



The Fencing Bout
ACTIVE play makes a snappy appetite. And what satisfies them as well as Monarch Cocoa and Teenie Weenie Peanut Butter sandwiches? So quickly and easily made, too. You can always be ready.



Every genuine Monarch package bears the Lion Head, the oldest trademark in the United States covering a complete line of the world's finest food products—Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Catsup, Pickles, Peanut Butter, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and other superior table specialties.

MONARCH
Quality for 70 Years

Monarch is the only nationally advertised brand of QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS sold exclusively through the men who own and operate their own stores.
REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Established 1853
Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, New York, Los Angeles, Tampa



Duff's Molasses

Cord Wood Saws

Saw Tables with Diston Peerless Saws, Wade Gasoline Saws, Witts Gasoline Log and Tree Saws, Witts and Jumbo Jr. Gasoline Engines, Aermotor Gasoline Pumps and Wind Mills, Pump Jacks, Wood and Steel Tanks, Gehl and H. V. Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Duplex and Star Feed Grinders, Dasey Electric and Hand Churns, Ohio Colony Brooder Stoves.
Catalogue Free.
Write for prices or see your dealer.
RAWLINGS IMPLEMENT CO.
Baltimore, Md.

PUMPS

Kanawha Wood Pumps, Red Jacket—easy to fix—Pumps, Myers hand, power and Electric Pumps, Burke Valves and Electric Pumps, Hydro-Pneumatic, Steel and Wood Tanks, Pump Jacks, Witts and Jumbo Jr. Engines, Wind Mills, etc.
Catalogue Free.
Ask your dealer or write us direct.
KANAWHA PUMP WORKS
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SALESMEN Wanted

To Sell Our West Virginia Grown Nursery Stock. Fine canvassing outfit FREE. Cash Commission Paid Weekly. WRITE for terms.
THE GOLD NURSERY CO.
Mason City, W. Va.

MEN WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY to sell Auto Oil and operate refiners. Your own business. References required.
HILLIARD CORPORATION, Elmira, N. Y.
Florida, west Florida, best living conditions, cheap farm land, Oranges and truck, mechanics, labor in demand. Write C. W. Howe Agency, 301 W. Garden St., Pensacola, Fla.
\$50.00 WEEKLY IN ADVANCE SELLING Novelty bedspreads and Silk Hosiery to housewives. Full or spare time, either sex.
LIBERTY MILLS, Dept. R, Shelby, N. C.
W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 6-1927.



"Pine Tree" FARM SEEDS SOLD HERE

Salts Fine for Aching Kidneys

When Back Hurts Flush Your Kidneys as You Clean Your Bowels

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, sometimes get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region begin drinking lots of water. Also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is intended to flush clogged kidneys and help stimulate them to activity. It also helps neutralize the acids in the urine so they no longer irritate, thus helping to relieve bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in trying to correct kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

Treasures From Tomb

In Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb at Luxor some interesting new finds have been made. They include sets of royal robes richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, more than 20 golden statuettes averaging 12 inches in height and depicting male figures in various attitudes and six wooden models of state barges fully manned with carved figures. Some caskets were also found consisting of three outer shell-cases with the innermost case. These are similar to the series of coffin shells which enclosed the royal mummy.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 26 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Reindeer Study

A study of reindeer, their care and breeding, is being made scientifically by veterinarians in Siberia. The Russian natives in Siberia depend on reindeer for many of their wants. They harness reindeer and use them as other people use horses. They dress themselves in reindeer skins and make eating implements and tools out of the reindeer horns. If epidemics break out among these animals, the natives suffer severely.

"DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"

A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.—Adv.

A new invention is a "raincoat" for screen doors which is quickly adjusted and keeps the screen from rusting.

Almoat the eyelids with Roman Eye Masam at night and see how refreshed and strengthened your eyes are in the morning. Send now to 112 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Show is not substance; realities govern wise men.—Penn.



A New Lincoln Letter

Executive Mansion,

Washington, December 23, 1862.

Dear Fanny

It is with deep grief that I learn of the death of your kind and brave father; and, especially, that it is affecting your young heart beyond what is common in such cases. In this sad world of ours, sorrow comes to all; and, to the young, it comes with bitterest agony, because it takes them unawares. The older have learned to ever expect it. I am anxious to afford some alleviation of your present distress. Perfect relief is not possible, except with time. You can not now realize that you will ever feel better, do not this so? And yet it is a mistake. You are sure to be happy again. To know this, which is certainly true, will make you some less miserable now. I have had experience enough to know what I say; and you need only to believe it, to feel better at once. The memory of your dear father, instead of an agony, will yet be a sad sweet feeling in your heart, of a pure, and holier sort than you have known before. Please present my kindest regards to your afflicted mother. Your sincere friend, A. Lincoln.

By ELMO S. WATSON

YEAR by year the fame of Abraham Lincoln grows and each succeeding year sees new accessions to the nation's priceless store of Lincolniana. Amazing as is the mass of this material accumulated in the comparatively brief time that has elapsed since Secretary Stanton exclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages!" it is apparent that, if we are to judge by the discoveries of the last few years, there is still much to be learned before the last word on the career of this one of the world's truly great can be written.

Last year was, if anything, richer in the matter of new light being thrown upon the life of Lincoln than many which have preceded it, and scarcely a month passed that did not bring some event which served to recall his name and fame. In April congress authorized the purchase of the famous Oldroyd collection of Lincoln mementoes which for a number of years have been preserved by Osborn H. Oldroyd in the house on Tenth street in Washington, where Lincoln was carried from Ford's theater on the fatal night of April 14, 1865, and where he died a short time later. The tragedy of that evening was recalled again last November when the barn in which John Wilkes Booth stabled the horse on which he made his escape was put on the auction block by the War department and sold to a real estate operator.

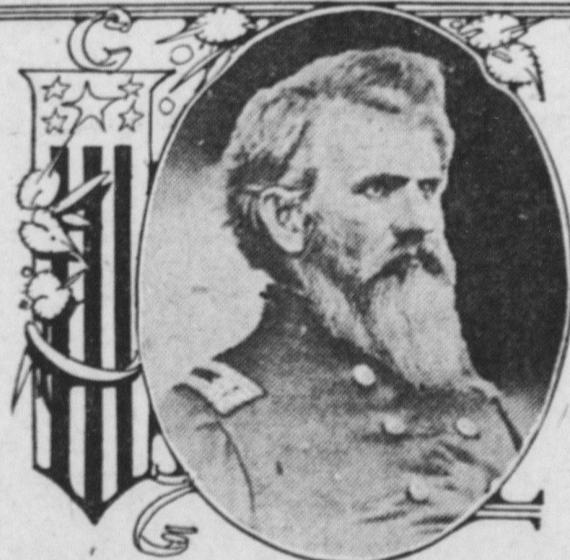
In May, 1926, Robert T. Lincoln, the ninety-year-old son of the Civil War President, presented to the congressional library a trunk, the contents of which, it is believed, is a veritable gold mine of Lincoln material. An air of mystery has hung about the trunk for years and the secret of what it contains has been steadfastly kept by Robert Lincoln, despite all the efforts by biographers of Lincoln to make use of the material it is supposed to contain. The gift to the congressional library was made with the provision that under no circumstances was the trunk to be opened until 25 years after Robert Lincoln's death. That means that Lincoln scholars will have to wait until 1951 before they can delve into the treasures of information which they believe this receptacle holds. The death of Robert T. Lincoln on July 26, 1926, was another outstanding event of Lincoln interest last year, since his passing marked that the male line of the Lincoln family was ended.

Others were the publication from time to time during the year of the researches by Rev. William E. Barton which dispelled many of the myths about Lincoln, including the circumstances surrounding the Bixby letter, Lincoln's part in the reprieve of William Scott, the "sleeping sentinel," some interesting facts concerning the Gettysburg address and the controversy over whether Lincoln ever said, "You can fool some of the people all the time; all the people some of the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time." No less important was the publication of Carl Sandburg's two-volume study of "Abraham Lincoln. The Prairie Years," in which appeared some 65 letters and papers in Lincoln's handwriting, which had never before been published.

Recently there has come to light in Bloomington, Ill., a city which is closely associated with the early career of the Great Emancipator, another Lincoln letter, reproduced above, which is here made public for the first time. It was written to Miss Fanny McCullough of Bloomington soon after the death of her father, Lieut. Col. William McCullough of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, who was killed near Coffeyville, Miss., December 5, 1862.

Colonel McCullough, a pioneer of the Prairie state, was born in Kentucky in 1812 and came to McLean county in 1828. At the outbreak of the Blackhawk war in 1832 three companies of mounted volunteers were raised in McLean county for service against the Indians and McCullough was a member of the first company. The first got its fill of fighting, savages on May 14, 1832, when the Indian leader defeated Major Stillman's command of 275 men in a brief engagement popularly and ironically known as "Stillman's Run."

That was an affair which reflected but little credit upon the white men, since it was precipitated when Stillman's command violated one of the cardinal principles of warfare by seizing three young warriors whom Blackhawk had sent to Stillman's camp under a flag of truce. Enraged by this, the Indian leader immediately attacked. Stillman's force began to retreat. Then the retreat became a rout. Of it one historian has written: "The gallant 275 incontinently turned tail and fled. The precipitation of the rout was only equalled by its completeness. Madly they dashed through their own camp, the contents of which were abandoned. Neither swamps nor swollen streams served to check the impetuosity of their retreat. Singly and in squads the fugitives arrived at Dixon, 30 miles away, from whence many of them continued their mad gallop 40 or 50 miles away to their homes. It was another of the innumerable instances of the panic of brave but undisciplined men—a thing that is liable to happen to the bravest men under untried circumstances."



Lieut.-Col. William McCullough

Of the few who performed at all creditably in this affair, so far as there is any record, McCullough was one. The day before the fight he had lost his gun, but during the engagement, it is said, he captured another from an Indian. A friend who knew him during the Civil war and who usually referred to him as "a man of reckless bravery," in commenting upon this fact, said, "Armed or unarmed, I cannot conceive of William McCullough as afraid of anyone, savage or civilized." This bears out the statement that when Captain Covell of the First, amid all the confusion of the retreat, tried to get his men to make a stand, McCullough was one of the ten soldiers who rallied around their leader in his vain attempt to stem the rout.

After the close of the brief Indian war, McCullough returned to McLean county. In the fall of 1840 he was elected sheriff, an office which he held for three successive terms. He was next elected circuit clerk and held that office four successive terms. It was during this time that he probably met Lincoln, as there is no record of their having met during the Blackhawk war.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, McCullough was exempt from service because of the loss of his right arm (which had been torn off in a threshing machine in 1840), defective sight in one eye and his age. But he was determined to serve and in August, 1861, he obtained permission from President Lincoln to be mustered into the service as lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Illinois cavalry. "William McCullough was the ideal cavalryman," writes one historian. "He was a superb horseman of martial appearance, with a full, resonant voice, white hair and beard, a natural leader of men, a courage that feared no one; watchful, careful of his men, he soon became one of General Grant's most trusted officers."

He took part in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and went through the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. After entering Corinth the Fourth cavalry, which was a part of the advance guard of General Sherman's army, was sent toward the west, reaching Memphis in August, 1862. In September the regiment moved to Trenton where it remained on scouting duty until the movement down the line of the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central began when it became a part of a brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel Lee of the Seventh Kansas. This brigade struck the forces of the Confederate generals Van Dorn and Price near Holly Springs and followed them to Coffeyville. There the Confederates made a stand and the cavalry brigade began to retreat. The Fourth was covering the retreat. On the

evening of December 5, 1862, the Confederates appeared on both sides of the rear guard and demanded its surrender. McCullough's reply was an emphatic refusal to which the men in gray responded with a volley of musketry. The colonel was killed instantly, but his command escaped. It was this incident which inspired the Lincoln letter to Colonel McCullough's daughter, Fanny. The letter follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Washington, December 23, 1862

Dear Fanny:

It is with deep grief that I learn of the death of your kind and brave father; and, especially, that it is affecting your young heart beyond what is common in such cases. In this sad world of ours, sorrow comes to all; and to the young, it comes with bitterest agony, because it takes them unawares. The older have learned to ever expect it. I am anxious to afford some alleviation of your present distress. Perfect relief is not possible, except with time. You cannot now realize that you will ever feel better. Is not this so? And yet it is a mistake. You are sure to be happy again. To know this, which is certainly true, will make you some less miserable now. I have had experience enough to know what I say; and you need only to believe it, to feel better at once. The memory of your dear father, instead of an agony, will yet be a sad sweet feeling in your heart, of a purer and holier sort than you have known before. Please present my kind regards to your afflicted mother. Your sincere friend, A. LINCOLN.

This letter, revealing as it does the great heart of the man who in the darkest days of his career as President of a nation engaged in civil war, could forget the cares of state long enough to write a letter of sympathy to the daughter of an old-time friend, is strikingly similar in tone to the Bixby letter, which it antedates by nearly two years. A comparison of the two shows the same tenderness of spirit, the same sincere sympathy and the simple, direct phraseology which marks so many of the utterances of Abraham Lincoln and makes them among the best examples of noble English prose ever written. The text of the Bixby letter follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Washington, November 21, 1863

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. Yours very sincerely and respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

The Fanny McCullough, to whom this new Lincoln letter was written, afterwards became the wife of Frank D. Orme. Her sister, Nannie L. McCullough, also married into the Orme family, a family of soldiers. Her husband was Gen. William W. Orme who entered the Union army as colonel of the Ninety-fourth Illinois infantry and whose distinguished services, especially at the siege of Vicksburg where he contracted the disease which brought about his death soon after the close of the war, made him a brigadier general. Fanny Orme died in Washington, D. C. in 1920 and upon her death the Lincoln letter was given to the present owner, Mrs. Bernadine Orme Smith of Normal, Ill. (the "twain city" of Bloomington), a daughter of Gen. William W. Orme and Nannie McCullough Orme.