

Lincoln Souvenir Book
ONE HUNDREDDTH ANNIVERSARY

Ln. edito

This book is issued by Dr. T. D. Bancroft, who was captain of a company of Wide-awakes, in the presidential political campaign that elected Mr. Lincoln in 1860.

He was with John Brown during the border war of 1856 in Kansas, and a member of the "Frontier Guard" quartered in the White House, before any troops arrived in Washington, and they slept on the velvet carpet of the big East room in 1861. The company was composed of 110 Kansas men. They acted as body guard to President Lincoln, and when the Capitol was threatened, saved the Capitol from the rebels. Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, was captain of this company.

President Lincoln signed and granted each member a discharge, or Certificate of Service, which is the only recognition they ever received. Preston G. Plumb, who was afterward elected Senator from Kansas, introduced a resolution in Congress to grant the "Frontier Guards" some other recognition for valuable service to the government, but died before the matter was reached, and the resolution has not been heard of since.

Dr. Bancroft was present in Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., on the night Mr. Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth. He secured a piece of the program with a drop of Mr. Lincoln's life-blood on it, and presented the same to the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka, Kansas, on January 18th, 1901.

Dr. T. D. Bancroft
1911.



DR. T. D. BANCROFT.

Kansas State Historical Society,
Topeka, Kansas, January 18, 1901.

This Society has received as a donation to its library, from T. D. Bancroft, the following:

Framed piece of the program played in Ford's theater, Washington, D. C., on the night Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. When the body was carried out a drop of blood fell on this program and was seen by donor, who picked it up and has kept it in his possession ever since.

For which grateful acknowledgment is tendered.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MARTIN, Secretary.

INTRODUCTION

This book is dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who was divinely fitted to do the work he accomplished. When he was yet a little boy, his mother laid the foundation for divine character, by teaching him to always tell the truth. Not one of his old neighbors has ever charged him with being two-sided, or telling a falsehood. He was thoughtful and examined every question that came to him, until he understood it. For this reason he was a master in debate. He had no enemy. He could have made financial gains, but would not stoop to do so. Every one with whom he came in contact loved him. He gained the applause of the world by his firmness of character, and equal justice to all. His words of wisdom were so mixed with equal justice to all, that those who would meet him in debate surrendered to him. He lived at a time when those who met him in debate were called giants—little giants. He entered the arena with the greatest of them all, Stephen A. Douglas, and when he saw Mr. Lincoln in his true light, he turned to the on-looking world, and said, follow Lincoln, for he is right, "Stand by the Union."

DR. T. D. BANCROFT.

Second Edition

NOTES

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in."



A drop of Abraham Lincoln's blood on a piece of the program played the night he was assassinated. Picked up by Dr. T. D. Bancroft and presented to the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kans.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the

SPRINGFIELD WASHINGTONIAN

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

at the

Second Presbyterian Church

on the

Twenty-second day of February, 1842

by

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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Los Angeles, Cal.

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ADDRESS

Although the Temperance Cause has been in progress for near twenty years, it is apparent to all that it is just now being crowned with a degree of success, hitherto unparalleled.

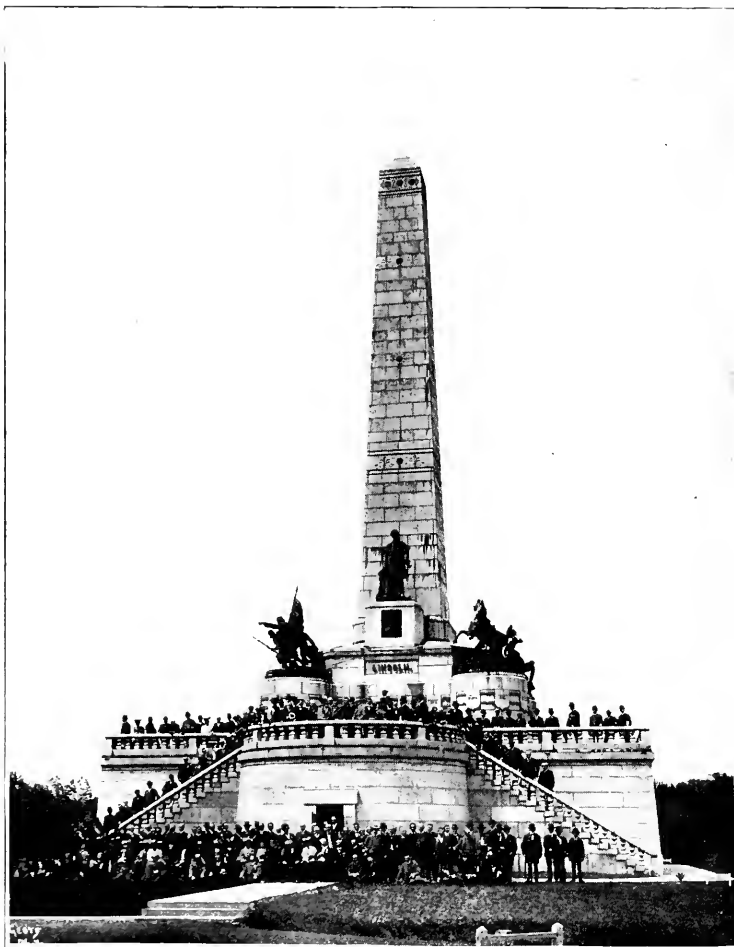
The list of its friends is daily swelled by the additions of fifties, of hundreds and thousands. The cause itself seems suddenly transformed from a cold abstract theory to a living, breathing, active and powerful chieftain, going forth "conquering and to conquer." The citadels of his great adversary are daily being stormed and dismantled: his temples and his altars, where the rites of his idolatrous worship have long been performed, and where human sacrifices have long been wont to be made, are daily desecrated and deserted. The trump of the conqueror's fame is sounding from hill to hill, from sea to sea, and from land to land, and calling millions to his standard at a blast.

For this new and splendid success we heartily rejoice. That that success is so much greater now than heretofore is doubtless owing to rational causes: and if we would have it continue we shall do well to inquire what those causes are.

The warfare heretofore waged against the demon intemperance has, somehow or other been erroneous. Either the champions engaged, or the tactics they adopted, have not been the most proper. These champions for the most part have been preachers, lawyers and hired agents. Between these and the mass of mankind there is a want of *approachability*, if the term be admissible, partially at least fatal to their success. They are supposed to have no sympathy of feeling or interest with those very persons whom it is their object to convince and persuade.

And again, it is so easy and so common to ascribe motives to men of these classes other than those they profess to act upon. The preacher, it is said, advocates temperance because he is a fanatic, and desires a union of the church and State; the lawyer, from his pride, and vanity of hearing himself speak; and the hired agent, for his salary.

But when one who has long been known as a victim of intemperance bursts the fetters that have bound him, and appears before his neighbors "clothed and in his right mind," a redeemed specimen of long lost humanity, and stands up with tears of joy trembling in his eyes, to tell of the miseries once endured, now to be



(Engraved by Rose Gate Eng. Co., Kansas City, Mo.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MONUMENT

Springfield, Ill.

endured no more forever; of his once naked and starving children, now clad and fed comfortably; of a wife, long weighed down with woe, weeping and a broken heart, now restored to health, happiness and a renewed affection; and how easily it is all done, once it is resolved to be done; how simple his language, there is a logic and an eloquence in it that few with human feelings can resist. They cannot say that he desires a union of church and State, for he is not a church member; they cannot say he is vain of hearing himself speak, for his whole demeanor shows he would gladly avoid speaking at all; they cannot say he speaks for pay, for he receives none, and asks for none. Nor can his sincerity in any way be doubted; or his sympathy for those he would persuade to imitate his example be denied.

In my judgment it is to the battles of this new class of champions that our late success is greatly, perhaps chiefly, owing. But had the old school champions themselves been of the most wise selecting, was their system of tactics the most judicious? It seems to me it was not. Too much denunciation against dram-sellers and dram-drinkers was indulged in. This, I think, was both impolitic and unjust. It was impolitic because it is not much in the nature of a man to be driven to anything; still less to be driven about that which is exclusively his own business; and least of all, where such driving is to be submitted to at the expense of pecuniary interest or burning appetite. When the dram-seller and drinker were incessantly told, not in the accents of entreaty and persuasion, diffidently addressed by erring man to an erring brother, but in the thundering tones of anathema and denunciation, with which the lordly judge often groups together all the crimes of the felon's life, and thrusts them in his face just ere he passes sentence of death upon him, that they were the authors of all the vice and misery and crime in the land; that they were the manufacturers and material of all the thieves and robbers and murderers that infest the earth; that their houses were the workshops of the devil, and that their persons should be shunned by all the good and virtuous as moral pestilences. I say, when they were told all this, and in this way, it is not wonderful that they were slow, very slow to acknowledge the truth of such denunciations, and to join the ranks of their denouncers, in a hue and cry against themselves.

To have expected them to do otherwise than they did—to have expected them not to meet denunciation with anathema—was to expect a reversal of human nature, which is God's decree and can never be reversed.

When the conduct of men is designed to be influenced, persuasion—kind, unassuming persuasion—should ever be adopted. It is an old and a true maxim “that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall.” So with men. If you would win your man to your cause first convince him that you are his sincere friend,



THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To any Minister of the Gospel, or other authorised Person—GREETING.

THESE are to License and permit you to join in the holy bands of Matrimony: *Abraham Lincoln* and *Mary Todd* of the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois, and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant:

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Springfield, in said County this *4th* day of *Novemb* 18*42*

N. W. Matheny Clerk.



Subscribed in the same 4th day of Nov. 1842 *Charles Dupere*

Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say what he will, is the great high road to his reason, and which when once gained, you will find but little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause, if indeed that cause really be a just one. On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned and despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and his heart; and though your cause be naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance, harder than steel, and sharper than steel can be made, and though you throw it with more than herculean force and precision, you shall no more be able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a rye straw. Such is man, and so must he be understood by those who lead him, even to his own best interests.

On this point the Washingtonians greatly excel the temperance advocates of former times. Those whom they desire to convince and persuade are their old friends and companions. They know they are not demons, nor even the worst of men; they know that generally they are kind, generous and charitable, even beyond the example of their more staid and sober neighbors. They are practical philanthropists; and they glow with a generous and brotherly zeal that mere theorizers are incapable of feeling. Benevolence and charity possess their hearts entirely, and out of the abundance of their hearts their tongues give utterance. "Love through all their actions run, and all their words are mild"; in this spirit they speak and act, and in the same they are heard and regarded. And when such is the temper of the advocate and such of the audience, no good cause can be unsuccessful. But I have said that denunciation against dram-sellers and dram-drinkers are unjust as well as impolitic. Let us see.

I have not inquired at what period of time the use of intoxicating liquors commenced nor is it important to know. It is sufficient that to all of us who now inhabit the world, the practice of drinking them is just as old as the world itself—that is, we have seen the one just as long as we have seen the other. When all such of us as have now reached the years of maturity first opened our eyes upon the stage of existence, we found intoxicating liquor; recognized by everybody, used by everybody, draught of the infant and the last draught of the dying man. From the sideboard of the parson down to the ragged pocket of the houseless loafer it was constantly found. Physicians prescribed it in this, that and the other disease; governments provided it for soldiers and sailors; and to have a log rolling or raising, a husking or "hoe-down" anywhere about without it was *positively insufferable*. So, it was everywhere a respectable article of manufacture and merchandise. The making of it was regarded as an honorable livelihood, and he that could make most was the most enterprising and respectable. Large and small manufactories of it were everywhere erected, in



SADDLE BAGS.

Wonderful Souvenir of Abraham Lincoln. The old Saddle Bags used by Mr. Lincoln, to carry his Law Books on horseback, from Court to Court up to the time he was elected to be President of the United States. They are now kept in his Monument at Springfield, Illinois. The photograph was taken in the year 1908 by kindness of Col. E. S. Johnson, the Custodian of the Monument, and for Dr. T. D. Bancroft.

which all the earthly goods of their owners were invested. Wagons drew it from town to town; boats bore it from clime to clime, and the winds wafted it from nation to nation; and merchants bought and sold it, by wholesale and retail, with precisely the same feelings on the part of the seller, buyer and bystander as are felt at the buying and selling of plows, beef, bacon or any other of the real necessities of life. Universal public opinion not only tolerated, but recognized and adopted its use.

It is true that even then it was known and acknowledged that many were greatly injured by it; but none seemed to think the injury arose from the use of a bad thing, but from the abuse of a very good thing. The victims of it were to be pitied and compassioned, just as are the heirs of consumption and other hereditary diseases. Their failing was treated as a misfortune, not as a crime, or even as a disgrace.

If, then, what I have been saying is true, is it wonderful that many should think and act now as all thought and acted twenty years ago, and is it just to assail, condemn and despise them for doing so? The universal sense of mankind on any subject is an argument, or at least an influence not easily overcome. The success of the argument in favor of the existence of an overruling Providence mainly depends upon that sense; and men ought not, in justice, to be denounced for yielding to it in any case, or giving it up slowly, especially when they are backed by interest, fixed habits or burning appetites.

Another error, as it seems to me, into which the ^{old} reformers fell was the position that all habitual drunkards were utterly incorrigible, and therefore must be turned adrift, and damned without remedy in order that the grace of temperance might abound; to the temperate then, and to all mankind some hundreds of years thereafter. There is in this something so repugnant to humanity, so uncharitable, so cold-blooded and feelingless, that it never did, nor never could enlist the enthusiasm of a popular cause. We could not love the man who taught it—we could not hear him with patience. The heart could not throw open its portals to it, the generous man could not adopt it—it could not mix with his blood. It looked so fiendishly selfish, so like throwing fathers and brothers overboard to lighten the boat for our security—that the noble-minded shrank from the manifest meanness of the thing. And besides this, the benefits of a reformation to be effected by such a system were too remote in point of time to warmly engage many in its behalf. Few can be induced to labor exclusively for posterity, and none will do it enthusiastically. Posterity has done nothing for us; and theorize on it as we may, practically we shall do very little for it unless we are made to think we are, at the same time, doing something for ourselves.

What an ignorance of human nature does it exhibit to ask or expect a whole community to rise up and labor for the temporal



LINCOLN DESKS.

Upon this desk was written Mr. Lincoln's first Inaugural address in which these words were used: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

This photograph was taken while the desk was on exhibition in the Lincoln Bank at Springfield, Ill., on Mr. Lincoln's centennial birthday, April 12, 1909, and for Dr. T. D. Bancroft, who was present in Ford's theater on the night of Mr. Lincoln's assassination,

happiness of others, after they themselves shall be consigned to the dust, a majority of which community take no pains whatever to secure their own eternal welfare at no greater distant day? Great distance in either time or space has wonderful power to lull and render quiescent the human mind. Pleasures to be enjoyed, or pains to be endured, after we shall be dead and gone, are but little regarded, even in our own cases, and much less in the cases of others.

Still, in addition to this, there is something so ludicrous in promises of good, or threats of evil, a great way off, as to render the whole subject with which they are connected easily turned into ridicule. "Better lay down that spade you're stealing, Paddy if you don't you'll pay for it at the day of judgment." "Be the powers, if ye'll credit me so long I'll take another jist."

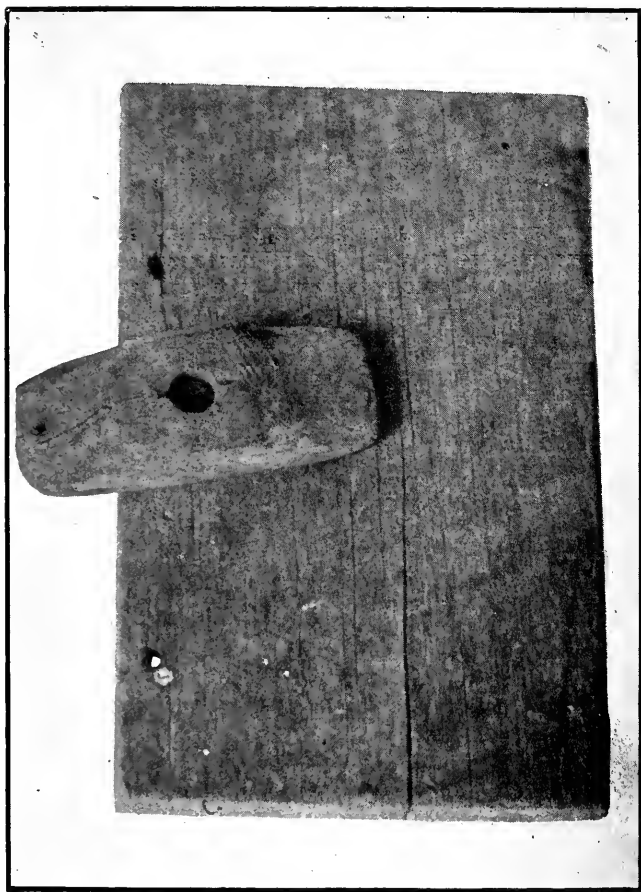
By the Washingtonians this system of consigning the habitual drunkard to hopeless ruin is repudiated. They adopt a more enlarged philanthropy; they go for present as well as future good. They labor for all now living, as well as hereafter to live. They teach hope to all—despair to none. As applying to their cause, they deny the doctrine of unpardonable sin, as in Christianity it is taught, so in this they teach—

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

And, what is a matter of the most profound congratulation, they, by experiment upon experiment, and example upon example, prove the maxim to be no less true in the one case than in the other. On every hand we behold those who but yesterday were the chief of sinners, now the chief apostles of the cause. Drunken devils are cast out by ones, by sevens, by legions; and their unfortunate victims, like the poor possessed, who was redeemed from his long and lonely wanderings in the tombs, are publishing to the ends of the earth how great things have been done for them.

To these new champions, and this new system of tactics, our late success is mainly owing; and to them we must mainly look for the final consummation. The ball is now rolling gloriously on, and none are so able as they to increase its speed, and its bulk—to add to its momentum and its magnitude—even though unlearned in letters, for this task none are so well educated. To fit them for this work they have been taught in the true school. They have been in that gulf from which they would teach others the means of escape. They have passed that prison wall which others have long declared impassable, and who that has not shall dare to weigh opinions with them as to the mode of passing?

But if it be true, as I have insisted, that those who have suffered by intemperance personally and have reformed are the most



Section of the door, with old wooden button that Abraham Lincoln turned a thousand times. The door of his boarding house in Old Salem, Sangamon County, Ill. Mrs. M. E. Bennett, wife of Dr. Bennett, who owned the house, preserved the relic and presented it to Dr. T. D. Bancroft, June 27, 1908.

powerful and efficient instruments to push the reformation to ultimate success, it does not follow that those who have not suffered have no part left them to perform. Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues, and, I believe, all the rest acknowledge it with their hearts.

Ought any, then, to refuse their aid in doing what good the good of the whole demands? Shall he who cannot do much be, for that reason, excused if he do nothing? "But," says one, "what good can I do by signing the pledge? I never drink, even without signing." This question has already been asked and answered more than a million times. Let it be answered once more. For the man suddenly, or in any other way, to break off from the use of drams, who has indulged in them for a long course of years, and until his appetite for them has grown ten or a hundredfold stronger and more craving than any natural appetite can be, requires a most powerful moral effect. In such an undertaking he needs every moral support and influence that can possibly be brought to his aid and thrown around him. And not only so, but every moral prop should be taken from whatever argument might rise in his mind to lure him to his backsliding. When he casts his eyes around him he should be able to see all that he respects, all that he admires, all that he loves, kindly and anxiously pointing him onward and none beckoning him back to his former miserable "wallowing in the mire."

But it is said by some that men will think and act for themselves; that none will disuse spirits or anything else because his neighbors do; and that moral influence is not that powerful engine contended for. Let us examine this. Let me ask the man who would retain his position most stiffly what compensation he would accept to go to church some Sunday and sit during the sermon with his wife's bonnet on his head? Not a trifle, I'll venture. And why not? There would be nothing irreligious in it; nothing immoral, nothing uncomfortable—then why not? Is it not because there would be something egregiously unfashionable in it? Then it is the influence of fashion; and what is the influence of fashion but the influence that other people's actions have on our own actions—the strong inclination each of us feels to do as we see all our neighbors do? Nor is the influence of fashion confined to any particular thing or class of things. It is just as strong on one subject as another. Let us make it as unfashionable to withhold our names from the temperance pledge as for husbands to wear their wives' bonnets to church, and instances will be just as rare in the one case as in the other.

"But," say some, "we are no drunkards, and we shall not acknowledge ourselves such by joining a reformed drunkard's society,



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DOG, FRITZ.

This dog was left in Springfield with John E. Roll, an old friend, who helped build the historical Flatboat. This dog was assassinated by a drunken, british man in Springfield. Mr. Lincoln met the same fate in Washington, D. C.

whatever our influence might be." Surely no Christian will adhere to this objection.

If they believe, as they profess, that Omnipotence condescended to take on Himself the form of sinful man and, as such, to die an ignominious death for their sakes, surely they will not refuse submission to that infinitely lesser condescension for the temporal and perhaps eternal salvation of a large, erring and unfortunate class of their fellow creatures. Nor is the condescension very great. In my judgment, such of us as have never fallen victims have been spared more from the absence of appetite than from any mental or moral superiority over those who have. Indeed, I believe if we take habitual drunkards as a class their heads and their hearts will bear an advantageous comparison with those of any other class. There seems ever to have been a proneness in the brilliant and warm-blooded to fall into this vice—the demon of intemperance ever seems to have delighted in sacking the blood of genius and generosity. What one of us but what can call to mind some relative, more promising in youth than all his fellows, who has fallen a sacrifice to his rapacity? He ever seems to have gone forth like the Egyptian angel of death, commissioned to slay, if not the first, the fairest born of every family. Shall he now be arrested in his desolating career? In that arrest all can give aid that will; and who shall be excused that can and will not? Far around as human breath has ever blown, he keeps our fathers, our brothers, our sons, and our friends prostrate in the chains of moral death. To all the living everywhere we cry, "Come, sound the moral trump that these may rise and stand up an exceeding great army"—"Come from the four winds, O breath! and breathe upon these slain that they may live." If the relative grade of revolutions shall be estimated by the great amount of human misery they alleviate, and the small amount they inflict, then, indeed, will this be the grandest the world shall ever have seen.

Of our political revolution of '76 we are all justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nations of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long mooted problem as to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated, and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind.

But with all these glorious results, past, present and to come, it has its evils, too. It breathed forth famine, swam in blood and rode in fire; and long, long a'fter, the orphan's cry and the widow's wail continue to break the sad silence that ensued. These were the price, the inexorable price, paid for the blessings it brought.

Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery unumitted, a greater tyrant deposed—in it fore of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feeling, none injured in inter-



COPY FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

This cane and mallet were made from a walnut rail brought into the Convention Hall immediately after Mr. Lincoln's nomination in 1860, Chicago, Ill. The rail was made by Mr. Lincoln on a farm in Sangamon County, Ill., when a young man. Mr. Lincoln secured a piece of the rail and had these articles made for Mr. Ira Haworth, a personal friend and a member of the Convention. They are among the most valuable souvenirs in America.

est; even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom; with such an aid, its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty. Happy day when all appetites controlled, all passions subdued, all matter subjected; mind, all-conquering mind, shall live and move, the monarch of the world. Glorious consummation! Hail fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!

And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that *Land*, which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions, that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted, and nurtured to maturity, both the political and moral freedom of their species.

This is the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birthday of Washington—we are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name a eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on.

**The Gettysburg Address Delivered By Abraham Lincoln November
19, 1863 At The Dedication Services On The Battlefield.**

Four-score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a large sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In a rude log cabin in the wilderness, not far from Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln was born February 12th, 1809. Through the years of boyhood in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, where the family lived, he got little schooling, but read and studied eagerly, the books he could get, and revolved the problems of life in his growing mind. Up to the time he was 20 years old he worked variously at clerking, rail-splitting and boating. He tried business, but did not succeed. Studied and became a lawyer. Was elected to the state legislature of Illinois in 1834, and then till 1842. Opened a law office in Springfield, Illinois, in 1837, and there married Miss Mary Todd in 1842. In 1847 was elected representative to Congress, and from that time his fame as an Anti-Slavery man went over the country. He became the candidate of the Republican party for President, was nominated July 16, 1860, elected in November and inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861. Then came the terrible civil war through which his faith, patience and wisdom brought the nation to peace. At Ford's Theater, Washington, on the night of April 14, 1865, he was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth and died the next morning, April 15. He lived unselfishly, kindly, truly, and died for the cause of humanity, and he still lives, first and best loved in the hearts of all Americans.

LINCOLN'S AMBITION, FROM AN ADDRESS MARCH 9, 1832.

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem.

THE LINCOLN SOUVENIR BOOKS FREE.

We will mail *free of charge* to any person who will *commit to memory* Mr. Lincoln's Temperance Address published in this book. The claimant must write us a letter stating his claim and have it also signed by a minister or teacher of church or school, stating that they have heard the person deliver said speech in full without being prompted.

LINCOLN SOUVENIR BOOK CO.,

AGENTS WANTED.

The "Lincoln Souvenir Book" will sell anywhere. A new agent sold seventy-one books the first day out. The souvenirs have never been published before. They are worth many times the cost of the book. Take the agency for your city or county. Agent's complete outfit, 25c. Address

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Los Angeles, Cal.

