by nearly a hundred prominent Americans, including President Roosevelt, former President Cleveland, the members of President Roosevelt's cabinet, members of congress, leading churchmen and educators, governors of states, authors and publishers. A few of these, which may be of especial interest to Journal readers, are reprinted from Collier's Weekly, as follows:

President Roosevelt—I heartily approve of the movement to make the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln a national park, so that the building in which he was born may be preserved to illustrate the real



The old millstone used by the Lincolns to grind the corn for their daily use now serves as a "stoop" to the side door of the house on the farm.



The house on the farm, built after the Lincolns left, in which the present keeper lives.



The fissure out of which flows the clear, cool water of the Lincoln spring.

conditions of his birth and childhood. It seems to me that the value of the project will largely depend upon the simplicity with which it is carried out, and the success of the effort to keep the surroundings as nearly as possible such as they were when Lincoln lived among them. I am glad that the scheme of preservation contemplates an appeal to individual Americans—Lincoln's memory, like Washington's, is one of the hallowed and priceless heritages of all our people. It is not possible that any home in which he lived can ever have quite the associations for the nation as a whole that Mount Vernon has, but most assuredly his birthplace should be preserved in such shape as will enable us, as a nation, to realize vividly the conditions from which the second of our two great presidents sprang to mold our destiny for good.

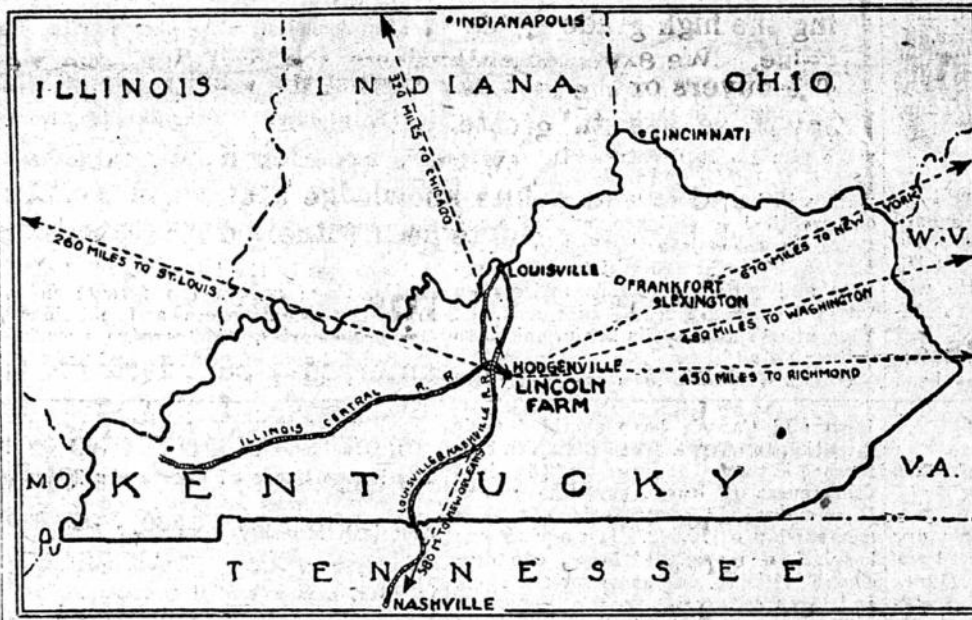
Archbishop John Ireland—The land upon which Abraham Lincoln was born, and upon which he spent his early youth, is too sacred to be turned over to vulgar, every-day purposes. It must be for all time one of America's venerated shrines, over which the spirit of America shall hold undisputed sway, and whither worshippers shall come from every clime to honor it and inhale its sublime and purifying life.

Mark Twain—Mr. Collier has secured the land, saved it from desecration, and put it at the nation's disposal, and now the rest of us can go ahead and make it a fitting memorial of the man it cradled. The government is spending millions every year on agricultural colleges and model farms to teach the art of raising more corn and squashes. In the present political, moral and social atmosphere of the American people, there is nothing in that line that can compare with this little modern farm that raised a Man.

### Governor Johnson's Statement.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota—I most heartily endorse the project and plan to establish the Lincoln Birthplace park. Fostering a spirit of patriotism, it would rear memories of the great martyred man who gave our country and people the unselfish service of his whole life. Minnesota will do her full share to realize the purpose of the project.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota—The proposition to make a national museum of the farm in Kentucky on which



The Lincoln birthplace is located in the geographical center of Kentucky.

Abraham Lincoln was born, meets with my unqualified approval. I think it is the proper thing to do, and have no doubt that patriotic people all over the country will approve of it.

### The South's Interest.

John Sharp Williams, Congressman from Mississippi—The south has especial proprietorship in Abraham Lincoln. Every drop of blood in his veins was southern, every characteristic of the man was southern, his love of humor, his steadfastness of purpose, his devotion to an idea. He was a type—this, of course, a very high type—of that class of southerners whence he sprang. I have never been in favor of national parks, except, of course, where they were a means of conserving the remains of the dead. But a national park upon the home of Abraham Lincoln would much more heartily represent the coming together of the northern and southern ideas, and the essential unity of the American people than a park

upon a mere battlefield.

The story of the farm after the Lincolns left it and until the recent purchase, is told by Collier's as follows:

It was sold by Thomas Lincoln to a family by the name of Creal. In their hands it remained for over seventy years. It was sold twice since Thomas Lincoln transferred the deed to the Creal. A. W. Dennett, a wealthy New York restaurant owner, bought the farm several years ago for a consideration of \$3,000. A little money was spent on improving the place, and a new picket fence was erected with a view to converting it into a public park, but financial reverses overtook the owner and the idea had to be abandoned. Since then the farm has been rapidly declining. A few years ago it was given into the management of the Rev. J. W. Bingham, a Methodist preacher, who had the logs of the old cabin taken to the exhibition at Nashville. Later, a tenant was given the pos-

session of the farm with the only consideration that he pay the annual taxes upon it. The neighbors said that he made a bad bargain, and the products of the farm wouldn't pay the tax. The truth of their prediction was verified when, a few months later, the old farm was advertised for sale for the taxes, the amount, however, being paid by its owner just before it was sold.

The old Lincoln cabin was finally sold to an exhibitor who has taken it about the country as a traveling show, and who now holds it intact in a cellar at Stamford, Conn., for ransom. It will never be given back to the people, to whom it should belong, but it can be bought back, and this will be done.

As to the farm itself, all manner of enterprises have sought it. John Wanamaker is known to have made repeated attempts to secure the property, but the litigation in which the title was involved made the sale impossible. A bill was introduced in the Kentucky state legisla-

ture providing for the purchase of the property by the state, but the bill died from neglect. Then a wealthy negro conceived the plan of converting the old Lincoln homestead into a nucleus for an old negroes' home, but this plan was held in abeyance until the project of making the house over into either a home for Confederate soldiers or a widows' and orphans' home for the victims of both sides of the conflict. This project failed to receive the support from congress and died. Many other schemes were suggested, but none bore any large national significance. The property was sold recently to satisfy claims against the owner's estate.

"This little model farm that raised a Man" should be, and probably soon will be, of much interest to all Americans. To bring more plainly before its readers the country in which the boy Lincoln lived and worked—worked hard—The Journal presents the

accompanying photographs and drawings, by courtesy of Collier's. The lines under them tell how Lincoln was associated with the places on and near the old farm.

The purchaser, Collier's says, hopes the American people may consider the historic farm "a trying place whence north and south, east and west, may find the inspiration of national unity, a growing witness that the "dark and bloody ground" is no longer, and that the "border" state has become the central state.

As a patriotic park, says Collier's, the Lincoln farm will differ widely from our other national parks, such as Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Vicksburg and others, in that it will express our national unity rather than preserve the memory of our lamentable differences.

## THE NEW YEAR BEGINS WELL IN NEW NORWAY

Everybody Continues Happy in the Kingdom, but Lack of Snow Disappoints an Army of Ski Runners—People Are Making Ready for the Coronation—Singing Society to Celebrate Its Sixtieth Anniversary.

BY M. ALGER.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 10.—The new year sailed in under favorable auspices in most respects. Fog and storm on the coast have, however, been causing considerable delay and inconvenience to traffic. At the capital the weather has been fine for everybody but those wanting to go skiing. The snow and the sport it affords is the chief joy of the Norwegian winter, but somehow "the beautiful" seems to be getting scarcer every year. Up to the present writing we have had only one skidday—last Sunday—and, of course, everybody interested in the sport took to the hills. The next day it rained, and now everything is in wheels in the streets, and skiing can not be indulged in nearer than a couple of hours' journey from the city.

The big Holmenkollen races have been scheduled for Feb. 11 and 12—but the

snow! Perhaps they will have to get it by freight from the Eidsvold district as they did last year. At least they have started the erection of the spectators' stand, and that is a beginning. The king and queen have purchased skis, but have so far had very little chance to use them. They have, however, been taking some toboggan rides up on the Holmenkollen hills, and seem to enjoy the sport very much.

### French Visitors.

This is rather an out-of-the-season time for foreign naval vessels to visit Christiania, but nevertheless the French warship "Casim" has been here for about a week. She came for a double purpose. First and foremost, it was an act of courtesy by the French republic to the new king of Norway. Next the

ship brought the French minister, Mr. Delavand.

Altho it was in the heart of the winter, the Frenchmen appeared to have a good time of it while here. The higher officers were properly received by the king and entertained by the minister of their country, by Mr. Lovland, the Norwegian minister for foreign affairs, and by others. Some of the officers even tackled the Norwegian winter sports, and thought them great, especially the skiing.

### Other Visitors.

Not a few Americans, mostly of Norwegian birth, are spending the winter here. Among them are several Minneapolis people. Mr. Aretander, the Minneapolis lawyer, has been a visitor here for some time. While here he had an audience with King Haakon, whom he seemed to like well. Having some business connection among the Indians up in Alaska, Mr. Aretander provided himself with Norwegian music while here. This he intends to bring up to his Alaska red men, who according to his statement, are very fond of music.

Besides Eleonora Duse, a genuine Japanese company is to give a series of performances here at Fahlstrom's theater next week.

### Norwegians Teaching Skiing.

As in former years, several young Norwegians, who are experts in the art of skiing, are this winter engaged as teachers of their national sport by ski clubs in southern Europe, principally in Switzerland.

Some of the foreigners, however, believe in learning the sport in its mother country, and we therefore have more winter tourists here this year than ever before. The main part of them is English, but also many Danes are here.

### Norwegian Industries.

While it is yet too early to say what the codfish catch will be this year, the first reports from the Lofoten districts are at least very satisfactory both as to quality and quantity.

The ore transport from the Swedish mines over the Ofoten railway to the town of Narvik is steadily increasing. While in 1902 the road carried 25,477 tons, the year 1905 shows the large figures of 1,450,000 tons, and it is expected that before long the road will be taxed to its maximum capacity, 4,000,000 tons, and as the Luossavarre-Kiruna railway company will, as soon as possible, try to bring their production up to 10,000,000 tons, they are planning double tracks for the railroad between Kiruna and Tornetrask.

To work the large claims of Chr. Anker, Fredrikshald, in Sydvaranger, Finnmarken, a large stock company has been formed, mostly foreign capital, of which a considerable part comes from Sweden. It is estimated that between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 kroner will be set in on this enterprise, and the work is to begin on a large scale next spring. The principal shareholders in this new company are the owners of the well-known Sulitelma mines.

The ore deposits of Sydvaranger are not rich, but the new company controls newly invented methods by which it can be made a paying business. The Dunderlandsdal company has also secured one of these methods and has discarded the Edison system for briquetting purposes.

### The Coronation.

Altho June 24 is quite a little way ahead, the Norwegians are already getting busy making preparations for the big event of the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, which is to take place in the old cathedral at Trondhjem next summer. The hotel-keepers have already booked several guests for the occasion. It is believed that both the British and the Danish royal families will attend the ceremony. The king and queen will go by rail to Trondhjem, but will return by steamer along the coast, making stops at the more important towns and places of interest.

Perhaps the suggested gift from Norwegians in America, a royal steam yacht, will be on hand by that time and answer the purpose of conveyance on sea.

### Student Singers' Jubilee.

The Norwegian student singers have not been much heard of as a society since their return from the United States last summer. Shortly after their homecoming they gave a couple of concerts and then disappeared from the range of the public eye.

One more they hold the center of the stage, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the society.

July 10, 1845, was its birthday, and Johan Diderik Behrens its father. One week later, at the funeral of the Norwegian author, Henrik Wergeland, it received its baptism; it was then heard for the first time. The first public concert was given by the society Dec. 10 of the same year. Among the guests of honor on that occasion was Ole Bull. As conductor after Mr. Behrens followed Halfdan Kierulf, the well-known composer.

The Norwegian Student Singers' society visited Paris in 1878. In 1889 O. A. Grondahl became the conductor of the society and still holds that position. As the most glorious point in the history of the society, however, stands the trip to the United States last year. It was a thing never to be forgotten. That is what all who participated in it say. Some of them even liked "God's own country" so well that they are going to make it their future home.

On the occasion of the anniversary they have given two very successful concerts. The last of these was one of special importance and elegance. It was held at the festival hall of the city called "Logen." There was a full house and a very distinguished crowd. The king and queen were there, the Norwegian cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the foreign consuls and a great many other dignitaries. Generally speaking, it was an affair such as only

the new order of things in Norway has been able to produce.

### The Diplomatic Corps.

While most countries intending to keep diplomatic representatives in Norway already have their ministers, secretaries, etc., here, they nearly all seem to be living at hotels as yet, and seem to have difficulties in finding suitable quarters for their residences and offices. This is not because there are not plenty of vacant flats, and rooms in the city, but such people are, as a rule, a bit particular about what they want. As a rule they desire more rooms en suite than can easily be found here.

### A CONNECTICUT ESTATE FOR MISS TARBELL.

New York Herald.

The old Bradley estate, near Bridgeport, Conn., comprising a great old colonial house with forty acres of ground, has been purchased by Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

Situated on the edge of a valley 400 feet above sea level, the place commands a splendid view of Long Island sound and the surrounding country. Miss Tarbell intends to equip the house with modern improvements and take possession next April.

### IN A SMART SET NURSERY.

Puck.

Visitor—So that is the mama doll, is it? And the other, I suppose, is the papa doll!

Gwendolin—Oh, no, you stupid! That is a friend of the mama doll. The papa doll is away from home.