

Lincoln's Love Affairs

By **Ward Hill Lamon,**
Lincoln's Friend and Biographer

And His Early Experiences as a Lawmaker

"I heard Mr. Lincoln during the same canvass," continues Gourly. "It was at the courthouse, where the state-house now stands. The Whigs and Democrats had a general quarrel then and there. N. W. Edwards drew a pistol on Achilles Morris." But Gourly's account of this last scene is unsatisfactory, although the witness is willing, and we turn to Lincoln's colleague, Mr. Wilson, for a better one: "The Saturday evening preceding the election the candidates were addressing the



NINIAN W. EDWARDS.

people in the courthouse at Springfield. Dr. Early, one of the candidates on the Democratic side, made some charge that N. W. Edwards, one of the candidates on the Whig side, deemed untrue. Edwards climbed on a table, so as to be seen by Early and by every one in the house, and at the top of his voice told Early that the charge was false. The excitement that followed was intense—so much so that fighting men thought that a duel must settle the difficulty. Mr. Lincoln by the programme followed Early. He took up the subject in dispute and handled it fairly and with such ability that every one was astonished and pleased. So that difficulty ended there. Then for the first time, developed by the excitement of the occasion, he spoke in that tenor intonation of voice that ultimately settled down into that clear, shrill monotone style of speaking that enabled his audience, however large, to hear distinctly the lowest sound of his voice."

It was during this campaign, possibly at the same meeting, that Mr. Speed heard him reply to George Forquer. Forquer had been a leading Whig, one of their foremost men in the legislature of 1834, but had then recently changed sides and thereupon was appointed register of the land office at Springfield. Mr. Forquer was an astonishing man. He not only astonished the people by "changing his coat in politics," but by building the best frame house in Springfield and erecting over it the only lightning rod the entire region could boast of. At this meeting he listened attentively to Mr. Lincoln's first speech and was much annoyed by the transcendent power with which the awkward young man defended the principles he had himself so lately abandoned. "The speech" produced a profound impression, especially upon a large number of Lincoln's friends and admirers, who had come in from the country" expressly to hear and applaud him.

His Lightning Rod Repate.
"At the conclusion of Lincoln's speech" (we quote from Mr. Speed) "the crowd was dispersing when Forquer rose and asked to be heard. He commenced by saying that the young man would have to be taken down and was sorry that the task devolved upon him. He then proceeded to answer Lincoln's speech in a style which, while it was able and fair, yet in his whole manner asserted and claimed superiority. Lincoln stood near him and watched him during the whole of his speech. When Forquer concluded, he took the stand again. I have often heard him since in court and before the people, but never saw him appear so well as upon that occasion. He replied to Mr. Forquer with great dignity and force, but I shall never forget the conclusion of that speech. Turning to Mr. Forquer, he said that he had commenced his speech by announcing that 'this young man would have to be taken down.' Turning then to the crowd, he said: 'It is for you, not for me, to say whether I am up or down. The gentleman has alluded to my being a young man. I am older in years than I am in the tricks and trades of politicians. I desire to live, and I desire place and distinction as a politician, but I would rather die now than, like the gentleman, live to see the day that I would have to erect a lightning rod to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God.'"

He afterward told Speed that the sight of that same rod "had led him to the study of the properties of electricity and the utility of the rod as a conductor."

Dick Taylor's Aristocracy and Abe's Enforced Democracy.

AMONG the Democratic orators stumping the county at this time was Dick Taylor, a pompous gentleman who went abroad in superb attire, ruffled shirts, rich vest and immense watch chains, with shining and splendid pendants. But Dick was a severe Democrat in theory, made much of "the hard handed yeomanry" and flung many biting sarcasms upon the aristocratic pretensions of the Whigs, the "rag barons" and the manufacturing "lords." He was one day in the midst of a particularly aggravating declamation of this sort "when Abe began to feel devilish and thought he would take the wind out of Dick's sails by a little sport." He therefore "edged" slyly up to the speaker and, suddenly catching his vest by the lower corner and giving it a sharp pull upward, it opened wide, and out fell upon the platform in full view of the astonished audience a mass of ruffled shirt, gold watch, chains, seals and glittering jewels. Jim Matheny was there and nearly broke his



BUT FELL A MASS OF RUFFLED SHIRT, GOLD WATCH, CHAINS, SEALS AND GLITTERING JEWELS.

heart with mirth. "The crowd couldn't stand it, but shouted uproariously." It must have been then that Abe delivered the following speech, although Ninian W. Edwards places it in 1840: "While he [Colonel Taylor] was making these charges against the Whigs over the country, riding in fine carriages, wearing ruffled shirts, kid gloves, massive gold watch chains, with large gold seals, and flourishing a heavy gold headed cane, he [Lincoln] was a poor boy, hired on a flatboat at \$3 a month and had only one pair of breeches to his back, and they were buckskin, 'and,' said Lincoln, 'if you know the nature of buckskin when wet and dried by the sun they will shrink, and mine kept shrinking until they left several inches of my legs bare between the tops of my socks and the lower part of my breeches, and whilst I was growing taller they were becoming shorter and so much tighter that they left a blue streak around my legs that can be seen to this day. If you call this aristocracy, I plead guilty to the charge.'"

Abe Lincoln Leads His Ticket.
Hitherto Sangamon county had been uniformly Democratic, but at this election the Whigs carried it by an average majority of about 400. Mr. Lincoln receiving a larger vote than any other candidate. The result was in part due to a transitory and abortive attempt of the anti-Jackson and anti-Van Buren men to build up a third party, with Judge White of Tennessee as its leader. This party was not supposed to be wedded to the "specie circular," was thought to be open to conviction on the bank question, clamored loudly about the business interests and general distress of the country and was actually in favor of the distribution of the pro-



ceeds of the sales of the public lands. In the nomenclature of Illinois, its members might have been called "nominal Jackson men"—that is to say, men who continued to act with the Democratic party while disavowing its cardinal principles—traders, trimmers, cautious schismatics who argued the cause of Democracy from a brief furnished by the enemy. The diversion in favor of White was just to the hand of the Whigs, and they aided it in every practicable way. Always for an expedient when an expedient would answer, a compromise when a compromise would do, the "hand" Mr. Lincoln "showed" at the opening of the campaign contained the "White" card among the highest of its trumps. "If alive on the first Monday in November, I shall vote for Hugh L. White for president." A number of local Democratic politicians assisting him to play it, it won the game in 1836, and Sangamon county went over to the Whigs.

At this election Mr. Douglas was made a representative from Morgan county, along with Colonel Hardin, from whom he had the year before taken the state's attorneyship. The event is notable principally because Mr. Douglas was nominated by a convention and not by the old system of self announcement, which, under the influence of eastern immigrants, like himself, full of party zeal and attached to the customs of the places whence they came, was gradually but surely falling into disfavor. Mr. Douglas served only one session and then became register of the land office at Springfield. The next year he was nominated for congress in the Peoria district under the convention system, and in the same year Colonel Stephenson was nominated for governor in the same way. The Whigs were soon compelled to adopt the device which they saw marshaling the Democrats in a state of complete discipline while they themselves were disorganized by a host of volunteer candidates and the operations of innumerable cliques and factions. At first "it was considered a Yankee contrivance," intended to abridge the liberties of the people, but the Whig "people" were as fond of victory, offices and power as their enemies were, and in due time they took very kindly to this effectual means of gaining them. A speech of Ebenezer Peck of Chicago "before a great meeting of the lobby during the special session of 1835-36 at Vandalia," being a production of special ingenuity and power, is supposed to have contributed largely to the introduction of the convention system into the middle and southern parts of the state. Mr. Peck was then a fervent Democrat, whom the Whigs delighted to malign as a Canadian monarchist, but in after times he was the fast and able friend of their great leader, Abraham Lincoln.

It was when the counters of western land offices were piled high with illusory bank notes in exchange for public lands and when it was believed that the west was now at last about to bound forward in a career of unexampled prosperity under the forcing process of public improvements by the states, with the aid and countenance of the federal government, that Mr. Lincoln went up to attend the first session of the new legislature at Vandalia. He was big with projects. His real public service was just now about to begin. In the previous legislature he had been silent, observant, studious. He had improved the opportunity so well that of all men in this new body of equal age in the service he was the smartest parliamentarian and the cunningest "log roller." He was fully determined to identify himself conspicuously with the "liberal" legislation in contemplation and dreamed of a fame very different from that which he actually obtained as an antislavery leader. It was about this time that he told his friend Mr. Speed that he aimed at the great distinction of being called "the Do Witt Clinton of Illinois."

Meetings with a view to this sort of legislation had been held in all or nearly all the counties in the state during the preceding summer and fall. Hard money, strict construction, no monopoly, antiprogressive Democrats were in a sad minority. In truth, there was little division of parties about these matters, which were deemed so essential to the prosperity of a new state. There was Mr. Lincoln and there was Mr. Douglas in perfect union as to the grand object to be accomplished, but mortally jealous as to which should take the lead in accomplishing it. Mr. Lincoln served on the committee on finance and was a most laborious member, instant in season and out of season, for the great measures of the Whig party. It was to his individual exertion that the Whigs were indebted in no small degree for the complete success of their favorite schemes at this session.

(To be Continued)

Wheat For the Lanes.
We are glad to notice that the agricultural press throughout the country has taken up the cry of more wheat and less corn for laying hens, says the Feather. So soon as the people throughout the country learn that corn will not produce many eggs during the winter months and that wheat will produce a profitable egg yield the more pleased will they be with the results of egg production from their hens. Too much corn assures an empty egg basket. Plenty of wheat bids fair for a profitable egg production.

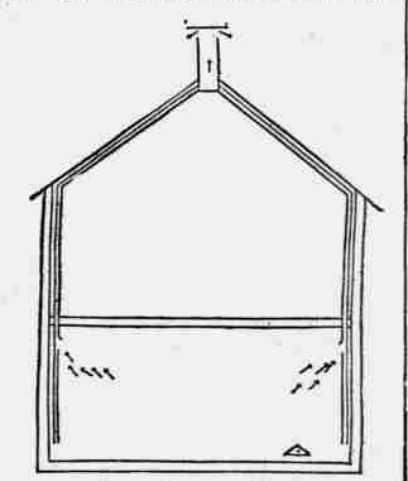
Pork Scraps For Poultry.
Pork scraps are relished by poultry, but are not generally considered as satisfactory as beef scrap. However, they analyze about the same, except that the pork scrap contains rather more fat. Pork cracklings and beef cracklings should have about the same feeding value. They are not as rich in protein as prepared scrap, but can be used as a substitute for a scrap with quite satisfactory results.

IN THE DAIRY

Fattening cattle need but little shelter and often do better outside than in, but it is different with the dairy cow. She is using her food for something else besides heat and fat and must be protected if good results are expected. It requires food to make heat, and the keeper of milk cows cannot afford to subject his animals to extremely cold weather or compel them to drink ice water. The fact is so well understood that it seems foolish to even mention, but if we look around we will find it violated on every hand.

On the other hand, we can also do much harm by going to the extreme and confine our animals too closely. When you put your cows in the stable, bear in mind that each animal requires as much air as ten persons. Then in a stable where twenty-five cows are kept it should be provided with enough fresh air for 250 people, and in a barn housing 100 head it should be ventilated for 1,000 people. You know what it is to be in a hall where 1,000 people are seated and the condition of the air even at the end of two hours. It is such an air that breeds tuberculosis, and is it any wonder both man and beast are in danger of this dreaded disease when too closely confined? Breed has nothing to do with tuberculosis, but the lack of fresh air has, and any animal is liable to contract this disease when this great preventive is shut off.

Cook's Ventilation Plan.
The illustration shows how H. E. Cook of Lewis county, N. Y., successfully ventilates his large dairy buildings. Writing on this subject in the American Cultivator, Mr. Cook says: "The size of the flues should be regulated by the number of animals and not by the size of the room. A flue one foot square is considered sufficient for five or six cows. For ten cows the flue should be 1 by 2 feet, and for twenty cows it should be 2 by 2 feet. It is the opinion of the writer, from observation rather than from experience, that one flue located at any convenient place will be as satisfactory as two or more flues for a room holding thirty cows or less. For larger rooms two flues or more would be better. My own experience has been with four flues for sixty animals. These flues should open near the floor and also near the ceiling. In each place the opening should equal the full size of the flue. When the temperature outside is low use only the lower opening; when high use the upper. In a room constructed along these lines we are able to maintain a constant tem-



COOK'S PLAN OF BARN VENTILATION.

perature of from 54 to 60 degrees without regard to the outside weather conditions. This stable is located in the coldest section of New York state.

The Intake.
Provision must be made for a constant inflow of cold air. No specific rule can be given for the number of these small flues. The points which must be kept in mind are to have the inflow from all four sides of the room and through openings not over four inches in diameter, so small that the cold air will become mixed with the warm air before reaching the animals and also to keep up a constant circulation in the room. The animals nearest to large openings might be chilled. These flues always work, because cold air entering the stable through them is soon warmed by contact with inside warm air and the animals and hence rises rapidly. Air will never pass out through these intake flues.

"A stable cannot be sanitary unless it has been provided with a good system of ventilation. The one outlined here has been very satisfactory. The health of the cows and the purity of the product demand that the matter of ventilation be given careful attention."

Possibilities in Canned Cheese.
Cheese may be canned as green curd and ripened nicely in the can. At the Oregon experiment station two and a half, five and twenty-three pound cheeses have been thus made. These are without rind or mold, lose no weight in curing, after ripening keep for months and stand shipment far across the Atlantic and back to China and back, and open up on return in perfect condition. The cans are thoroughly paraffined within, the cheddar curd after milling and salting is either filled and pounded in and then put in press, being sealed the next morning, or else the curd, pressed in the usual manner, was the next day slipped into big pans made to fit and sealed up. Cheese thus canned needs no further attention save that of a low and fairly constant temperature at about 60 degrees. A high temperature or a variable one, particularly when the cheese is young, ruins it.

EGGS IN WINTER.

How Biddy May Be Made to "Shell Out" During the Cold Weather.
In order to obtain the best results from hens in winter it is necessary to give them regular feed and care, says Thomas Thornley in American Poultry Journal, and he then proceeds as follows:

We always have plenty of eggs to sell in winter. Our hens are kept in good, comfortable quarters with never over thirty hens in one flock. Our house is seventy feet long by fourteen feet wide, divided into seven apartments, giving 140 feet floor space for each thirty hens, nearly five square feet to each hen. This gives ample room for the Mediterranean class which we breed. The ground floor is yellow clay, on which is kept one foot of straw. The first thing in the morning our hens are given a feed of whole grain, consisting of one part corn, one part wheat and one part clipped oats. About two quarts of this, thrown in the litter, to each thirty hens will give them good exercise, which all laying hens should have when coming from the roost to keep them healthy and in good laying condition. This feed will keep the business hen busy most of the forenoon.

At noon we feed a warm mash of coarse bran, one-half bushel, loose measure, into which are mixed one-half peck of small potatoes, cooked soft, table scraps and two pounds of ground bone, using some good poultry food every other day. This mash is fed in troughs, which are hung up out of the way as soon as emptied, which never requires over five minutes.

At night they are fed one-half the same feed as in the morning, this being warmed on cold days. We often parch the corn black, and this takes the place of charcoal to a certain extent.

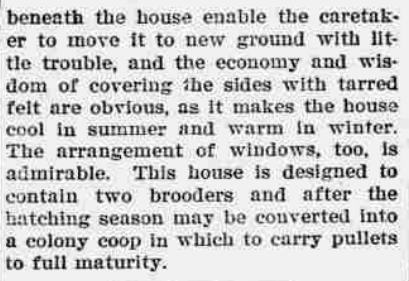
Fresh, not cold, water and plenty of grit are kept before the hens all the time. Our grit boxes are made on the self-feeding hopper plan, so there is no waste.

After the coarse grit has been picked out we screen what remains for small chicks in the spring. For animal food we give plenty of skim milk and pork cracklings, which we find just as good as green bone and much cheaper. We buy the cracklings from the butcher at 1 cent per pound, pounding them up and feeding in the mash or separate.

We find mangel wurzels, hung on spikes two feet from the ground, the best green food obtainable. Cabbage or potatoes fed in the same manner make an acceptable change.

Movable Brood and Colony House.

The illustration shows one of the movable brood and colony houses used on the famous Go Well Poultry farm conducted by Professor Gowell in connection with, or at any rate in close harmony with, the Maine agricultural experiment station and the United States experimental farm. The shoes



MOVABLE BROODER.

beneath the house enable the caretaker to move it to new ground with little trouble, and the economy and wisdom of covering the sides with tarred felt are obvious, as it makes the house cool in summer and warm in winter. The arrangement of windows, too, is admirable. This house is designed to contain two brooders and after the hatching season may be converted into a colony coop in which to carry pullets to full maturity.

Green Food For Winter.

In order to keep fowls healthy during the winter months, also to promote egg production, green food must be provided. Small potatoes, turnips, inferior cabbages—in fact, vegetables of any and all kinds not quite good enough for table use—will prove excellent food for the fowls in winter. Clover, if it can be obtained, is an ideal green food for winter. In order to do their best fowls must have a variety as well as an abundance of food.

Where Geese Thrive.

Geese are most valuable in ridding the ground of grass. This is undoubtedly true, for they are great grazers and will gain their own living almost entirely off herbage if it is in strong, rich growth and in quantities sufficient to satisfy them. Geese will do remarkably well on a spot of rough wooded ground that has a pond thereon. In such a locality they will thrive from early spring until winter approaches.

Calling Out Old Hens.

Two years is the orthodox age when hens should be culled out and sold or killed where they are kept chiefly for egg production, and this should be done as soon as they slacken laying and before the molt comes on; otherwise they will lose weight and become unsalable except at a reduced figure.

No Danger of Overproduction.

There is no danger whatever of having an overproduction of good, wholesome food products in this land. We are buyers and not sellers of eggs to foreign countries. So long as we must buy abroad to satisfy home consumption it is folly to even consider overproduction here.

FARM GARDEN

IN THE HOG LOTS.

Very Desirable Watering Device, Trough For Milk Feed.

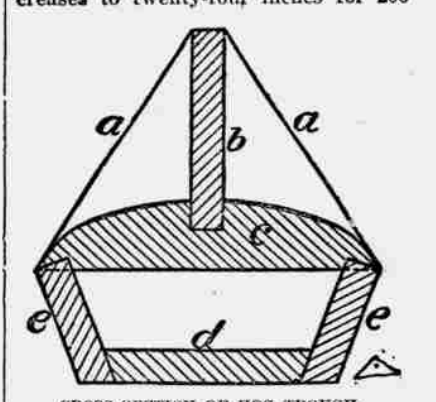
The device used for watering the hogs is exceptionally well adapted to the purpose in the absence of a natural water supply—in fact, it is perhaps more desirable than ponds or even running streams on the score of cleanliness and decreased liability to infectious diseases. A hogs large enough to hold an ordinary barrel is covered with a heavy water tight floor and boarded up water tight four inches around the edges. The barrel is provided with a



MOVABLE TANK.

large bung, or wooden stopper, in the upper head in order that it may readily be filled with water. A half inch hole is bored in the side of the barrel about three inches from the bottom—i. e., the opening is three inches from the floor, on which the barrel stands. The lower hole being stopped, the barrel is filled with water. The large bung is then inserted airtight. The sled is now drawn to the field near the shelter houses, and the small stopper is removed. The water runs out, filling the shallow box forming the top of the sled to the level of the small opening in the barrel. The hogs may drink at any corner of the box. As the water is consumed more runs out. Two such barrels are placed in each inclosure and filled once or twice a day or as often as they become empty.

New barrels are frequently not airtight. To remedy this defect when the openings which admit the air are not plainly visible the barrels are given a good coat of paint. This usually stops all small crevices. If a single coat of paint does not accomplish the desired result another is added and so on till the barrel holds water and excludes air. In this connection is shown the cross section of a feed trough used on a western farm, which is also described by W. J. Spillman of the department of agriculture. This hog trough is designed for winter feeding. In winter a good deal of mill stuff is fed. Troughs enough are provided so that for 100 pound pigs each pig has eighteen inches standing room at the side of the trough. As the pigs increase in weight this allowance of space increases to twenty-four inches for 200



CROSS SECTION OF HOG TROUGH.

[A, A are guy wires, which hold the 2 by 12 inch board (B) in place. There are three of these wires on a sixteen foot trough. The crosspiece (C) is made from 2 by 4 inch stuff as a support for B. There are five of these to each trough. The bottom of the feed box (D) is made from 2 by 12 inch material, and the sides (E, E) from 2 by 8 inch planks.]

pound hogs. The center board (B) prevents the hogs from getting their feet into the troughs, but does not interfere with their eating. It also prevents fighting across the trough.

The Milking Stool.

The milking stool notices that the men who raise beef are not concerned about dairy breeds. They never talk about a dual breed cow, but thousands of dairymen insist that they want a double decked cow to fall back upon and "fall" in with a cow that possibly pays her board, but that not very often, and sells for cheap beef at last.

Why do not the beef men clamor for a cow that they can sell for a dairy cow if she falls as a beeper?

At the auction sale it is the fat, blocky cow that sells best because seven men say that she is an easy keeper, ignoring the fact that easy keeping and milk giving do not go well together. She is fat because she gives little milk. A cow that lays on flesh easily is a miser, living for herself. The well fed, thin cow is a giver and, like a true "mother," is generous in her food gifts. —National Stockman and Farmer.

Young Trees For Forest Planting.

In general it may be said that young trees cannot be grown successfully without rather careful attention. Yet it is certain that seedlings can be grown in connection with the vegetable garden at only a slight expense of time and material and by methods very similar to well known garden practice. The cheapness of the young trees thus produced should enable the small landowner to plant much more extensively and to realize a profit by the protection afforded his buildings or crops or by the utilization of waste land for the production of wood material.