

1809

1909



Lincoln

Grandpa Talks About Lincoln

"But I thought presidents had lots of money," spoke up one of grandpa's listeners. "How could he ever get to be president when he was so poor?"

"I think what really made Lincoln the sort of man that was most needed just at that time for president of our big country," grandpa answered, "was his simple truthfulness. Even when he was a little boy, living in the shadow of 'Blue Ball' and 'Shiny Mountain,' in his old Kentucky home, his word could always be depended on. Once when he was clerking in a store he made a mistake of a few

scum little things, but it was just such little things that day by day built up the character of the rough country boy into that of the man whom a whole nation could trust at a time when everything looked dark. "Lincoln's habit of thoroughness even as a little boy helped him more than anything else in the responsibilities and important affairs of his later life. No matter what he did, whether sweeping floors or planting corn or studying lessons, he always went to the root of things, and did them thoroughly, leaving no loose ends to trip up later on. Afterward in his public speaking, he often won the day over an opponent just because he had thoroughly mastered every detail of the subject on which they were to speak. The many disappointments, too, which Abraham Lincoln's early life had known made him always very kind and courteous to others who were struggling, and he never let his discouragements keep him from trying once more. Over and again his business ventures failed, and he was many times defeated for political offices before he filled that at the head of this big country of ours. But each time he failed he learned something that was of use to him in his next effort. He used to say that he would never have known how to be president if he hadn't had to learn so often and over how not to be many other things.

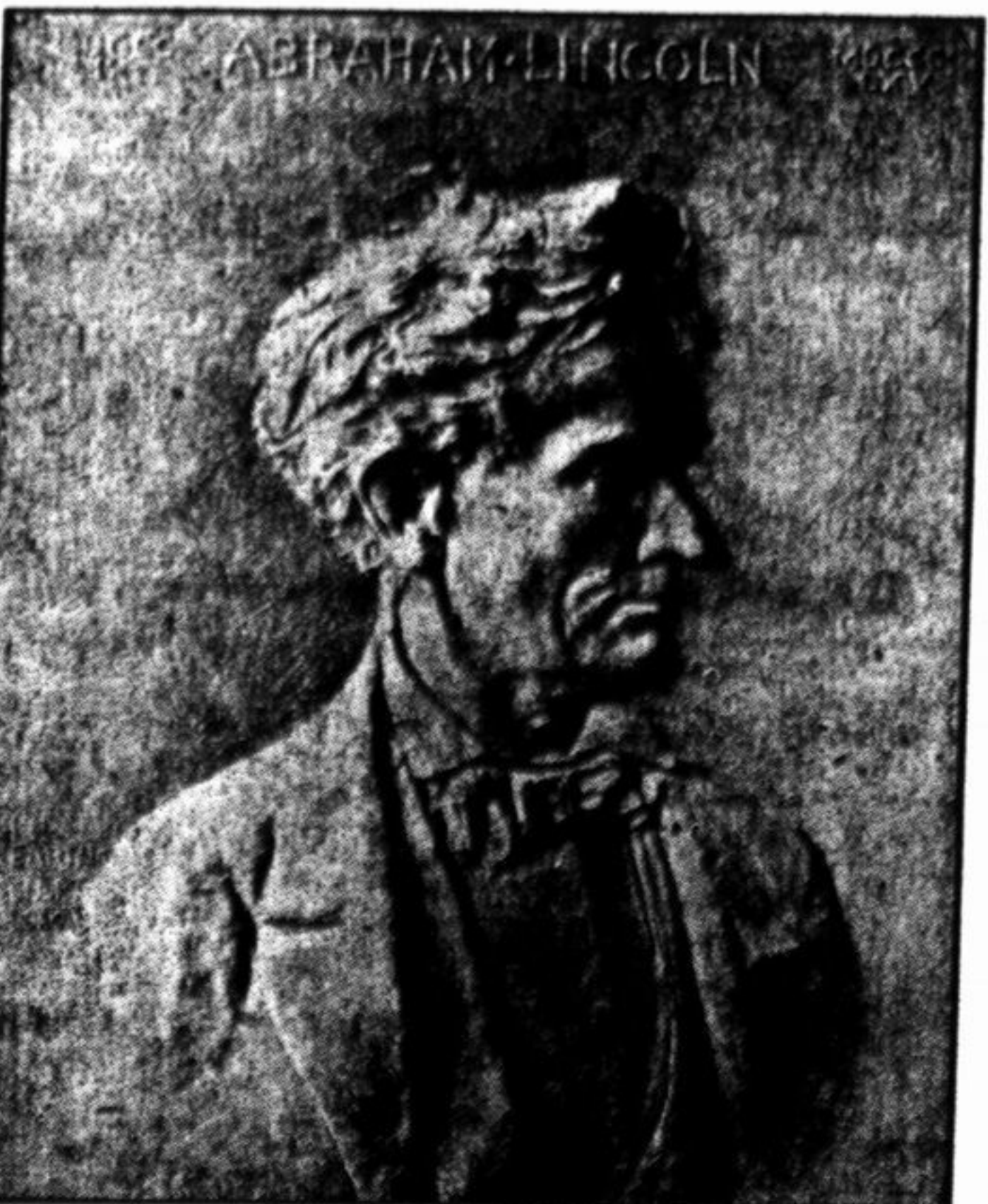
"The sadness and poverty of his own boyhood, too, made him very gentle and indulgent with all children. He was never impatient with them, no matter what they did, or too tired or busy to give them a pleasure. In fact, now I come to think of it, Lincoln was perhaps more of a child's president than any we have had, and there is no holiday children ought to be happier to have than the one that marks his birthday."

The Old Millstone, Used by Lincoln. Now a Doorpost on the Old Kentucky Farm.

cents in giving an old woman her change. Neither he nor the woman noticed it at the time, but that night when Lincoln was going over the accounts, he discovered the error. Fearing his customer might need the money he walked several miles to her cottage to return the amount before she went to bed. If any one found him out in the wrong, he was always ready to admit it, which is often, you know, about the hardest thing a boy or even a man, has to do. All these



MRS. LINCOLN. (From a War-Time Daguerrotype.)



LINCOLN ON LABOR AND CAPITAL.

While Lincoln understood the people's rights, he also understood the difference between the work of a man and the interest-earning power of a dollar.

He was wholesomely different from many modern statesmen, clergymen and others who look upon the magnificent dollar bill as something altogether above human beings. Read this from his annual message in Congress:

"There is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire labor, and thus induce them to work

by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent.

"Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless."

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them."

ADE'S LINE OF CREDIT.

Dealer Wants Sure of the Name, but Took a Chance. When George Ade was in Detroit last January he called at the Detroit Free Press to see his old friend, Henry N. Cary, the publisher of that paper, says Success.

They were soon engaged in a discussion of Cary's favorite hobby—the collection of curios and antiques. Half an hour later an upfling of reporters' heads indicated that the guest was leaving, accompanied by the "old man," who was engaged in an enthusiastic description of a certain mahogany shaving mirror.

Together they journeyed out to the Cheapside of Detroit—Michigan avenue—to the store of a dealer in second-hand goods, named Lareau. Here the mirror was to be found.

Ade inspected it carefully and found it to be all that Cary had claimed for it—a fine type of the so-called "coloidal" period of furniture making. The price was \$10, and Ade at once agreed to take it.

In a big, round handwriting he wrote his name and the address of his Indiana farm upon Lareau's much-thumbed order book and instructed him to ship the mirror at once. No mention was made of how or when payment was to be made.

Late that afternoon the telephone in Mr. Cary's office rang. Mr. Cary answered and the following dialogue ensued:

"Hello, Mr. Cary; this is Lareau. You know that fellow named Ade that was in here with you—"

"His name is Ade, Mr. Lareau; A-d-e."

"Ah; I thought it was Abe, and—"

"No; he's a farmer down in Indiana."

"Well, is he 'good'?"

"Yes, he's good. He showed me a check for \$50, and he owes his farm 'clear. He'll pay you when he gets the mirror."

"Well, I guess I'll take a chance," and the greatly reassured Lareau hung up the receiver.



"Love is blind." "You don't mean to say that Miss Skads has accepted you."—Houston (Tex.) Post.

"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement ring." "Did they?" "Did they? Six of them recognized it at once."—Tit-Bits.

"Is the new filing system a success?" "Great!" "And how's business?" "Oh, we've stopped business to attend to the filing system."—Boston Traveller.

Alg—Myrtle, what are your objections to marrying me? Myrtle—I have only one objection, Alg. I'd have to live with you.—Chicago Tribune.

Father—What is that noise in the parlor, Tommy? Tommy—That's sis dropping a hint. She wants that young man to go home.—Chicago Daily News.

Hewitt—No news is good news Jewett.—That may be; but if you are a reporter you can't make your city editor believe it.—Town and Country.

She—I don't see why a woman shouldn't wear a man's clothes if she wants to. He—She'll never want to. They're too inexpensive.—Boston Transcript.

"Their honeymoon is about over." "What's the matter?" "He's come to the conclusion that it really isn't fun to help her wash the dishes."—Detroit Free Press.

Young Man—Why do you advise Miss Smith to go abroad to study music? You know she has no talent. Old Man—I live next door to Miss Smith.—Town and Country.

Teacher—What do you understand by the word "selfishness"? Pupil—It is when some one comes to borrow money from father and he says he is not at home.—Flagpole Banner.

"Old Cash landed in this country in his bare feet, ten years ago. Now he's got millions." "You don't say? Why hasn't he got a centipede skinned to death, hasn't he?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Those two girls are devoted to each other." "So it appears." "And yet they love the same man." "Oh, impossible!" "Not at all; the man is their father."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"My dear friend, I beg you to lend me fifty dollars," wrote a needy man to an acquaintance, "and then forget me forever. I am not worthy to be remembered."—Philippines Gossip.

"Young man," said Mr. Bluffkins, "when I was your age I always stood at the head of my class." "Well," answered the fearfully precocious boy, "maybe teachers were easier to fool then than they are now."—Washington Star.

"Do you think we ought to have a bigger army and a larger navy?" "Oh, yes," replied the beautiful girl. "It would be so nice if all the boys at the dances could appear in uniform, with epaulettes and braided collars."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Young Surgeon (In hospital, after having just removed a patient's leg)—Does the operation meet your approval, doctor? Head Surgeon—Very well done, except for a slight mistake. Young Surgeon—Why, what's the matter? Head Surgeon—You've amputated the wrong leg.—Illustrated Bits.

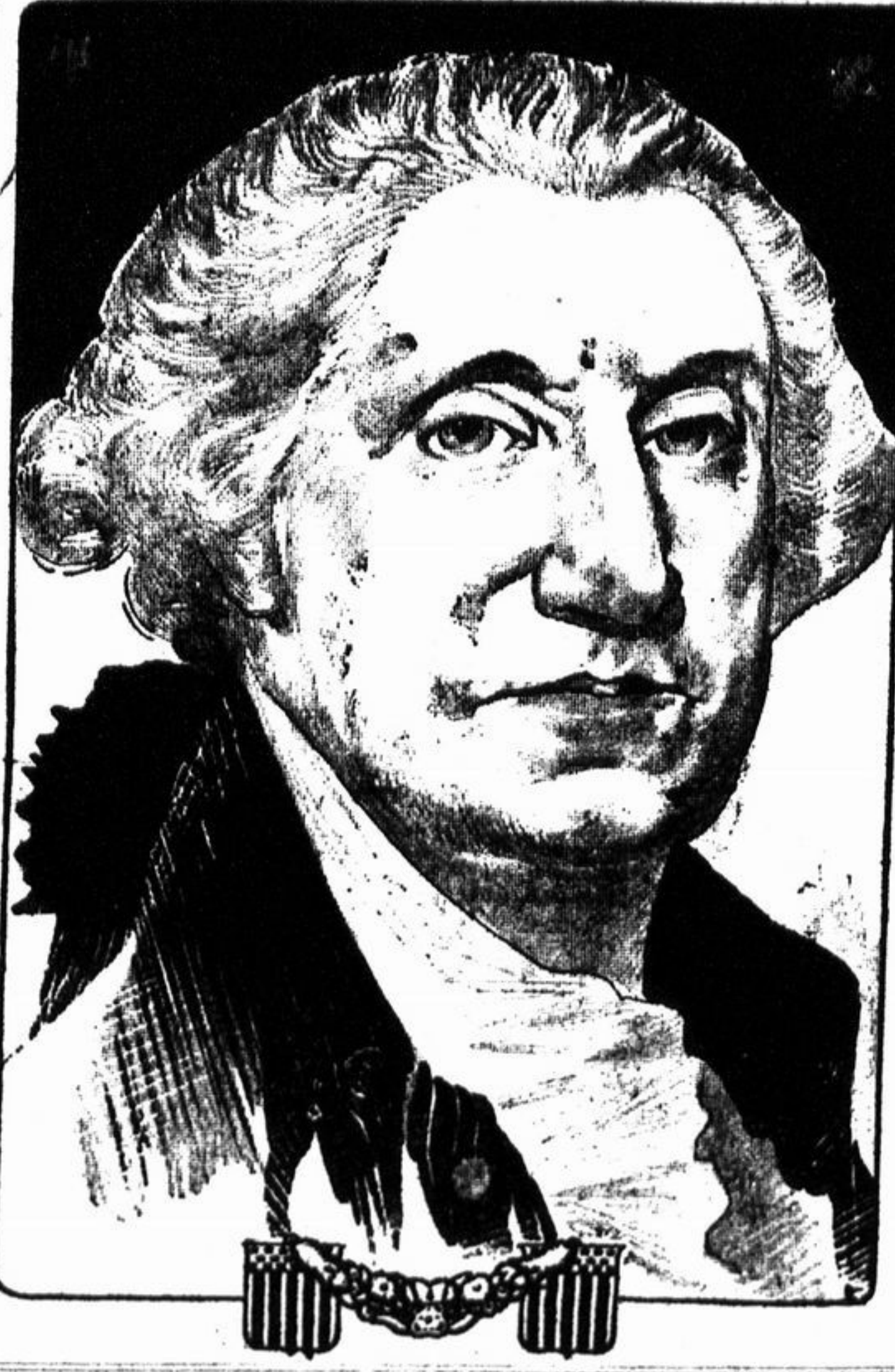
The Wise Teacher. Teacher (after vacation, to the superintendent)—I should like a week's leave of absence.

Superintendent—For what purpose? Teacher—To get married.

Superintendent—Why weren't you married during the vacation? Teacher—I didn't want to spoil my vacation in that way!

Father (angrily)—If my son married that actress I shall cut him off absolutely, and you can tell him so. Legal adviser—I know a better plan than that—tell the girl.—Boston Transcript.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.



WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

Historic Scene When He First Took the Oath as President.

Of all the monuments that have been erected to American heroes and statesmen none seems more fitting and appropriate than the great bronze statue of George Washington on the steps of the subterranean building at Wall and Broad streets, New York City. This splendid likeness of the Father of His Country marks the exact spot where he stood when he took the oath of office on April 30, 1789. Furthermore, it marks the exact financial center of the nation whose destinies Washington so ardently proclaimed to Congress and the assembled multitude on that fateful day.

When Gen. Washington, on his way from Philadelphia, came up the bay in a handsomely decorated barge all the vessels in the harbor except one were decked with flags, and there was a continuous roar of saluting guns. The single vessel which wore no gala dress was the Spanish man-of-war Galveston. She stood off Governors Island black, grim and sullenly silent. There was a feeling of indignation among the crowds on shore when this was noticed, but at the moment when the President's barge came abreast the warship the Galveston's yards were manned as if by magic and her rigging burst into a bloom of fluttering flags as her guns crashed out the presidential salute. Arm in arm with Gen. Knox, Gen. Washington walked across Battery park. A carriage was in waiting to convey the President to his lodgings in Cherry street, but he preferred to walk, leading a civic and military parade up Broadway.

At dawn on the following day the national salute was fired at Bowling Green. Gen. Washington arrived with a military and civic escort at Federal hall at noon and was led to the Senate chamber. As he entered Vice President Adams said:

"Sir, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the chancellor of the State of New York."

"I am ready to proceed," said Gen. Washington.

The Vice President, Senators and chancellor then led the way to the open outside gallery, and there—on the spot where the statue now stands—the oath of office was administered. As Gen. Washington stepped upon the balcony the multitude in the street burst into cheers. Gen. Washington wore a suit of dark brown cloth, white silk stockings, silver shoe buckles, and at his side there hung a steel hilted sword. His commanding figure towered above those who stood about him. As he kissed the Bible and said "I swear," Chancellor Livingston raised his hand and shouted, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" A few minutes afterward and while the crowds still shouted in the streets he delivered his immortal inaugural address to the assembled Congress.

The Boyhood of Washington. George Washington was born at a time when Indians had scarcely left the woods and the pirates the shore near his home. George's grandfather

lived in the midst of these awful savages, and his father had helped to chase the whooping barbarians beyond the mountains. Chotaug, where the Washingtons lived when George was a boy, was one of Virginia's wonderful places. The ships came there to trade; there was the general storehouse of crops; there the planters met the outer world. George at an early age became acquainted with those trade centers, and he spent much time on the great line of travel between the North and South that ran across the Potomac into Virginia.

While at school he used to divide his playmates into two parties or armies. One of these was called French and the other American. A big boy named William Bustle commanded the French, while George always led the other, and every day these two armies would turn out and march and fight.

At school he learned surveying, which he afterward put to very good use laying out divisions of the Mount Vernon estate for his brother and surveying the plantations of the neighborhood.

Already, in his boyhood days, Washington established a reputation for an iron-like power of endurance and a springy vigor of steel, an invincible will and a knack of going straight through difficulties.

The following is an entry found in George's diary:

"Went a-hunting with Jacky Curtis and cut-bred a fox after three hours' chase; found it in the creek."



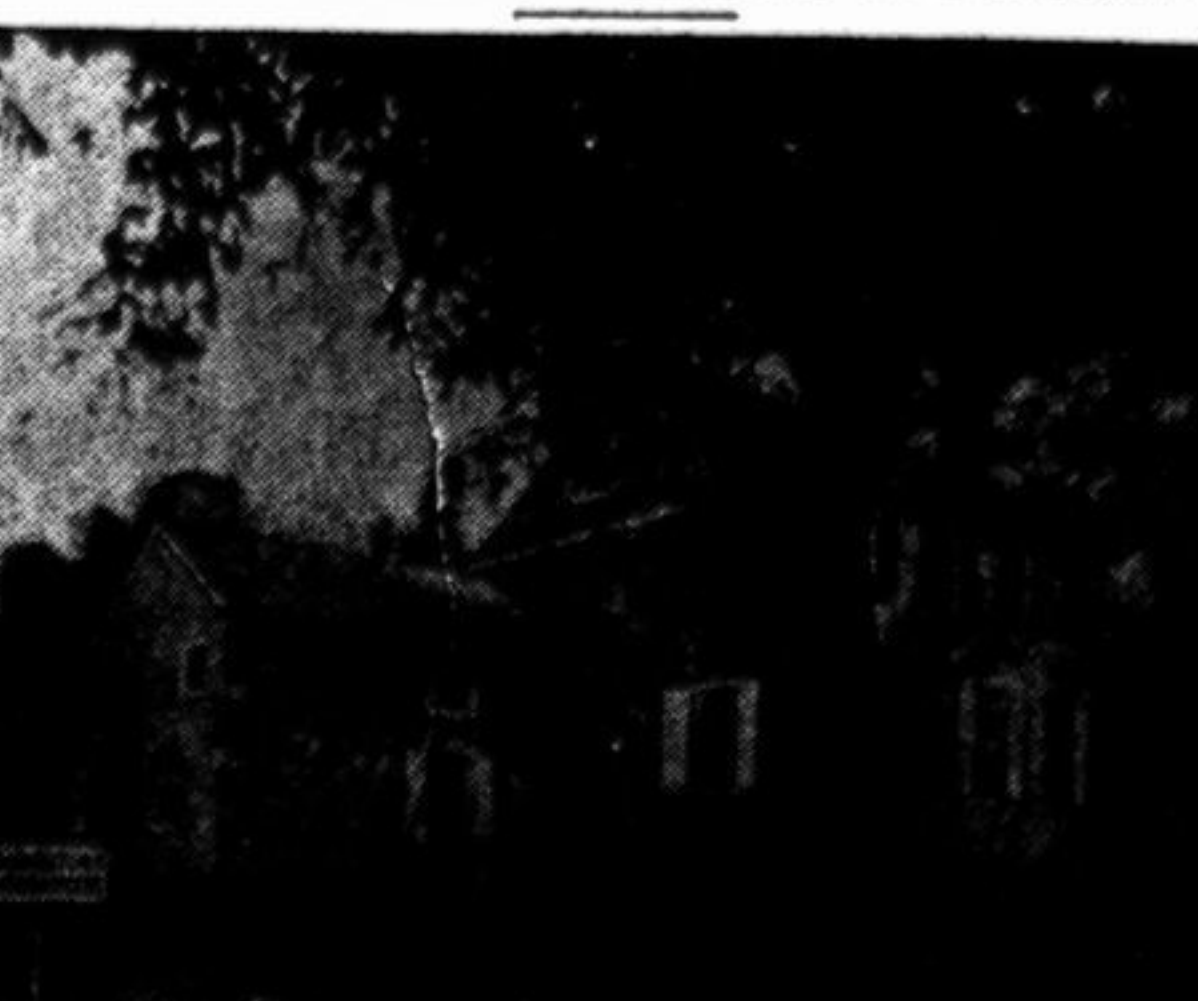
Teacher—What reason have we to bless the name of George Washington? Bobby—He gave us a holiday just when skating is fine!

"WELL, HERE WE ARE AGAIN!"



—and first in the heart of the cherry tree.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.



Tradition Has It That Washington Himself Once Mounted Guard Before the Door in Order to Allow the Exhausted Sentinels to the Inside to Be Fed and Called for by Martha Washington.

SOME PROTESTANT BIBLE REVISIONS.

UNTIL Pope Pius X. commissioned the order of Benedictines to revise the text of the Vulgate, a revision of which is now going on, the 1528 Clementine edition of Jerome's version of the Bible, known as the Vulgate, had been subjected to no revision. During these three hundred years several revisions of the English Bible in use among Protestants have been made—the latest being the work authorized by the American committee of revision and completed in 1901. England was behind the other Christian countries in having a Bible in her own tongue. In Egypt, Armenia and Rome the people almost from the earliest days of Christianity had read the Scriptures in their own tongue, but in England the Latin Bible held sway.

The Bible as a whole was never translated into Anglo-Saxon, though metrical paraphrases of some of its parts appeared as early as the seventh century. The first of these poetic renderings of the Scriptures was made by Caedmon, a monk of England. In the eighth century appeared Bede's rendering of the Gospel of John and the Lord's Prayer, and other paraphrases made by different ecclesiastics. In the tenth century Alfred the Good interlined a Latin manuscript with translations of the Exodus into Anglo-Saxon.

John Wycliffe's translation was the first complete English rendering of the Bible. A revision of his translation was published in 1382, and three years before the first book printed in Europe with movable type was published. Between the appearance of this first English Bible of John Wycliffe's in the fourteenth century and the publication of Tyndal's Bible in 1525, the printing press, making possible the easy multiplication of books, had been invented. The first book, finely printed in Europe, was a Latin Bible. Before Tyndal's English Bible appeared the other European countries—Germany, Italy, France, Flanders, Spain, Holland and Bohemia—had their vernacular Bibles in print, so England was slow in giving to its people the Scriptures in a language which they could understand.

The first complete English Bible was the work of Miles Coverdale, an Augustinian friar. He undertook the work at the suggestion of Thomas Cromwell, Minister of State to Henry VIII. He really revised and secured circulation for Tyndal's New Testament. The first edition of his Bible, appearing in 1535, was not suppressed by the government, which proves that the popular demand for the Scriptures was making itself felt. The second edition, ready in 1537, was printed with the King's most precious license, being the second Bible to receive it. The first to be thus authorized by the King was the Bible edited and published by John Rogers, under the name of Thomas Matthew, in 1537. The Matthews Bible was a compilation of Tyndal's and Coverdale's translations made by Rogers, whose work was that of an editor. The notes in the Matthews Bible did not please Cromwell, so he commissioned Richard Taverner to revise it. Taverner's task was to tone down the notes and to improve the English. His revision was the first published by the King's printer, yet, despite this, it appears to have exercised little influence on later Protestant editions.

During the religious persecutions in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth many English, both Catholic and Protestant, had to seek asylum in foreign lands. Some of the Protestant faith drifted to Geneva, where a company of Geneva pastors, among them John Knox, Miles Coverdale and William Whittingham, brother-in-law of Calvin, published what is known as the Geneva Bible. No one seemed satisfied with it, and as King James was equally dissatisfied with the Scotch authorized edition, the Geneva Bible, he was ready to yield to the appeal for another version. In 1611 the King James version was published. Though known as the authorized version, it has never been formally sanctioned by any authority, ecclesiastical or temporal. Westcott, in his "History of the English Bible," says: "A version which embodied the ripe fruits of nearly a century of labor and appealed to the religious instinct of a great Christian people gained by its own internal character a vital authority which could never be secured by any edict of sovereign rulers. In their work the men who prepared the King James version consulted Tyndal, Matthew, Coverdale, the Great Bible and the Geneva—all of the noteworthy English versions. Nevertheless, the King James version encountered severe criticism and was revised in 1629. The American edition, as a revision of the English Revised Edition, retains the stateliness, the majesty and the simplicity of the King James version.

Ninety per cent of the words in the King James version are of Saxon origin, showing the strong influence of Wycliffe and of Tyndal, who had the standard of the Saxon style, determined that it should be popular rather than academic. Save in the matter of spelling and of some adjustment owing to the development of the language, it has not so far departed from the first English Bible—that of Wycliffe—as may be seen in the extract from a manuscript of the fourteenth century:

"In the beginning God made of nought hevene and erthe, forsothe the erthe was idill and voyde, and darknessen woren on the face of dappes; and the spiryt of the Lord was borne on the water. And God eyde, light be maad, and light was maad. And God saw the light that it was good. And he departide the light from darknessen, and he clepide the light day, and the darknessen night; and the eventide and morntide was maad one day."

NEW PRESIDENT OF HARVARD.



PROF. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

Prof. Lowell resigned from the firm to become a lecturer on government at Cambridge. For the next three years he enjoyed a good-sized chamber practice, but he found time to write "The Transfer of Stock in Corporations," a treatise which is a standard text book in law schools. His books on government and politics have earned for him an international reputation.

GLOSSOLOGY A NEW SCIENCE.

Your Tongue Tells Tales Even When It Is Not Waggling.

The Germans have a new science which they call glossology. The professors of glossology are able, they say, to read a man's character by the shape and capacity for movement of his tongue. A Berlin letter to the New York World says: "They do not say anything about reading a woman's character, but the presumption is that women are included. It is not a difficult science, and infallibility is claimed for it. All you have got to do is to show your tongue and the glossologist reads your character. A man with a long tongue, it is asserted, has an open, courageous nature; a short tongue shows a reserved and hypocritical nature; a broad tongue indicates a chatty person, and a narrow one a selfish person, living only for himself, and unchangeable. A man with a tongue both long and broad is a person who is incoherent, and a man with a long and narrow tongue does not treat truth seriously. A short and broad tongue is the sure mark of a liar and boaster, and a tongue with a point betrays a man of sentiment and one who employs sharp and bitter methods of speech.

Glossology might be usefully introduced into drawing rooms to replace character reading from handwriting and the usual forms of palmistry.

It is the opinion of a great medical authority here that the tongue of a glossologist would show distinctly that he was a charlatan or an idiot.

One "What He Could Have Done" which could be bought and the man Harold had expressed a desire that he not in his possession, he still had unfulfilled longings, "I know, I wish I was, mother," he said, when his own big brother was away and the little boy was on the street was ill.

"Yes, dear," said his mother, "I wish you can be a doctor, but I will help you, is it to be a doctor?" "No, indeed," said the boy, "I wish to be a lawyer."

Upon graduation, Prof. Lowell entered Harvard Law School, and before he took of his mortar board there saw a year's active practice in the law offices of Peabody & Russell. He was graduated from the law school with honors, and is a partnership with John F. G. Lowell, a cousin, shared another practice of law. During the year 1901 his partnership was formed to include Frederick J. Stone, a law partner.