

Lincoln's Love Affairs

By Ward Hill Lamon,
Lincoln's Friend and Bodyguard

And His Early Experiences as a Lawmaker

CHAPTER IX.

Famous Lovejoy Incident at Alton and Lincoln's Attitude.

IN 1835-36 Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy had been publishing a moderately antislavery paper at St. Louis, but the people of that city did not look with favor upon his enterprise, and, after meeting with considerable opposition, in the summer of 1836 he moved his types and press across the river to Alton, Ill. Here he found an opposition more violent than that from which he had fled. His press was thrown into the river the night after its arrival, and he was informed that no abolition paper would be allowed in the town. The better class of citizens, however, deprecated the outrage and pledged themselves to reimburse Mr. Lovejoy in case he would agree not to make his paper an abolition journal. Mr. Lovejoy assured them it was not his purpose to establish such a paper in Alton, but one of a religious character. At the same time he would not give up his right as an American citizen to publish whatever he pleased on any subject, holding himself answerable to the laws of his country in so doing. With this general understanding, he was permitted to go forward. He continued about a year, dismissing in his paper the slavery question occasionally, not, however, in a violent manner, but with a tone of moderation. This policy, however, was not satisfactory. It was regarded as a violation of his pledge, and the contents of his office were again destroyed. Mr. Lovejoy issued an appeal for aid to re-establish his paper, which met with a prompt and generous response. He proposed to bring up another press and announced that armed men would protect it. Meantime a committee presented him with some resolutions adopted at a large meeting of the citizens of Alton reminding him that he had previously given a pledge that in his paper he would refrain from advocating abolitionism and also censuring him for not having kept his promise and desiring to know if he intended to continue the publication of such doctrines in the future. His response consisted of a denial of the right of any portion of the people of Alton to prescribe what questions he should or should not discuss in his paper. Great excitement followed. Another press was brought up on the 21st of September, which shortly after followed the fate of its predecessor. Another arrived Nov. 7, 1837, and was conveyed to a stone warehouse by the riverside, where Mr. Lovejoy and a few friends (some of them not abolitionists) resolved to defend it to the last. That night they were attacked. First there was a brief parley, then a volley of stones, then an attempt to carry the building by assault. At this juncture a shot was fired out of a second story window, which killed a young man in the crowd. It was said to have been fired by Lovejoy, and as the corpse was borne away the wrath of the populace knew no bounds. It was proposed to get powder from the magazine and blow the warehouse up. Others thought the torch would be a better agent, and finally a man ran up a ladder to fire the roof. Lovejoy came out of the door and, firing one shot, retreated within, where he rallied the garrison for a sortie. In the meantime many shots were fired both by the assailants and the assailed. The house was once actually set on fire by one person from the mob and saved by another. But the courage of Mr. Lovejoy's friends was gradually sinking, and they responded but faintly to his strong appeals for action. As a last resource he rushed to the door with a single companion, gun in hand, and was shot dead on the threshold. The other man was wounded in the leg. The warehouse was in flames. The mob grew more ferocious over the blood that had been shed and riddled the doors and windows with volleys from all sorts of firearms. The abolitionists had fought a good fight; but, seeing now nothing but death before them in that dismal, bloody and burning house, they escaped down the river bank by twos and threes as best they could, and their press was tumbled after them into the river. And thus ended the first attempt to establish an abolition paper in Illinois. The result was certainly anything but encouraging and indicated pretty clearly what must have been the general state of public feeling throughout the state in regard to slavery agitation.

Protest Against Abolition.
In fact, no state was more alive to the necessity of repressing the abolitionists than Illinois, and accordingly it was proposed in the legislature to take some action similar to that which had been already taken or was actually pending in the legislatures of sister commonwealths, from Massachusetts through the list. A number of resolutions were reported and passed with no serious opposition. The record does not disclose the precise form in which they passed, but that is of little consequence now. That they were extreme enough may be gathered from the considerable language of the protest and from the fact that such a protest was considered necessary at all. The protest was undoubtedly the product of

could get but one man—his colleague, Dan Stone—to sign with him.

March 3, 1837.
The following protest was presented to the house, which was read and ordered to be spread on the journals, to wit:
Resolutions upon the subject of domestic slavery having passed both branches of the general assembly at its present session, the undersigned hereby protest against the passage of the same.

They believe that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but that the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate its evils.

They believe that the congress of the United States has no power under the constitution to interfere with the institution of slavery in the different states.

They believe that the congress of the United States has the power under the constitution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but that the power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of the District.

The difference between these opinions and those contained in the said resolutions is their reason for entering this protest.

(Signed) DAN STONE,
A. LINCOLN,
Representatives from the County of Sangamon.

Mr. Lincoln says nothing here about slavery in the territories. The Missouri compromise being in full force and regarded as sacred by all parties. It was one of its chief effects that both sections were deprived of any pretext for the agitation of that question, from which every statesman, Federalist or Republican, Whig or Democratic, apprehended certain disaster to the Union. Neither would Mr. Lincoln suffer himself to be classed with the few despised Quakers, Covenanters and Puritans who were so frequently disturbing the peace of the country by abolition memorials to congress and other public bodies. Slavery, says the protest, is wrong in principle, besides being bad in economy, but "the promulgation of abolition doctrines" is still worse. In the states which choose to have it it enjoys a constitutional immunity beyond the reach of any "higher law," and congress must not touch it otherwise than to shield and protect it. Even in the District of Columbia Mr. Lincoln and Dan Stone would leave it entirely to the will of the people. In fact, the whole paper, plain and simple as it is, seems to have been drawn with no object but to avoid the imputation of extreme views on either side. And from that day to the day of his inauguration Mr. Lincoln never saw the time when he would have altered a word of it. He never sided with the Lovejoys. In his eyes their work tended "rather to increase than to abate" the evils of slavery and was therefore unjust as well as futile. Years afterward he was the steady though quiet opponent of Owen Lovejoy and declared that Lovejoy's nomination for congress over Leonard Swett "almost turned him blind." When, in 1860, the Democrats called Mr. Lincoln an abolitionist and cited the protest of 1837 to support the charge friends pointed to the exact language of the document as his complete and overwhelming refutation.

The suspension of specie payments in 1837 and the general financial panic were felt heavily in Illinois. For the next two sessions of the legislature the chief problem was the saving of the state's credit by the payment of the interest on its debt, which had become very large because of the general desire for internal improvements and the liberal appropriations made therefor. Mr. Lincoln as a legislator took an active part in the efforts toward this end. Two special sessions of the legislature were called to devise plans for meeting the emergency.

Mr. Lincoln was his party's candidate for speaker in 1838, but was defeated. He retained his old place on the finance committee and, being the leader of his party, submitted a bill which he intended as an expedient for paying the interest on the state debt. It failed of passage, being considered a very poor expedient, though apparently the best that could be offered at the moment to avoid the unpopular resort to direct taxation.

Temporary expedients were finally adopted, and the state managed to get along without repudiating its obligations, a course which was boldly advocated by a considerable number.

Upon one occasion during the session of 1840-41 Mr. Lincoln and two colleagues jumped from a window of the church in which the legislature was sitting in order to reduce the attendance below a quorum and defeat a pet measure of the Democrats. Mr. Gillespie, a fellow member, states that "Mr. Lincoln always regretted that he entered into that arrangement, as he deprecated everything that savored of the revolutionary."

Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1840 to serve, of course, until the next election in August, 1842, but for reasons of a private nature, to be explained hereafter, he did not appear during the session of 1841-42.

Lincoln Never Drank.

In concluding this chapter, taking leave of New Salem, Vandalia and the legislature, we cannot forbear another quotation from Mr. Wilson, Lincoln's colleague from Sangamon:

"In 1835 many of the Long Nines were candidates for re-election to the legislature. A question of the division

of the County was one of the local issues. Mr. Lincoln and myself, among others, residing in the portion of the county sought to be organized into a new county and opposing the division. It became necessary that I should make a special canvass through the northwest part of the county, then known as Sand Ridge. I made the canvass. Mr. Lincoln accompanied me, and, being personally well acquainted with every one, we called at nearly every house. At that time it was the universal custom to keep some whisky in the house for private use and to treat friends. The subject was always mentioned as a matter of etiquette, but with the remark to Mr. Lincoln, 'You never drink, but maybe your friend

would like to take a little.' I never saw Mr. Lincoln drink. He often told me he never drank; had no desire for drink or the companionship of drinking men. Candidates never treated anybody in those times unless they wanted to do so.

"Mr. Lincoln remained in New Salem until the spring of 1837, when he went to Springfield and went into the law office of John T. Stuart as a partner in the practice of law and boarded with William Butler.

"During his stay in New Salem he had no property other than what was necessary to do his business until after he stopped in Springfield. He was not avaricious to accumulate property, neither was he a spendthrift. He was almost always during those times hard up. He never owned land.

"The first trip he made around the circuit after he commenced the practice of law I had a horse, saddle and bridle, and he had none. I let him have mine. I think he must have been careless, as the saddle skinned the horse's back.

"While he lived in New Salem he visited me often. He would stay a day or two at a time. We generally spent the time at the stores in Athens. He was very fond of company. Telling or hearing stories told was a source of great amusement to him. He was not in the habit of reading much—never read novels. Whittling pine boards and shingles, talking and laughing, constituted the entertainment of the days and evenings.

"In a conversation with him about that time he told me that, although he



WHITTILING PINE BOARDS AND SHINGLES, LAUGHING AND TALKING.

appeared to enjoy life rapturously, still he was the victim of terrible melancholy. He sought company and indulged in fun and hilarity without restraint or stint as to time, but when by himself he told me that he was so overcome by mental depression that he never dared carry a knife in his pocket, and as long as I was intimately acquainted with him, previous to his commencement of the practice of the law, he never carried a pocket knife. Still, he was not misanthropic. He was kind and tender hearted in his treatment to others.

"In the summer of 1837 the citizens of Athens and vicinity gave the delegation then called the 'Long Nine' a public dinner, at which Mr. Lincoln and all the others were present. He was called out by the toast, 'Abraham Lincoln, One of Nature's Noblemen.' I have often thought that if any man was entitled to that compliment it was he."

CHAPTER X.

Lincoln Removes to Springfield to Practice Law.

UNDER the act of assembly, due in great part to Mr. Lincoln's exertions, the removal of the archives and other public property of the state from Vandalia to Springfield began on the 4th day of July, 1839, and was speedily completed. At the time of the passage of the act, in the winter of 1836-37, Mr. Lincoln determined to follow the capital and establish his own residence at Springfield. The resolution was natural and necessary, for he had been studying law in all his intervals of leisure and wanted a wider field than the justice's court at New Salem to begin the practice. Henceforth Mr. Lincoln might serve in the legislature, attend to his private business and live snugly at home. In addition to the state courts, the circuit and district courts of the United States sat here. The eminent John McLean of Ohio was the justice of the supreme court who sat in this circuit with Judge Pope of the district court from 1839 to 1849 and after that with Judge Drummond. The first terms of these courts and the first session of the legislature at Springfield were held in December, 1839. The

removal to one church and the house in another.

Mr. Lincoln got his license as an attorney early in 1837 "and commenced practice regularly as a lawyer in the town of Springfield in March" of that year. His first case was that of Hawthorne versus Woodruff, dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff, for whom Mr. Lincoln's name was entered. There were then on the list of attorneys at the Springfield bar many names of subsequent renown. Judge Stephen T. Logan was on the bench of the circuit court under the act of 1835. Stephen A. Douglas had made his appearance as the public prosecutor at the March term of 1836, and at the same term E. D. Baker had been admitted to practice.

Among the rest were John T. Stuart, Cyrus Walker, S. H. Treat, Jesse B. Thomas, George Forquer, Dan Stone, Ninian W. Edwards, John J. Hardin, Schuyler Strong, A. T. Bledsoe and Josiah Lamborn.

By this time Mr. Lincoln enjoyed considerable local fame as a politician, but none, of course, as a lawyer. He therefore needed a partner and got one in the person of John T. Stuart, an able and distinguished Whig, who had relieved his poverty years before by the timely loan of books with which the first promoted his political fortunes with zeal as disinterested as it was effective. The connection promised well for Mr. Lincoln and no doubt did well during the short period of its existence. The courtroom was in Hoffman's row, and the office of Stuart & Lincoln was in the second story above the courtroom. It was a "little room" and generally a "dirty one." It contained "a small, dirty bed" on which Lincoln lounged and slept, a buffalo robe, a chair and a bench. Here the junior partner, when disengaged from the cares of politics and the legislature, was to be found pretty much all the time, "reading, abstracted and gloomy." Springfield was a small village, containing between one and two thousand inhabitants. There were no pavements. The street crossings were made of "chunks," stones and sticks. Lincoln boarded with Hon. William Butler, a gentleman who possessed in an eminent degree that mysterious power which guides the deliberations of party conventions and legislative bodies to a foregone conclusion. Lincoln was very poor, worth nothing and in debt, circumstances which are not often alleged in behalf of the modern legislator, but Bill Butler was his friend and took him in with little reference to board bills and the settlement of accounts. According to Dr. Jayne, he "fed and clothed him for years," and this signal service, rendered at a very critical time, Mr. Lincoln forgot wholly when he was in congress and Butler wanted to be register of the land office as well as when he was president of the United States and opportunities of repayment were multitudinous. "It is doubtless all true, but the inference of personal ingratitude on the part of Mr. Lincoln will not bear examination. It will be shown at another place that Mr. Lincoln regarded all public offices within his gift as a sacred trust to be administered solely for the people and as in no sense a fund upon which he could draw for the payment of private accounts. He never preferred his friends to his enemies, but rather the reverse, as if fearful that he might by bare possibility be influenced by some unworthy motive. He was singularly cautious to avoid the imputation of fidelity to his friends at the expense of his opponents."

The Beautiful Ancona.
For some unexplained reason the Ancona (with the exceptions of the White Faced Black Spanish and the Blue Andalusian) is the least popular of the family of fowls known as the Mediterraneans. There has been a good deal of discussion as to the origin of the Ancona, but it is generally conceded now that the best of the breed have been made by crosses between White Minorcas and Black Leghorns,

perform their respective functions. One is a fighter and the other a runner. No matter what class of animals we may study, we find the form in harmony with its function if man will only give it a chance to so arrange itself. The illustrations show the difference between the dairy and the beef form.

Right Kind of Cows.
Many breeders of dairy cattle have not fully grasped the height and the depth and breadth of their profession. There are too many who think it is simply the reproduction of pedigreed live stock. It is more than that. It is the bringing together in one animal the capable milk producer and the mother annually of a strong vigorous calf. Mr. Scribner, a very successful breeder, says: "In my estimation a profitable cow is one that can produce year after year a maximum yield of butter at a cost that represents a good profit to the owner. She must also produce one healthy calf each year. This ought to be one of the requisites of the sire which is to head the herd. See to it that he is from a productive strain of regular breeders. He will intensify his weak points as well as reproduce his good qualities in breeding. He ought to be as nearly perfect in dairy conformation and dairy makeup as possible. With all the care we may exercise in the mating of our animals some faulty ones are sure to develop. We must figure on that. If we have looked well to this end, to see that the sire is right and that the dams we are to use for foundation are right, we have gone a long way toward developing the profitable cow."



ANCONA COCK AND HEN.

although most breeders have reversed this, crossing the Black Minorca with the White Leghorn. By the latter plan it is certain that better established blood lines and breed characteristics are obtained. The Ancona is a mottled fowl of larger size than the Leghorn. It is a veritable egg machine and should be more popular than it is. In the early days of the breed the coloring was anything but uniform, but now this fowl has been line bred to such an extent that its feather characteristics are as well defined as those of many breeds which are much older.

A Good Dry Mash.

The following ration is a very satisfactory dry mash: Twenty pounds wheat bran and ten pounds each corn meal, middlings, gluten meal, linseed meal and beef scrap, the whole thoroughly mixed. Keep this before the birds all the time in a food hopper. Also give one or two feeds a day of corn, wheat and oats, equal parts, fed in deep litter. Give vegetable food and green stuff freely.



The more keenly dairymen realize what distinguishes the dairy form from the beef form the sooner will they learn the importance of having an animal in harmony with the function demanded of it. Too many men think that the fat animal is the most profitable as a milk producer, and if bones



GRAY PRINCE OF ST. SAVIOR. [The dairy form.]

are prominent the animal lacks constitution, stability and vigor. Nothing could be more absurd, says Hoard's Dairyman. To illustrate: Does the greyhound lack constitution as a runner? Yet he is thin. The bulldog is square and blocky, has constitution as a fighter, but can be run as fast or has the endurance to go as far as the greyhound?

The functions of these two animals are entirely different, and therefore the body takes on a different form. Both have constitution and a form to



HEREFORD BULL. [The beef form.]

perform their respective functions. One is a fighter and the other a runner. No matter what class of animals we may study, we find the form in harmony with its function if man will only give it a chance to so arrange itself.

The illustrations show the difference between the dairy and the beef form.

Money For Pasture Brush.
The witch hazel industry in western Massachusetts is of considerable importance, although not so extensive as in neighboring sections of Connecticut. The brush land in Berkshire county yields quite a crop of the hazel bush, for which the farmers are paid \$2 to \$3 per ton. The factory near Chester turned out 990 barrels of extract last year. This year the factories are also using a lot of black birch brush, instilling a substitute for oil of wintergreen, and farmers are paid for the birch brush \$3.50 per ton, one factory using already over 1,500 tons. The resulting oil sells at \$2 a pound and is used for flavoring and in medicines. Still another preparation is made from sweet fern, which is very abundant in western Massachusetts as well as through other parts of New England. The sweet fern oil is used for the same purpose as the witch hazel.—American Cultivator.

Good Help Important.

A good dairy cow deserves good care. This can be secured in two ways, by tending the herd yourself or by having the right kind of a man, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. If you are unable to give your herd personal supervision you ought to have employees in whom you can place absolute confidence. Every one who has anything to do with the cows should be even tempered, gentle and cleanly. Tobacco in all its forms is obnoxious in every department of dairying. The work about the stables, with the herd and in the milk room must be done with utmost regularity and system. If foul odors or undesirable flavors get into the milk they get there from one or two sources—the cow's feed or the atmosphere in which the products are kept before they are delivered. If the blame is due to the cow's feed a good herdsman will correct it. If the fault lies with the personal habits of the employee it is your place to correct it by discharging him.

Growing Cauliflower.

The cauliflower is a plant which cannot stand stagnant water, but needs plenty of moisture to keep growing. I use grass or sod land except when using a piece of old ground for second crop and which has not been used the previous year for cabbage, turnip or cauliflower. For the main crop I always use sod land. I rotate every five years. For fertilizers I use stable manure, preferring the horse manure on low land and cow manure on high land.—W. H. T., Massachusetts.

The Golden Egg.

A Maine man claims that twenty-five hens will pay \$31 a year besides their board if you buy everything they eat. At present prices eggs certainly look like a bonanza.

SMALL WHITE BEANS.

A Sheep Pasture Generally Makes a Good Bean Field.

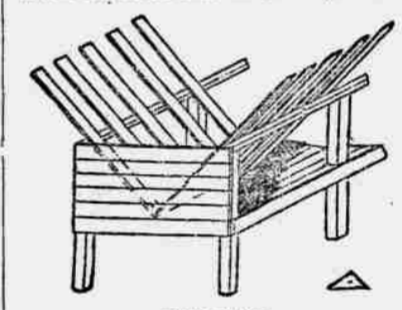
In the culture of small white beans select a warm, dry soil of strong gravelly nature, although they will do quite well on clayey soils if naturally dry or well drained. Beans will not do well on land inclined to be wet. The immediate application of barnyard manure is not as good as to apply the manure to clover or other sod and plant corn and follow the next year with beans. A field that has been in sheep pasture a few years generally does well for beans. In soils of a gravelly nature plow early in the spring and fallow as much as possible before planting. On clayey or heavy soils it is better to plow in the fall and work well in the spring. The spring fallowing gets the ground in fine condition to receive the seed and also destroys innumerable weed seeds. Plant with an ordinary grain drill in rows twenty-eight inches apart from June 1 to 15. As soon as the plants are large enough to cultivate, which ought to be in ten to fourteen days, go through with a riding cultivator, which is better than a walking cultivator, as the depth can be more easily regulated. The first cultivation should be light, so as to get us close to the growing plants as possible without smothering them. If the field is not too stony go over two or three times with a weeder at intervals of three or four days. One or two more cultivations with cultivator and hand weeding if necessary is all the attention that the crop will need until harvest, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. It is best not to work in beans when the vines are wet or to cultivate after the plants begin to blossom.

POPULAR FEED RACK.

It Prevents Waste of Corn Fodder, Ensilage or Meal.

The illustration of a fodder rack here shown is one invented by the editor of the Agriculturist and used by him for many years. The rack is such a good one that hundreds of farmers copied the idea, and they came into quite general use on cattle farms. There is absolutely no waste of feed in using this rack, and anything can be fed in it, from corn fodder to ensilage and meal, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

The rack has a tight bottom, into which all litter falls as cattle pull out



FEED RACK.

the hay or other fodder from between the slats. It is twelve feet long and five feet wide. Three or four such racks in a yard will hold a load of hay or corn fodder. It is the best rack in which to feed corn fodder we ever saw. Cattle will pull out every leaf and husk, leaving the bare stalks in the bottom, which may be removed as desired.

The posts are 4 by 4, six feet long. On top of the posts a 2 by 4 is spiked, upon which the slats that hold the fodder rest. These slats are four inches wide and placed far enough apart to admit the nose of a cow—about six inches. The bottom is made of common six inch boards. If meal is fed in the rack matched flooring is better for the bottom. A six inch board is nailed on around the outside of the bottom to hold the feed.

Where young cattle, cows or steers run loose there is no better way of feeding them. We have fed a good many steers in this rack. They were deborned and ran loose in a shed. The rack was kept full of clover hay and ensilage, and meal was fed twice daily in the tight bottom.