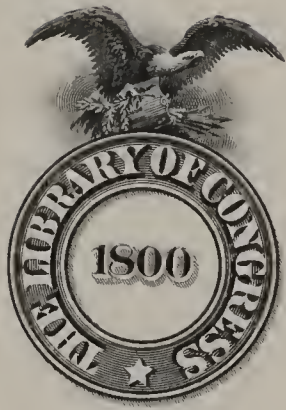


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100th Anniversary

OF THE BIRTH OF

Abraham Lincoln

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Commemorative Exercises

AT THE

New York Institution

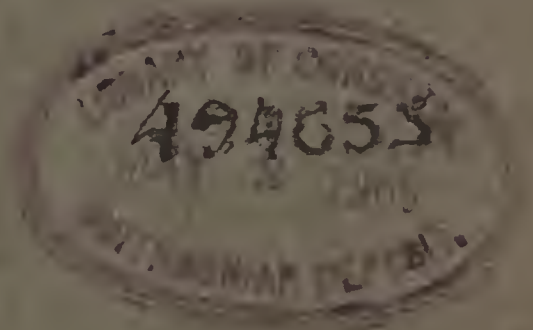
for the

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb

* * * * *

PRIZE ESSAYS IN THE N. Y. TIMES
LINCOLN COMPOSITION CONTEST : . :

PRINTED BY THE PUPILS





ATTENTION is most respectfully directed to the various designs which embellish this pamphlet.

They are the unassisted work of pupils, and indicate the PRACTICAL VALUE of the INDUSTRIAL ART TRAINING here afforded.

Caleb S. Burdick

Principal.





NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB —Institution from the Southwest.

100th Anniversary

OF THE BIRTH OF

Abraham Lincoln

Commemorative Exercises

AT THE

New York Institution

||

for the

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb



PRIZE ESSAYS IN THE N. Y. TIMES
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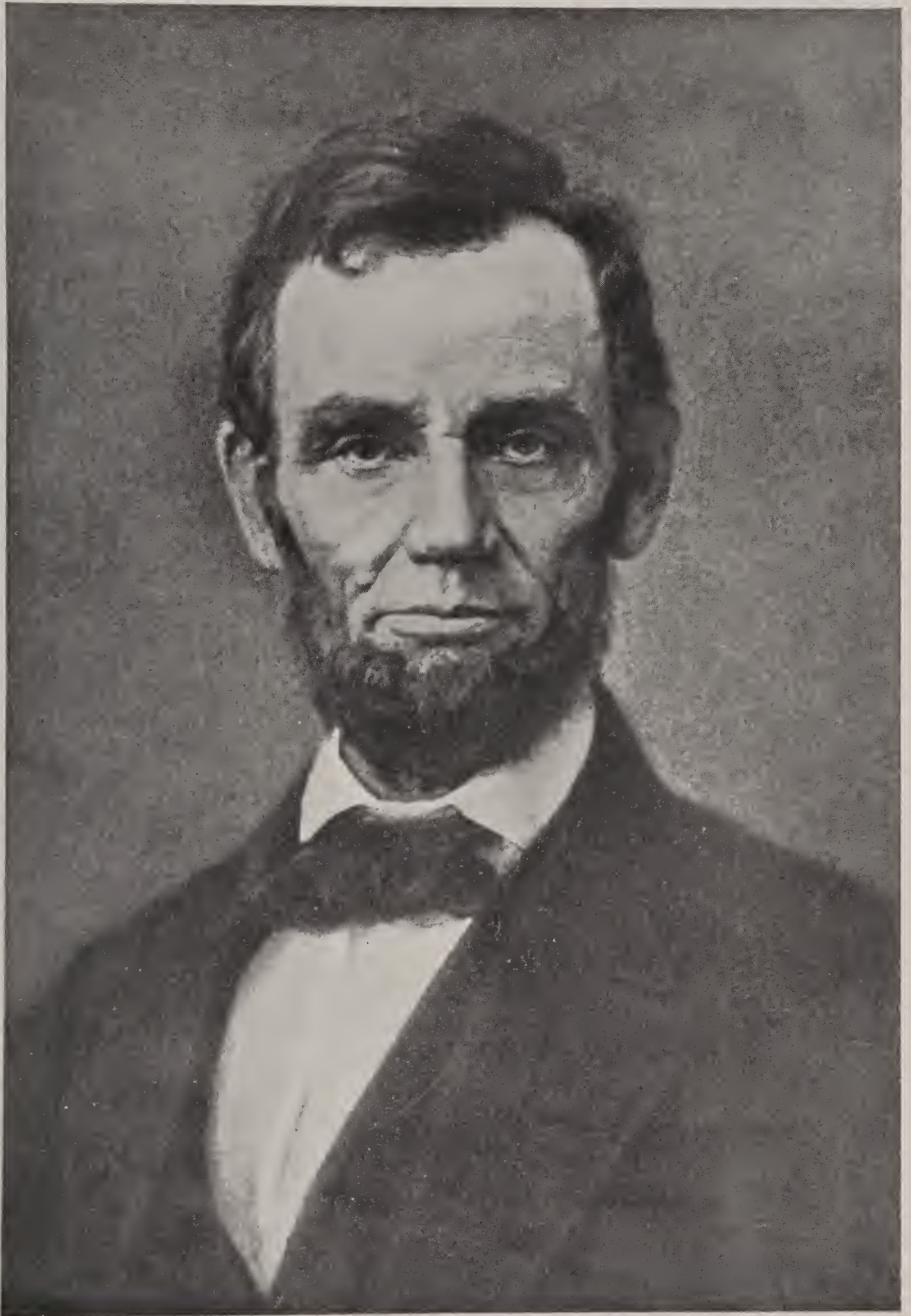
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

This man whose homely face you
look upon
Was one of Nature's masterful,
great men,
Born with strong arms, that unfought
battles won;
Direct of speech, and cunning with the
pen.

Chosen for large designs, he had the art
Of winning with his humor, and he went
Straight to his mark, which was the
human heart;
Wise, too, for what he could not break
he bent,
Upon his back, a more than Atlas-load,
When burden of the common-wealth,
was laid;
He stooped, and rose up to it, though
the road
Shot suddenly downward, not a whit dis-
mayed.
Hold, warriors, councilors, kings! All
now give place
To this dear benefactor of the race.

—R. H. Stoddard.

Ellis Sprague



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



FOREWORD



THIS little pamphlet is published to give information of the results of the efforts made in this Institution, to uplift the deaf children of the Empire State, and, at the same time, to demonstrate a reduction of the handicap imposed by deafness to the degree that permits the deaf child to take part in the celebration of important events, with the same enthusiasm and the same benefit that accrues to the more fortunate hearing child.

The first endeavor, in this city, to release the deaf child from his bondage, was made in 1816, by three gentlemen—namely, Rev. John Stanford, D.D., Samuel Ackerly, M.D., and Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D. Public interest was so aroused by meetings that, in the early Spring of 1817, the Society which controls this Institution was formed, with Honorable DeWitt Clinton as President. The Legislature granted incorporation on the 15th day of April, 1817. In May, 1818, the School was begun with four pupils. It was a Pure-Oral School. It was an Aural School. It was a Day School. After eleven years' experience, it was found necessary to change to a broader Eclectic System and to become a boarding school, in order that the entire waking hours might be profitably employed and continuous effort be maintained.

Four thousand three hundred and seventy-seven deaf children have been admitted as pupils, and have been raised to a condition of

self-respecting, self-supporting and self-respected members of the several communities in which they lived. Not more than four per cent of the graduates of this school have failed to earn a livelihood. The State has, therefore, received abundant compensation for the expenditure made for the education of this class of children, who in the great majority of cases have not enjoyed the inestimable privileges of heredity and environment. Thus it is that this occasion, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, renders it peculiarly appropriate that attention should be directed to what has been accomplished for our deaf children, who, like Lincoln, have known and felt the restrictions and restraints of material deprivations.

The factor which has added largely to the successful development of this class of children in our school, and which has made possible self-support immediately after graduation, has been the parallel course of trades teaching.

This pamphlet is a specimen of the work of the pupil apprentices, and the other illustrations will indicate the opportunities here afforded the deaf child to prepare for the duties of citizenship.

Ernest Henry Currier

Principal.





THE LINCOLN CENTENARY

AT THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB.



THE centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, was observed at the Institution with appropriate ceremony and special literary exercises on the morning of Friday, February 12th, 1909. Pupils, teachers and officers, assembled in the Chapel at nine o'clock, when the official program, prepared by the Principal, was presented. It was delightfully original; the work and thought of the pupils themselves, every grade being represented by one or more classes; the excellent and appropriate music supplied by the Institution band, which gave proof of being equal to the requirements of an important occasion by the perfect rendition of several musical numbers; and the character sketches by the several professors, which rounded out and completed attractive instruction, as well as profitable and pleasurable entertainment.



P R O G R A M M E

SALUTE TO THE COLORS—MUSIC: “The Star-Spangled Banner” . . .	<i>The Band</i>
OPENING ADDRESS	<i>The Principal</i>
MUSIC: “Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.”	<i>The Band</i>
ART SKETCHES—“From the Log Cabin to the White House”	
.	<i>Fred. G. Fancher and William H. Aufort</i>
GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF INCIDENTS IN LINCOLN’S CAREER—Gold-	
stein, Orman, Shaler, Ossman, Uhl, Muuss	
.	<i>Miss Currier’s Oral-Aural Class</i>
MUSIC: “Onward, Christian Soldiers”	<i>The Band</i>
“Our Country” } (Miss Berry’s Oral Class)	{ <i>Wm. Burke</i>
“Was Lincoln King?” }	{ <i>M. Haberman</i>
“Crowning Lincoln” }	{ <i>J. Livingston</i>
QUOTATIONS	<i>Miss Hall’s Fifth Oral Mixed</i>
“O Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud,” Recited in Signs by	
.	<i>Miss A. E. Judge</i>
RECITATION: “O Captain! My Captain!” (Miss Thomason’s Fifth Oral	
Class)	<i>Fannie Krumholz</i>
MUSIC: “Nearer, My God, To Thee”	<i>The Band</i>
NARRATION: “The Borrowed Book” (Mr. Best’s Fifth Male)	<i>C. Weimuth</i>
NARRATION: “Lincoln’s Kindness to a Little Girl” (Sixth Oral)	<i>Miss Beir</i>
NARRATION: “Lincoln and Booth” (Seventh Manual)	<i>Wm. Aufort</i>
MUSIC: “Lead, Kindly Light”	<i>The Band</i>
“Lincoln and the Slave” (Deaf-Blind)	<i>Ella Hopkins</i>
“Original Conception of Mr. Lincoln”	<i>Harry Barnes</i>
“Case of Rev. Henry Luckett” (Deaf-Blind)	<i>Catherine Pederson</i>
POEM: a. “Hightide at Gettysburg;” b. “Lincoln’s Gettysburg Ad-	
dress,” Recited in Signs by	<i>Mr. Wm. G. Jones</i>
MUSIC: “Rock of Ages”	<i>The Band</i>
REMARKS	<i>Messrs. Fox, Gardner</i>
MUSIC: “The Double Eagle.”	<i>The Band</i>
REMARKS	<i>Messrs. Burdick, Best</i>
MUSIC: “Carmen.”	<i>The Band</i>
REMARKS	<i>Messrs. Thomason, Jones</i>
HYMN: “America.”	<i>The Band and The Choir</i>
DISMISSAL OF THE COLORS.	

THE BAND.



As the colors were brought in, escorted by the color guard, the audience rose and stood at attention, while the band gave the "Star Spangled Banner," with striking effect. Principal Currier then formally opened the exercises, addressing the assembly in these words:—

"I am not bound to win, but I AM BOUND TO BE TRUE."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

What is this day? [Answered by several of the pupils.]

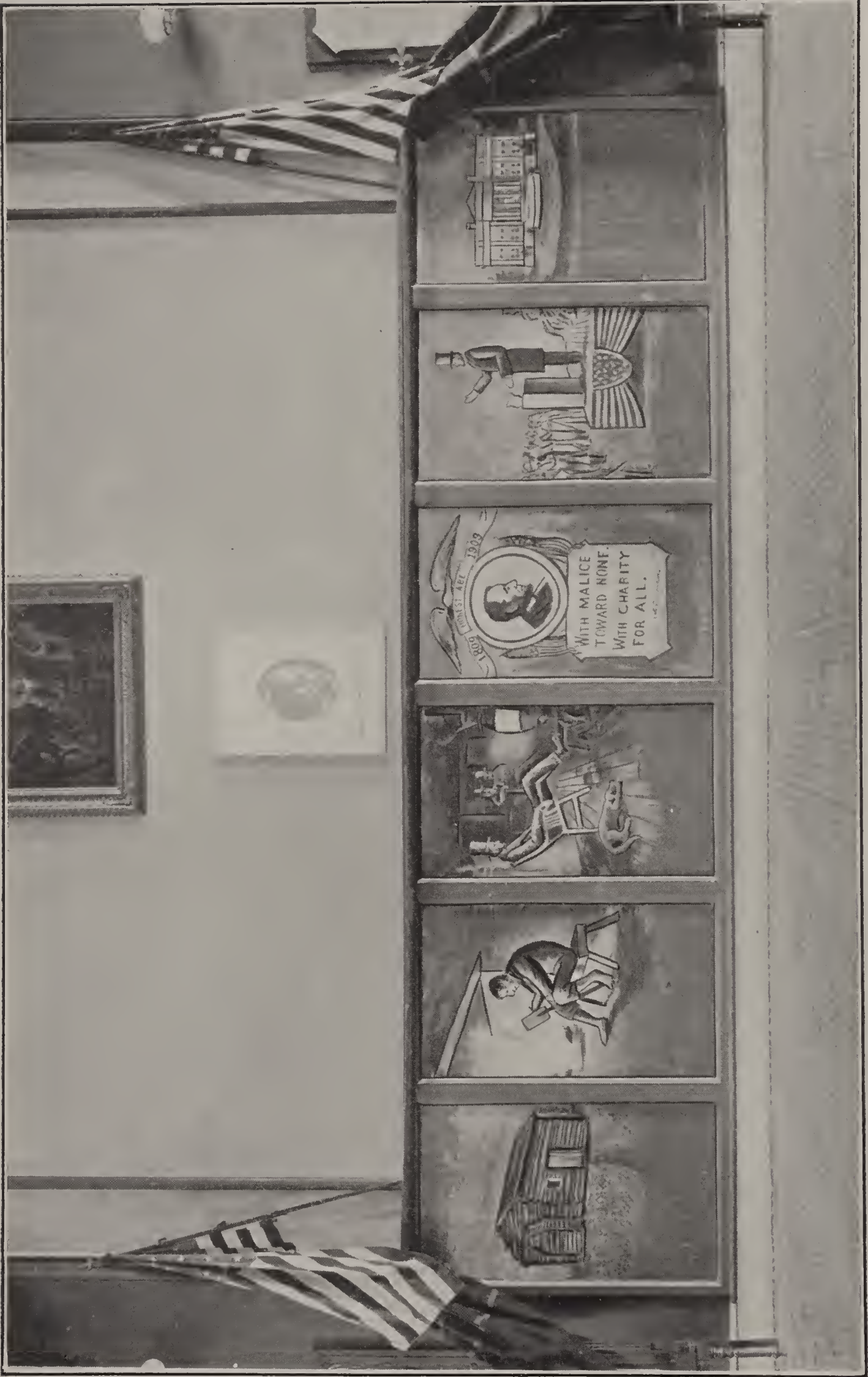
Who was Abraham Lincoln? [Numerous responses by the pupils.]

Mr. Lincoln was so great a man and had so many presentable forms of greatness that it is difficult, in the brief time at my disposal, to present an entirety that will approximate in any degree a proper description. The members of the staff of instruction have selected some few of the more prominent presentations of President Lincoln, with the recital of which they will endeavor to impress upon you somewhat of the grandeur of the man who successfully arranged and provided for the preservation of these United States, through years of supreme trial and tribulation.

It will be my privilege, therefore, to call to your attention, through comparison, the possibilities for your success in life, if you will heed the example set forth by Abraham Lincoln. Of the comforts of life and opportunities for development of both mind and body possessed by you, he had none. His love of justice, purity, and kindness, proven by his numerous acts towards sorrowing, suffering humanity; his reverence for God and his acknowledgment of his dependence upon the Almighty, in the which there was nothing of sectarian confines, make him the most striking example for Americans to copy that this country has ever known. We should therefore study his life and character as something, beyond all else, to be emulated in its sweetness, beauty and nobility—"New birth of our new soil, the First American."

For this, his example, we should be continuously thankful, and I am sure you can all unite in the phrasings of that grand hymn which sets forth in majestic sentences the homage due from all creatures to Almighty God—

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
 Praise him, all creatures here below;
 Praise him, above, ye heavenly host;
 Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CEREMONIES—Sketch by William Aufort and Frederick G. Fancher.

The Principal called William H. Aufort and Frederick G. Fancher to the platform, to draw aside the curtain from the wall slates to show a series of six crayon sketches portraying Lincoln's progress from log cabin to the White House. The drawings, which were the work of these two young men, received merited applause.

Immediately succeeding was a presentation of drawings by pupils of the Oral-Aural Class showing incidents connected with the life of Lincoln. The pictures were on cardboard held in front of the pupils, who, in speech, explained their significance :—

ISADORE—“ This is the house where Lincoln was born. The window was made of paper.”

JAMES—“ This is a map of Kentucky. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky. It is in the South. Mr. Best lives in Kentucky.”

JOHN—“ This is the shovel Lincoln did his arithmetic on. He wrote on this with some charcoal.”

CARRIE—“ This is the hat Lincoln used for a post-office when he worked measuring land. He carried the letters in his hat, and gave them to the people as he went about measuring the land.”

EARL—“ This is the pig that Lincoln pulled out of the mud, though he had his best clothes on and he did not want to get them soiled. He loved animals and he was always kind to them.”

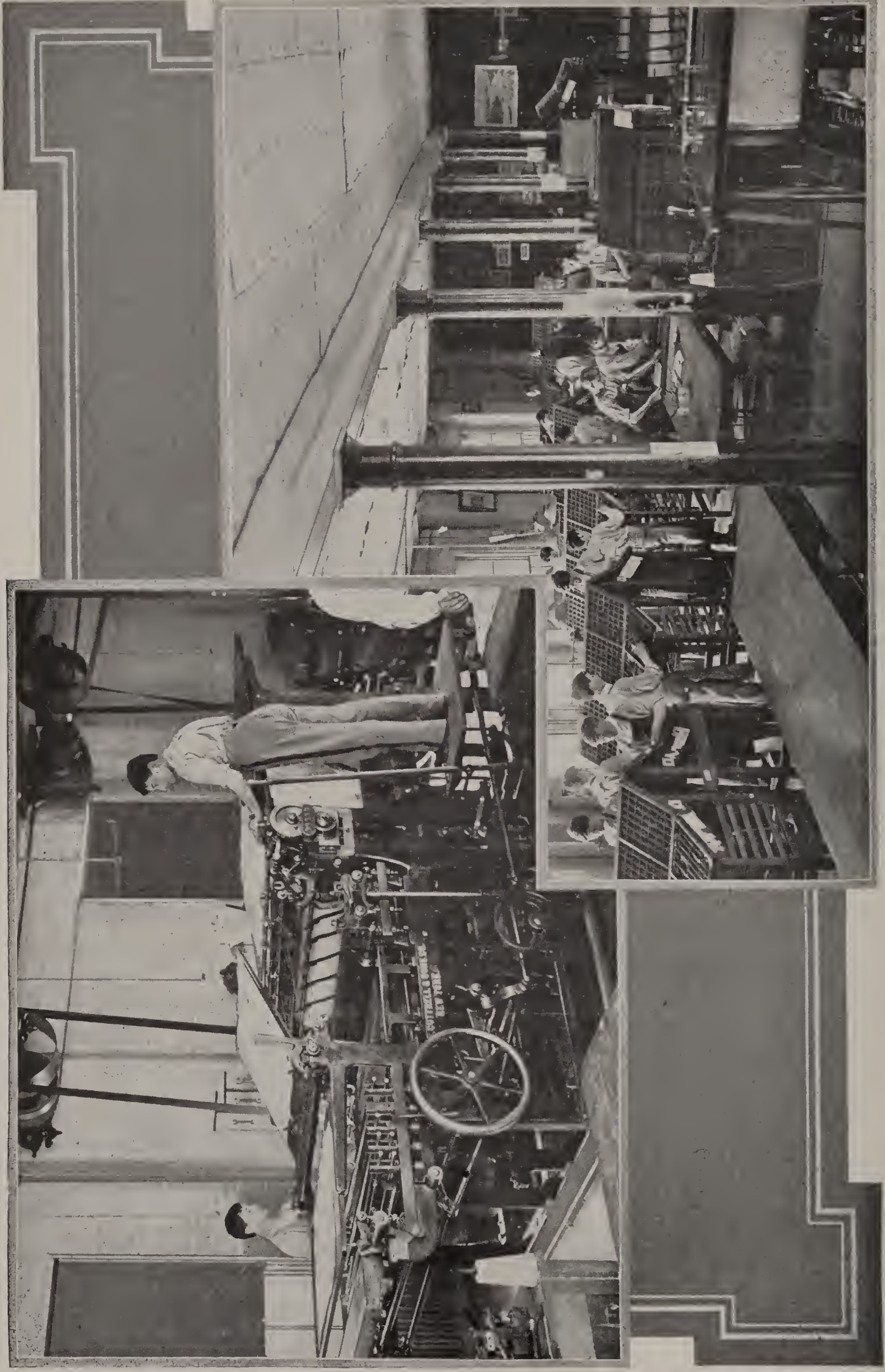
FRANK—“ This is the umbrella Lincoln carried when he became a lawyer and moved to Springfield. It was a green cotton umbrella, with a piece of cord tied round the middle.”

William Burke of Miss Berry's third class recited orally :—

FOR MY COUNTRY.

I ought to love my country,
The land in which I live ;
Yes, I am very sure my heart
Its truest love should give.

For if I love my country
I'll try to be a man
My country will be proud of,
And if I try, I can.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

School of Printing.

She wants men brave and noble,
She needs men brave and kind,
My country needs that I should be
The Best Man she can find.

Milton Haberman of the same class next presented orally :—

WAS LINCOLN KING ?

We talked of kings, little Ned and I,
As we sat in the firelight's glow,
Of Alfred the Great in the days gone by,
And his kingdom of long ago.

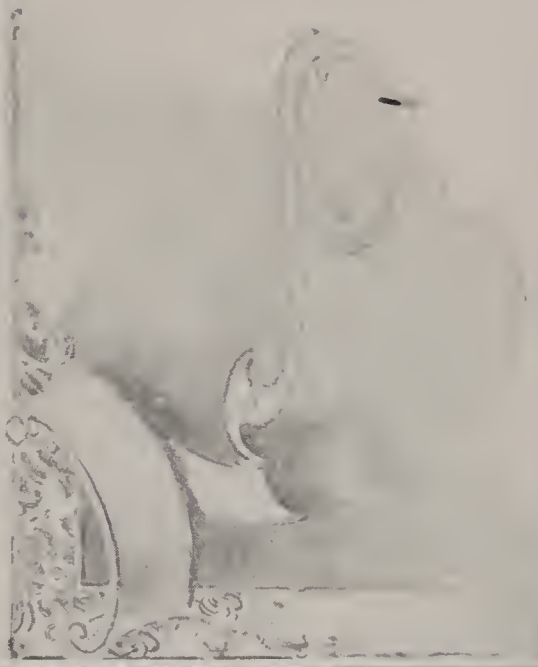
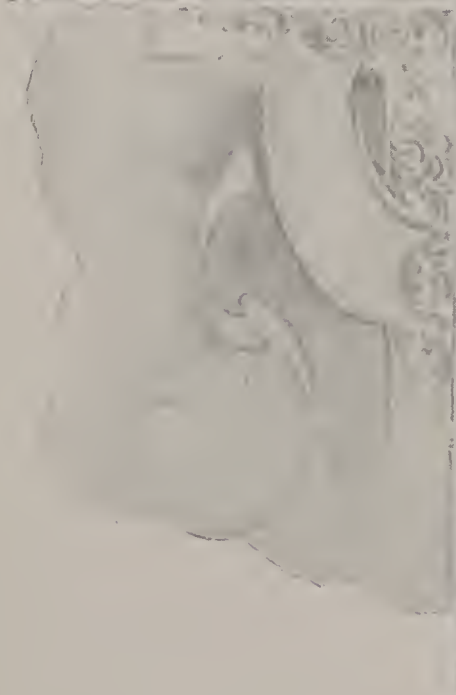
Of Norman William, who, brave and stern,
His armies to victory led.

Then, after a pause, " At school we learn
Of another great man," said Ned.

" And this one was good to the oppressed,
He was gentle and brave, and so
Wasn't he greater than all the rest?
'Twas Abraham Lincoln, you know."

" Was Lincoln a king?" I asked him then,
And waiting for his reply
A long procession of noble men
Seemed to pass in the firelight by.

When, " No," came slowly from little Ned,
And thoughtfully ; then, with a start,
" He wasn't a king *outside*," he said,
" But I think he was in his heart."



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
SIGN-PAINTING CLASSES.

Placing a laurel wreath above the the portrait of Lincoln, John Livingstone recited these verses orally :—

CROWNING LINCOLN.

To-day I bring this laurel fair,
For him our hero grand,
For Lincoln's name is dear to all,
Throughout this whole broad land.

My evergreen I bring for him,
His heart was true and brave,
In all his work, in all his deeds,
The best he always gave.

Our country, strong and brave to-day,
He joined in love and might.
His praise we sing, his name we love ;
His life was pure and right.

And so this crown of evergreen,
Is for our hero great,
He saved our country—Freedom gave,
O praise him, every State.

Harry Barnes spoke extemporaneously as follows, on—

LINCOLN AND THE PIG.

Some men have hearts big enough to be kind to their fellowmen when they are in trouble, but not even to a dumb animal. Lincoln had a heart big enough for both.

One morning, just after he had bought a new suit of clothes, he was driving to the courthouse, a number of miles distant. On the way he saw a pig trying to get out of a deep mud hole. The pig would get part of the way up and slide back in again, over his head in mire and water. Lincoln took a glance at his glossy new clothes, and could not spare them for the sake of any pig. So Lincoln drove on.

When he got about two miles away, he thought of the poor pig. "Should I let that poor creature stay there to die?" So he drove back, got out and got a half dozen of fence rails. He put them near the edge of the ground and knelt down and grabbed the pig by the fore legs, pulled the pig out. The pig grunted out its best thanks. Lincoln, plastered with mud, but with a light heart, drove on to the courthouse.

The pupils of Miss Hall's Fifth Oral class contributed both orally and by manual spelling quotations on Lincoln, which were illustrated by large cards which formed the words—

HONEST ABE.

"His constant thought was his country and how to save it."—*Chas. Sumner.*

"Our second Washington."—*Peterson.*

"Never knew fear, except the fear of doing wrong."—*Ingersoll.*

"Ever the plain, honest man, wise in action, pure of purpose."—*J. C. New.*

"Step by step he walked before the people."—*Emerson.*

"The purest of men, the wisest of statesmen."—*Hon. Charles Foster.*

"A great man, tender of heart."—*Fred Douglas.*

"By his fidelity to the True, the Right, the Good, he gained not only favor and applause, but what is better than all—love."—*W. D. Howells.*

"Ever our own Lincoln."—*Bishop Potter.*

Miss Alice E. Judge gave a recitation of the poem which was a particular favorite with Abraham Lincoln. It was a most pleasing exhibition of the graphic power of signs, when properly used, beautiful in expression and most touchingly rendered:—

O, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD.

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,

A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,

He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB —Dedicating the Class Ivy.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
As the young and the old, the low and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The father that mother and infant who blest,
Each, all, are away to that dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure,—her triumphs are by;
And alike from the minds of the living erased,
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The head of the king, that the scepter hath borne;
The brow of the priest, that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave;
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,—
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same that our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, we see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think ;
 From the death we are shrinking, our fathers did shrink ;
 To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling ;
 But it speeds from us all, like the bird on the wing.

They loved,—but the story we cannot unfold ;
 They scorned,—but the heart of the haughty is cold ;
 They grieved,—but no wail from their slumbers will come ;
 They joyed,—but the voice of their gladness is dumb.

They died,—ah ! they died ; we things that are now,
 That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
 And make in their dwelling a transient abode,
 Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea ! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
 Are mingled together in sunshine and rain :
 And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
 Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye ; 'tis the draught of a breath
 From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
 From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud ;
 O, Why should the spirit of mortal be proud ?

—*William Knox.*

From Miss Thomason's Fifth Female, Fannie Krumholz gracefully
 recited Walt Whitman's pathetic lines—

O CAPTAIN ! MY CAPTAIN !

O Captain ! my Captain ! our fearful trip is done,
 The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,
 The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
 While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring ;
 But O heart ! heart ! heart !
 O the bleeding drops of red,
 Where on the deck my Captain lies,
 Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain ! my Captain ! rise up and hear the bells ;
Rise up -- for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the shores a-crowd-
ing
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning ;
Here Captain ! dear father !
This arm beneath your head !
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won ;
Exult O shores, and ring O bells !
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

This was followed by "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the band, the audience—standing in reverent attention—the vibrating volume of this grand old hymn being felt as the sonorous strains of the brass instruments pealed forth the harmony.

Ruby Beir, of Mr. Gardner's Sixth Class, told the story of—

LINCOLN'S KINDNESS TO A LITTLE GIRL.

In the autumn of 1860, a little girl living at Westfield, N. Y., by the name of Grace Bedell, wrote a letter to President-Elect Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, telling him how old she was, where she lived, and that she thought he would make a good President but that he would be better looking if he would let his whiskers grow. She also suggested that he might have his little girl answer her letter if he did not have time to do it himself. In a few days she got this reply :

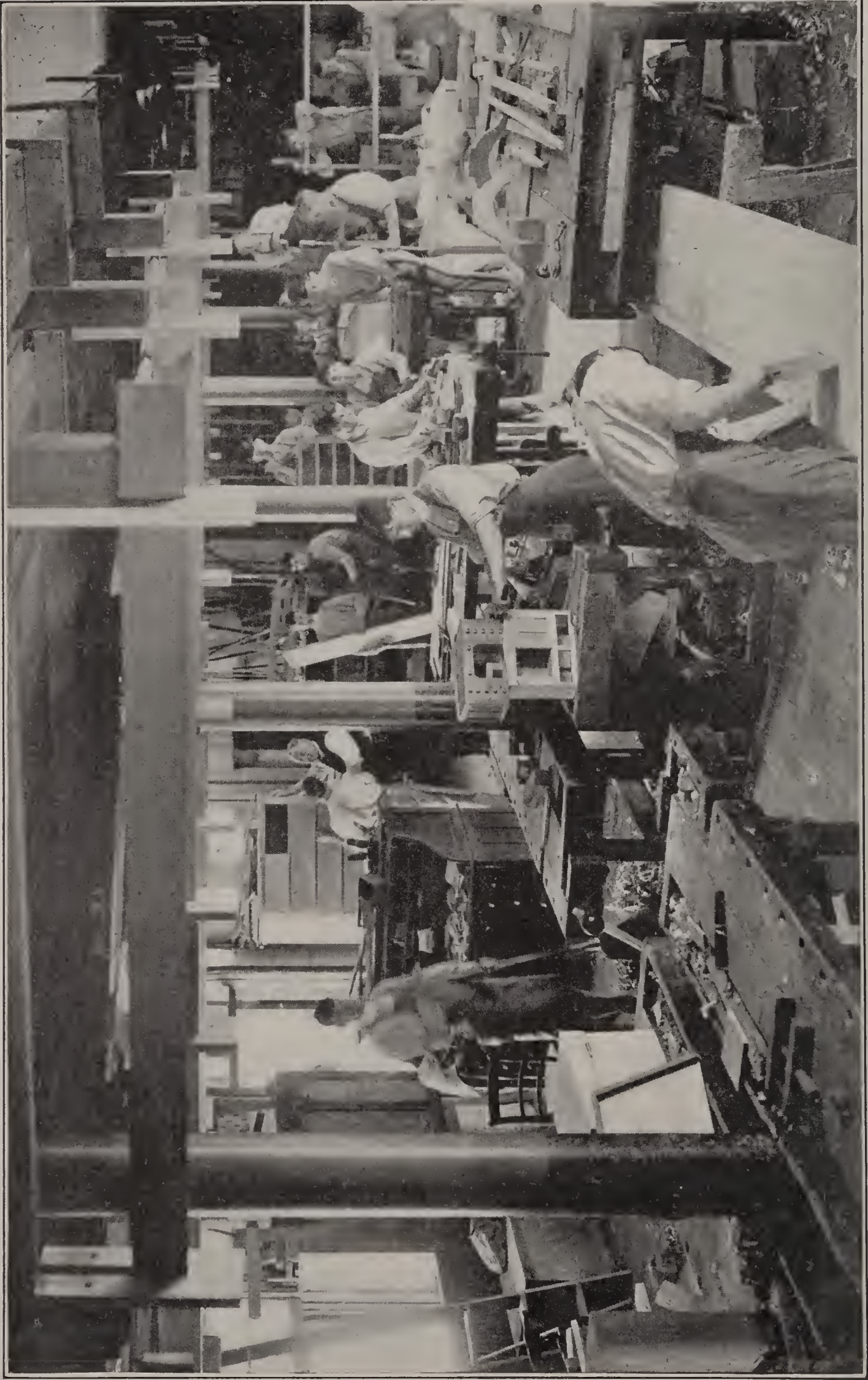
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, October 19, 1860.

MISS GRACE BEDELL:—

MY DEAR LITTLE MISS: Your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons—one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a silly piece of affectation if I were to begin it now?

Your very sincere well-wisher,

A. LINCOLN.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
CABINET AND CARPENTRY CLASS ROOM.

In February, 1861, when Lincoln was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, he stopped at the principal cities along the way, in order that he might speak upon the questions uppermost in the minds of the people. When the train left Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y., was invited into Lincoln's car, and Lincoln asked him if he knew any one living at Westfield by the name of Bedell and then told of his correspondence with Grace. When the train reached Westfield, Lincoln spoke a few words from the platform to the people, and then said he would like to see Grace Bedell if she were there. The little girl came forward and Lincoln stepped down from the car and kissed her and said: "You see, Grace, I have let my whiskers grow for you."

William H. Aufort, representing the Seventh Manual, narrated the following:—

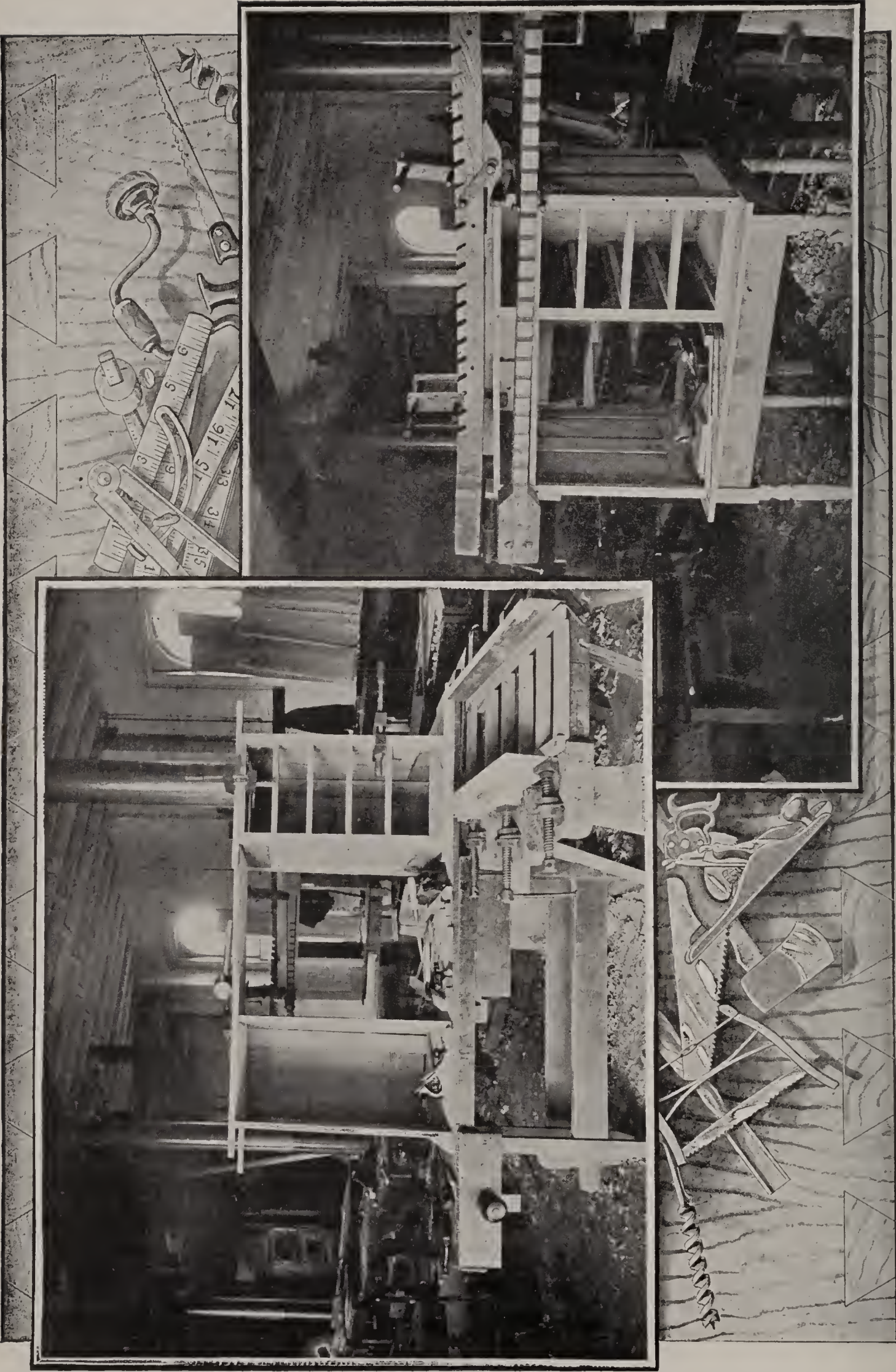
LINCOLN AND BOOTH.

There is a log cabin still standing in Kentucky which looks like a stable. It was a rude affair, without any floor. In it there was no furniture except a table of some kind, a stool, and a few simple things. In such Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12th, 1809.

As he grew up he studied and learned mostly by himself. He had no paper, pencils, nor other material for writing, so he wrote on a shovel with charcoal. He tried to improve himself in every way, and as we all know, rose to be President of the United States. His honesty, love of truth, and his kindness had much to do with his success, for the people knew and loved him as "Honest Abe."

John Wilkes Booth was brilliant, very talented, and an actor of some repute. On April 14th, 1865, Lincoln attended a performance at Ford's Theatre in Washington, by invitation. Before the President's party arrived at the theatre, Booth had made plans to kill him. President Lincoln saw the first act of the play, when Booth ran near the box where the President sat looking toward the stage, and shot him. Lincoln died the next day. After shooting Lincoln, Booth ran and jumped down to the stage, nearly fourteen feet, and escaped for the time being. However, he was tracked to a barn and shot dead.

The sweet, measured strains of "Lead, Kindly Light," impressed upon all assembled a depth of thought and a devotion to the simple faith that supports in time of trial.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND-DUMB.
SPECIMEN WORK IN THE SCHOOL OF CARPENTRY AND CABINET WORK.

Ella Hopkins, of the Deaf-Blind Class, gave the story of—

LINCOLN AND THE SLAVE TRADER.

A certain slave trader, who had brought hundreds of poor negroes from Africa was captured, sentenced to a long term in prison and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. His term was up, but he could not pay the fine.

He interested some friends, who wrote to President Lincoln, telling him that the man deeply regretted his past life, and would never again enter the slave business. Lincoln read this letter and said: "I believe that I am kindly enough in nature, and can be moved to pity and to pardon the perpetrator of almost the worst crime that any kind of man can conceive, or arm of man can execute. But any man, who for paltry gain, and stimulated only by avarice, can rob Africa of her children to sell into bondage, I *never* will pardon, and he may stay and rot in the jail before he will ever get relief from me.

Another narration, by Catherine Pederson of the same class, was entitled—

THE CASE OF REV. HENRY LUCKETT.

In the winter of 1863, a Mr. and Mrs. Bullett called on Daniel Vorhees, a member of Congress, and asked to be taken to see President Lincoln. Mrs. Bullett's father, Rev. Henry M. Lockett, was a Methodist minister, over 78 years of age. He had preached in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. When the war broke out, he lived in Missouri. He had saved money enough to have all the comforts necessary in his old age. Then he suddenly lost all. The blow prostrated him. He was sure that he would become a pauper and die a public charge. His friends tried to reassure him, but to no purpose. He visited his niece at Memphis, then in possession of Federal forces. His excited talk attracted the attention of some detectives in the employ of the government. They found that he was a Southern man by birth, and that he sympathized with the sufferings of the Southern people. The detectives told him that it would be a good idea for him to take a load of quinine and percussion caps to the rebels, and they would pay fabulous prices. They helped him with money, etc., and then arrested him, loaded him with irons, and he was to be shot on



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
ONE OF THE COOKING CLASSES.

the morrow. Mrs. Bullett told all this to the President, and suddenly he stopped her and asked her the name of the man. She said it was Henry M. Lockett. Mr. Lincoln replied: "Why, he preached in Springfield years ago. I knew him well. I heard him preach. He was tall and angular like me, and I have been mistaken for him on the street. He can not be shot or hanged. Rest assured, my child, that you father's life is safe." He sent a dispatch to Gen. Hurbrut to stop the execution. Mr. Lockett was released and sent to his friends. Soon after he went to Washington to thank the President. A year later he died.

Mr. Hodgson contributed the following preface, with the poem "High Tide at Gettysburg," both of which were rendered into the sign language by Mr. W. G. Jones :—

Others here to-day have told you that this is the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. They have rehearsed the story of his life—his humble birth and the obscure surroundings of his boyhood ; his struggles to obtain an education ; his services as a captain in the Black Hawk war, as postmaster in a little town, and as a member of the State Legislature ; his election and re-election as President of the United States ; and his tragic death at the hands of an assassin.

He was Chief Executive of this nation in its stormy times. On him devolved the stupendous task of preserving the unity of the States of our American Republic. The ultimate triumph of the policy of his administration has made us a free and united people. The close of the Civil War culminated in conditions that had never existed since the world began. As one writer expresses it : " For the first time since man has kept a record of events, the heavens bent above and domed a land without a serf, a servant, or a slave."

In our Public Schools, every schoolboy and schoolgirl is taught that wonderful gem of English literature—Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery in which sleep forever so many thousands who gave their lives that their country might live. The full significance of Lincoln's eloquence on this occasion, can be understood only when it is realized what a stubborn and bloody struggle between soldiers of the North and South was fought upon the ground whereon he stood when his speech was delivered. A vivid pen picture of this great battle is given in the following verses, entitled " High Tide at Gettysburg." They were written by a newspaper man—one of those talented literary hacks—whose identity has not been disclosed.

“ HIGH TIDE AT GETTYSBURG.”

A cloud possessed the hollow field—
The gathering battle's smoky shield--
Amid the gloom the lightnings flashed,
And through the mist some horsemen dashed,
And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Then, at the brief command of Lee,
Strode forth that matchless infantry,
With Pickett leading grandly down,
To rush upon the roaring crown
Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard, above the angry guns,
A cry across the tumult runs—
The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods,
And Chickamauga's solitudes,
The fierce South cheering on her sons.

Ah ! how the withering tempest blew
Upon the front of Pettigrew—
A Khamsin wind that scorched and singed,
Like that infernal flame that fringed
The British squares at Waterloo.

A thousand fell where Kemper led,
A thousand died where Garnett bled ;
Through blinding flame and strangling smoke,
The remnant through the battery broke,
And crossed the works with Armistead.

But who shall break the guards that wait
Before the awful face of Fate;
The tattered standards of the South
Are shriveled at the cannon's mouth,
And all her hopes are desolate.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
Brevet Major-General George Moore Smith, Reviewing the Battalion.

“ Once more in glory’s van with me !”

Virginia cries to Tennessee.

“ We two together, come what may,
Will stand upon those heights to-day”—
The reddest day in history.

Brave Tennessee, reckless the way—

Virginia heard her comrade say :

“ Close round this rent and riddled rag”—
What time she set her battle flag
Amid the guns of Doubleday.

In vain the Tennessean set

His breast against the bayonet;

In vain Virginia charged and raged,

A tigress in her wrath uncaged,

Till all the hill was red and wet.

Above the bayonets, mixed and crossed,

Men saw a grey, gigantic ghost,

Receding through the battle cloud,

And heard, above the tempest loud,

The death cry of a nation lost.

The brave went down without disgrace,

They leaped to ruin’s red embrace;

They only heard Fame’s thunder wake,

And saw the dazzling sunburst break

In smiles on glory’s bloody face.

They fell, who lifted up a hand

And bade the sun in heaven to stand;

They smote and fell, who set the bars

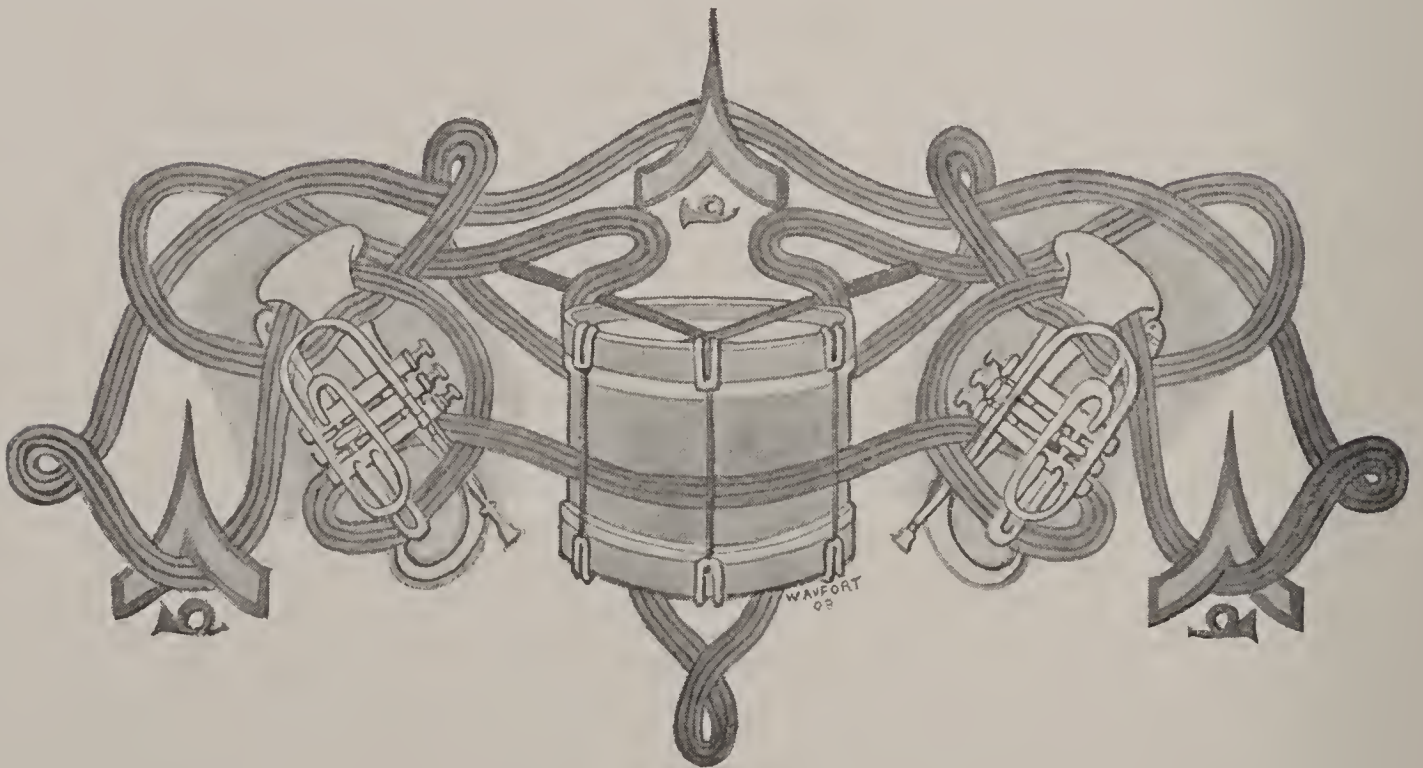
Against the progress of the stars,

And stayed the march of Motherland.

They stood, who saw the future come
 On through the fight's delirium ;
 They smote and stood, who held the hope—
 Of nations on that slippery slope,
 Amid the cheers of Christendom.

God reigns! He forged the iron will
 That clutched and held that trembling hill.
 God lives and reigns! He built and lent
 The heights for Freedom's battlement,
 Where floats her flags in triumph still.

Fold up the banners, smelt the guns;
 Love rules, her gentler purpose runs
 A mighty mother turns, in tears,
 The pages of her battle years,
 Lamenting all her fallen sons.



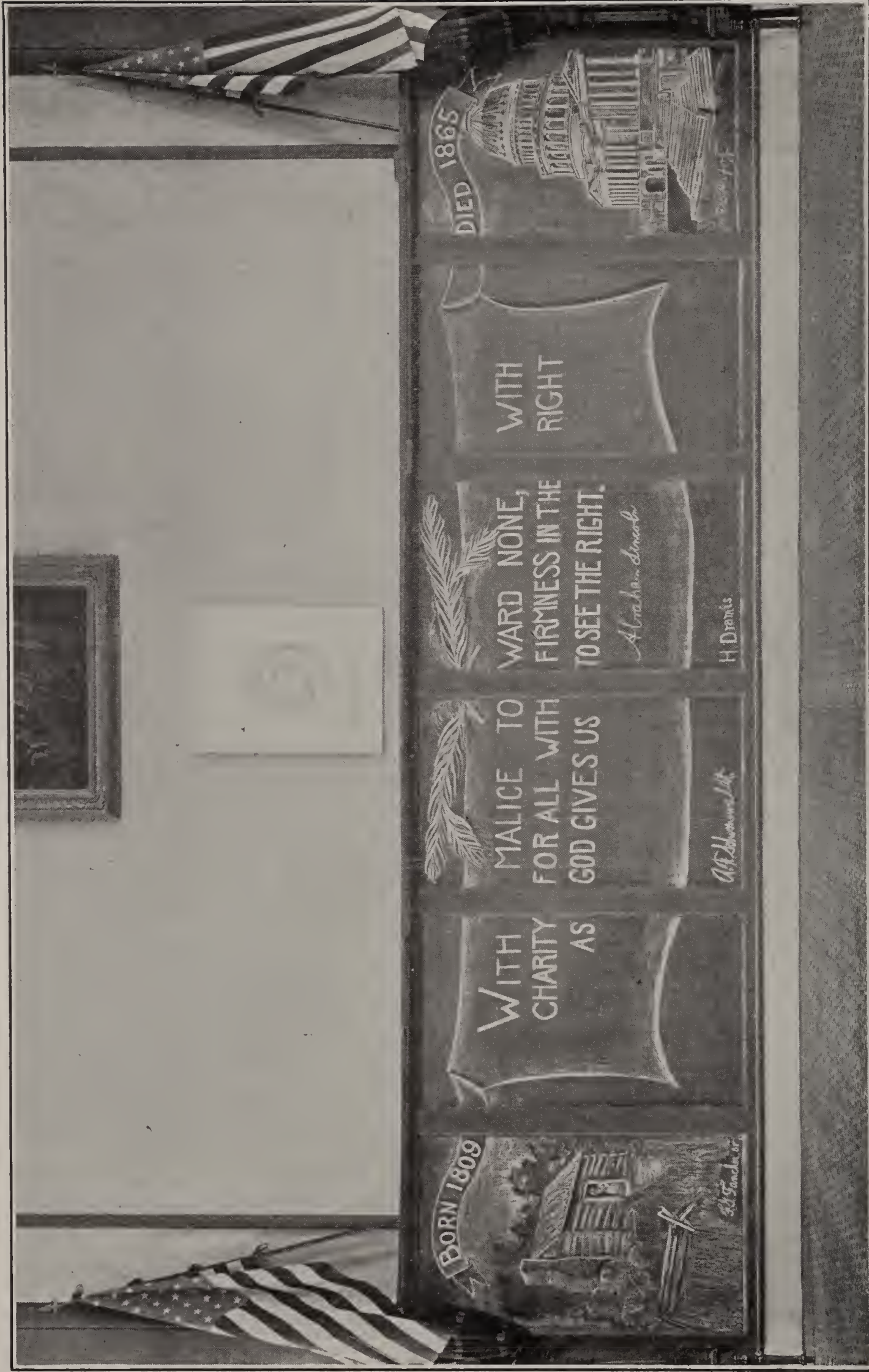
Mr. Jones, in his inimitable graphic signs, then read :—

A decorative laurel wreath border surrounds the text, consisting of a continuous line of leaves and branches forming a rectangular frame with rounded corners.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon 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 battlefield 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 larger 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 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 government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CEREMONIES—Sketch by Advanced Art Pupils.

The band having rendered "Rock of Ages" in an admirable manner, the Principal called upon the members of the staff of instruction for some of the more prominent national presentations of President Lincoln.

DR. FOX:—In scrutinizing what may be called the "raw material" of Lincoln as boy and youth, long before he began his meteoric career in politics and statesmanship, we seek in vain the embryonic qualities which were to produce a great man—to discover in the uncouth youth the hidden force which made him great. He had not the hundredth part of the opportunities open to any of you here to-day; his was a life of poverty and misery of the most abject kind. Some of his biographers have used alleviating terms to draw fanciful pictures of a frugal household, of a gallant frontiersman father, and a saint-like mother. This is purely illusive. Coarse, low, and poverty-stricken surroundings were about the child. His father was a shiftless squatter and a very ignorant man, apparently without capacity or desire to do better. His mother may have been somewhat superior to this, but we have no direct evidence of it.

Now, good blood and distinguished progenitors are a social desiderata, but whether our ancestors came over in the Mayflower, or in the plebeian "steerage" of a later date, matters little. It is what we are, what we make of ourselves, that counts. This is one great lesson of Lincoln's life—and he was a *man*. Lincoln knew little of his progenitors and bothered himself still less on the subject. He discouraged all efforts to connect him with the great Lincoln family of Massachusetts, and was content to make his own name and fame.

His education was scant enough; the sum of all the schooling he had in his whole life was hardly one year. As he passed from boyhood to youth his mental development took its characteristics from the popular demands of the neighborhood. He scribbled verses and satirical prose. Later he wrote articles on government and temperance, and was ready for speech-making to any who were near at the moment of inspiration. He attained distinction as a speaker and writer, and to explain this we are confronted by another riddle difficult to solve.

The chief trait in all his life was honesty in all things—language, purpose, thought, and especially of mind. This pervasive honesty was trait of his identity which staid with him to the end. Another striking feature in Lincoln's nature was the wonderful degree to which he always appeared to be in sympathetic touch with the people. This quality for a while prevented his differentiating himself from



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
SEWING CLASS.

them and rising rapidly to a higher moral plane than theirs. It made Lincoln, as a young man, not much superior to his coarse surroundings, but his gifts, expanding rapidly with maturing years, made him what he was in later life. So without misrepresentation, the coarseness of his youth ceases to be his own and becomes only the presentation of a curious social condition. In his youth he expressed a low condition, in later life a noble one; at each period he expressed correctly what he found, so that through him his day and generation expressed itself. From this point of view we can contemplate Lincoln's early days amid all their rustic environments and influences, and come to an understanding of the wonderful gifts which he trained to such successful issue.

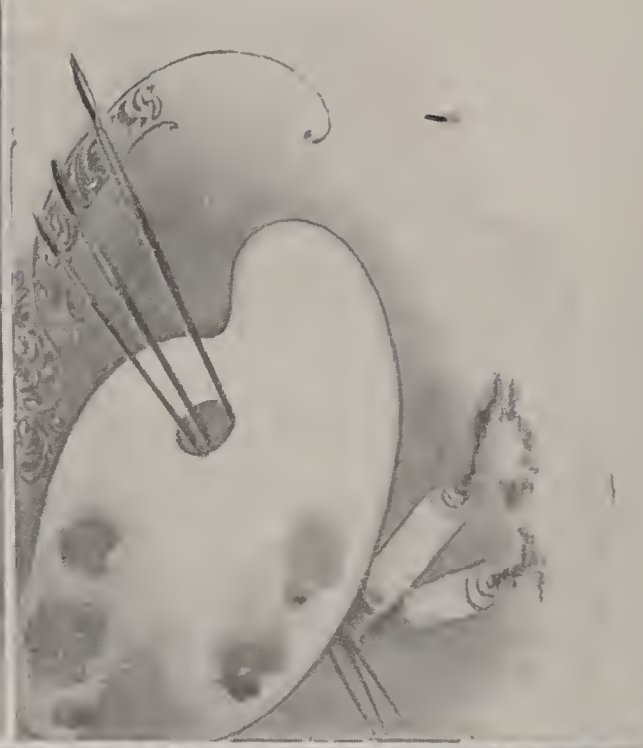
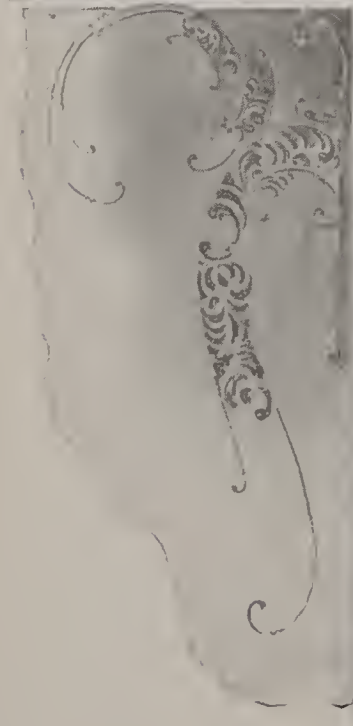
MR. GARDNER :—You have been told that Abraham Lincoln was born one hundred years ago. Well, so was another famous man, Charles Darwin—who taught the world a great lesson of another kind—and so, too, were several thousand other more or less useful humans born on that day, one hundred years ago. In this respect, at least, we mortals are equal—each of us has a birthday.

In other respects, also, Lincoln was not unlike the rest of us. In physical stature, for instance, Lincoln was like others, except as regards proportions. Then, too, he possessed, as we do, though in different proportion, all the elements that go to make up what we call character. Yes, Lincoln was human, as we are human, but he was more human than the rest of us.

Lincoln was a great man long before he became President. He was great by nature, not by circumstance. By right living and right thinking he cultivated and increased a strong sense of justice, charity, and forbearance, and there grew up in him a grandeur of spirit which baffled and often overawed those who sought to belittle his attainments, or to induce him to act from their motives.

To my mind Lincoln's remarkable power is nowhere better shown than in his relations with his Cabinet. Lincoln chose for his advisers, not men whom he knew to be loyal and friendly to him personally, but men—notable men—who represented public opinion, and who had done much to form it in different parts of the country.

A new political party—the Republican party—had but recently been formed, and the members of Lincoln's Cabinet had been leaders in the strife and political turmoil that then prevailed in all sections. One had confidently expected to be made President when Lincoln was chosen. Others were scheming for future honors. Their point of view was naturally the party point of view. They were great politicians; Lincoln was a great statesman. They were men of great



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ART CLASSES.

minds ; Lincoln was a man of great soul, and he won. In spite of much personal animosity among the members of his cabinet, Lincoln managed to maintain peaceful if not harmonious relations, and to draw from each of his advisers such advice as he was best qualified to give.

Much has been said of Lincoln's early life and education. He was born and reared in poverty. He became noble and great ; but it is not necessary to have been born or reared in a log-cabin in order to attain greatness of soul or nobility of character. Other men have become noble and great, though born and reared in entirely unlike surroundings.

Lincoln himself said that his education was defective ; yet he wrote an address for the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg that has been translated into the language of every civilized people on earth, and will be reverently read or heard by millions of people to-day. Nevertheless it may well be that Lincoln's education was defective. All education is defective in one way or another. A different education might have given Lincoln more polish, more culture, but it could hardly have given a truer sense of right or justice. Again, a better training might have quickened his faculties and given him more self-confidence, but it could hardly have given him greater stability of character or a clearer perception of the motives by which different types of men are moved to action.

To satisfy the demands of science Lincoln's education lacked little of being complete. For the development and training of his mental faculties he applied himself to a few things till every detail was thoroughly mastered. To broaden and deepen his mental vision and to adjust himself to the affairs of the world in which he lived and worked, he relied upon honest business dealings and wholesome social intercourse with his fellows. These are things that it is important for us to keep always in mind.

As an interlude to the speeches, the stirring notes of "Double Eagle" thrilled the audience as the band performed this brilliant march with zest and precision.

MR. BURDICK :—When the thirteen colonies fought for their independence, they were not a nation. They were thirteen separate governments united by a common cause and against a common enemy.

These colonies were filled with rivalry and jealousy among themselves, and it was no easy task to unite them to form one nation.

To produce the Constitution of the United States and secure its



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
KINDERGARTEN CLASSES.

adoption, required the persistent and herculean efforts of some of the greatest statesmen the world has ever produced—Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.

After the adoption of the Constitution the same jealousies and rivalries continued, and different States interpreted the Constitution in different ways. Some States thought that the Constitution did not bind them to remain in the Union, and other States thought that the general government was supreme and that no State should disobey the law of the United States Congress.

Different parts of the country had different social and economical institutions. The South had slaves. The North abolished slavery.

These different ideals and different institutions caused many compromises to be made in the laws so that the Union might continue; and thus it continued for about three-fourths of a century. Compromises usually mean difficulties put off to be settled in the future. So it happened that at the time when Lincoln became President there had accumulated a number of compromises, and the time for settlement had arrived.

The South demanded its right to leave the Union, and sustained its claims by making war upon the United States Government.

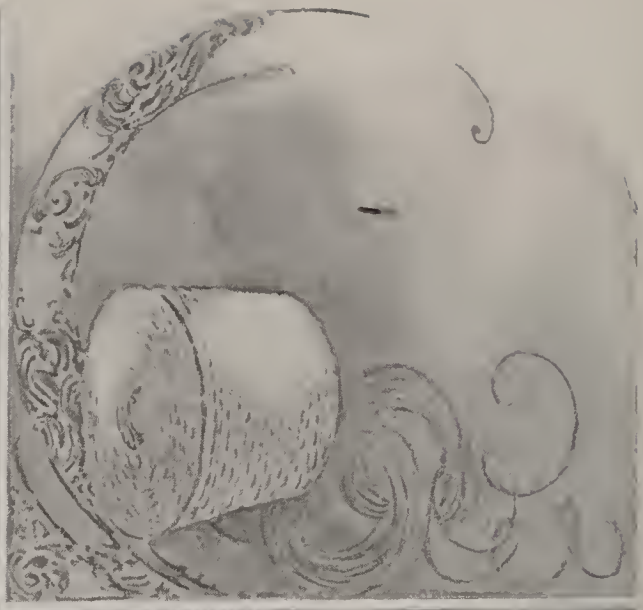
At such a time as this, it was important to the best interests of the nation that there should be at the head of the nation a man of character and intellect broad enough to take in the whole nation—North, South, East and West. There were several men in the country who thought they were the right men to be President, but the people chose Abraham Lincoln, and he proved to be the man—the only man—who could fill the requirements.

The statesman of the South thought it was for the good of that part the country to leave the Union, and some of the wisest men at the North thought it would be better to separate than to have war. But Lincoln had lived in the new Western States, and he saw the possibilities of the future development of the country, and he knew that for the country to continue successful, it must continue as one nation.

Therefore he gave all his energies and his life to this one object, to save the nation.

A few years ago there was a people in Cuba, who were greatly oppressed by their government. In the name of Liberty, the United States Government was able to step in and give freedom to that people. That was made possible because Lincoln saved the Union and made us a strong nation.

Again, Japan and Russia were carrying on a terrible war. Our



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KINDERGARTEN CLASSES.

nation was the only one in all the world that helped them to stop the war. That was because Lincoln saved the nation from destruction.

At the present time there is much feeling in the Western States against the Japanese. The people there do not like the laws of the United States about the Japanese people.

If the South had been successful in gaining its independence, perhaps the West would have done the same, and in the end there would have been no nation left. Lincoln saw this truth, and so he labored, prayed and fought to preserve the nation, and as a result we now stand as one of the most respected and influential nations of the world.

Lincoln, more than any one else, brought about this grand result, and this is why the whole world honors him on this one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

MR. BEST :—Others have told you something of Lincoln's boyhood, his self-education, his rise to greatness, his work as President, and the tribute paid him by the world after his death. I shall try to call your attention to the deep, overshadowing sense of responsibility which was with him always. As we read history, we find great names like Cromwell or Joan of Arc, souls actuated by an intense purpose to serve their country, and early in their lives this feeling was manifest that an important role in their country's history was to be filled by them.

When Lincoln became President, his being was lost in this feeling of responsibility. He felt the cause of the Union was in his keeping, and it was for him to hold together what Washington and his associates had made one. When he saw South Carolina secede, and then one State after the other withdraw, his great soul filled with sorrow. There was no rancor, no ill feeling. He had nothing of hate to those who would break the Union. Only now he felt that he was divinely commissioned. His duty was plain before him—he would never shrink from it.

As the war went on, and as he saw the thousands of killed and wounded, his grief was greater than most souls ever learn to bear. In homes all over the land there was mourning and weeping. From Massachusetts, from Pennsylvania, from Iowa, he had called boys to join the army and fight for the Union. Of the homes where there were a mother's tears, and a family circle broken, of these homes Lincoln continually thought. His was the responsibility, he would bear it to the end.

He had a very tender feeling for the young soldier. Once a young



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KINDERGARTEN—Voice Culture.

boy was condemned to death as a deserter. Lincoln heard of it, and realizing the poor boy was only homesick, he sent a telegram ordering his release. Several hours later, to make sure, he wired again. Still being uneasy, he got into his carriage and rode to the spot and saw that the boy was freed.

At night he would visit the hospitals, and of all the misery and suffering he recognized himself the cause. Yet he could not falter—the war must go on. To the abuse and jealousy of others he made no reply—he bore it in patience. Once when he was overcome by this feeling of responsibility, he is said to have exclaimed, “Oh! God, what am I that Thou shouldst ask this of me.”

To-day all over the world we honor the day of his birth. There is now no bitterness nor hatred. In the South, all see that he did faithfully his duty, and if he had lived the woes of Reconstruction would never have been. They love him as do those in the North. His fame grows from year to year, and as we honor him to-day, we feel that we cannot honor him enough.

The band at this point gave a fine rendition of “Carmen.”

MR. THOMASON:—Principal Currier, Dr. Fox, and those who have preceded me, have carefully reminded you of some of the great things in the character and life of Abraham Lincoln. If I may be allowed the privilege, now, I would like to mention a few of the little things in his life that served their part in making of this great man's wholly rounded character. What I am going to say will interest the smaller children.

Lincoln had a great love for children. He had three sons of his own, which in some measure may have strengthened this love, yet by no means did he confine it to those of his own household. Whenever he met a child on the street, Lincoln would always stop and speak to him, and in a very few minutes, if he had plenty of time to do it, form a lifelong friendship. Lincoln's looks were somewhat against him in forming immediate attachments. Children were very often frightened at the first glance at that stern, decided, and almost cross face, but a few playful words were sufficient to coax any child away from his mother or nurse.

Lincoln always attributed his wearing a beard to the advice of a little child. The story runs as follows: Soon after Lincoln became President of this great country of ours, one of his photographs fell into the hands of a critical little girl of about ten years. After a long look at the picture she came to the conclusion that Lincoln's chin



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB.
Hours of Recreation.

was the main feature that disfigured him, and decided that it would not be a bad idea to remind him that this could easily be remedied. She sat down and wrote him a letter, informing him of the fact that she had seen better-looking men than he, and that in her opinion a beard would greatly improve his looks. Instead of throwing this little letter, which was indeed very personal, into a waste basket, Lincoln carefully put it away, laughing heartily all the while. He was really very much impressed.

A few weeks after this he went to the town in which this little girl lived, to deliver an address. In the course of the address, he mentioned the letter he had received, and asked if the writer of it were present if she would object to meeting him. Much to his surprise, up stepped the blushing little maiden to confirm in person her criticism. Lincoln stooped, picked her up and kissed her, and promised to take her advice. This he did very soon; he grew a beard that he wore to his grave.

One more commendable trait of this great man was his utter lack of conceit or false pride, or whatever you choose to call it. He never felt himself above those whom he had known in the years of his poverty, in the days when he was no more than the plainest country boy. At the time of his greatest prosperity, he was never ashamed of his poorest relative or his plainest friend. They were just as welcome to the White House as they had ever been to the cabin down in Kentucky. To visit their homes gave him as much pleasure in his days of plenty as it had when he was living in their same circumstances. Never was he in too big a hurry to look them up, when he happened to be near their homes, and never was he too busy to give them a hearty handshake and an urgent invitation to his home.

After all, it seems to me that it is in these little things that the secret of his greatness truly lies.

At half-past eleven the last number on the program was reached, and then followed the most surprising number. The Principal sang the opening bars of "America," and with the choir signing, the hearing teachers and officers adding their voices, and the band lending its resonant notes, there presented a combination of gestural signs and vocal and instrumental sounds that was an object lesson of the true worth and great value of the Combined System of educating the deaf, which permitted them to comprehend and enjoy this glorious hymn in praise of and hope for our beloved country. There was many

another observance in honor of Abraham Lincoln throughout our broad land on this great day, but few can have been more heartfelt and inspiring, or productive of good, than that which marked the Lincoln Centennial Anniversary at Fanwood.





1809

Abraham Lincoln

1909

THE NEW YORK TIMES

CENTENARY COMPETITION

J. KOEPER



Top Row—A. J. Geiger H. Dramis W. C. Wren C. Lautenberger Fred. G. Fancher R. Layman S. Zimmerman H. H. Brauer
 Middle Row — Gertrude Doenges Sadie H. Reibstein Ella Hopkins Ida S. Bucher Catherine J. Pederson Kate McGirr Fannie Krumholz
 Bottom Row—H. Goldberg Lena Herschleifer S. Goerschank Lucille C. Lefi H. G. Richardson Sarah Prager

WINNERS LINCOLN CENTENARY CONTEST.



THE LINCOLN CENTENARY COMPETITION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Arranged by the "New York Times."

"Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run that ye may obtain."

IT has long been a lamentable custom to class the deaf as "defectives."

That they are handicapped by the deprivation of one or more of the five senses, nobody has ever attempted to deny. But to say that they are deficient physically, mentally or morally, calls forth from this writer a most strenuous objection.

The one problem, which has always, and will always, confront and often baffle the efforts of instructors, is to confer the ability of correct verbal expression. Without the aid of sound and the talk and colloquy of their fellows, the progress in acquiring language is necessarily difficult and slow, and there is ever present the obtruding conviction that in the line of grammatical expression the deaf are below par.

It was therefore a pleasant—nay, a wonderful—surprise, to note the result of a competition instituted by the *New York Times*, open to all schoolboys and schoolgirls in Greater New York, to contribute essays upon the life and character of Lincoln, based upon seven papers by Frederic Trevor Hill.

There was a total of 10,000 essays submitted, and only 1000, or one out of ten, could receive a mention or award. These essays, limited to 500 words, were judged by four separate committees solely upon their merits, and did not take into consideration the varying difficulties and disadvantages of the contestants.

There were thirty-one aspirants for honors from the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. All were voluntary, and the omissions of contestants of admitted ability were as numerous as those who entered. To reach the average of success, only three of the number of the deaf entries would be required to obtain a mention or award. Imagine, therefore, the unprecedented success obtained by the deaf, when twenty-one received either medals, prizes or certificates.

The only logical deduction for this extraordinary achievement of deaf boys and girls, is that the breadth and liberality of the Combined, or Eclectic, System, as elaborated, applied, and practised at this Institution, gives the stimulus and force and inspiration that culminates in the highest mental development and the most accurate and descriptive forms of expression. The Lincoln competition called for knowledge of the subject and capability in handling it, and these deaf pupils proved that they had the courage and ambition to try and the ability to succeed.

Of the successful contestants, seven are congenitally deaf, two are semi-deaf, and twelve are semi-mutes. Two of them are children of deaf parents.

At the New York Institution the intellectual functions are not hampered nor repressed. Although in the classroom signs are not used as a medium of instruction, in the chapel, in the lectures and addresses, they are utilized to the fullest extent, and on the playground and in general intercourse, there are no restrictions or prohibitions whatever. With the blind-deaf, who have taken the lead in the successful competition, the instruction is by signs and finger-spelling. Therefore the mental development and facility of verbal expression evidenced in their productions, point unerringly to the value of signs and the manual alphabet as a means of communication and instruction, and dispels once again the fallacy that signs are a hindrance to the acquisition of grammatical English.

In outdoor sports the deaf have proven themselves the peers, and very often the superiors, of the hearing. Their record on the diamond and the cinder path, and in all field sports, places them in Class A. As a matter of fact, the world's record for the 75-yard sprint was made (and still holds) by an old-time Fanwood boy. And was it not



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
The Daily Ceremony of Flag Raising at the Beginning of School Day.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
The Daily Ceremony of Flag Lowering at the Close of School Day.

also a Fanwood boy who, twenty or more years ago, won the Marathon of his day against one hundred and twenty hearing rivals at Madison Square Garden, by more than a mile in a four hours contest.

In the indoor games and exercises, the deaf have also an enviable record. Some ten or twelve years ago, a team of Fanwood basket ball players, called the Silent Five, toured the cities from New York to Chicago, winning victory upon victory over the best players the country could produce.

The Fanwood Cadets, at the Military Tournaments, participated in by the cracks of the whole country and even Canada, have won the applause of admiring thousands by the almost faultless exhibitions in marching evolutions and the manual of arms. In recent years, pitted against battalions of hearing cadets, they have been universally proclaimed the superiors in every department of the school of the soldier.

Their military band evokes the wonder of all who have heard it in the variety and excellence of its repertoire.

In the fine arts, the deaf have always held high rank, and this not only because they see most faithfully, but also because of the originality of conception and the delicacy of execution.

In the world of workers they have proven apt and skillful and industrious and energetic.

It is a pleasure to place on record the names of the winners in this Lincoln Composition Contest, and to reproduce the compositions as evidence of the degree of ability attained.

FIVE-DOLLAR CASH PRIZES AND MEDALS—Ella Hopkins, Ida S. Bucher, Catherine T. Pederson. (Members of the Deaf-Blind Class).

MEDALS—Fannie Krumholz, Sadie H. Reibstein, Harry Goldberg, Henry G. Richardson, William C. Wren, Raymond Layman, Frederic G. Fancher, Carl Lautenberger, and Kate McGirr (Deaf-Blind).

CERTIFICATES—Lena Herschleifer, Lucille C. Lefi, Sarah Prager, Gertrude A. Doenges, Henry H. Brauer, Hyacinth Dramis, Alfred J. Geiger, Solia Goerschanek, Solomon Zimmerman.





THE LINCOLN MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BY IDA S. BUCHER [Deaf-Blind].

In an unhealthy, floorless and poorly furnished shack, Abraham Lincoln made his first appearance upon this earth. His mother was a delicate, uneducated woman, but she did all she could for the welfare of the child, encouraging his ambitions as best she could, but she died when he was very young. His father, an illiterate farm laborer and carpenter, took little or no interest in the boy, never teaching him how to run the farm, but leaving this for others to do, and seldom allowing him to attend school. When he became older he did odd jobs, and in this way people came to know him and lent him books, the few that they had, and these he read again and again.

When a young man he worked as clerk in a grocery store, never cheating in weights but doing everything honestly. Next he became joint partner of a grocery with a man of dissolute habits, who afterwards died leaving Lincoln in debt, but every cent was finally paid. It was while carrying on this business that he began the study of law, but he never studied it systematically, and never felt that he was fit for the profession. Yet by patience, close application and occasional attendance of courts, he succeeded in becoming a reliable

lawyer. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature for four years, after which he was sent to Congress.

He was a skillful politician, but he was never greedy for office. He cared very little for money or dress, and frequently mortified his friends by his carelessness of appearance.

He was frank in all things. He would speak his mind when his friends urged him to be silent. Even while the war with Mexico was going on, and the whole country was elated by the success of our army, he criticised it. His debate with his opponent, Douglas, made him famous.

He did not become President until fifty years of age. Stanton, Seward and Chase worked very hard for the office and were bitterly disappointed over their defeat, but Lincoln avoided trouble by handling them tactfully, and there was little friction. It seems as though Lincoln was the man for the time, for no other could have done so well for the nation at that critical period.

During the Civil War he was just towards his countrymen, who held him in esteem. He was schooled in the solving of hard problems although he was slow to decide. Had it not been for him, slavery would, no doubt, have increased, and at this day the country would not be, as it is, a glorious nation. But it was Lincoln the man that we revere. He overcame many obstacles; was patient, modest, unselfish and thoroughly honest, and he will ever live in the hearts of his grateful countrymen.


BY ELLA HOPKINS [Deaf Blind].

In a miserable shack, in the wilderness of Kentucky, was born, about one hundred years ago, a child whose name has since been an inspiration to all true Americans.

Abraham Lincoln's father, an illiterate farm hand, did not think an education was necessary for the boy, but his mother, a delicate, sickly woman, did her best to start him on the road to knowledge. Lincoln was unlike other boys, who have an eager desire for learning. His obliging nature won the interest of the neighbors, who gladly lent him books to read. Though far from brilliant minded, and having no extraordinary intellectual powers, Lincoln felt that he was destined for something higher than the lot of a farm hand. He realized that he must clear the way for his advancement. What he lacked in cleverness, he made up in sincerity.

Love for truth was deeply rooted in that great heart, and by it was he ruled.

No. 111



The New York Times.
Lincoln Composition Contest
 New York, March 1st 1909.

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CHECK, LINCOLN CONTEST MONEY PRIZE, PRESENTED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He was modest, gentle, and unassuming, but lacked grace and eloquence.

He was never ashamed to confess his ignorance or to make inquiries.

He was gentle and kind by nature; no harsh words ever escaped his lips.

What learning he possessed was gained at intervals of lesiure. He studied while at work, and it was no uncommon sight to see him reading a book while following the plough, yet curious to relate, the furrows were always true.

As a clerk, Lincoln did his duty faithfully, but did not attempt to make himself indispensable. However, his honesty won the confidence of the people. His business venture with Mr. Berry ended in failure, but Lincoln faithfully paid the debts.

It was at the Circuit Court, in Boonesville, that Lincoln received his first inspiration for law.

How could a man born in such obscurity, and brought up by ignorant parents, entertain the idea of pursuing law? Lincoln had very little worldly knowledge. Though badly handicapped, he persevered and left the profession better than he had found it. His entire political career from the first round to success, is like a vivid picture of a man wearily ascending a steep hill, every now and then encountering an obstacle, which he cheerfully overcomes, while on his sad face is written patience. Thus did Lincoln daily meet rebuffs and abuses. Hope remained unshaken. He knew that the truth would sooner or later be recognized.

The reward of his famous debate with his opponent, Douglas, was his election to Congress, where he served his country manfully.

Always frank and outspoken, he fearlessly denounced the Mexican War, just when our armies had covered themselves with glory, because he thought it would not benefit the country.

As President, he guided the Nation with a steady hand, winning, by his patience and sympathy, love and reverence of every true American. He certainly deserves all this love. It was not the President that inspired us, but his pure, upright life. When his great work was done, he wore the martyr's crown.

BY CATHERINE J. PEDERSON [Deaf-Blind].

One hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln, one of our best beloved Presidents, was born in a small log cabin in the wilderness of Kentucky. He had no regular schooling, his mother rendering him all

the assistance she could until her death, and his father, an illiterate man, did not consider it worth while to send him to school.

He was anxious to do well. The neighbors were interested in him, and lent him a few books, which he read and studied at every opportunity. He often held a book in his hand while following the plough. Thus he laid a strong foundation for the future.

When he was a young man, he studied law while clerking in a country store. Indeed, all his leisure moments were spent in this way, no time being really lost. He neglected his business a great deal, in order to improve his mind, but his failures did not bother him in the least. He was not a brilliant lawyer, he was thorough. He never aided a client whom he knew to be guilty. He was never afraid to stand up and speak the truth. He paid all his debts. He was not greedy for money, he valued honor far more.

At the age of twenty-eight he entered the Illinois Legislature, serving his State for four terms, and then the people sent him to Congress. His opponent, Douglas, was a brilliant-minded man, and the two had a famous debate; which, I think, did the country good.

Lincoln opposed the Mexican War because he thought that it would increase the slave territory, and he hated slavery.

The people said that he should not criticise his country at that time, because it was like treason. It did not matter, he was entirely fearless.

As President he served his country well. During the Civil War great dangers threatened the nation, yet he brought it safely through.

He was sincere and patient and gentle. He loved his countrymen and was one of them. He always sympathized with them. He did right because it was right. This was what made him successful, and for this he will be loved to the end of time.

BY HARRY GOLDBERG.

Editor "The Little Printer."

Just one century has elapsed since the birth of our noble martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. He was born in Kentucky, on a farm, and it is a mystery how he, a poor farmer's boy, developed into a man of such high intelligence. The cabin in which he was born was merely a hut, with a flooring of hard earth. The land around it was a wilderness, lonely and desolate, with no schools, so that Lincoln had to pick up an education as he could.

When Lincoln was in his twelfth year his mother died of consumption, and after that the poor boy had to work very hard to support his family.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB —Butts' Drill.

When Lincoln was in his twenty-first year, he practically had earned nothing to support himself. His first occupation was working in a grocer's store, but in a very short time he gave up that work and went home to help his family. Lincoln, as a farmer, salesman, or merchant, did not show great ability, and often proved a failure.

Lincoln, as a lawyer, did all his work justly. He neither deceived himself nor did he allow others to deceive him, and he honestly and fairly looked on all sides of a question before making up his mind. He never sacrificed his principles for gain, but for almost a quarter of a century he supported himself and his family from his earnings as a lawyer. Lincoln served four consecutive years in the Illinois Legislature and was given one term in Congress. Lincoln saved the country from trouble and disaster during the slavery crisis. Stephen Douglas, the great Democrat, faced Lincoln in a debate, and the latter won. He showed the rights of the slave and why he should be as free as any white man.

In 1860 Lincoln was elected President of the United States. During his career as President he showed great wisdom, and was honest and kind. He was willing to help the desolate and poor. He was simple and modest, caring little for money, but always for honor.

Booth, a Confederate who hated Lincoln, shot him in a theatre. When the people heard he was shot, they were all stricken with grief.

Lincoln once said, "With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," and that was his motto through life. It is not Lincoln, the President, nor Lincoln the preserver of the Union, but it is Lincoln, the man, who is our inspiration of to-day.

BY HENRY G. RICHARDSON.

Publisher "The Little Printer."

A century has elapsed since the birth of Abraham Lincoln. How he, a poor boy, who had not much chance of gaining an education, developed into one of the greatest men our country ever had, remains a mystery; but in a way, an easy one to solve. Lincoln was always on the alert for advancement. He never loitered away his time where it might have been of service to him.

His father was a poor, thriftless farmer, who did not care whether his son received an education or not. He taught him a little carpentry, but when any of his neighbors needed a farm hand, he sent Abraham to fill the position. His mother was a weak and uneducated woman, but did all she could for him until she was taken away.

AWARD OF MERIT

The New York Times

1800 ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1900



CENTENARY COMPETITION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A

COMPOSITION WRITTEN BY

Henry A. Brauer "pupil in N. Y. Inst. Deaf and Dumb."
has received Honorable Mention

The New York Times

Adolphus Dubs Publisher

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEAF AND DUMB

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, LINCOLN CONTEST, AWARDED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lincoln, while a boy, used to love to hear the speeches of lawyers and officers of the county. Often he would trudge miles for that purpose.

At the age of twenty-one, he had earned nothing for himself. He did not like to desert his family until he knew they would be well provided for.

Lincoln, like other great men, loved to read, but he had few books. He did not get a chance to finish his education; in fact, his whole schooling did not exceed one year. When Lincoln began a thing, he did not often master it at once, but he never gave up until he could acknowledge himself as complete master of it. He was always ready to inquire about things which he didn't understand, and was never ashamed to confess his ignorance. During his career as a lawyer, he was just and fair to all. He had many clients, but was owned by none. He would help a poor person if he were honest, more readily than a rich person who would offer him great sums.

He served four years in the Legislature of Illinois and then was given a term in Congress.

Some time after that, the great question of slavery arose. The Legislature had passed a law stating that the holding of slaves was not right. As Lincoln was involved in this, he stood chances of losing his political standing, but he was true to his convictions, and his sincerity and truthfulness won in the end.

Later he was elected President. He was a leader who was not to be instructed in his duty, and he was not afraid to use his power, but he never abused it.

During his whole life, he relied on all the simple virtues, and it was his moral qualities more than his mental power which made him the man he was.

When he was assassinated, both the people of the North and South mourned his death.

There are many great men who have helped to make history, but Lincoln has won a place foremost among the great rulers by his honesty of purpose and simplicity of life, which we may all copy.

BY SADIE H. REIBSTEIN.

Abraham Lincoln, born of humble parentage, in the wilderness of Kentucky, was one day destined to become the President of the United States and the saviour of his nation.

His childhood was passed in poverty, excepting the little education he could get by attending school at different times, for a year.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB.
Gymnasium Classes.

He was slow in acquiring knowledge, but a thing once learned was hard to be forgotten. This slowness, however, had the advantage of making him thorough.

Lincoln was always willing to lend a helping hand, and the neighbors for whom he worked took an interest in this unselfish boy and often gave him the loan of their books.

His sense of justice was shown by the fact that he once worked several days to pay back a person whose book he had borrowed and injured.

He did not meet any success in his occupation as farm-hand. Life as a clerk, and then as a farmer, and afterwards as a grocer, was also a failure.

Lincoln finally became a lawyer, and his honesty, not brilliancy, won for him many clients, yet he was owned by none.

He cared little for wealth, and would never defend a case unless he knew it to be practical and felt that he could act justly in the cause he espoused. Lincoln did not spend much time in politics, his record was marked by many disappointments, yet he was never discouraged.

He never permitted himself to agree with a popular opinion unless he thought it *right* and *true*.

It was prior to the Civil War that his party triumphed and he was chosen to be President.

At the crisis, when everything was in confusion, he remained calm, patient and resolute in his dealings with the question of civil liberty, the people and the States.

He used his influence with his Cabinet in such a way that these men found themselves protected by the very man they had sought to betray.

To relieve the burdens of care and responsibility, he was even humorous at times. Yet people attacked him and tried to injure his personal reputation. He never uttered a word of resentment and his heart freely forgave them all.

He did his work so honestly and faithfully that he lived to get the applause of everyone.

Through failures and success he was always hopeful, patient, simple and truthful. He spoke whatever his heart suggested, "Seeing the right as God gave him to see the right." These simple virtues were the real secrets of his triumph.

Let first reverence and honor be paid to "Lincoln, the Man," who is inspiring the hearts of all true Americans to-day, the President, who never ceased to be one of the people, the man who lived "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

BY FREDERIC GEORGE FANCHER

Abraham Lincoln was born under such circumstances that nobody ever dreamed that he might be the future President of the United States. His birthplace was only a log-cabin with the ground as its floor. His mother, who died when he was a child, had tried to kindle in him a spark of ambition. His father, who was an illiterate, shiftless farmer and carpenter, regarded education as a waste of time and would not permit his son to attend school except at rare intervals; but often hired him out to other farmers in need of an extra hand.

So interested were people in him because of his unostentation and unselfishness that, perceiving his hunger for education, they loaned their books to him, the books over which he pored by the light of his father's log-fire.

In his striving for education he was satisfied to progress step by step, and his labors to acquire education under difficulties, made a man of him and rendered him a master of facts.

He was a poor hand at farming, and as a clerk in the grocery store, he did nothing to prove himself indispensable. As a partner with another man in the grocery business, he had not only failed, but also incurred a debt which took him fourteen years to discharge.

How he met his first impulse to fit himself for the profession of the law, may be traced to the time when he often trudged fifteen miles to listen to the harangues of the backwoods lawyers at the court. His record as a lawyer entitles him to be an example to all who desire to make the honorable profession of the law worthy of its name. He never practiced trickeries at the bar, such as defending or prosecuting any cause at a price or working by indirection.

In politics he met many failures, but out of them he had evolved success. He opposed the resolutions adopted against the formation of Abolitionist Societies, and his attitude toward the proposed war with Mexico incensed people against him—ruining his chances of success in politics for a time. Thus he made his opinions known, no matter how people took them, so long as he knew himself to be right.

It was with no feeling of elation that he found himself President-elect. Throughout his term he kept his presence of mind without being overruled by others. He kept control of his Cabinet in such a way that no bad feeling was allowed to be shown, and he succeeded in acquiring the mastery of his work to the benefit of all. Though often attacked and insulted, no savage word ever escaped Lincoln, confirming his own words, "With malice toward none." As a

President he still remained one of the people and would not stand aloof like a mighty king.

He succeeded in preserving the Union and abolishing slavery, earning his title, "The Emancipator," and leaving his impress upon eternity.

BY FANNIE KRUMHOLZ.

A century ago Abraham Lincoln was born in a log-cabin in Kentucky. His parents were uneducated. His mother died from consumption when he was a little boy. His father was an unlearned and shiftless farmer and carpenter.

Many miles away from his home there was held the court at Boonville. Lincoln walked there often to listen to the lawyers speak. He began to be interested, but he continued to work on the farm until he was twenty-one years old. He earned money, but gave it to his father and mother.

Many people think Lincoln was very bright as a boy, but he was not. He was a learner, an inquirer and a searcher after knowledge. He went to school less than a year in all.

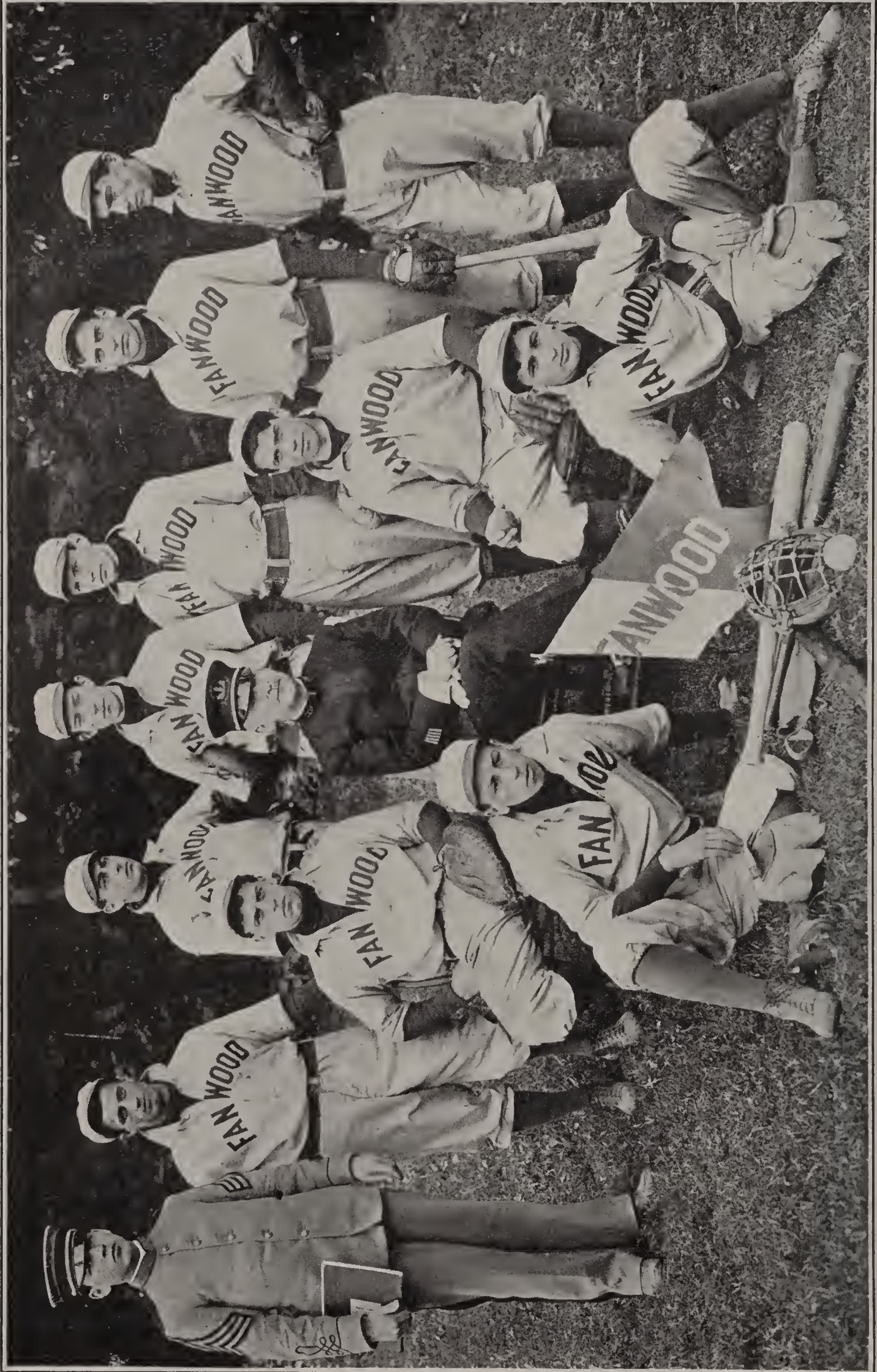
He read a great deal and was influenced by the books. When he finished his work on the farm, he would go home and read and practice writing beside his fire. He would work the sums over and over. His patience always helped him succeed.

He worked on the farm, but he was not interested. He did not like this work, so he soon gave up farming. He next got work in a grocery store. After that he ran for the Legislature, but he failed the first time. Then he fought in the "Black Hawk War."

After this Lincoln became a merchant again. He and a man named Berry opened up a store. Lincoln was very honest with the consumers, but their business was a failure because they gave too much credit. His life was much more of a success than his living.

Lincoln did not awake to find himself famous in the first rank of the lawyers. He did not care for wealth, but he desired knowledge. He relied on the truth always.

Many brilliant lawyers spoke much better than Lincoln, but he spoke convincingly. He always advised his clients to make compromises. He is an inspiration to many young men who wish to become lawyers. He stayed in the Illinois Legislature for four years. He was not in favor of the people's having negro slaves. The Legislature were mostly in favor of slaves. He was a good President. He never showed that he was proud of his office. He never spoke an unkindly word. All over the country the people were blaming him for



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
THE BASE BALL TEAM.

the trouble, but he did his best. He was a greater man than he was a President. He left the world better than he found it. His courage helped others.

His life was a natural development. His success was chiefly due to his strong character. He kept the Union and freed the slaves.

BY CARL LAUTENBERGER.

Beyond all present human conception of poverty and hardship were the conditions attending the birth and boyhood of Abraham Lincoln, emancipator of the negro slaves in the South and preserver of our Union. His home was a log cabin with the ground for a floor. His mother, an invalid, inspired a spark of ambition in him, consequently he grasped every opportunity to better himself. His father, being an illiterate, shiftless farmer, begrudged the short time Lincoln spent at school.

By doing acts of kindness to the neighbors, Abe was able to get books from within several miles' radius. When the day's chores were done he would pore over them by the flickering firelight. He was not naturally bright, but he studied his lessons thoroughly, thereby laying the foundation of getting a mastery of facts.

While he had been at home, he often went to court fifteen miles away to listen to the backwoods lawyers argue. Thus he got his inspiration of taking up the profession of the law.

After Lincoln had left home he tried clerking and farming, but after a few attempts at each, he gave them up and went into the grocery business with another man. Lincoln managed with his customary carelessness, permitting it to go to ruin, and owing a large sum of money which took him fourteen years to repay.

He had studied law during his spare moments, and after several failures was admitted to the bar. Lincoln also became a member of the Illinois Legislature, in which he became very unpopular by opposing the law forbidding the establishment of Abolitionist societies and upholding the right of possession of slaves as common property. Admiring his pluck and courage, the people chose him to compete against Stephen Douglas for the Senatorship of Illinois. He was defeated, but accepted it without dismay.

When he finally became President, he was deserted on all sides by those who sought to have him elected and who did all they could to hinder him in performing his duties. Yet he bore all his burdens with calmness and fortitude, trusting in God, and upholding his motto: "With malice towards none; with charity for all."

In every incident of his life he showed that he was actuated, not by selfish motives, but by love and sympathy for humanity.

BY RAYMOND LAYMAN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky the son of poor parents. While still a child his father removed to Ohio and later to Illinois.

Lincoln's mother died while he was still a child, but not too soon to have instilled the rudiments of education in young Lincoln.

Lincoln helped his father on his farm till he was a young man, and during that time his whole schooling amounted to less than one year.

But Lincoln desired an education, and borrowed books which he eagerly studied.

At the age of twenty-one he left home and worked for a time as a farm hand, became a clerk in a store, joined the Black Hawk War, learned and practiced surveying, and then went into partnership in a store at New Salem.

Lincoln had studied law for some time and his store failing, Lincoln went to Springfield, where he joined the bar and became a successful lawyer.

As a lawyer Lincoln was distinguished for his incorruptible honesty and utter disinclination to help a client whom he knew wrong.

Lincoln soon entered politics and served several terms in the legislature and one term in Congress.

While in Congress Lincoln showed such strong anti-slavery opinions that he was not again nominated.

But his party remembered his courage, and in 1858 he was chosen by the Abolitionists as their champion against Senator Douglas, of Illinois.

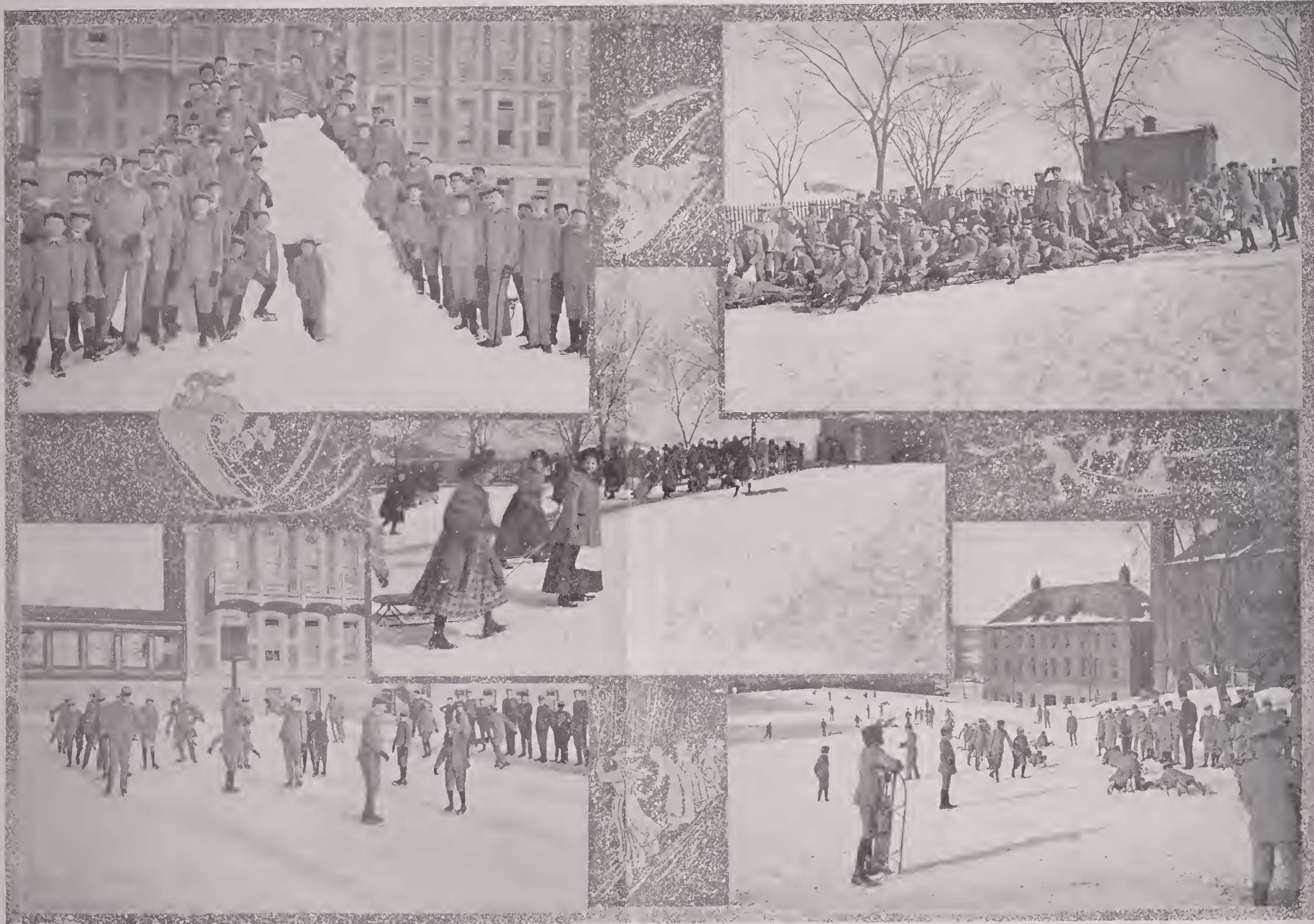
Lincoln engaged Senator Douglas in a series of debates that soon made him famous, and caused the Republican party to nominate him for President two years later, in 1860.

The South feared the consequences of the election of an anti-slavery man, like Lincoln, and soon after he became President the Southern States began to secede and form a Confederacy.

Lincoln promptly declared civil war and sent troops to the South to preserve the Union at any cost.

During the next five years of war Lincoln met opposition of all sorts and had trouble with his Cabinet and England, but he still acted well as President.

Lincoln's most famous act is the Emancipation Proclamation setting the slaves free, which he issued in 1863.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Winter Sports.

He was shot in April, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate, who was disappointed with the war.

Lincoln's tomb is at Springfield, and his life should be an inspiration to other Americans with prospects not better than his were.

BY KATIE MCGIRR [Deaf-Blind].

On the twelfth of February, in the year 1809, a little boy named Abraham Lincoln was born to very poor parents. His home was a wretched log cabin. His mother was a hard-working, delicate woman. She tried to inspire her boy with a spark of ambition, but she died while he was very young, leaving him so thin that it was believed that he had consumption.

His father was an uneducated farmer, and did not believe in having his son instructed, hence Abraham had scarcely any schooling. He practised writing on a wooden shovel, doing sums and rubbing them out again. He read over and over books that were loaned to him, and did odd jobs for the neighbors.

His mind was not brilliant, he learned very slowly, but he grew to be a very kindhearted young man. He was employed in a store, and proved honest and faithful. He served in the State Legislature four years and then became Member of Congress. He had a hot fight with his opponent, Douglas, before the election.

He denounced the Mexican War as being unnecessary. He became a lawyer and always took the cause of the weak. He was an honest, generous man, and did what he believed was right.

He was full of kindness towards the soldiers during the Civil War. He was not afraid to speak his mind to others. His patience, courage and perseverance led him onward to success.

He became President when he was fifty years old. Before he died he heard the hisses of the people changed to cheers. He is much loved and venerated by all his countrymen. The slaves owe their freedom to his Emancipation Proclamation, and one and all ever revere his memory.

BY WILLIAM C. WREN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log-cabin, in Hardin County, Ky., February 12th, 1809. His mother died when he was ten years old and left him to the care of his father. He endured many privations and struggled hard to get an education. He went to school for one year during his boyhood, and at night he would practice writing on

the wooden fire-shovel with a piece of charcoal. He would never say that he knew anything unless he understood it perfectly.

In his twenty-first year he began to earn a living for himself. He was too honest for his own good. When he was twenty-three years old, he was a clerk in a grocery store, but he did not like this, and decided to study law. For many years he practiced law.

He did not rise suddenly in the ranks of his chosen profession, because he had no knack of keeping his clients in the courts. He was the most successful lawyer in America, sixty years ago. He relied on the truth, knew a great deal about law, and was not afraid to say so.

He is the inspiration of all who make the honorable profession of the law worthy of its name. He served four consecutive terms in the Illinois Legislature and one term in Congress. He was not regarded as a practical politician, or a general candidate.

During the war with Mexico, when this country was aflame with hot feeling, he rose in Congress and denounced the whole affair, saying that it was unjustifiable. Lincoln firmly believed that the Mexican war was an attempt to add to the boundaries of slavery.

In 1855, after seven years of law practice, he entered the race for United States Senator from Illinois and was elected. Here he had many debates with Douglas, but managed to win most of them. He did not feel helpless when confronted by new questions, and did not allow himself to be diverted by complications. He allowed his services full scope in the performance of his duties, even permitting encroachments on the dignity of his office.

In his Cabinet were the great speakers—Stanton, Seward and Chase. While Lincoln was surely mastering the duties of his office and meeting its responsibilities, his character developed. He was not afraid to use his power, but he never abused it.

There were attacks on him for loss of honor, and deadness to shame, and both the North and South were shameless in stinging him with abuse and strove to pillory him at every turn, but before he died he heard the hisses turn to cheers.

His achievement is not beyond the power of the humblest in the land, and every American must strive to make him his model.

BY GERTRUDE A. DOENGES.

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log house in Kentucky. He lived with his father and mother, but his mother was delicate and died of consumption while he was a little child. His father was very lazy



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Commencement Day Exercises in the Open Air.

and would not let him go to school and learn. He wanted him to work as a carpenter.

He and his father moved to Illinois. There Lincoln worked hard cutting down logs and clearing a farm. He learned from those around him and from his own reading and thinking. He often went to hear the lawyers speak in court, some distance from his work.

Abraham Lincoln never finished his education. He was never afraid to ask questions. He learned most from the books he read. He sometimes read books when he walked to and from his work. He would stop to rest, take out his book, and read. He practiced writing every night. He was always trying to improve his mind.

At the age of twenty-four years Abraham Lincoln was not a success in life. He farmed until he was twenty-one years old, then he clerked in a country grocery store. Lincoln was not happy as a grocer, so he gave it up and went to the Black Hawk War. He next entered politics. He ran for the legislature, but failed to be elected, so he went into the grocery business again. All this time he was reading law and dreaming of some day being more than a clerk.

Lincoln was not a brilliant lawyer all at once. He thought the lawyers should tell the truth and make peace. He always tried to succeed and he did not care for wealth. He never liked to study law, but he enjoyed showing the right path to take. He practiced law for twenty-three years.

When Lincoln was twenty-eight years old, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. It was his first office in politics. He had his own ideas and he did not care for other people's opinions. Lincoln joined a society of abolitionists. Most of the other legislators were in favor of slaves.

Lincoln was always a puzzle to office hunters, because he was never selfish. His friends knew he always told the truth. So that is how he succeeded. He always tried to do what he believed to be right.

When Lincoln was elected President there was great strife between the North and the South. He did not enjoy his success, because the country was in war. He did not complain of his duties. He never ceased to be one of the people when he became President.

Lincoln was a great President, but he was a greater man. He showed all Americans how to overcome hardships, and that all things are possible to him who tries.

BY HYACINTH DRAMIS.

The life of Abraham Lincoln is a mystery of natural development which continued all through his life.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Butts' Drill.

From boyhood Lincoln came up under great disadvantages. He spent all the time working on his father's farm, seldom going to school, yet Lincoln did his best to overcome the disadvantages under which he labored. He did not follow his ambition, working at home till he was twenty-one years of age.

From when Lincoln quitted the farm he gave himself to politics. He was made a lawyer. Yet Lincoln was never a profound student in law, but he had schooled himself on common English laws. This occupation Lincoln kept with much honor. He always relied upon the truth and was in demand by the people who had confidence that he would win their cause.

During the time before he was made a lawyer, Lincoln had been grocer and clerk. In his experience as a clerk he gained the tribute of men and the nickname of *Honest Abe*. As a grocer Lincoln was a poor business man and soon he gave up this line of work to follow his ambition, which was to bring him in so high a place. In his political career Lincoln met with many disappointments and failures. He did not get discouraged. These misfortunes gave Lincoln experience and knowledge of people, which served Lincoln throughout his whole career.

Despite the fact that Lincoln was fifty years old when he was elected President, he still showed the moral qualities that had made his youth so honored. His daily example of resolution, fortitude and patience prevailed during the trouble of his nation, making him accomplish great problems for his people.

BY ALFRED JOSEPH GEIGER.

A century has elapsed since the birth of Abraham Lincoln; mythology and tradition are busy with his memories to translate him to the realm of heroes. His great advancement and achievement are mysteries to the despair of common mortals. It is impossible to exaggerate conditions against him, as he was born in poverty and had occasionally a very poor chance in life and education.

He never dreamed of his future greatness, but thought of the next day as a struggle against poverty.

But natural poverty discouraged him not. His mother, no doubt, had done her utmost to enlighten his hope.

In his occupations as a farm hand, clerk, and a merchant, he showed no ability. However, he won the influence of the people by his honesty and great services.

He could, however, have bettered his chances had he followed his

dawning ambition, instead of remaining amid the sorrow, disappointment and difficulties which found him in his youthful age.

No doubt, he received his profession in law by listening to and watching with rapt attention the mimic dramas of the backwoods lawyers.

Neither brilliancy nor learning made him a lawyer, nor had he any of a lawyer's scholarly sense. He schooled himself on the common laws of England, and decided that it was no hard task to comprehend, and relied on truth and honesty to advance him in the ranks of his associates.

He served four consecutive years in the Illinois Legislature and one year in Congress, yet he demonstrated that he was neither a prudent nor practical politician. He rose in ranks of his fellow politicians which puzzled them. He afterwards declared that the war with Mexico was unjust. The abolition of slavery, which he accomplished, won the hearts of the people of the North, who assisted him in this cause.

His honesty, unselfishness, modesty and sincerity won for him the Presidency of this great Republic and a place among favored men and heroes of the earth.

BY SOLIA GOERSCHANEK.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, in Kentucky, in 1809. His parents were very poor and uneducated. His father worked a little as a carpenter and as a farmer. His mother was a good woman and was interested in "Abe's" education. She died when Lincoln was only eleven years old.

Lincoln was very fond of reading. He borrowed books from all his neighbors. He was careful of the books, but he had an accident with one of the borrowed books and had to work and pay the damage to the book.

Lincoln went to school one year and he learned very little from his schoolmasters. Every night he would write and work arithmetic beside the fire. He was ambitious and was very anxious to learn.

Lincoln worked on the farm helping his father until he was twenty-one years old. He did not like farm life, and he went to work as a clerk in a country store. He did much better as a clerk than a farm hand.

Lincoln joined the Black Hawk War and tried being a soldier. He returned home and went into partnership with a man named John Hanks. They had a grocery store, but Lincoln gave people too much credit, and their business was not successful.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB
MEMBERS DAY INSPECTION.

1 and 3. Competition for Russell and Smith Medals.

2. General George Moore Smith and Staff.

Lincoln had heard some lawyers speak in the court, at Boonville, when he was a young boy. He decided then that he wanted to be lawyer, and read law at night, when he had a store. He was a good lawyer. Everyone had confidence in him, because he was honest. He was elected to the Legislature of Illinois four times. Then he was elected to Congress.

In 1860 Lincoln was chosen President of the United States. The country was in great trouble at the time, because the North and South were in war. Lincoln freed the slaves and managed the country well. He was a good President and everyone believed he was doing right for the country. We honor him because he was a good President and a great man.

By LENA HERSCHLEIFER.

A century has passed since Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky. His mother was uneducated and died when he was ten years old. He borrowed books from his neighbors and read them and improved step by step

The Red Letter Day of his calendar was when he walked to the Circuit Court, at Boonville, fifteen miles from his home. He listened with attention to the lawyers' speeches. There he felt the first desire to fit himself for the profession of the law. But he did not feel unhappy or restless with his own work. He was learning unselfishness and how to help others. He was learning to sympathize with those in trouble and to appreciate the value of truth.

Lincoln took no interest in farming and never cared for it, but it was necessary for him to do it to keep himself in funds. He was a clerk in Offult's country store and there he did better. Then he fought with the Indians in the "Black Hawk War." He ran for the Legislature but he failed the first time, so he went to work in a store again. He was always honest with the customers.

Lincoln did not wake to find himself a famous lawyer. His appearance was uncouth and he was anything but neat in his habits. He always advised a client to compromise. He practiced law for twenty-three years, but he was not a brilliant lawyer. He never charged much for his services and they were always in demand.

When Lincoln was twenty-eight years of age, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. That was his first office in politics. He was not a prudent politician. He joined the society of Abolitionists, but most of the other Legislators were in favor of slaves. He was opposed to the Mexican War, because he did not want slavery carried there.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
THE BAND.

When Lincoln was elected President there was great strife between the North and South. He did not enjoy his success as President, because the country was in trouble. While he was President, he had great questions to solve. He did not complain of his duties and he was always kindly in his feelings and gave good advice to all who asked it. All the country was blaming him for their trouble, but afterwards they saw he was doing his best. He left the world better than he found it. He showed all Americans that the best thing to do in this world is to try to help others.

Lincoln's success was chiefly due to his strong character. The greatest thing Lincoln did for his country was to preserve the Union and to free the slaves. His example as a man is the great legacy he left to Americans.

BY LUCILLE C. LEFF.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, in 1809. His parents were very poor. His mother died when he was a young boy. He tried to help himself get an education. His neighbors were interested in him because he was smart. They lent him books to read. He went to the court fifteen miles from his home and heard the lawyers speak. He was interested in them and he decided to become a lawyer.

Lincoln never finished his education. He was never afraid of asking questions. Sometimes he read the books in the woods. He always told the truth and tried to discover it in all things.

As a workman he was not a success. His boss did not like him, because he stopped work to read books. He worked as a clerk in the country store. He was always very honest. He weighed things correctly and gave good measure. Now he was discouraged in his work, so he went to the Black Hawk War and fought. He ran for the Legislature in Illinois and he was defeated the first time.

Then he became a merchant again. He was very much discouraged in his work. He had no idea of becoming a lawyer. All the time he was quietly reading law, and preparing for his political life.

Lincoln did not awake to find himself a brilliant lawyer. He believed that the lawyer should be honest. He begged his clients to make peace with each other. He did not like to study law but he loved the principles. He practiced law for twenty-three years. There were more eloquent lawyers than Lincoln in Illinois, but he was so sincere he never surrendered his principles to any rule. He is an inspiration to all who go into law.

When Lincoln was twenty-eight years of age, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. That was his first office in politics. He was not a careful politician.



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Fanwood Literary Association—Entertainment by Girls of the 5th Grade.

Lincoln was opposed to the Mexican War, because he thought that slaves would be carried into Mexico. He did not want that.

Lincoln was a puzzle to office hunters. He was never self-interested. His friends knew that he always told the truth. His failures made him more careful.

When Lincoln was elected President, there was a great war between the North and the South. He did not enjoy his success while he was President. He was always very cool and never complained of his duties.

Lincoln was a good President. He was never too proud to be one of the people. When he was President, he was always kind to the people and gave good advice to all. He never spoke a savage word.

Lincoln was a great President, but he was a greater man. His life is a great inspiration. His success was due to his character. The greatest thing Lincoln did for his country was to preserve the Union and to free the slaves. He left us a great inspiration by his noble example of truthfulness and courage.

BY SARAH PRAGER.

A century ago, Abraham Lincoln was born in poverty and desolation. He was born in a cabin with a floor made of hard earth. His parents were poor. His mother was very delicate. She died while Abraham was a young boy. She was devoted to him and he grieved about her death. He was fond of reading books. He had no books but he borrowed from his neighbors. Lincoln was contented to improve slowly. He wanted to become a lawyer because he had often heard the lawyers speak in the court, at Boonville. But he lived on the farm and worked with his father until he was twenty-one years of age.

Lincoln had poor schooling. His education was never finished because he was always ready to learn. He was not afraid of asking questions. He was never too dignified to admit that he did not know. He was not fond of study as a boy, but he saw the need of an education.

When Lincoln was elected President, there was a great strife between the North and the South. He did not enjoy his success as President, because the country was in war. He was a good President, because he completely mastered his work. When he became President, he never forgot to give good advice to all who asked it. He never spoke a savage word. He was over fifty years of age when he became President, and his record was up to that time largely due



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ON THE PLAYGROUND.

to his fine moral character. It was Lincoln's daily example of resolution, fortitude and patience, which saved the Union. He had great self-control. He gave some wonderful pages to history.

We honor him because he was a good President and a great man.

BY SOLOMON ZIMMERMAN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin, Ky., February 12th, 1809, in a log cabin, which was exactly like a barn. It was not luxurious, having only one window without glass, and neither wooden floor nor good pieces of furniture.

His mother died when he was a child about ten years old, and he was left in his father's charge. He went to school for one year, but it seemed to him as if he had learned nothing at all. Every night after hard work, he spent most of his time studying and reading with great care so as to get an education. Indeed he studied with difficulty, but, luckily, he could be patient. He would never give up anything that he read that puzzled him. He stayed at home and gave the benefit of his services to his family until the age of twenty-one had been reached. While remaining there, he had earned practically nothing for himself for the future.

At the age of twenty-three he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store, but soon got tired of this, and decided to study law. He studied law very carefully for several years, and afterward he became a most honest and successful lawyer, and made many great speeches. He was devoted to politics, and became an extraordinarily successful politician. In the Illinois Legislature he served four consecutive terms during his early days. During one term that he served in Congress, he was not considered a "practical" politician. He had courage, which the people liked. For this reason he was picked as their leader against Douglas. With the latter he had many hot debates and managed to win some of them.

At the time of the war with Mexico, it was feared that an attempt would be made to increase slavery. Lincoln was so touched with sorrow that he determined to abolish slavery entirely, and he did so a few years later.

As he met the responsibilities of his office, his character developed strongly. He was not afraid to use his power to do the things which he thought to be right.

Before he was nominated for President, it was never thought that there was any chance for him to attain this high position, but through

honest devotion to duty, he was unanimously elected. He was assassinated in a theatre. His death caused great sorrow all over the world.

BY H. H. BRAUER.

On February 12th, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky. The cabin, in which he was born, was surrounded by a wilderness and it was lonely to the point of desolation. Lincoln's mother died when he was a little boy. His father would not let him attend school. The only effort he made to improve his son's education was a half-hearted attempt to teach him carpentry. His father hired him to other farmers who were in need of extra hands. The poor boy did not complain, but worked patiently. He was full of inspiration and saw a vision of coming greatness. He never hurried at anything. People took an interest in this unselfish boy and they loaned him their books. He read through these volumes by the light of his father's fire. He was very thoughtful and eager for knowledge and was never afraid of asking questions. His reading was directed by opportunity rather than selections. He was not a bright boy, but a patient one. His mind matured very slowly. He looked honestly and fairly on all sides of every question.

Lincoln's early manhood was a failure from the material point of view, and at the age of twenty-four years he found himself far from success. He disliked farming, though he never complained while he was at it. At twenty-three he was a clerk in a country store. On this work he did better than as a farm hand. To break the monotony of his life he joined the Black Hawk War, but soon returned to take up the duties of a merchant.

He was not a success as a business man, for his heart was not in that kind of work. He was reading law and educating himself while his business was going to rack and ruin. He is the support and inspiration of all who desire to make the honorable profession of the law worthy of its name. He served four terms in the Illinois Legislature during his early years and one in Congress. During his experience as an office holder, he was not regarded as a practical politician. Lincoln's career was politically foreshadowed.

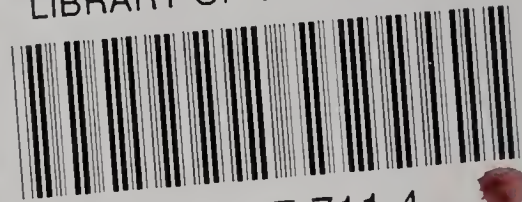
The Mexican war was probably an attempt to extend the boundaries of slavery, so Lincoln strongly opposed it. He re-entered the field to contest for the United States Senatorship, and was finally selected to run against Douglas in the great contest for the Illinois Senatorship.

In 1860, Lincoln found himself President of the United States. He was not allowed to enjoy a moment of peace during his administration. His practice in the courts had thoroughly familiarized him with his profession, and long before he encountered them in his Cabinet, he met Stanton, Seward and Chase. The mastery of his work was done slowly, but he was not afraid to use his power. He was a great President, but he was a greater man. He achieved great success through his devotion to duty and his absolute honesty in all his dealings with men.





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