

Little Known Portrait of Abraham Lincoln



Freeman Thorpe Exhibiting His Portrait of Lincoln.

Lincoln Portrait Drawn From Life

In a Way, Most Interesting of All Pictures of the Great President.

Freeman Thorpe, in an article published in Leslie's gave a deeply interesting account of how he made two life sketches of the martyred President, one of them being at Gettysburg while Lincoln was waiting to deliver his famous speech.

Mr. Thorpe wrote: I was at home in Geneva, Ohio, when I heard that a train which was coming that afternoon from the east had on board Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the newly elected President. I hustled about and stirred up the militia company of the town, and when the train pulled in we had the cannon and were firing a salute in honor of the future occupant of the White House.

Then I was introduced to Mrs. Lincoln as the boy who had caused the salute. She was pleased, and treated me very graciously. Some weeks after that I wrote to President Lincoln and asked him to stop his inaugural train at Geneva, so I could make a sketch of him.

To my delight, Lincoln replied, agreeing to my request. I let it be known in Geneva that President Lincoln would honor the town by stopping there a few minutes, on his way to take office, and from sunrise until the train arrived every bell in Geneva kept up a continual ringing. People heard the noise away out in the country, and came in to learn what it was all about.



George G. Barnard, well-known sculptor, is here shown at his New York studio putting the finishing touches to the first of four 15-foot heads of Abraham Lincoln which are to be placed along the Lincoln highway, in four states.

When the train pulled in I was the first to clamber onto the platform of the President's car. There stood Lincoln ready to clasp my hand. Then I took my position on the next platform, and began my sketch, while the crowd pushed up to shake his hand. Of course that sketch was rough, but I got the likeness.

Then came the war. I enlisted and served in the Second Ohio cavalry, fighting in the Shenandoah valley. My health broke down and I was sent on detached duty to Jeffersonville, Ind., to recuperate. When I regained my health, I went on to Washington to rejoin my regiment. That was just before the first anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. With my precious Geneva sketch of Lincoln, I went to the War department and asked for a furlough to go to Gettysburg and make another sketch of the President. It had been announced that Mr. Lincoln would speak on that occasion.

I got the furlough and rode on the same train with the President, securing an audience. I showed him my finished drawing, made from the Geneva "shorthand" sketch, and he complimented it.

When we arrived at Gettysburg, we found a great crowd there, interested in the scenes of the battlefield, rather than in the program of speeches. There were many open graves and battle victims were being buried.

Only a comparatively small number of people gathered about the stand to

hear the speeches. I stood within 15 feet of Mr. Lincoln, as he sat on the platform. There I made another sketch. There is a wonderful difference in its expression from that of the Geneva sketch! The lines are deeper; the countenance more grave.

We listened two hours to the oration of Edward Everett, then the President stepped forward, a sheet of paper in his left hand. There he stood, his left foot advanced ahead of his right, and began to speak, gesticulating somewhat with both long arms. The crowd settled down to hear an hour's address, but it was all over in less than three minutes and the President sat down. There was no applause. The audience was astonished. Three minutes, when they had expected an hour! The meeting silently broke up.

In 1871 I went to Washington with my two Lincoln sketches. They were the only known sketches from life of the martyr President, and that fact interested the senators.

They built a studio for me on the capitol roof, over the senate wing, and I occupied it for 20 years. I was twenty-seven years old when given that studio, but not until last year did I finish my portrait of Lincoln. The library committee of the senate recommended its purchase, and the senate unanimously voted \$2,000 for it.

Few but Have Kindly Feeling for Lincoln

"You (the South) have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it," said Lincoln in his first inaugural. This is the Lincoln who appeals to the conservatives, the Lincoln who saved the Union, says a writer in the Boston Globe.

They quote him on emancipation: "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. . . . Whatever I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps save the Union."

However much he hated slavery, Lincoln saw the Union as his first job, and even the stodgiest Tory of today can respect him on this count.

But the nonconservative (from the lightest pink to the deepest red) remembers Lincoln's remark on first seeing a slave market. "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing, I'm going to hit it hard."

During the spring of 1919, one of the reddest magazines in America flaunted a full-page face of the Emancipator on its cover and in its editorial section justified its course with examples from the life of Lincoln.

Even Lenin, in one of his "Letters to American Workingmen," commented on the emancipation of the slaves and paid tribute to the President who accomplished it.

The South always felt that had Lincoln lived it would have been spared the major horrors of reconstruction.

Presidential Victory Came as Birthday Gift

Almost in the nature of a birthday gift came the news to Abraham Lincoln that he had been elected President of the United States. The electoral college met and voted on February 8 congress assembled in joint convention.

At this convention the vice president announced he had the returns from the states of Tennessee and Louisiana, but in obedience to the existing laws, he held it to be his duty not to present them to the convention. Only the returns from the loyal states, including West Virginia, were counted. The result showed 212 electoral votes for Lincoln and 21 for McClellan.

On the very day of the President's birthday, announcement came to Washington that the cotton ships Sherman had sent from Savannah had put into New York and Newport, R. I. The dispatches were featured in the newspapers announcing the arrival of the vessels and commenting with favor on the prospects of getting cargoes of cotton from the newly opened ports of the South.

If there were any thoughts of death on his mind on his last birthday, however, it is more than likely that they were due to a conscientiousness of having labored under too terrific a strain for any man to survive, especially with four years more of vexatious problems and unceasing labor ahead.

SLAYERS FORM BULK PRISONERS

Taking Human Life Leads Other Crimes As Causes of Imprisonment

Two hundred and fifty-three persons were sentenced to the State Prison during the two years ending June 30, 1924 for taking human lives, according to statistics contained in the report of Hugh A. Love, chief clerk at the prison. Mr. Love's report was included in the general report of the State Prison, recently submitted.

These crimes are classified as follows: second degree murder, 158; manslaughter, 89; first degree murder, 5; infanticide, 1.

Next to manslaughter more persons were sentenced for larceny than for any other crime, 81 such persons being received at the State Prison.

Figures compiled by Mr. Love show that on June there were 12 prisoners in the prison serving their fifth terms; 13 serving their fourth terms; 47 serving their third terms; 217 serving their second terms and 853 serving their first term.

Many other interesting facts are contained in the report of the chief clerk.

Figures show a daily average of 1,265 prisoners for the two year period. One hundred and twenty-nine escapes are recorded and 88 recaptures.

Only one Jewish prisoner was received at the State's prison during the two year period.

The prisoners received during the two year period included 373 married persons, 390 single persons, 14 widows, and 21 widowers.

Laborers led in getting in jail during the two year period with 599. Farmers were not even a close second with 64. Mechanics were a far third with 18. Painters were fourth with 16 and cooks were fifty with 15.

Five bankers were imprisoned, one musician, one minister, one insurance man, two accountants, one attorney, one printer, one medical doctor, one school teacher, one telephone operator and one stock broker. Real estate dealers and newspaper men seemed successful in keeping out.

The majority of prisoners admitted

during the two year period were between 20 and 30 years of age with 364. One hundred and seventy eight were between ages 14 and 20. Only 51 were over fifty.

More prisoners were admitted from Wake county than from any other county during the two year period. Wake contributed 53, and Forsythe 33.

Only eight college graduates are confined in the State's Prison but there are 35 prisoners who have had some college education. Two hundred and seventy three of the 1,265 prisoners can neither read nor write. —Raleigh News and Observer.

TO ADVERTISE WILMINGTON BEACHES IN NEWSPAPERS

Wilmington, Feb. 8.—The executive committee of the chamber of commerce appropriated \$500 yesterday as a nucleus for the creation of a newspaper advertising fund that will be spent in the territory from which the local beaches draw their heaviest patronage, with the object of making the coming summer the greatest in the history of the city from the viewpoint of tourist travel. A meeting is to be called at an early date with the object of building up this fund to respectable proportions, \$5,000 being the amount sought.

The money is to be spent wholly for newspaper space in the publication of the territory from which the beaches draw heaviest, following out the same plan that has been previously employed and which has been shown to produce fine results.

COUNTY AGENT MAKES SUGGESTIONS FOR FEBRUARY

Farmers who are short on feed will do well to plant a few acres in oats during this month. Fulghum or ninety day Bert oats are the best varieties to use for the spring planting. They should be drilled at the rate of 2 1-2 bu per acre; or if sown broadcast better use 4 bu per acre. After oats get stooled out use from 150 to 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda to the acre may be followed with soy beans or cow peas for hay.

All those wishing to plant pastures this spring and want the county agent to order their seed for them, will please get in touch with him as early as possible so he may get the order in. These pastures should be planted before the 15th of March. Every farmer in the county should

have at least one acre in permanent pasture, as it will go a long ways towards reducing his feed bill.

Farmers should begin to figure out the amount, the grades of fertilizer they will need for this seasons crops; get their orders in early, so as to prevent delay when they get ready to use it. Some of our people wait until just before time to apply their fertilizer before they place their order with the factory.

The difference this spring in crop and cash price is too great for the farmer to use the time system, if he can possibly arrange a loan with his banker so as to enable him to pay cash.

The county agent will be glad to assist all farmers, who wish to do their own mixing at home, work out formulas for their different crops. HUGH OVERTREE, County Agent.

STUMP-KNOCKER GIVES SATISFACTION TO FARMERS

Raleigh, N. C.—Interest in pyroto the cheap government explosive being sold to Tarheels at cost through the State College extension division, continues unabated in many counties even after two and three carloads have been ordered and distributed by farm agents.

Recently when O. H. Phillips, farm agent in Stanly County was unloading his third car many farmers came in wanting to know if some of the material was not placed. "Can we get some of that stump-knocker? Is it all spoken for?" they would ask and even though the car contained 20,000 pounds all of it was quickly taken.

Mr. Phillips says, "Figuring the dynamite at wholesale rates there was a saving to farmers of this county of \$3,600 on the one car alone and only 15,000 pounds was for the county. We ordered 20,000 but 3000 pounds went into Cabarrus County and 2000 into Anson. We also made arrangements with a local hardware store and farmers were able to secure their fuse at 70 cents per hundred feet and caps at \$1.30 per box of one hundred.

"We have had many encouraging reports from those who have used the material. They say it gives fine results and some men said that they had increased the value of the land by removing the stumps in addition to clearing the fields so that cultiva-

tion was more easily done. One grower who removed several big pine stumps stated that the wood was worth \$25 and only 50 joints of pyroto was used in the operation. I feel that the supplying of this material has been a distant service to our people."

OAK TREE IS FAVORITE TARGET FOR LIGHTNING

Trees with wide-spreading root systems or with roots that reach deep into moist soil are relatively good electrical conductors and, generally speaking, are in most danger of being struck by lightning, says the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. The rodding of valuable trees to protect against lightning is therefore strongly recommended.

No tree is immune; but among trees of the same kind the one standing well above its neighbors is in most danger, even in a dense forest. This may be due to the greater height of the tree or the kind of ground it stands on. Trees growing in the open are in more danger than those in a thick stand of timber as are also those growing along an avenue in a thick stand of timber, as are or border of woods. Those growing in moist soil along the banks of a stream or lake are better conductors for lightning than those growing in drier soil. Sound trees in general are less likely to be damaged than those with rotten wood. Trees growing in loam and sandy soils are struck more frequently than those in clay, marl, and calcareous soils. Oaks often grow to great height and mostly in loam and sandy soils. Moreover, they are a good example of a starchy tree, which is a better conductor of electricity than an oily tree like the beech. The oak also is a tap-rooted tree, with its root system extending deep into the soil, which constitutes another factor of danger from lightning for it. Studies in various localities, particularly in western Europe, have shown conclusively that the oak is struck much more often than other kinds of trees, Elm, ash, poplar, and gum trees are also very susceptible to lightning damage, while those least attractive to lightning are the chestnut, maple, alder, and mountain ash.

COMMUNITY CLUB ENDORSES SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

The February Business Meeting of the Beaufort Community Club was held Thursday afternoon February 5th, in the Rest Room. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. M. L. Davis, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. After the Treasurer report, Mrs. Mace, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee reported having made \$6.00 from a market held the preceding week. Miss Lottie Sanders, chairman of the Library Committee stated the Library was progressing nicely, but new subscribers were needed and urged all Club members to take out subscription cards. Mrs. Daniels, chairman of the Music Department read the spring program for her Department. On February 19th this department will meet at the home of Mrs. H. M. Hendrix and study Colonial Music. The subject of the bond issue for the purpose of building a much and long needed high school was discussed. The Club voted unanimously to endorse and support the bond issue. A committee for nominating officers for the Club for 1925-26 was elected as follows: Mrs. A. D. O'Bryan, chairman; Mrs. Will Potter and Mrs. A. J. Cooke. Mrs. O'Bryan told of the organization of a Garden Club, with the following officers: Mrs. G. W. Lay, chairman; Mrs. A. D. O'Bryan, vice chairman; Mrs. Buell Cooke, Secty and Treas. It is the aim of this Club not only to give much pleasure to the individual members but to do a great deal towards beautifying our city.

After the business a pleasant social half hour was spent. Tea and sandwiches were served by the Entertainment Committee.

MRS. U. E. SWANN, Publicity chairman.

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J. P. Betts, Secty-Treas.