

Homes



THE OVAL DINING ROOM in the residence of Mrs. Joseph T. Ryerson at 1406 Astor street is one of the choicest examples in the country of this neoclassic fashion. The walls are marbled in the soft greens and yellows used in the paintings over the door.



THE LIVING ROOM of the Burton Mudge apartment (at the left) is spacious and light in tone. The furniture coverings and draperies are in pleasing shades of green and gold. The two built-in bookcases, one at each side of the classically simple fireplace, over which is hung an oval floral painting, constitute a satisfying wall group.

(Mudge photos by courtesy of William R. Mudge.)

THE LIVING ROOM of the Joseph T. Ryerson residence has been called "a very fine example of a dignified French room, both in its design and in its furniture." The floor is parquetry.



French Riviera



**WANDS
ORLD**

to view
of nature;
costumes,
and supply

The Chicago Sunday Tribune
February 12, 1878

Springfield, June 25 1858

J. Medill, Esq.

My dear Sir

Your note of the 23rd did not reach me till last evening. The Times article I saw yesterday morning. I will give you a brief history of facts, upon which you may well entertain confidence, and from which you can frame your articles or paragraphs as you see fit.

I was in Congress but a single term - I was a candidate when the Mexican war broke out - and I then took the ground, which I never renied from, that the Administration had some wrong in getting us into the war, but that the Officers and Soldiers who went to the field must be supplied and sustained in all events. I was elected the first Monday of August 1846, but in regular course only took my seat December 6, 1847. In the interval all the battles had been fought, and the war was substantially ended, though our army was still in Mexico, and the treaty of peace was not finally concluded till May 30, 1848. Col. E. D. Baker had been elected to Congress from the same district, for the regular term next preceding mine; but having gone to Mexico himself, and having resigned his seat in Congress, a man by the name of John Henry, was elected to fill Baker's vacancy, and so came into Congress before I did. On the 23rd day of February 1848 (the very day I believe, Col. John Hancock was killed at Buena Vista, and certainly more than nine months before I took a seat in Congress) a bill concerning ^{the great vacancy} ^{my} ^{to} that mentioned by the Times, passed the House of Representatives, and John Henry voted against it, as may be seen in the Journal of that session at pages 406-7. This I suppose the bill became a law; and is found in the

U. S. Statutes at Large. Vol. 9. page 149 -

This I suppose is the real origin of the Times article upon me - In its blunder upon to name me, it has seized on a vague recollection of Henry's vote, and appropriated it to me. I scarcely think any one is quite well enough to make such a charge in such terms, without some slight belief in the truth of it.

Henry was my personal and political friend, and a ^{very good man} ^{and a} ^{strong} ^{man}. And when I first learned of the vote, I will remember how astonished and mortified I was. This very bill, voted against by Henry, passed into a law, and made the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1848 - extending a full month beyond the actual and formal ending of the war. When I came into Congress, money was needed to meet the appropriation made, and to be made, and accordingly on the 17th day of Feb. 1848, a bill to borrow 18,500,000 - passed the House of Representatives, for which I voted, as will appear by the Journal of that session page 426. 427. The act itself, referred to 16,000,000 (I suppose in the record) is found in U. S. Statutes at Large Vol. 9. 217.

Again, on the 8th of March 1848, a bill passed the House of Representatives, for which I voted, as may be seen by the Journal 520-521. It passed into a law, and is found in U. S. Statutes at Large Page 215 and forward. The last section of the act, on page 217, contains an appropriation of 800,000 for clothing the volunteers.

It is impossible to refer to all the votes I gave but the above I think are sufficient to show - and you may safely deny that I ever gave any vote for withholding any supplies, either from Officers or Soldiers of the Mexican war. I have examined the Journal a good deal, and hence I can not be mistaken, for I have my eye always upon it. I must close to get this into the mail -

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO JOSEPH MEDILL—In this letter from the Emancipator came the reply requested by the publisher of The Tribune to the assault of another newspaper upon Lincoln's record in congress. The Tribune had already launched the widespread crusade which was to make the Railsplitter president. The next year Lincoln wrote concerning it: "I owe it [meaning The Tribune] a debt of gratitude, which I fear I shall never be able to pay." Lincoln as a Whig was opposed to the war in Mexico, and it is fairly apparent that when he was in congress his opposition to the war not only cost him his seat, but also lost his district for the Whigs in '48. Lincoln criticised the President savagely, but he voted supplies, supporting the army although attacking the administration, and evidently the newspaper referred to in this letter accused him of the unpatriotic act of having voted against an army supply bill. His letter proves it was his predecessor in the House who voted against the bill mentioned.

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