

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AMERICA'S MARTYRED PRESIDENT

- 1809—Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12. He was descended from Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia about 1780.
- 1816—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.
- 1830—Removed to Illinois, where during the next few years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a merchant and a surveyor.
- 1836—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.
- 1842—Served as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war.
- 1844—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and served eight years.
- 1847—Elected to congress on the Whig ticket.
- 1858—As Republican candidate for the United States senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.
- 1860—Elected President of the United States on the Republican ticket, the disunion of the Democratic party giving him an easy victory.
- 1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.
- 1861—April 19, proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports.
- 1862—September 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863.
- 1864—Re-elected President by the Republican party, defeating Geo. B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party.
- 1865—Entered Richmond with the Federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates.
- 1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

LINCOLN'S LIFE MASK

This bronze doth keep the very form and mold
Of our great martyr's face. Yes, this is he:
That brow all wisdom, all benignity;
That human, humorous mouth; those cheeks that hold
Like some harsh landscape all the summer's gold;
That spirit fit for sorrow, as the sea
For storms to beat on; the long agony
Those silent, patient lips too well foretold.
Yes, this is he who ruled a world of men
As might some prophet of the elder day—
Brooding about the tempest and the fray
With deep-eyed thought and more than mortal ken
A power was his beyond the touch of art
Or armed strength—his pure and mighty heart.
—Richard Watson Gilder.

LINCOLN WIDE AWAKES OF 1860

One of the peculiar introductions into the first Lincoln political campaign was the Wide Awake marching clubs, which, it has been claimed, went very far toward winning for him the election. These political marching bodies met with so much success that the custom was continued for more than a score of years thereafter, says the Philadelphia Press.

The uniform of the Wide Awakes consisted of a cap and a large cape of enameled cloth, and each one carried a torch. The capes were of a variety of colors, and naturally a procession of Wide Awakes was picturesque and striking. Many of the clubs had "Wide Awake" stamped upon the capes, as well as other insignia. The torch was a small tin fountain with a burner and a wick for kerosene fastened to a stick about the size and length of a broom stick. Toward the end of this campaign a few companies came out with a swing torch.

The Wide Awakes were carefully drilled by their captains, and many of them on parades would go through intricate evolutions. These clubs were organized all over the country, and if an outlying town or village had a procession or flag raising the clubs of the vicinity were supposed to turn out and frequently marched several miles in doing so. It has been estimated that there were more than 2,000,000 voters in duly organized Wide Awake clubs.

Some historians have made the assertion that was the Wide Awakes that elected Lincoln, and this is probably not very far from the truth. The movement seemed to be spontaneous outbursts of the people from one end of the north to the other. Every town, village and city had its company of Wide Awakes, marching, drilling and maneuvering.

The Wide Awakes organization was one of the first campaign movements

paign. Hon. Cassius M. Clay was the speaker, and after the meeting was escorted to the Allyn House by a torchlight parade. Two of the young men who were to carry torches—D. G. Francis and H. P. Blair—being dry goods clerks, in order to protect their clothing from dust and oil liable to fan from the torches, had prepared capes of black cambric, which they wore in connection with the glazed caps commonly worn at the time.

Colonel George P. Bliss, who was marshal, noticed the uniform, put the wearers in front, where the novelty of the rig and its double advantage of utility and show attracted. It was proposed at once to form a campaign club of fifty torch bearers, with glazed caps and oilcloth capes instead of cambric. A meeting to organize formally was appointed March 6, but before the new uniforms were ready Abraham Lincoln addressed a meeting in Hartford on the evening of March 5. After his speech the cap wearers of the previous meeting, with a number of others who had secured their uniforms, escorted Mr. Lincoln to the hotel.

The club was definitely organized on the following night. Just one year thereafter this club attended the inauguration of Lincoln in a body. The Wide Awakes were organized by both political parties in later campaigns.

LINCOLN

(By Richard Henry Stoddard.)

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,
The burden of the common-wealth, was laid.
He stooped and rose up to it, through the road
Shot suddenly upward, not a whit dismayed.

Hold, warriors, councilors, kings! All now give place
To the dear benefactor of this race!

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

I am speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and to men who count it their peculiar privilege that they have the right to hold Lincoln's memory dear and the duty to strive to work along the lines he laid down. We can pay most fitting homage to his memory by doing the tasks allotted to us in the spirit in which he did the infinitely greater and more terrible tasks allotted to him.—Theodore Roosevelt.

It took his countrymen full four years to find Abraham Lincoln out. By the light of the campfires of victorious armies they learned to see the outline of his gigantic figure, to assess the integrity of his character, to comprehend the majesty of his conscience, and, when at last they looked upon his careworn face as the nation reverently bore his body to the grave, through their tears they saw him exalted above all thrones in the affection of the human race.—Jonathan P. Dolliver.

Solemn and mirthful, strong of heart and limb,
Tender and simple, too; he was so near
To all things human that he cast out fear,
And ever simpler, like a little child,
Lived in unconscious nearness unto Him
Who always on earth's little ones hath smiled.
—S. Weir Mitchell.

Without an instant's hesitation I place Lincoln far above any other on your shining list—far above Bismarck, who created an empire; far above Gambetta, who saved a fallen people, or Mazzini, who helped put a new soul in another, or the Marquis Ito, who transformed some hermit islanders into the present first of Asiatic and peer of European powers.—Whitelaw Reid.

SOME OF THE BOOKS WRITTEN WITH LINCOLN AS THE SUBJECT

- "Abraham Lincoln," a history by Nicolay and Hay (ten volumes).
"Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln,"
"Lincoln, the Leader," by Richard Watson Gilder.
"Recollections of President Lincoln," by L. E. Chittenden.
"Abraham Lincoln," by N. W. MacChesney.
"Lincoln and Johnson," by W. O. Stoddard.
"Lincoln's Legacy of Inspiration," by Fred T. Hill.
"Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel," by L. E. Chittenden.
"Abraham Lincoln," by Charles W. French.
"The Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln," by Henry W. Binns.
"Table Talks of Abraham Lincoln," by W. O. Stoddard.
"Abraham Lincoln," by Herndon and Weik (two volumes).
"Lincoln's Own Stories," by Anthony Gross.
"Lincoln in Story," edited by Silas

- Coffin.
"Abraham Lincoln," by G. H. Putnam.
"Life of Lincoln for Boys and Frances X. Sparhawk.
"Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People," by N. Hapgood.
"Life of Lincoln for Boys and Girls," by C. W. Moores.
"A. Lincoln," tributes from his associates.
"A. Lincoln," a tribute by George Bancroft.
"Through Five Administrations," reminiscences of William H. Crook.
"A. Lincoln, His Youth and Early Manhood," with brief account of his later life, by Noah Brooks.
"Abraham Lincoln," by Band Whitlock.
"Lincoln's Use of the Bible," by S. T. Jackson.
"Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Tarbell (two volumes).
"True Abraham Lincoln," by W. E. Curtis.
"Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln," by Helen Nicolay.
"Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Tarbell (four volumes).
"Story Life of Lincoln," by Whipple.
"True Story of Abraham Lincoln," by Brooks (juvenile).
"Life of Lincoln in Words of One Syllable."
"Abraham Lincoln," by John T. Morse, Jr. (two volumes).
"Lincoln the Lawyer," by F. T. Hill.
"A Short Life of A. Lincoln," by John G. Nicolay.
"Abraham Lincoln," by E. P. Oberholzer.
"Lincoln in the Telegraph Office," by D. H. Bates.
"The Praise of Lincoln," collected by A. D. Williams.
"Lincoln, Lover of Mankind," by Eliot Norton.
"Washington and Lincoln," by Robert H. McLaughlin.
"He Knew Lincoln," by Ida Tarbell.
"The Toy Shop" (a story of Lincoln), by M. S. Gerry.
"The Counsel Assigned," by M. R. S. Andrews.

LINCOLN

(William Cullen Bryant's ode for the martyred President's obsequies. Read in New York, April, 1865.)

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just,
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bound are free
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose proudest monuments shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right.

LINCOLN

(By James Whitcomb Riley.)

A peaceful life; toil, duty, rest—
All his desire—
To read the books he liked the best
Beside the cabin fire—
God's word and man's;—to peer
Sometimes
Above the page, in smouldering gleams,
And catch, like far heroic rhymes,
The onmarch of his dreams.

A peaceful life;—to hear the low
Of pastured herds,
Or woodman's ax, that, blow on blow,
Fell sweet as rhythmic words,
And yet there stirred within his breast
A fateful pulse that, like a roll
Of drums, made high above his rest
A tumult in his soul.

A peaceful life!—They hailed him even
As One was hailed
Whose open palms were nailed toward Heaven
When prayers nor aught availed.
And, lo, he paid the selfsame price
To lull a nation's awful strife
And will us, through the sacrifice
Of self, his peaceful life.

SAYINGS OF LINCOLN

The plainest print can not be read through a gold eagle.—Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1857.

Wanting to work is so rare an event that it should be encouraged. Note to Major Ramsey, October 17, 1861.

Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them.—Letter to Thurlow Weed, March 15, 1865.

The best part of one's life consists of his friendships.—Letter to Joseph Gillespie, July 13, 1849.

I want in all cases to do right and most particularly so in all cases with women.—Letter to Miss Mary Owens, August 16, 1837.

There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law.—Lyceum address, January 27, 1837.

The severest justice may not always be the best policy.—Message to Congress, July 17, 1862.

If in your own judgment you can not be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer.—Notes for a law lecture, July 1850.

I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by.

Towering genius disdains a beaten path.—Lyceum address, January 27, 1837.

Every blade of grass is a study.—Agricultural address, September 30, 1859.

I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing.—Letter to Cuthbert Bullitt, July 28, 1862.

"With malice toward none with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and for his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."—Abraham Lincoln.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA HENDERSON COUNTY

Entry No. 4226.

I hereby make application to enter a certain tract of land lying in Hendersonville Township, Henderson County, North Carolina, described as follows:

On the east side of Stoney Mountain, beginning at a point in the boundary line of the Stoney Mountain Co., said line being the original boundary of lands conveyed to A. W. Cummings by Wm. Ramsour and L. E. Thompson, Commissioner, by deed recorded in Book No. 11 at page No. 579 of the Records of Deeds for Henderson County and described as a line beginning at a chestnut oak and running "Thence West 182 poles with Britain's (or Rice) line crossing the mountain to a chestnut, Britain's corner," said point being situated at the foot of a large bluff 2066 feet North 86 degrees 15 minutes West from the eastern extremity of the above mentioned boundary, and running thence along said boundary line North 86 degrees 15 minutes West 667 feet to the above mentioned "Chestnut, Britain's corner," thence South 3 degrees 45 minutes West 207 feet; thence South 85 degrees 15 minutes East 667 feet; thence North 3 degrees 45 minutes East 207 feet to the beginning, and containing 3.17 acres.

This the 17th day of January, 1919.

J. F. JUSTICE.

NOTICE OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION NORTH CAROLINA, HENDERSON COUNTY.

IN SUPERIOR COURT
Daisy Messer vs. W. H. Messer.
The above named defendant, W. H. Messer will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the superior court of Henderson County for the purpose, on the part plaintiff, of securing a divorce a vinculo from the defendant upon the grounds of fornication and adultery; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the superior court of said county to be held at the court house in Hendersonville in said county on the first Monday in March, 1919, it being the 3rd day of said month, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 30th day of January, 1919.
C. M. PACE,
Clerk of Superior Court.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND FOR PARTITION

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by a decree of the Superior Court of Henderson County, North Carolina, in the case of H. D. Hyder and L. S. Hyder against W. D. Brock and wife—Brock; Virginia Ferguson and husband, Eugene Ferguson; Janie Kenoley and husband, James Kenoley; Laura Clark and husband, J. M. Clark; Sallie Townsend, and husband, M. W. Townsend; Clio Haskins, and husband, F. H. Haskins; Bettie Clark and husband, J. W. Clark; Neoma Pace and husband, J. M. Pace; T. J. Brock and wife, Lillian Brock; and J. J. Justice and wife, Violet Justice, I will sell at the court house door in Hendersonville, N. C., at 1 o'clock p. m., on the 3rd day of March, 1919, it being the first Monday in said month, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of making partition among the tenants in common, the following described pieces or parcels of land, lying and being in Blue Ridge Township, Henderson County, North Carolina, bounded and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:
1st Tract: All those 82 acres in Henderson County aforesaid part of tract 250, on the waters of Tumble Bug Creek, and being the land

being dated April 1, 1875 and recorded in Book 30 at page 435 of the records of deeds for Henderson County, which land is described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning on a dogwood, Hicks' N. W. corner, and runs west 63 poles to a chestnut oak, Brock and Jones corner; then south 50 degrees west 113 poles to a hickory stump, originally J. M. Justice's corner; thence south 52 degrees east 168 poles passing corner, and Justice's bluckgum corner, and a spanish oak in the old Hicks, now R. Fortune line; then north 98 poles with a marked line to a chestnut; then with a marked line north 8 degrees east to the beginning. Containing 82 acres. Excepting, however, from this boundary, 25 acres sold and conveyed by P. J. Brock and wife M. A. Brock, to J. B. Phillips, by deed recorded in Book 43 at page 382 of the records of deeds for Henderson County, North Carolina.

2nd Tract: All that tract of land described in a deed from J. H. Justice to P. J. Brock, dated 11th day of March 1874 and recorded in Book 75 at page 141 of the records of deeds for Henderson County; said land lying and being in the county

aforesaid bounded as follows: viz: Beginning on a stone in J. J. Justice's corner; thence west with a conditional line to a hickory, Justice's corner; then with Justice's line to a black oak and pine; then west with a conditional marked line to Monroe Brock's line; then northeast to a stone on or near the top of the ridge; thence with P. J. Brock's line to the beginning. Containing 3 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Tumble Bug Creek.

3rd Tract: Joining the lands of John H. Justice and others. Beginning at a stone on the north side of the road and bears south 85 degrees east 12 8-11 poles to a stone in the original line; thence with the same north 5 degrees east 12 8-11 poles to a stone and pointers; thence north 85 degrees west 12 8-11 poles to a stone and pointers; thence south 5 degrees west 12 8-11 poles to the beginning. Containing one acre, more or less.

Said land will be offered for sale in separate tracts and then as a whole, and the manner of sale in which it brings the most money it will be sold by.

This January 27, 1919.
W. C. RECTOR Commissioner.

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