

Modern English Writers II.

# AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SLANDER

by  
Edna Lyal,  
and  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Für den Schulgebrauch bearbeitet

von

Camilla Hammond,

engl. Lehrerin i. K. H. der Prinzessin Pauline von Württemberg.



Wolfenbüttel.

Verlag von Julius Zwissler.

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## Vorwort.

Der zweite Band der Sammlung *Modern English Writers* soll im Anschluss an den ersten Band „*Alone in London*“ oder an eine andere leichte Erzählung einen passenden Lesestoff für Knaben- u. Mädchenschulen bieten. Der erste Teil des Bändchens ist eine etwas gekürzte Wiedergabe von „*The Autobiography of a Slander*“ von Edna Lyal, deren Schriften mit Recht unter der englischen Jugend sehr beliebt sind. In jeder ihrer Erzählungen bemüht sich die Schriftstellerin, dem jugendlichen Gemüt irgend eine wichtige Lehre einzuprägen, aber sie thut es stets im Gewande einer fesselnden Erzählung, ohne je in einen lehrhaften oder moralisierenden Ton zu verfallen. In der vorliegenden Geschichte zeigt sie, wie durch einen ganz natürlichen Zusammenhang der Ereignisse eine von einer an sich gutmütigen Person unbedacht ausgesprochene Verleumdung, die auf einem Schein von Wahrheit ruht, indem sie von Mund zu Mund geht, so anwächst, dass sie endlich das Verderben, ja den Tod eines Unschuldigen herbeiführt. Die Moral drängt sich nirgends dem Leser auf, aber da sie in eine originelle und daher in hohem Masse interessante Erzählung eingekleidet ist, so kann sie nicht verfehlen, einen tiefen Eindruck auf das Gemüt zu machen. Es ist zu wünschen, dass der edle Zweck der begabten Verfasserin, zu strengster Wahrhaftigkeit zu erziehen, durch eine möglichst weite Verbreitung der Erzählung unterstützt werde. Die klare und wohlklingende Sprache ist ein vortreffliches Muster des modernen englischen Stils und bietet Schülern, die schon wenigstens eine einfache englische Erzählung gelesen haben, keine besonderen Schwierigkeiten.

Der zweite Teil des Bändchens enthält das Leben von Abraham Lincoln und wurde als die Arbeit eines ungenannten Verfassers von der „*Society for Propagation of Christian Knowledge*“ in London heraus-

gegeben. Ein Charakterbild dieses grossen Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten Nordamerikas kann kaum anders als anziehend wirken. Die beiden kurzen von der Herausgeberin vorausgeschickten Artikel sollen als Erklärung und Wiederholung dienen da, wo der Text eine eingehende Kenntnis der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten und des Bürgerkrieges zur Abschaffung der Sklaverei voraussetzt, damit das Ganze ein anschauliches Bild jener hochwichtigen Periode der amerikanischen Geschichte giebt, wo durch die Festigkeit und Thatkraft eines Mannes die Union vor Auflösung gerettet und ein ganzes Volk von dem Fluch der Sklaverei erlöst wurde.

Die auch diesem Bändchen beigegebenen Anmerkungen und das Wörterbuch werden die Verwendung erleichtern. Von einer Angabe der Aussprache ist dabei abgesehen worden, einmal weil es für Schüler bestimmt ist, die schon eine allgemeine Kenntnis der Sprache besitzen und dann, weil es unter der Voraussetzung bearbeitet ist, dass es in Schulen unter Leitung des Lehrers gelesen wird, und dass alle neuen Lautverbindungen vor der häuslichen Präparation in der Klasse korrekt gehört und eingeübt werden.

Stuttgart, im Januar 1898.

**Camilla Hammond.**



## Autobiography of a Slander.

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### MY FIRST STAGE.

“At last the tea came up, and so  
With that our tongues began to go.  
Now in that house you're sure of knowing  
The smallest scrap of news that's going.  
We find it there the wisest way  
To take some care of what we say.”

Jane Taylor, Recreation.

I was born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1886, in a small, dull, country town. When I say the town was dull, I mean of course that the inhabitants were unenterprising, for in itself Muddleton was a picturesque place, and though it laboured under the usual disadvantage of a dearth of 5 bachelors and a superfluity of spinsters, it might have been pleasant enough had it not been a favourite resort for my kith and kin.

I was introduced into the world by an old lady named Mrs. O'Reilly. She was a very pleasant old lady, 10 the wife of a General, and one of those sociable, friendly, talkative people who do much to cheer their neighbours,

particularly in a deadly-lively provincial place like Muddleton.

Mrs. O'Reilly had been in her day a celebrated beauty ; she was now grey-haired and stout, but there was still  
5 something impressive about her, and few could resist the charm of her manner and the pleasant easy flow of her small talk. Her love of gossip amounted almost to a passion, and nothing came amiss to her ; she liked to know every-  
10 thing about everybody, and in the main I think her interest was a kindly one, though she found that a little bit of scandal, every now and then, added a piquant flavour to the homely fare provided by the commonplace life of the Muddletonians.

I will now, without further preamble, begin the  
15 history of my life.

.....  
"I assure you, my dear Lena, Mr. Zaluski is nothing less than a Nihilist!"

With these words I sprang into being, a young but  
20 most promising slander. A delicious odour of tea pervaded the drawing-room, and Mrs O'Reilly was just handing one of the delicate Crown Derby cups to her visitor, Miss Lena Houghton.

"What a shocking thing! Do you really mean it?"  
25 exclaimed Miss Houghton. "Thank you, cream but no sugar; don't you know, Mrs. O'Reilly, that it is only Low-Church people who take sugar nowadays? But really now, about Mr. Zaluski? How did you find it out?"

"My dear, I am an old woman, and I have learnt in  
30 the course of a wandering life to put two and two together," said Mrs. O'Reilly. She had somehow managed

to ignore middle age, and had passed from her position of renowned beauty to the position which she now firmly and constantly claimed of many years and much experience. "Of course," she continued, "like every one else, I was glad enough to be friendly and pleasant to Sigismund Zaluski, and as to his being a Pole, why, I think it rather pleased me than otherwise. You see, my dear, I have knocked about the world and mixed with all kinds of people. Still one must draw the line somewhere, and I confess it gave me a very painful shock to find that he had such violent antipathies to law and order. When he took Ivy Cottage for the summer I made the General call at once, and before long we had become very intimate with him; but, my dear, he's not what I thought him — not at all!" "Well now, I am delighted to hear you say that," said Lena Houghton, with some excitement in her manner, "for it exactly fits in with what I always felt about him. From the first I disliked that man, and the way he goes on with Gertrude Morley is simply dreadful. If they are not engaged they ought to be — that's all I can say."

"Engaged, my dear! I trust not," said Mrs. O'Reilly. "I had always hoped for something very different for dear Gertrude. Quite between ourselves, you know, do you not think my nephew John Carew and she would make a very good pair?" "Well, you see, I like Gertrude to a certain extent," replied Lena Houghton. "But I never raved about her as so many people do. Still I hope she will not marry Mr. Zaluski; she deserves a better fate than that."

"I quite agree with you," said Mrs. O'Reilly with a

troubled look. "But this is the first I have heard of it. I can't think how it has escaped my notice."

"Nor I, for indeed he is up at the Morley's pretty nearly every day. What with tennis, and music, and riding, there is always some excuse for it. I can't think what Gertrude sees in him, he is not even good-looking."

"There is a certain surface good-nature about him," said Mrs. O'Reilly. "It deceived even me at first. But, my dear Lena, mark my words: that man has a fearful temper; and I pray Heaven that poor Gertrude may have her eyes opened in time. Besides, to think of that little, gentle, delicate thing marrying a Nihilist! It is too dreadful; really, quite too dreadful!"

"The thing I can't understand is why all the world has taken him up so," said Lena Houghton. "One meets him everywhere, yet nobody seems to know anything about him. Just because he has taken Ivy Cottage for four months, and because he seems to be rich and good-natured, every one is ready to run after him."

"Well, well," said Mrs. O'Reilly, "we all like to be neighbourly, my dear, and a week ago I should have been ready to say nothing but good of him. But now my eye have been opened. I'll tell you just how it was. We were sitting here, just as you and I are now, at afternoon tea; the talk had flagged a little, and for the sake of something to say I made some remark about Bulgaria — not that I really know anything about it, you know, for I'm no politician; still, I knew it was a subject that would make talk just now. My dear, I assure you I was positively frightened. All in a minute his face changed, his

eyes flashed, he broke into such a torrent of abuse as I never heard in my life before."

"Do you mean that he abused you?"

"Dear me, no! But Russia and the Czar, and tyranny and despotism, and many other things I had never heard 5 of. I tried to calm him down and reason with him, but I might as well have reasoned with the cockatoo in the window. At last he caught himself up quickly in the middle of a sentence, strode over to the piano, and began to play, as he generally does, you know, when he comes 10 here. Well, would you believe it, my dear! instead of improvising or playing operatic airs as usual, he began to play a stupid little tune which every child was taught years ago, of course with variations of his own. Then he turned round on the music-stool with the oddest smile I 15 ever saw, and said, "Do you know that air, Mrs. O'Reilly?"

"Yes," I said; "but I forget now what it is."

"It was composed by Pestal, one of the victims of Russian tyranny," said he. "The executioner did his work badly, and Pestal had to be strung up twice. In the 20 interval he was heard to mutter, 'Stupid country, where they don't even know how to hang!'"

"Then he gave a little forced laugh, got up quickly, wished me good-bye, and was gone before I could put in a word."

25

"What a horrible story to tell in a drawing-room," said Lena Houghton. "I envy Gertrude less than ever."

"Poor girl! What a sad prospect for her!" said Mrs. O'Reilly, with a sigh. "Of course, my dear, you'll not repeat what I have just told you."

30

"Not for the world!" said Lena emphatically.

"It is perfectly safe with me."

The conversation was here abruptly ended, for the page threw open the drawing-room door and announced "Mr. Zaluski".

5 "Talk of the angel," murmured Mrs. O'Reilly with a significant smile at her companion. Then skillfully altering the expression of her face, she beamed graciously on the guest who was ushered into the room, and Lena Houghton also prepared to greet him most pleasantly.

10 I looked with much interest at Sigismund Zaluski and as I looked I partly understood why Miss Houghton had been prejudiced against him at first sight. He had lived five years in England, and nothing pleased him more than to be taken for an Englishman. He had had  
15 his silky black hair cropped in the very hideous fashion of the present day; and he tried to be English in every respect. But in spite of his fluent speech and almost perfect accent, there lingered something about him that would not harmonise with that ideal of an English gentle-  
20 man which is latent in most minds.

He was a little above the average height and very finely built; but there was nothing striking about his features, and I think Miss Houghton spoke truly when she said that he was "not even good-looking". Still, in spite  
25 of this, it was a face that grew upon most people, and I felt the least little bit of regret as I looked at him, because I knew I should persistently haunt and harass him, and should do all that could be done to spoil his life.

Apparently he had forgotten all about Russia and  
30 Bulgaria, for he looked radiantly happy.

"How delightful and home-like your room always

looks!" he exclaimed, taking the cup of tea which Mrs. O'Reilly handed to him. "I am horribly lonely at Ivy Cottage. This house is a sort of oasis in the desert."

"Why, you are hardly ever at home, I thought," said Mrs. O'Reilly smiling. "You are the lion of the 5 neighbourhood just now; and I'm sure it is very good of you to come in and cheer a lonely old woman. Are you going to play me something more lively to-day?"

He laughed.

"Ah! Poor Pestal! I had forgotten all about our 10 last meeting."

"You were very much excited that day," said Mrs. O'Reilly. "I had no idea that your political notions —"

He interrupted her.

"Ah! no politics to-day, dear Mrs. O'Reilly. Let us 15 have nothing but enjoyment and harmony. See, now, I will play you something very much more cheerful."

And sitting down to the piano he played the Bridal March from "Lohengrin", then wandered off into an improvised air, and finally treated them to some recollec- 20 tions of the "Mikado".

Lena Houghton watched him thoughtfully as she put on her gloves; he was playing with great spirit, and the words of the opera rang in her ears: —

"For he's going to marry Yum-yum, Yum-yum, 25  
And so you had better be dumb, dumb, dumb!"

I knew very well that she would not follow this moral advice, and I laughed to myself because the whole scene was such a hollow mockery. The placid, benevolent-looking old lady leaning back in her arm-chair; the 30 girl in her blue gingham and straw hat preparing to go

to the afternoon service; the happy lover entering heart and soul into Sullivan's charming music; the pretty room with its Chippendale furniture, its aesthetic hangings, its bowls of roses; and the sound of church-bells wafted through the open window on the soft summer breeze.

5 Yet I had been introduced into the world, and even if Mrs. O'Reilly had been willing to admit to herself that she had broken the ninth commandment, and had earnestly desired to recall me, all her tears and sighs and regrets would have availed nothing; so true is the saying,

10 „Of thy word unspoken thou art master; thy spoken word is master of thee.”

“Thank you.” “Thank you.” “How I envy your power of playing!”

The two ladies seemed to vie with each other in making pretty speeches, and Zaluski, who loved music and loved giving pleasure, looked really pleased. I am sure it did not enter his head that his two companions were not sincere, or that they did not wish him well.

Undoubtedly he was seeing blissful visions of the future all the time that he replied to the pretty speeches and shook hands with Lena Houghton, and opening the drawing-room door for her, took out his watch to assure her that she had plenty of time and need not hurry to church.

25 Poor Zaluski! He looked so kindly and pleasant. Though I was only a slander, and might have been supposed to have no heart at all, I did feel sorry for him when I thought of the future, and of the grief and pain that would persistently dog his steps.

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## MY SECOND STAGE.

“Bear not false witness, slander not, nor lie;  
“Truth is the speech of inward purity.”

Light of Asia.

In my first stage the reader will perceive that I 5  
was a comparatively weak and harmless little slander. But  
I developed with great rapidity; and I believe men of  
science will tell you that this is always the case with  
low organisms. That for instance, while it takes years  
to develop the man from the baby and months to deve- 10  
lope the dog from the puppy, the baby monad will grow  
to maturity in an hour.

Personally I should have preferred to linger in Mrs.  
O'Reilly's pleasant drawing-room, for, as I said before, my  
victim interested me, and I wanted to observe him more 15  
closely, but I received orders to attend evensong at the  
parish church, and to haunt the mind of Lena Houghton.  
As we passed down the High Street the bells rang  
out loud and clear, and they made me feel the same slight  
sense of discomfort that I had felt when I looked at Za- 20  
luski; however, I went on, and soon entered the church.  
It was a fine old Gothic building, and the afternoon  
sunshine seemed to flood the whole place; even the white  
stones in the aisle were glorified here and there with  
gorgeous patches of colour from the stained glass windows. 25  
But the strange stillness and quiet oppressed me, I did  
not feel nearly so much at home as in Mrs. O'Reilly's  
drawing-room — to use a terrestrial simile, I felt  
like a fish out of water.

For some time I could find no entrance into the mind of Lena Houghton. Try as I would, I could not distract her attention or gain the slightest hold upon her, and I really believe I should have been altogether baffled, had 5 not the rector unconsciously come to my aid.

All through the prayers and psalms I had fought a desperate fight without gaining a single inch. Then the rector walked over to the lectern, and the moment he began to read I knew there was a fair chance of vic-  
10 tory before me. Some clergymen seem to have the notion that the Bible must be read in a dreary and unnatural tone of voice, or with a sort of mournful monotony. Lena Houghton's attention could only have been given to the drearily read chapter by a very great effort, and she was  
15 a little lazy and did not make the effort. I promptly seized my opportunity, and in a moment her mind was full of me. She was an excitable, impressionable sort of girl, and when once I had gained an entrance into her mind I found it the easiest thing in the world to dom-  
20 inate her thoughts. During all the rest of the service her mind was occupied with terrible possibilities, with unhappy marriages, and with Russia and Nihilism, and by the time it came to an end I had brought her into exactly the condition I desired.

25 The congregation rose. Lena Houghton, still dominated by me, knelt longer than the rest, but at last she got up and walked down the aisle, and I felt a great sense of relief and satisfaction. We were out in the open air once more, and I had triumphed; I was quite  
30 sure she would tell the first person she saw, for, as I have said before, she was entirely taken up with me, and

to have kept me to herself would have required far more strength and unselfishness than she at that moment possessed. She walked slowly through the churchyard, feeling much pleased to see that the curate had just left the vestry door, and that in a few moments their paths 5 must converge.

Mr. Blackthorne was a little younger, and much less experienced in the ways of the world than Sigismund Zaluski. He was a good, well-meaning fellow, a little narrow, a little prejudiced, a little spoiled by the devotion of the district 10 visitors and Sunday-school teachers; but he was honest and energetic, and as a worker among the poor few could have equalled him. He seemed to fancy, however, that with the poor his work ended, and he was not always as wise as he might have been in Muddleton society. 15

“Good afternoon, Miss Houghton,” he exclaimed, “Do you happen to know if your brother is at home.” I want just to speak to him about the choir treat.”

“Oh, he is sure to be in by this time,” said Lena. And they walked home together. 20

“I am so glad to have this chance of speaking to you,” she began rather nervously. “I wanted particularly to ask your advice.”

Mr. Blackthorne, being human and young, was not unnaturally flattered by this remark. “Was it anything 25 about your district?” he asked, devoutly hoping she was not going to propound some difficult question about the origin of evil, or some other obscure subject. For though he liked the honour of being consulted, he did not always like the trouble it involved, and he remembered with a 30

shudder that Miso Houghton had once asked him his opinion about the Ethical Concept of the Good”.

“It was only that I was so troubled about something Mrs. O’Reilly has just told me,” said Lena Houghton.  
5 “You won’t tell any one that I told you?”

“On no account,” said the curate warmly.

“Well, you know Mr. Zaluski, and how the Morleys have taken him up?”

“Every one has taken him up,” said the curate, with  
10 the least little touch of resentment in his tone. “I knew that the Morleys were his special friends; I imagine he admires Miss Morley.”

“Yes, every one thinks they are engaged or on the brink of it. And, oh, Mr. Blackthorne, can’t you or  
15 somebody put a stop to it, for it seems such a dreadful fate for poor Gertrude?”

The curate looked startled.

“Why, I don’t profess to like Mr. Zaluski,” he said.

“But I don’t know anything exactly against him.”

20 “But I do. Mrs. O’Reilly has just been telling me.”

“What did she tell you?” he asked with some curiosity.

“Why, she has found out that he is really a Nihilist — just think of a Nihilist going about loose like  
25 this, and playing tennis at the rectory and all the good houses! And not only that, but she says he is altogether a dangerous, unprincipled man, with a dreadful temper. You can’t think how unhappy she is about poor Gertrude, and so am I, for we were at school together and have  
30 always been friends.”

“I am very sorry to hear about it,” said Mr. Black-

thorne, "but I don't see that anything can be done. You see, one does not like to interfere in these sort of things. It seems officious rather, and meddlesome."

"Yes, that is the worst of it," she replied, with a sigh. "I suppose we can do nothing. Still, it has been 5 a great relief just to tell you about it and get it off my mind. I suppose we can only hope that something may put a stop to it all — we must just leave it to chance."

This sentiment amused me not a little. Leave it to chance indeed! Had she not caused me to grow stronger 10 and larger by every word she uttered? And had not the conversation revealed to me Mr. Blackthorne's one vulnerable part? I knew well enough that I should be able to dominate his thoughts as I had done hers. Finding me burdensome, she had passed me on to somebody 15 else with additions that vastly increased my working powers, and then she talked of leaving it to chance! The way in which mortals practise pious frauds on themselves is really delightful! And yet Lena Houghton was a good sort of girl, and had from her childhood repeated 20 the catechism words which proclaim that "My duty to my neighbour is to love him as myself. . . . "To keep my tongue from evil — speaking, lying, and slandering." What is more she took great pains to teach these words 25 to a big class of Sunday school children, and went rain or shine, to spend two hours each Sunday in a stuffy schoolroom for that purpose. It was strange that she should be so ready to believe evil of her neighbour, and so eager to spread the story. 30

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## MY THIRD STAGE.

“Alas! such is our weakness, that we often more readily believe and speak of another that which is evil than that which is good. But perfect men do not easily give credit to every report; because 5 they know man’s weakness, which is very prone to evil, and very subject to fail in words.” Thomas à Kempis.

All through that evening, and through the first part of the succeeding day, I was crowded out of the curate’s mind by a host of thoughts with which I had nothing in 10 common; and though I hovered about him as he taught in the school, and visited several sick people, and worked at his Sunday sermon, a Power which I felt but did not understand, baffled all my attempts to gain an entrance 15 and attract his notice. I made a desperate attack on him after lunch as he sat smoking and enjoying a well-earned rest, but it was of no avail. I followed him to a large garden-party later on, but to my great annoyance he went about talking to every one in the pleasantest way imaginable, though I perceived that he was 20 longing to play tennis instead.

At length, however, my opportunity came. Mr. Blackthorne was talking to the lady of the house, Mrs. Courtenay, when she suddenly exclaimed —  
25 “Ah, here is Mr. Zaluski just arriving. I began to be afraid he had forgotten the day, and he is always such an acquisition. How do you do, Mr. Zaluski?” she said, greeting my victim warmly as he stepped on to the terrace. “So glad you were able to come. You know 30 Mr. Blackthorne, I think.”

Zaluski greeted the curate pleasantly, and his dark eyes lighted up with a gleam of amusement.

“Oh, we are great friends,” he said laughingly. “Only, you know, I sometimes shock him a little — just a very little.”

5

“That is very unkind of you, I am sure,” said Mrs. Courtenay, smiling.

“No, not at all,” said Zaluski, with the audacity of a privileged being.” It is just my little amusement, very harmless, very — what you call innocent. Mr. Blackthorne cannot make up his mind about me. One day I appear to him to be Catholic, the next Orthodox Greek, the next a convert to the Anglican Communion. I am a mystery, you see! And mysteries are as indispensable in life as in a romance.”

15

He laughed. Mrs. Courtenay laughed too, and a little friendly banter was carried on, while the curate stood by feeling rather out of it.

I drew nearer to him feeling my prospects bid fair to improve. Few people can feel out of it without being driven into a self-regarding mood, and then they are the easiest prey imaginable. Undoubtedly a man like Zaluski, with his easy nonchalance, his knowledge of the world, his genuine good-nature, and the background of sterling qualities which came upon you as a surprise because he loved to make himself seem a mere idler, was apt to eclipse an ordinary mortal like James Blackthorne. The curate perceived this and did not like to be eclipsed — as a matter of fact, nobody does. It seemed to him a little unfair that he who had hitherto been made so much of, should have to play second fiddle to this rich Polish

30

fellow who had never done anything for Muddleton or the neighbourhood. And then too Sigismund Zaluski had a way of poking fun at him that he did not take in good part.

5     Something of this began to stir in his mind; and he cordially hated the Pole when Jim Courtenay, who arranged the tennis, came up and asked him to play in the next set, passing the curate by altogether.

10     Then I found no difficulty at all in taking possession of him; indeed he seemed delighted to have me brought back to his memory, and I grew apace.

15     Zaluski, full of happiness, was playing with Gertrude Morley, and his play was so good and so graceful that everyone was watching it with pleasure. His partner, too, played well; she was a pretty, fair-haired girl, with soft grey eyes like the eyes of a dove; she wore a white tennis dress and a white sailor hat, and at her throat she had fastened a cluster of beautiful orange-coloured roses.

20     If Mr. Blackthorne grew angry as he watched Sigismund Zaluski, he grew doubly angry as he watched Gertrude Morley. He said to himself that it was intolerable that such a girl should fall a prey to a vain, shallow, unprincipled foreigner, and in a few minutes he  
25     had painted such a dark picture of poor Sigismund that my strength increased tenfold.

“Mr. Blackthorne,” said Mr. Courtenay, “would you take Mrs. Milton-Cleave to have an ice?”

30     Now Mrs. Milton-Cleave had always been one of the curate’s great friends. She was a very pleasant, talkative woman of six-and-thirty, and a general favourite. Her



popularity was well deserved, for she was always ready to do a kind action, and often went out of her way to help people who had not the slightest claim upon her. There was, however, no repose about Mrs. Milton-Cleave, and her universal readiness to help was caused to some 5 extent by her good heart, but in a large degree by a want of sufficient employment in her own home for her over-active mind. Her sphere was scarcely large enough for her, she would have made an excellent head of an orphan asylum or manager of some large institution, but 10 her quiet country life offered too narrow a field for her energy.

"It is really quite a treat to watch Mr. Zaluski's play," she remarked as they walked to the refreshment tent at the other end of the lawn." Certainly foreigners 15 know how to move much better than we do; our best players look quite awkward beside them."

"Do you think so?" said Mr. Blackthorne.

"I am afraid I am full of prejudice, and consider that no one can equal a true-born Briton." 20

"I quite agree with you in the main," said Mrs. Milton-Cleave. "Though I must confess. I like to have a little variety."

The curate was silent, but that was because his thoughts were entirely occupied by me. I began to exer- 25 cise a faint influence through his mind on the mind of his companion. This caused her to say —

"I don't think you quite like Mr. Zaluski. Do you know much about him?"

"I have met him several times this summer," said 30

the curate, in the tone of one who could have said much more if he would.

The less satisfying his replies were, the more Mrs. Milton-Cleave's curiosity grew. "Now, tell me candidly,"  
5 she said at length. "Is there not some mystery about our new neighbour? Is he quite what he seems to be?"

"I am afraid he is not," said Mr. Blackthorne, making the admission in a tone of reluctance, though, to tell the truth, he had been longing to pass me on for the last  
10 five minutes.

"You mean that he is fast?"

"Worse than that," said James Blackthorne, lowering his voice as they walked down one of the shady garden paths. "He is a dangerous, unprincipled fellow, and into  
15 the bargain an avowed Nihilist. All that is involved in that word you perhaps scarcely realise."

"Indeed I do," she exclaimed with a horrified expression. "I have just been reading a review on that book by Stepniak. Their social and religious views are terrible;  
20 everything that could bring ruin on the human race. Is he indeed a Nihilist?"

Mr. Blackthorne's conscience gave him a sharp prick, for he knew that he ought not to have passed me on. He tried to pacify it with the excuse that he had only  
25 promised not to tell that Miss Houghton was his informant.

"I assure you," he said impressively, "it is only too true. I know it on the best authority."

And here I cannot help remarking that it has always  
30 seemed strange to me that even experienced women of the world can be so easily hoodwinked by that vague

nonentity, "The Best Authority." I am inclined to think that were I a human being I should retort with an expressive motion of the finger and thumb, "Oh, you know it on the best authority, do you? Then that for your story!"

5

However I thrived wonderfully on the "best authority", and it would be ungrateful of me to speak evil of that powerful though imaginary personage.

At right angles with the garden walk down which the two were pacing there was another wide pathway. 10 Down this paced a very different couple. Mrs. Milton-Cleave caught sight of them, and so did the curate. Mrs. Milton-Cleave sighed.

"I am afraid he is running after Gertrude Morley! Poor girl! I hope she will not be deluded into encour- 15 raging him."

Then they made the usual remarks about the desirability of stopping so dangerous an acquaintance, and the impossibility of interfering in other people's affairs. I laughed so much at their hollow little phrases that 20 I was fain to beat a retreat, and, prompted by curiosity to know a little of the truth, I followed Sigismund and Gertrude down a broad grassy pathway. I knew of course a good deal of Zaluski's character because my own existence and growth pointed out what he was not. I knew 25 therefore that he was not a Nihilist or an unprincipled fellow with a dangerous temper, or an Atheist, yet I was curious to see what he really was.

"If you only knew how happy you have made me," Sigismund was saying. And indeed as far as happiness 30 went there was not much to choose between them, I

think; for Gertrude Morley looked radiant, and in her dove-like eyes there was the reflection of the love in his.

“You must talk to my mother about it,” she said after a minute’s silence. “You see, I am still under age. 5 and she and my guardian, Uncle Henry, must consent before we are actually betrothed.”

“I will see them at once,” said Zaluski eagerly.

“You could see my mother,” she replied. “But Uncle Henry is still in Sweden and will not be in town for 10 another week.”

“Must we really wait so long!” sighed Sigismund impatiently.

She laughed at him gently.

“A whole week! But then we are sure of each other 15 I do not think we ought to grumble.”

“But perhaps they may think that a merchant is not a fitting match for you,” he suggested. And I am nothing but a plain merchant, and my people have been in the same business for four generations. As far as wealth 20 goes I might perhaps satisfy your people, but for the rest I am but a prosaic fellow, with neither noble blood, nor the brain of a genius, nor anything out of the common.”

“It will be enough for my mother that we love each other,” she said shyly.

25 “And your uncle?”

“It will be enough for him that you are upright and honourable — enough that you are yourself, Sigismund.”

They were sitting now in a sheltered recess clipped out of the yew-trees.

30 “I have led such a lonely life,” he said after a few minutes, during which their talk had baffled my

comprehension. "All my people died while I was still a boy."

"Then who brought you up?" she inquired.

"An uncle of mine, the head of the firm in St. Petersburg. He was very good to me, but he had children of his own, and of course I could not be to him as one of them. I have had many friends and much kindness shown to me, but love! — none until to-day."

And then again they fell into the talk which I could not fathom. And so I left them in their brief happiness, for my time of idleness was over, and I was ordered to attend Mrs. Milton-Cleave without delay.

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#### MY FOURTH STAGE.

"Oh, the little more, and how much it is!

— R. Browning. 15

Mrs. Milton-Cleave had one weakness — she possessed an inordinate love of power. This made her always anxious to be interesting both in her conversation and in her letters, and to this end she exerted herself with unwearied activity. She liked influencing Mr. Blackthorne; and the curate was a good deal flattered by her friendship and thought her one of the most clever and charming women he had ever met.

Sigismund and Gertrude came up just as Mrs. Milton-Cleave was saying goodbye to the hostess. She glanced at them searchingly.

"Good-bye, Gertrude," she said, a little coldly.

"Did you win at tennis?"

"Indeed we did," said Gertrude, smiling.

"We came off with flying colours. It was a love set."

The girl was looking more beautiful than ever, and  
5 there was a tell-tale colour in her cheeks and an unusual light in her soft grey eyes. As for Zaluski he had the audacity to look so supremely happy, that Mrs. Milton-Cleave was more than ever impressed with the gravity of the situation. The curate handed her into her victoria,  
10 and she drove home through the sheltered lanes musing sadly over the story she had heard, and wondering what Gertrude's future would be. When she reached home, however, the affair was driven from her thoughts by her children, of whom she was devotedly fond. They came  
15 running to meet her, frisking like so many kittens round her as she went upstairs to her room, and begging to stay with her while she dressed for dinner. During dinner she was engrossed by her husband; but afterwards, when she was alone in the drawingroom, I found an  
20 opportunity of working on her restless mind.

"Dear me," she exclaimed, throwing aside the newspaper she had just taken up," I ought to write to Mrs. Seldon about that G. F. S. girl!"

As a matter of fact she ought not to have written  
25 then, the letter might well have waited till the morning, and she was overtired and needed rest. But I was glad to see her take up her pen, for I knew I should come in most conveniently to fill up the second side of the sheet.

Before long Jane Stiggins, the member who had mi-  
30 grated from Muddleton to Dulminster, had been duly reported, wound up, and made over to the Archdeacon's

wife. Then the tired hand paused. What more could she say to her friend?

“We are leading our usual quiet life here,” she wrote, “with the ordinary round of tennis - parties and picnics to enliven us. The children have all been very well” — “Oh dear!” sighed Mrs. Milton-Cleave, “how dull and stupid I am to-night! I can’t think of a single thing to say.” Then at length I flashed into her mind, and with a sigh of relief and a little rising flush of excitement she went on much more rapidly. 10

“It is such a comfort to see them all looking so well. But I suppose one must have some cause of worry, and just now I am very unhappy about that nice girl, Gertrude Morley, whom you admired so much when you were here. The whole neighbourhood has been dominated this year 15 by a young Polish merchant named Sigismund Zaluski, who is very clever and musical, and knows well how to win popularity. He has taken Ivy Cottage for four months, and is, I fear, doing great mischief. The Morleys are his special friends, and I greatly fear he is 20 making love to Gertrude. Now I know privately, on the very best authority, that though he has so completely deceived every one and has managed so cleverly to pass himself off for a respectable man, that Mr. Zaluski is really a Nihilist, an atheist, and altogether a most un- 25 principled man. He is very clever, and speaks English most fluently, indeed he has lived in London since the spring of 1881 — he told me so himself. I cannot help fancying that he must have been concerned in the assassination of the late Czar, which you will remember 30 took place in that year early in March. It is terrible

to think of the poor Morleys entering on such an undesirable connection; but, at the same time, I really do not feel that I can say anything about it. Excuse this hurried note, dear Charlotte, and with love to yourself  
5 and kindest remembrances to the Archdeacon, believe me, very affectionately yours,

“Georgina Milton-Cleave.”

“P. S. It may perhaps be as well not to mention this affair about Gertrude Morley and Mr. Zaluski.”

I had now grown to such enormous dimensions that  
10 any one who had known me in my infancy would scarcely have recognised me, while naturally the more I grew the more powerful I became, and the more capable both of impressing the minds which received me and of injuring  
Zaluski. Poor Zaluski, who was so foolishly, thoughtlessly  
15 happy! He little dreamed of the fate that awaited him! His whole world was bright and full of promise; each hour of love seemed to improve him, to deepen his whole character, to tone down his rather flippant manner, to awaken for him new and hitherto unthought-of realities.

20 But while he basked in his new happiness, I travelled in my close, stuffy envelope to Dulminster, and after having been tossed in and out of bags, shuffled, stamped, thumped, tied up, and generally shaken about, I arrived one morning at Dulminster Archdeaconry, and was laid  
25 on the breakfast table among other appetising things to greet Mrs. Selldon when she came downstairs.

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## MY FIFTH STAGE.

“Also it is wise not to believe everything you hear, nor immediately to carry to the ears of others what you have either heard or believed.” Thomas à Kempis. 5

Though I was read in silence at the breakfast table and not passed on to the Archdeacon, I lay dormant in Mrs. Selldon’s mind all day, and came to her aid that night when she was at her wits’ end for something to talk about. 10

Mrs. Selldon, though an estimable person, was of a phlegmatic temperament; her mind was lazy, and in conversation she was unutterably dull. There were times when she felt this, and would have given much for the ceaseless flow of words which fell from the lips of her friend Mrs. Milton-Cleave. And that evening after my arrival chanced to be one of these occasions, for there was a dinner-party at the Archdeaconry, given in honour of a well-known author who was spending a few days in the neighbourhood. 15 20

“I wish you could have Mr. Shrewsbury at your end of the table, Thomas,” Mrs. Selldon had remarked to her husband with a sigh, as she was arranging the guests on paper that afternoon.

“Oh, he must certainly take you in to dinner, my dear,” said the Archdeacon. “And he seems a very clever well-read man, I am sure you will find him easy to talk to.” 25

Poor Mrs. Selldon thought that she would rather have had someone who was neither clever nor well-read. But there was no help for her, and, whether she would or not, she had to go in to dinner with the literary lion. 30

Mr. Mark Shrewsbury was a novelist of great ability. Some years before he had been called to the bar, and, conscious of real talent, had been greatly embittered by the impossibility of getting on in his profession. At length  
5 in disgust, he gave up all hopes of success and devoted himself to literature. In this field he won the recognition for which he craved; his books were read everywhere, his name became famous, his income steadily increased, and he had the pleasant consciousness that he had found  
10 his vocation. Still, in spite of his success he could not forget the bitter years of failure and disappointment which had gone before, and though his novels were full of genius, they were pervaded by an undertone of sarcasm, so that people after reading them were more ready  
15 than before to take cynical views of life.

He was one of those men whose quiet impassive faces reveal scarcely anything of their character. He was neither tall nor short, neither dark nor fair, neither handsome nor the reverse; in fact his personality was not in  
20 the least impressive; while, like most true artists, he observed all things so quietly that you rarely discovered that he was observing at all.

“Dear me!” people would say, “is Mark Shrewsbury really here? Which is he? I don’t see anyone at all like  
25 my idea of a novelist.”

“There he is — that man in spectacles,” would be the reply. And really the spectacles were the only noteworthy thing about him.

Mrs. Sellon, who had seen several authors and  
30 authoresses in her time, and knew that they were as a

rule most ordinary, humdrum kind of people, was quite prepared for her fate. She remembered her astonishment as a girl when, having laughed and cried at the play, and taken the chief actor as her ideal hero, she had had him pointed out to her one day in Regent Street, and found 5 him to be a most commonplace looking man, the very last man one would have supposed capable of stirring the hearts of a great audience.

Meanwhile dinner progressed, and Mrs. Selldon talked to an empty-headed but loquacious man on her left, and 10 racked her brains for something to say to the alarmingly silent author on her right. She remembered hearing that Charles Dickens would often sit silent the whole of dinner, observing quietly those about him, but that at dessert he would suddenly come to life and keep the whole table in 15 roars of laughter. She feared that Mr. Strewsbury meant to imitate the great novelist in the first particular, but was scarcely likely to follow his example in the last. At length she asked him what he thought of the cathedral, and a few tepid remarks followed. 20

"How unutterably this good lady bores me!" thought the author.

"How odd it is that his characters talk so well in his books, and that he is such a stick!" thought Mrs. Selldon. 25

"I suppose it's the effect of cathedral-town atmosphere," reflected the author.

"I suppose he is eaten up with conceit and won't trouble himself to talk to me," thought the hostess.

By the time the fish had been removed they had 30 arrived at a state of mutual contempt. Mindful of the

reputation they had to keep up, however, they exerted themselves a little more while the entrées went round.

“Seldom reads, I should fancy, and never thinks!” reflected the author, glancing at Mrs. Selldon’s placid  
5 unintellectual face. “What on earth can I say to her?”

“Very unpractical, I am sure,” reflected Mrs. Selldon. “The sort of man who lives in a world of his own, and only lays down his pen to take up a book. What subject shall I start?”

10 “What delightful weather we have been having the last few days!” observed the author. “Real genuine summer weather at last.” The same remark had been trembling on Mrs. Selldon’s lips. She assented with great cheerfulness and alacrity; and over that invaluable topic,  
15 which is always so safe, and so congenial, and so ready to hand, they grew quite friendly, and the conversation for fully five minutes was animated.

An interval of thought followed.

“How wearisome is society!” reflected Mrs. Selldon.  
20 “It is hard that we must spend so much money in giving dinners and have so much trouble for so little enjoyment.”

“One pays dearly for fame,” reflected the author. “What a nuisance it is to waste all this time when there  
25 are the last proofs of “What Caste?” to be done for the nine o’clock post to-morrow morning! Goodness knows what time I shall get to bed to night!”

Then Mrs. Selldon thought regretfully of the comfortable easy-chair that she usually enjoyed after dinner  
30 and the ten minutes’ nap, and the congenial needlework. And Mark Shrewsbury thought of his chambers in Pump

Court, and longed for his type-writer, and his books, and his swivel chair, and his favourite meerchaum.

"I should be less afraid to talk if there were not always the horrible idea that he may take down what one says," thought Mrs. Selldon. 5

"I should be less bored if she would only be her natural self," reflected the author, „and would not talk prim platitudes." (This was hard for he had talked nothing else himself.) "Does she think she is so interesting that I am likely to study her for my next book?" 10

"Have you been abroad this summer?" inquired Mrs. Selldon, making another spasmodic attempt at conversation.

"No, I detest travelling," replied Mark Shrewsbury. "When I need change I just settle down in some quiet 15 country district for a few months — somewhere near Windsor, or Reigate or Muddleton. There is nothing to my mind like English scenery."

"Oh, do you know Muddleton?" exclaimed Mrs. Selldon. "Is it not a charming little place? I often stay in 20 the neighbourhood with the Milton-Cleaves."

"I know Milton-Cleave well," said the author. "A capital fellow, quite the typical country gentleman."

"Is he not?" said Mrs. Selldon, much relieved to have found this subject in common. "His wife is a great 25 friend of mine; she is full of life and energy, and does an immense amount of good. Did you say you had stayed with them?"

"No, but last year I took a house in that neighbourhood for a few months; a most charming little place it 30

was, just fit for a lonely bachelor. I daresay you remember it — Ivy Cottage, on the Newton Road.”

“Did you stay there? Now what a curious coincidence! Only this morning I heard from Mrs. Milton-Cleave  
5 that Ivy Cottage had been taken this summer by a Mr. Sigismund Zaluski, a Polish merchant, who is doing untold harm in the neighbourhood. He is a very clever, unscrupulous man, and has managed to take in almost every one.”

10 “Why, what is he? A swindler? Or a burglar in disguise?” asked the author, with a little twinkle of amusement in his face.

“Oh, much worse than that,” said Mrs. Selldon, lowering her voice.” I assure you, Mr. Shrewsbury, you  
15 would hardly credit the story if I were to tell it you, it is really stranger than fiction.”

Mark Shrewsbury pricked up his ears, he no longer felt bored, he began to think that, after all, there might be some compensation for this wearisome dinner-party.  
20 He was always glad to seize upon material for future plots, and somehow the notion of a mysterious Pole suddenly making his appearance in that quiet country neighbourhood and winning undeserved popularity rather took his fancy. He thought he might make something of it.  
25 However, he knew human nature too well to ask a direct question.

“I am sorry to hear that,” he said, becoming all at once quite sympathetic and approachable. “I don’t like the thought of those simple, unsophisticated people being  
30 hoodwinked by a scoundrel.”

“No; is it not sad?” said Mrs. Selldon. “Such pleas-

ant, hospitable people as they are! Do you remember the Morleys?"

"Oh, yes! There was a pretty daughter who played tennis well."

"Quite so — Gertrude Morley. Well, would you 5 believe it, this miserable fortune-hunter is actually either engaged to her or on the eve of being engaged! Poor Mrs. Milton-Cleave is so unhappy about it, for she knows, on the best authority, that Mr. Zaluski is unfit to enter a respectable house." 10

"Perhaps he is really some escaped criminal?" suggested Mr. Shrewsbury tentatively.

Mrs. Selldon hesitated. Then, under cover of the general roar of conversation, she said in a low voice —

"You have guessed quite rightly. He is one of the 15 Nihilists who were concerned in the assassination of the late Czar."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Mark Shrewsbury, much startled. "Is it possible?"

"Indeed, it is only too true," said Mrs. Selldon. 20

"I heard it only the other morning, and on the very best authority. Poor Gertrude Morley! My heart bleeds for her."

Now I can't help observing here that this must have been the merest figure of speech, for just then there was 25 a comfortable little glow of satisfaction about Mrs. Selldon's heart. She was so delighted to have "got on well", as she expressed it, with the literary lion, and by this time dessert was on the table, and soon the tedious ceremony would be happily over. 30

"But how did he escape?" asked Mark Shrewsbury, still with the thought of "copy" in his mind.

"I don't know the details," said Mrs. Selldon.

"Probably they are only known to himself. But he  
5 managed to escape somehow in the month of March 1881,  
and to reach England in safety. I fear it is only too  
often the case in this world — wickedness is apt to be  
successful."

"To flourish like a green bay tree," said Mark  
10 Shrewsbury, congratulating himself on the aptness of the  
quotation, and its suitability to the Archidiaconal dinner-  
table.

"It is the strangest story I have heard for a long  
time." Just then there was a pause in the general con-  
15 versation, and Mrs. Selldon took advantage of it to make  
the sign for rising, so that no more passed with regard  
to Zaluski.

Shrewsbury, flattering himself that he had left a  
good impression by his last remark, thought better not  
20 to efface it later in the evening by any other conversation  
with his hostess. But in the small hours of the night  
when he had finished his bundle of proofs, he took up  
his note-book and, strangling his yawns, made two or  
three brief, pithy notes of the story Mrs. Selldon had  
25 told him, adding a further development which occurred  
to him, and wondering to himself whether "Like a Green  
Bay Tree" would be a selling title.

After this he went to bed, and slept the sleep of the  
just, or the unbroken sleep that goes by that name.

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## MY SIXTH STAGE.

“But whispering tongues can poison truth.” Coleridge.

London in early September is a somewhat trying place. Mark Shrewsbury found it less pleasing in reality than it had appeared in his visions during the dinner-party at Dulminster. True, his chambers were as comfortable, and his type-writer as invaluable a machine as ever, and his novel was drawing to a successful conclusion; but though all these things should have tended to cheer him, he was nevertheless depressed. Town was dull, the heat trying, and he had never in his life found it so difficult to settle down to work. He began to agree with the Preacher, that “of making many books there is no end,” and that in spite of his „Remington’s perfected No. 2”, novel-writing was a weariness to the flesh. Soon he drifted into a sort of vague idleness, which was not a good honest holiday, but a lazy waste of time and brains. I was pleased to observe this and was not slow to take advantage of it. Had he stayed in Pump Court he might have forgotten me altogether in his work, but in the soft luxury of his club life I found I had a very good chance of being passed on to someone else.

One hot afternoon, on waking from a comfortable nap in the depths of an arm-chair at the club, Shrewsbury was greeted by one of his friends.

“I thought you were in Switzerland, old fellow!” he exclaimed, yawning and stretching himself.

“Came back yesterday — awfully bad season —  
II. 3

confoundedly dull," returned the other. "Where have you been?"

"Down with Warren near Dulminster. Deathly dull hole."

5 "Do for your next novel, eh?" said the other with a laugh.

Mark Shrewsbury smiled good-naturedly.

"Talking of novels," he observed, with another yawn, "I heard such a story down there!"

10 "Did you? Let's hear it. A nice little scandal would do instead of a pick-me-up."

"It's not a scandal. Don't raise your expectations. It's the story of a successful scoundrel." And then I came out again in full vigour — nay, with vastly increased  
15 powers; for though Mark Shrewsbury did not add very much to me, or alter my appearance, yet his graphic words made me much more impressive than I had been under the management of Mrs. Selldon. "H'm! that's a queer story," said the limp-looking young gentleman  
20 from Switzerland. "I say, have a game of billiards, will you?"

Shrewsbury, with a prodigious yawn, dragged himself up out of his chair, and the two went off to their game together. As they left the room the only other  
25 man who was present, looked up from his newspaper, following the two young men with his eyes.

"Shrewsbury the novelist," he thought to himself. "A sterling fellow! And he heard it from an Archdeacon's wife. The thing must be true then. I'll write and make  
30 full inquiries about Zaluski before consenting to the engagement."

And, being a prompt, business-like man, Gertrude Morley's uncle sat down and wrote the following letter to a Russian friend of his who lived at St. Petersburg, and who might very likely be able to give some account of Zaluski: —

5

“Dear Leonoff, — Some queer stories are afloat about a young Polish merchant, by name Sigismund Zaluski, the head of the London branch of the firm of Zaluski and Zernoff, at St. Petersburg. Will you kindly make inquiries for me as to his true character and history? I would not trouble you with this affair, but the fact is that Zaluski has made an offer of marriage to one of my wards, and before consenting to any betrothal I must know what sort of man he really is. I take it for granted that ‘there is no smoke without fire’, and that there must be something in the very strange tale I have just heard on the best authority. It is said that this Sigismund Zaluski left St. Petersburg in March 1881, after the assassination of the late Czar, in which he was seriously compromised. He is said to be an out-and-out Nihilist, an atheist, and, in short, a dangerous, disreputable fellow. Will you sift the matter for me? I don't wish to dismiss the fellow without good reason, but of course I could not think of permitting him to be engaged to my niece until these charges are entirely disproved.

With kind remembrances to your father, I am, yours faithfully,

Henry Crichton-Morley.”

## MY SEVENTH STAGE.

"Yet on the dull silence breaking  
 With a lightening flash, a word,  
 Bearing endless desolation  
 On its blighting wings, I heard;  
 Earth can forge no keener weapon,  
 Dealing surer death and pain,  
 And the cruel echo answered  
 Through long years again."

A. A. Proctor.

Curiously enough, I must have started for Russia on the same day that Sigismund Zaluski was summoned by his uncle at St. Petersburg to return on a matter of urgent business. I learnt afterwards that the telegram arrived at Muddleton on the afternoon of one of those sunny September days and found Zaluski as usual at the Morleys'. He was very much annoyed at being called away before he had received any reply from Gertrude's uncle as to the engagement. However, after a little ebullition of anger, he regained his usual philosophic tone, and, reminding Gertrude that he need not be away more than a fortnight, he took leave of her and set off in a prompt, manly fashion, leaving most of his belongings at Ivy Cottage, which was his for another six weeks, and to which he hoped soon to return.

After a weary time of imprisonment in my envelope, I at length reached my destination at St. Petersburg and was read by Dmitry Leonoff. He was a very busy man and by the same post received dozens of other letters. He merely muttered — "That well-known firm."

A most unlikely story!" and then thrust me into a drawer with other letters that had to be answered. Very probably I escaped his memory altogether for the next few days: however, there I was — a startling accusation in black and white; and, as everybody knows, St. Petersburg 5 is not London.

The Leonoff family lived on the third story of a large block of buildings in the Sergeffskaia. About two o'clock in the morning, on the third day after my arrival, the whole household was roused from sleep by thundering 10 raps on the door, and the dreaded cry of "Open to the police".

The unlucky master was forced to allow himself, his wife, and his children to be made prisoners, while every corner of the house was searched, every book and paper 15 examined. Leonoff had nothing whatever to do with the revolutionary movement; this search in his house was a misunderstanding, and in the dominions of the Czar misunderstandings are of frequent occurrence.

Leonoff knew himself to be innocent, and he felt no 20 fear, though considerable annoyance, while the search was prosecuted; he could hardly believe the evidence of his senses when, without a word of explanation, he was informed that he must take leave of his wife and children, and go in charge of the police to the House 25 of Preventive Detention.

Being a sensible man, he hept his temper, remarked courteously that some mistake must have been made, embraced his weeping wife, and went off passively, while the pristav carried away a bundle of letters in which I 30 occupied the most prominent place.

Leonoff remained a prisoner only for a few days, there was not a shred of evidence against him, and, having suffered great anxiety, he was finally released.

But Mr. Crichton-Morley's letter was never restored  
5 to him, it remained in the hands of the authorities, and the night after Leonoff's arrest the pristav, the procurator, and the policemen made their way into the dwelling of Sigismund Zaluski's uncle, where a similar search was prosecuted.

10 Sigismund was asleep and dreaming of Gertrude and of his idyllic summer in England, when his bedroom door was forced open and he was roughly roused by the police.

His first feeling was one of amazement, his second  
15 one of indignation; however, he was obliged to get up at once and dress, the policeman rigorously keeping guard over him the whole time for fear he should destroy any treasonable document.

"How I shall make them laugh in England when I  
20 tell them of this ridiculous affair!" reflected Sigismund, as he was solemnly marched into the adjoining room, where he found his uncle and cousins, each guarded by a policeman.

He made some jesting remark, but was promptly  
25 reprimanded by his gaoler, and in wearisome silence the household waited while the most rigorous search of the premises was made.

Of course nothing was found; but, to the amazement of all, Sigismund was formally arrested.

30 "There must be some mistake," he exclaimed. "I

have been resident in England for some time. I have no connection whatever with Russian politics."

"Oh, we are well aware of your residence in England," said the pristav. "You left St. Petersburg early in March 1881. We are well aware of that." 5

Something in the man's tone made Sigismund's heart stand still. Could he possibly be suspected of complicity in the plot to assassinate the late Czar? The idea would have made him laugh had he been in England. In St. Petersburg, and under these circumstances, it made him 10 tremble.

"There is some terrible mistake," he said. "I have never had the slightest connection with the revolutionary party."

The pristav shrugged his shoulders, and Sigismund, 15 feeling like one in a dream, took leave of his relations, and was escorted at once to the House of Preventive Detention.

Arrived at his destination, he was examined in a brief, unsatisfactory way; but when he angrily asked 20 for the evidence on which he had been arrested, he was merely told that information had been received charging him with being concerned in the assassination of the late Emperor, and of being an advanced member of the Nihilist party. His vehement denials were received with scornful 25 incredulity; his departure for England just after the assassination, and his prolonged absence from Russia, of course gave colour to the accusation, and he was ordered off to his cell "to reflect."

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## MY TRIUMPHANT FINALE.

5 "Words are mighty, words are living;  
Serpents with their venomous stings  
Or bright angels crowding round us,  
With heaven's light upon their wings;  
Every word has its own spirit,  
True or false, that never dies;  
Every word man's lips have uttered  
Echoes in God's skies." A. A. Proctor.

10 My labours were now nearly at an end, and being,  
so to speak, off duty, I could occupy myself just as I  
pleased. I therefore resolved to keep watch over Zaluski  
in his prison.

15 For the first few hours after his arrest he was in  
a violent passion; he paced up and down his tiny cell  
like a lion in his cage; he was beside himself with in-  
dignation, and the blood leapt through his veins like  
wildfire.

20 Then he became a little ashamed of himself and tried  
to grow quiet, and after a sleepless night he passed to  
the other extreme and sat all day long on the solitary  
stool in his grim abode, his head resting on his hands,  
and his mind a prey to the most fearful melancholy.

25 The second night, however, he slept, and awoke with  
a steady resolve in his mind.

"It will not do to give way like this, or I shall be  
in a brain fever in no time," he reflected. „I will get  
leave to have books and writing materials. I will make  
the best of a bad business.”

30 He remembered how pleased he had been when



Gertrude had once smiled on him because, when all the others in the party were grumbling at the discomforts of a certain picnic where the provisions had gone astray, he had gaily made the best of it and ransacked the nearest cottages for bread and cheese. 5

He set to work bravely now; hoped daily for his release; read all the books he was allowed to receive, invented solitary games, began a novel, and drew caricatures.

In October he was again examined; but, having 10 nothing to reveal, it was inevitable that he could reveal nothing; and he was again sent back to his cell to "reflect".

I perceived that after this his heart began to fail him.

There existed in the House of Preventive Detention 15 a system of communication between the luckless prisoners carried on by means of tapping on the wall. Sigismund, being a clever fellow, had become a great adept at this telegraphic system, and had struck up a friendship with a student in the next cell; this poor fellow had been 20 imprisoned three years, his sole offence being that he had in his possession a book of which the Government did not approve, and that he was first cousin to a Nihilist who was well-known.

The two became as devoted to each other as Silvio 25 Pellico and Count Oroboni; but it soon became evident to Valerian Vasilowitch that, unless Zaluski was released, he would soon succumb to the terrible restrictions of prison life.

"Keep up your heart, my friend," he used to say. 30

"I have borne it for three years, and am still alive to tell the tale."

"But you are stronger both in body and in mind," said Sigismund; "and you are not separated from one  
5 you love dearly as I am."

And then he would pour forth a rhapsody about Gertrude, and about English life, and about his hopes and fears for the future; to all of which Valerian, like the brave fellow he was, replied with words of encour-  
10 agement.

But at length there came a day when his friend made no answer to his usual morning greeting.

"Are you ill?" he asked.

For some time there was no reply, but after a  
15 while Sigismund rapped faintly the despairing words —  
"Dead beat!"

Valerian felt the tears start to his eyes. It was what he had all along expected, and for a time grief and indignation and his miserable helplessness made him  
20 almost beside himself. At last he remembered that there was at least one thing in his power. Each day he was escorted by a gaoler to a tiny square, walled off in the exercising ground, and was allowed to walk for a few minutes; he would take this opportunity of begging the  
25 warder to get the doctor for his friend.

But unfortunately the doctor did not think very seriously of Zaluski's case. In that dreary prison he had patients in the last stages of all kinds of disease, and Sigismund, who had been in confinement too short a  
30 time to look as ill as the others, did not receive much attention. Certainly, the doctor admitted his lungs were

affected; probably the sudden change of climate and the lack of good food and fresh air had been too much for him; so the solemn farce ended and he was left to his fate.

"If I were indeed a Nihilist, and suffered for a 5 cause which I had at heart," he telegraphed to Valerian, "I could bear it better. But to be kept here for an imaginary offence, to bear cold and hunger and illness all to no purpose — that beats me.

Then when Sigismund seemed to be losing hold of 10 his faith in God, Valerian would declare that they were the victims of violated law. Others had shown tyranny, or injustice, or cruelty, and they were the victims of those sins. But God would avenge the wrong.

So they spoke to each other through their prison 15 wall as men in the free outer world seldom care to speak; and I, who knew no barriers, looked now on Valerian's gaunt figure, and brave but prematurely old face, now on poor Zaluski, who, in his weary imprisonment, had wasted away till one could scarcely believe 20 that he was indeed the same lithe, active fellow who had played tennis at Mrs. Courtenay's garden-party.

Day and night Valerian listened to the terrible cough that came from the adjoining cell. It became perfectly apparent to him that his friend was dying; he 25 knew it as well as if he had seen the burning hectic flush on his hollow cheeks, and heard the panting, hurried breaths, and watched the unnatural brilliancy of his dark eyes.

At length he thought the time had come for another 30 kind of comfort.

“My friend,” he said one day, “it is too plain to me now that you are dying. Write to the procurator and tell him so. In some cases men have been allowed to go home to die.”

5 A wild hope seized on poor Sigismund; he sat down to the little table in his cell and wrote a letter to the procurator — a letter that might almost have drawn tears from a flint. Again and again he passionately asserted his innocence, and begged to know on what  
10 evidence he was imprisoned. He began to think that he could die content if he might leave this terrible cell, if only for a few days. At least he might in that case clear his character, and convince Gertrude that his imprisonment had been all a hideous mistake; nay, he  
15 fancied he might live through a journey to England and see her once again.

But the procurator would not let him be set free and refused to believe that his case was a serious one.

Sigismund's last hope left him.

20 Days and weeks dragged slowly on, and when, according to English reckoning, New Year's Eve arrived, he could scarcely believe that only seventeen weeks ago he had been with Gertrude, and that disgrace and imprisonment had seemed things that could never come  
25 near him, and death had been a far-away possibility, and life had been full of bliss.

As I watched him a strong desire seized me to revisit the scenes of which he was thinking, and I winged my way back to England, and soon found myself  
30 in the drowsy, respectable streets of Muddleton.

It was New Year's Eve, and I saw Mrs. O'Reilly

preparing presents for her grandchildren, and talking, as she tied them up, of that dreadful Nihilist, who had deceived them in the summer.

I saw Lena Houghton, and Mr. Blackthorne, and Mrs. Milton-Cleave, kneeling in church on that Friday 5 morning, praying that pity might be shown "upon all prisoners and captives, and all that are desolate or oppressed".

It never occurred to them that they were responsible for the sufferings of one weary prisoner, or that his 10 death would be laid at their door.

I flew to Dulminster, and saw Mrs. Selldon kneeling in the cathedral at the late evening service and rigorously examining herself as to the shortcomings of the year now dying. She confessed many things to herself in 15 a vague, untroubled way; but had any one told her she had cruelly wronged her neighbour, and helped to bring an innocent man to shame, and prison, and death, she would not have believed the accusation.

I sought out Mark Shrewsbury. He was at his 20 Chambers in Pump Court working away with his typewriter; he had a fancy for working the old year out and the new year in, and now he was in the full swing of that novel which had suggested itself to his mind when Mrs. Selldon described the rich and mysterious 25 foreigner who had settled at Ivy Cottage. Most happily he laboured on, never dreaming that his careless words had doomed a fellow-man to a painful and lingering death; never dreaming that while his fingers flew to and fro over his dainty little keyboard, describing the clever 30 doings of the unscrupulous foreigner, another man, the

victim of his idle gossip, tapped dying messages on a dreary prison wall.

For the end had come.

Through the evening Sigismund rested wearily on  
5 his truckle-bed. He could not lie down because of his  
cough, and, since there were no extra pillows to prop  
him up, he had to rest his head and shoulders against  
the wall. There was a gas-burner in the tiny cell, and  
by its light he looked round the bare walls of his prison  
10 with a blank, hopeless, yet wistful gaze; there was the  
stool, there was the table, there were the clothes he  
would never wear again, there was the door through  
which his lifeless body would soon be carried. He looked  
at everything lingeringly, for he knew that this desolate  
15 prison was the last bit of the world he should ever see.

Presently the gas was turned out. He sighed as  
he felt the darkness close in upon him, for he knew that  
his eyes would never again see light in this world —  
knew that in this dark lonely cell he must lie and wait  
20 for death. And he was young and wished to live, and  
he longed most terribly for the presence of the woman  
he loved.

The awful desolateness of the cell was more than  
he could endure; he tried to think of his past life, he  
25 tried to live once again through those happy weeks with  
Gertrude; but he always came back to the aching misery  
of the present — the cold and the pain, and the dark-  
ness and the terrible solitude.

His nerveless fingers felt their way to the wall and  
30 faintly rapped a summons.

“Valerian!” he said, “I shall not live through the night. Watch with me.”

The faint raps sounded clearly in the stillness of the great building, and Valerian dreaded lest the warders should hear them, and deal out punishment for an 5 offence which by day they were forced to wink at.

But he would not for the world have deserted his friend. He drew his stool close to the wall, wrapped himself in all the clothes he could muster, and, shivering with cold, kept watch through the long winter 10 night.

“I am near you,” he telegraphed. “I will watch with you till morning.”

From time to time Sigismund rapped faint messages, and Valerian replied with comfort and sympathy. Once 15 he thought to himself, “My friend is better; there is more power in his hand.” And indeed he trembled, fearing that the sharp emphatic knocks must certainly attract attention and put an end to their communion.

“Tell my love that the accusation was false — false!” 20 the word was vehemently repeated. “Tell her I died broken-hearted, loving her to the end.”

“I will tell her all when I am free,” said poor Valerian, wondering with a sigh when his unjust imprisonment would end. “Do you suffer much?” he 25 asked.

There was a brief interval. Sigismund hesitated to tell a falsehood in his last extremity.

“It will soon be over. Do not be troubled for me” he replied. And after that there was a long, long 30 silence.

Poor fellow! he died hard; and I wished that those comfortable English people could have been dragged from their beds and brought into the cold dreary cell where their victim lay, fighting for breath, suffering cruelly  
5 both in body and mind. Valerian, listening in sad suspense, heard one more faint word rapped by the dying man.

“Farewell!”

“God be with you!” he replied, unable to check the  
10 tears which rained down as he thought of the life so sadly ended, and of his own bereavement.

He heard no more. Sigismund’s strength failed him, and I, to whom the darkness made no difference, watched him through the last dread struggle; there was no one  
15 to raise him, or hold him, no one to comfort him. Alone in the cold and darkness of that first morning of the year 1887, he died.

Valerian did not hear through the wall his last faint gasping cry, but I heard it, and its exceeding bitterness  
20 would have made mortals weep.

“Gertrude!” he sobbed. “Gertrude!”

And with that his head sank on his breast, and the life that, but for me, might have been so happy and prosperous, was ended.

25 . . . . .

Prompted by curiosity, I instantly returned to Muddleton and sought out Gertrude Morley. I stole into her room. She lay asleep, but her dreams were troubled, and her  
30 face, once so fresh and bright, was worn with pain and anxiety.



Scarcely had I entered the room when the sleeping girl threw up both her arms with a bitter cry, and awoke from her dream.

"Sigismund!" she cried. "Oh, Sigismund! Now I know that you are dead indeed." 5

For a long, long time she lay in a sort of trance of misery. It seemed as if the life had almost been crushed out of her, and it was not until the bells began to ring for the six o'clock service, merrily pealing out their welcome of the new year morning, that full consciousness returned to her again. But, as she clearly realised what had happened, she broke into such a passion of tears as I never before witnessed, while still in the darkness of the new year bells rang gaily, and she knew that they heralded for her the beginning of a lonely life. 15

And so my work ended; my part in this world was played out. Nevertheless I still live; and there will come a day when Sigismund and Gertrude shall be comforted and the slanderers punished.

For poor Valerian was right, and there is an Avenger whose just laws cannot be transgressed with impunity, and before whom evil-doers tremble. There will come a time when those self-satisfied ones, whose hands are all the time steeped in blood, shall be confronted with me, and shall realize to the full all that their idle words have brought about. When Mrs. O'Reilly and the rest of the people to whom I owe my existence and rapid growth shall be overwhelmed with shame, horror, and remorse. And afterwards I shall be destroyed in the general destruction of all that is evil. 20 25 30

THE END.

# Abraham Lincoln.

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## Introduction.

### Government of the United States of North America.

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The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States of North America is the recognition of the equal rights of all men, without distinction of rank or class. Its form preserves the independent rights and privileges of each separate State, each having its own Statutes and Government for all internal affairs, and provides for the representation of the States in Congress or Parliament, the central government, by which all matters affecting the general interests of all are decided, and all general laws enacted. Congress consists of the House of Representatives (or Lower House) and the Senate (or Upper House). Each State sends two Senators who are chosen by their own government for a period of five years. The President of the Senate is Vice-President of the Union. The House of Representatives consists of three hundred and twenty-five members who are chosen by their own States for two years. The Senate constitutes the Upper House by which the laws and Regulations passed in the House of Representatives must be accepted and ratified before they can come into force. When a bill (Gesetzentwurf) has been accepted and passed by both Houses it is sent to the President of the Union who may agree to it, in which case it becomes law at once, or may send it back with a statement of his objections or proposals of alterations for reconsideration. If, however, after a second debate, it is confirmed by the votes of two thirds of both Houses, it becomes law, and

cannot be vetoed by the President. The President is elected by ballot by the citizens of the different States belonging to the Union. He holds his office for four years but at the expiration of that time may be re-elected 5 for a further four years. The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the army, High Admiral of the Navy, Chief Magistrate of the Union, represents the Union in all negotiations with foreign countries and enjoys a number of other powers and privileges. His official residence is the White House 10 (built of marble) at Washington, and he is surrounded by a pomp and splendour equal to that of kings.

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CIVIL WAR BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND  
SOUTHERN STATES FOR THE ABOLITION OF  
SLAVERY.

The Union, on its first formation, was forced to  
5 tolerate slavery in the Southern States, though under  
protest.

After the Peace of Versailles 1883 had ratified the  
Independence of the United States of America, freeing  
that country from all interference on the part of Eng-  
10 land, the Northern States began rapidly to increase in  
population and in commercial prosperity. Education ad-  
vanced and the learned professions were cultivated; and  
besides these elements of a well-to-do middle class a  
large and intelligent class of artisans and working men  
15 began to strive for equal political rights. In the South-  
ern States, on the other hand, nothing increased but  
the number of slaves. The population consisted of the  
rich planters, owning large estates and numerous slaves,  
and a few poor and insignificant citizens. The respect-  
20 able and thriving middle-class, that gives solidity to a  
state, was wanting. The South, therefore, whose influ-  
ence had hitherto been paramount in Congress, watched  
with anxiety the extraordinary developement and exten-  
sion of the Northern or Anti-Slavery States, seeing her  
25 preponderance in the Councils of the Government threat-

ened by the increasing number of anti-slavery Representatives. In 1820 of the 325 Representatives only 90 belonged to the south. The Southern States therefore endeavored to procure the admission of more slavery states to the Union and this purpose was violently opposed by the North. In 1820 Congress decreed that slavery should be permitted only south of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude. The struggle continued with more or less vehemence, now one party now the other gaining the upperhand, and the choice of the President giving on each occasion the signal for a trial of strength; but it was not until the election of Abraham Lincoln — that most uncompromising opponent of slavery — to the Presidency that warlike hostilities broke out. His election gave the Southern States, embittered by their defeat, an incentive to declare their secession from the Union. In the speech with which Lincoln entered on his Presidency he refused to recognise their right to secede and tried to pacify them, but in vain. In Dec. 1860 the following States seceded: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, and lastly North Carolina. These States called a Congress of their own and formed a so-called Federation, to which they gave a new constitution, with slavery as its cornerstone, and chose Jefferson Davis as President of the Federation of Southern States.

Lincoln's earnest efforts to effect a reconciliation were unsuccessful, and the taking of Fort Sumter by the rebels began the Civil War, 12th April 1861.

The Southern States, now called Confederates, were led by a highly cultivated aristocracy, schooled in states-

manship. They possessed the best officers in army and navy, among whom the names of Lee and Jackson, called Stonewall Jackson, have become especially famous. They had also command of the materials of war, for the  
5 Minister of War, Floyd, had in 1860 sent all the cannon and arms to the southern arsenals; so that at the beginning of the war the Federals had a decided advantage. In April Lincoln published his first appeal for 75 000 volunteers; it was answered with alacrity, but the  
10 troops were unpractised and undisciplined, their arms were defective and the commissariat disorganized. At first the North (or Union) suffered several reverses, but gradually their prospects improved. In 1862 Generals Thomas and Grant succeeded in snatching the States of  
15 Kentucky and Tennessee from the rebels, and advanced down the Mississippi River. The struggle became concentrated round Vicksburg, which was held by the Federals and besieged by General Grant by whom it was taken after a long siege July 4. 1863. By this  
20 means the important river and its vicinity was gained for the North. Some successes had meantime been gained by the Federals in Virginia, but these were destroyed by the battle of Gettysburg, the most sanguinary battle of the whole war, in which General Meade  
25 gained a decisive victory over the Southern States. This victory and the taking of Vicksburg, which happened almost simultaneously, turned the tide of war decidedly in favour of the North. The South began to show signs of exhaustion in men and money, while the  
30 inexhaustible resources of the Northern States enabled them to retrieve every loss. In 1862 Lincoln had

issued a proclamation declaring all the slaves in the Southern States Free. Having proclaimed the Abolition of Slavery and the consolidation of the Union as the object of the war, he prosecuted the struggle with undaunted courage and the utmost determination and energy, supported by the enthusiastic affection of his people, who saw personified in him those qualities of which it is most proud. 5

Lincoln was re-elected President in 1864 with a brilliant majority over the candidate of the Reconciliation Party, Mc Clellan. Thus the final result of the war became certain, although the complete subjection of the Federal army was not yet accomplished. General Lee continued to fight for the South with undiminished bravery and perseverance, and with varying success, until at last the northern troops succeeded in surrounding him with his army of 60 000 men near Goldsboro'. There on the 9. of April this brave and undaunted soldier laid down his arms before General Grant at Appomatox-Court-House, and in the same month Johnston, with the rest of the Federal troops surrendered to General Sherman at Raleigh. 10  
15  
20

Thus the Civil War came to an end after four years' duration. It had cost 500 000 human lives and left the Union with a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, but the Union was not only preserved but strengthened by this war, for the cause of dissension, slavery, was removed. Lincoln's extraordinary power of inspiring the nation with his own enthusiasm, intrepidity, and unconquerable perseverance ensured the attainment of his noble purpose, the Abolition of Slavery. 25  
30

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

## FARMER'S BOY AND PRESIDENT.

"The Martyr President," as Abraham Lincoln is designated in the United States, furnishes one of the 5 most astonishing examples of native genius to be met with in history. What Shakespeare is in literature Lincoln is in the sphere of action. Both were men of original power, and both rose out of obscurity, though the statesman received the world's recognition earlier than 10 the poet.

Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, was the son of pioneers, and his early experience was that of a farmer's boy living in Kentucky, which was then on the border land of civilised countries. His father, 15 a rough, good-natured man, could neither read nor write, but his mother appears to have been a woman of a higher type. Dr. J. G. Holland says of her that "she was a slender, pale, sad, and sensitive woman, with much in her nature that was truly heroic, and much that shrank 20 from the rude life around her. Her understanding was considered something wonderful by her family, and she was a brave, sensible, and devout Christian woman." It is curious that the exact birth-place of her famous son is not known. When he was chosen for the Presidency, 25 he was approached on the subject of his birth-place, as the people naturally desired to have a picture of the little log cabin. Lincoln took a book and pencil, and for a moment a melancholy shadow settled on his rugged features, while his eyes had an inexpressible sadness in



them, and a far-away look, as if they were searching for something seen long, long years ago. Then he wrote: "I was born February 12th, 1809, in then Hardin County, Kentucky, at a point within the now recently-formed County of Larin, a mile or a mile-and-a-half from where 5 Hodginsville now is. My parents being dead, and my own memory not serving, I know no means of identifying the precise locality. It was in Nolin Creek." The family afterwards moved to a fertile and picturesque spot on Knob Creek. Here all the books that the Lincoln shanty 10 could boast were the Bible, the Catechism, and a copy of Dillworth's spelling book. These Abraham made good use of, so that in later life there were few men who had a greater command of the Scriptures than he; and his speeches had much of the Anglo-Saxon simplicity, terse- 15 ness, and vigour so nobly characteristic of the English Bible.

Education in the wilds of Kentucky was not of a brilliant character. It would have astonished even the poor of the mother country before they enjoyed the pri- 20 vileges of the present school system. It frequently began with a little reading, and ended there; "figures" or arithmetic, being an unknown quantity. Young Lincoln received but the merest outline of an education. He was more precocious than most children of his age, however, 25 and his friends did all that was possible to take advantage of this fact. He made quick progress in reading, but acquired the art of penmanship under great difficulties. As books were very scarce, he thoroughly digested the few he could obtain; and notably among these were 30 *Aesop's Fables* and the *Pilgrim's Progress*, to which were

afterwards added a *Life of Washington* and *Robinson Crusoe*. The second and fourth became great favourites with him. In 1816 the Lincolns sold their old home and moved into Indiana, where Abraham began in earnest the life of a pioneer boy, becoming very skilful in the use of the axe. He and his father erected a wood cabin, sixteen feet by eight. The boy "practised penmanship with a charred stick on the bark of trees and on slabs. In the winter he wrote his name in the snow with a stick; and in the summer he wrote it on the ground in the garden." It seems incredible now, that the Chief Magistrate of a mighty Republic could have risen from such surroundings. It took nine years for anything like a village to spring up in the neighbourhood.

The first great sorrow came to young Lincoln in the autumn of 1818, when his mother died from a fearful visitation called "the milk disease," which had already carried off two friends and relatives named Sparrow. This was an irreparable loss; for Mrs. Lincoln had instructed her son in the paths of virtue, and had taught him to be a total abstainer before the Temperance movement had been heard of. Thomas Lincoln constructed with his own hands a rough coffin for his wife, and, with a few friends standing round, she was laid to rest under a grassy knoll. Abraham was now thrown more into the companionship of his cousin, Dennis Hanks, a youth about his own age. Mr. Lincoln desired a funeral sermon to be preached over his wife, so he got his son to indite a letter to an old friend, one Parson Elkins, an earnest and God-fearing man. It was a memorable event, the writing of this letter, and Mr. Thayer, in his *Life of*

the President, states that never before had there been a member of the family who could perform such a feat. The following conversation ensued between father and son:—

“See how much it is worth to be able to write,” 5  
said Lincoln, as Abraham finished reading the letter.  
“It’s worth ten times as much as it cost to be able to  
write only that one letter.”

“It ain’t much work to learn to write,” said Abra-  
ham; “I’d work as hard again for it before I’d give 10  
it up.”

“You’d have to give it up if you was knocked about  
as I was when a boy.”

“I know that.”

“You don’t know it as I do; and I hope you never 15  
will. But it’s worth more than the best farm to know  
how to write a letter as well as that.”

“I shall write one better than that yet,” said Abra-  
ham. „But how long will it take for the letter to go  
to Parson Elkins?” 20

“That’s more than I can tell; but it will go there  
some time, and I hope it will bring him here.”

“He won’t want to come so far as this,” suggested  
Abraham.

“It ain’t so far for him as it was for us.” 25

“Why ain’t it?”

“Because he lives nearer the line of Indiana than  
than we did. It ain’t more than seventy-five miles for  
him to come, and he often rides as far as that.”

Seventy-five miles! Yet the good minister came at 30  
last, about three months after the despatch of the letter.

The people for a considerable distance round were apprised of the intended service, and on a certain Sunday old and young travelled to the spot in carts, on horseback, or on foot. Parson Elkins preached an admirable 5 sermon, and one which not only brought vividly to Abraham Lincoln's memory his mother's care, tenderness, and affection, but one that strengthened all his good resolutions.

In December, 1819, Mr. Lincoln married again, and 10 Abraham, as well as others, found the advantage of this second mother, who brightened the household, and superintended its arrangements with much skill. Her own children brought also their companionship, as well as an appreciable store of household goods. 15 Mrs. Lincoln knew the value of education, and it it was now placed within the reach of Abraham at the pioneer schools, where he became very enthusiastic over his studies. One of his masters, Andrew Crawford, distinguished in his pupil the foreshadowings of a great 20 man. The youth was singularly truthful, and anecdotes are related of his great honesty, candour, and readiness to confess his faults. Cruelty to animals incensed him greatly, and one of his earliest compositions was upon this theme. He was wont to recite for the instruc- 25 tion or amusement of his companions, and to display his oratorical powers from the stump of a tree. He further came to be called "the peacemaker", for he could not endure to witness broils among his companions. A strange figure was this incipient ruler at fifteen years 30 of age. He was then almost six feet in height, homely and ungainly in appearance, with legs and arms lengthy

out of all proportion to his body. Very swarthy in complexion, and comical in aspect, he might have sat as a character for Dickens. He wore a linsey-wolsey shirt, buckskin breeches, and low shoes; but between the bottom of the breeches and the top of the shoes there was a great gap. He was only at school for a year, but he beat all his masters, Simple Proportion marking the limit of their education. It is said that Abraham wielded a facile pen in his schooldays, and he celebrated the somewhat formidable nasal feature of his tutor Crawford, in "verse" and "prose", whose fame spread "as wide as to the Wabash and the Ohio." On more than one occasion when Lincoln, in his boisterous fits of humour, was asked what he thought would become of him, he replied that he would yet be "President of the United States", which prophecy was, of course, taken as a mere bit of boastful pleasantry.

At the age of nineteen Abraham went to work for a Mr. Gentry, the proprietor of Gentryville, and he made a voyage as a hand on a Mississippi flat-boat. The business was dangerous and exciting, and he had a brush with some marauding slaves. By this time Lincoln's intellectual powers had made their mark in his district, and political and other compositions of his had been published, which were regarded as unusually clever and promising. Believing, also, in a healthy body as well as a sound mind, Lincoln devoted some of his hours of hours of recreation to popular sports, and soon excelled all his companions in wrestling. At this period he borrowed from a friend the *Statutes of Indiana*, which he read and carefully digested, thus laying a basis for his

subsequent legal studies; and he practised himself in speaking in public. One of his companions states that he was always calm, logical, and clear. He read and wrote a good deal, and found great delight in attending  
5 the law courts when he could get an opportunity.

To escape the dreaded milk disease, the Lincolns moved into Illinois in 1830. Abraham was now just twenty-one years of age. He assisted his father in clearing a farm and split rails for the fence; hence he  
10 was afterwards known as the "Rail-splitter". During the next year or two he went through a great variety of experiences—now piloting boats under dangerous circumstances, and now serving in a pioneer store. While residing in New Salem, he won the title, "Honest Abe"  
15 which he carried through life. "The public confidence in his integrity and fairmindedness was such that he was usually chosen one of the umpires in all games and trials where two sides enlisted." He finally became in such great demand in this line that both parties consti-  
20 tuted him judge. The pursuit of knowledge was his chief ambition, however, and he liked to know what was going forward in the world. For years he subscribed to the *Louisville Journal* when he had not money enough to dress respectably. In 1832 the Indian Chief, Black  
25 Hawk, caused a great deal of trouble, and Lincoln, believing him to be one of the most treacherous enemies of the whites, enlisted in one of the volunteer regiments sent out against that celebrated chief by the Governor of Illinois. Abraham was chosen chief of his company,  
30 and, as its term of service expired before the conclusion of the war, he reenlisted in another company as private.

He did this for a third time, being resolved to serve his country so long as the war lasted, and ultimately the Battle of Bad Axe put an end to the conflict. While acting as captain, he endangered his own life by fearlessly protecting an Indian who had arrived in the camp with a safe-conduct from General Cass. It was not Lincoln's lot to come face to face with the enemy, which must have been rather trying, as he revelled in danger. By a curious coincidence, there were two officers in the Black Hawk War destined to become Presidents of the United States—Colonel Zachary Taylor and Captain Abraham Lincoln. Years after he served in the Black Hawk War, Lincoln narrated his first experience in drilling his company. He was marching with his detachment across a field, when he desired to pass through a gateway into the next enclosure. "I could not, for the life of me," said he, "remember the proper word of command for getting my company endwise, so that it could pass through the gate; so, as we came near the gate, I shouted, "This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate!" Utilising this amusing incident with regard to the discussions in Congress, he remarked, "I sometimes think that gentlemen who get into a tight place in debate would like to dismiss the House until the next day, and then take a fair start."

In 1832 Lincoln was "run" by his friends for the State legislature. His first political speech, which was very brief, was as follows: — "Gentlemen and fellow citizens, I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to

become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet: I am in favour of a national bank; I am in favour of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and  
5 political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not it will be all the same." He was not elected, but in his own district of New Salem he polled 277 votes out of a possible 284. Lincoln now entered into business as a merchant, where he lost heavily through a worthless  
10 partner. While waiting for a new opening, he devoured everything that he could lay his hands upon in the shape of books. Burns and Shakespeare he read with great gusto, committing large portions of their works to memory, and they were ever afterwards his favourite poets. Under  
15 the auspices of Calhoun of Springfield he began practical work as a surveyor, studying law privately at the same time. In 1833 President Jackson appointed him postmaster of New Salem, not a very onerous occupation. The letters were few and far between, and it was laugh-  
20 ingly said of him that he "carried the office in his hat," because when going out he would sometimes put the missives in his hat for the purpose of delivering them to the parties addressed if he should happen to meet them.

25 The first step in Lincoln's public career was taken in 1834, when he was elected to the State Legislature on the Whig ticket. His success was all the more creditable because he absolutely declined to resort to the dishonourable means for obtaining votes employed by some  
30 candidates, such as providing grog shops. His appearance was so uncouth that an elector, Dr. Barrett, ex-



claimed, when he saw him, "Well, if that fellow is qualified to go to the Legislature, his looks belie him, that is all." When he had heard Lincoln speak, however, the doctor said, "I give it up now. Why, sir, he is a perfect take in, — he knows more than all of them put 5 together." Lincoln was re-elected to the Legislature in 1836, in 1838, and in 1840. During his second term the question of slavery was violently agitated in Illinois. The Democratic party introduced a series of resolutions against the Abolitionists and in favour of slavery, and 10 so great was the pressure put upon the Whigs, that nearly all the members were coerced into supporting these arbitrary measures. Not so Lincoln, however. He denounced the resolutions and their supporters, and manfully, and almost alone, fought the battle of freedom for 15 two years.

Having been incited to the systematic study of the law by Mr. John T. Stuart, Lincoln was admitted to the Bar in 1837, and became Mr. Stuart's partner. He practised at Springfield, and had much success in Jury trials 20 The manner in which he had already succeeded in gaining the public esteem is evidenced by the fact that at a dinner given to the Representatives of Sangamon County, he was toasted as "Abraham Lincoln, one of Nature's noblemen." The partnership with Mr. Stuart ended in 25 1840, and not long afterwards Lincoln joined Judge S. T. Logan. In 1842 he married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of the Hon. R. S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky. By this union he had four children, all sons. Three of them died before the age of man- 30 hood, but the eldest, Robert, lived to become Secretary

of War at Washington, and he is now United States Minister to Great Britain.

Characteristic anecdotes are related of Lincoln's legal experiences. On one occasion the ensuing conversation 5 occurred after a client had laid his case before the advocate.

"I cannot serve you," said Lincoln, "for you are wrong and the other party is right."

"That is none of your business, if I hire and pay you 10 for taking the case," retorted the man.

"Not my business!" exclaimed Lincoln. "My business is never to defend wrong. If I *am* a lawyer, I never take a case that is manifestly wrong."

"Well, you can make trouble for the woman," added 15 the applicant.

"Yes," responded Lincoln, "there is no reasonable doubt but that I can gain the case for you. I can set a whole neighbourhood at loggerheads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and 20 thereby get for you six hundred dollars, which rightfully belongs as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. But I won't do it."

"Not for any amount of pay?" inquired the man. "Not for all you are worth," replied Lincoln. "You must 25 remember that some things which are legally right are not morally right. I shall not take your case."

Lincoln took up matters which were considered unpopular, that is, cases in which negroes had been seized again after a period of freedom, and by dint of 30 tireless energy and exertion he secured their restitution. He could do nothing with causes where he had not the

strongest belief in the innocence of his clients, and whenever his fellow counsel were successful in such causes, he declined to receive one cent of the fees. The son of an old benefactress of Lincoln having been charged with murder, the distracted mother made a touching and impassioned appeal to "the noble, good Abe" to save her boy, whom he had rocked when a babe in his cradle. Lincoln did his best, but the evidence of the principal witness was of an apparently crushing nature. He swore positively that the murder was committed at half-past ten o'clock on a certain night, and that the moon was shining brightly at the time. The case seemed hopeless, and yet Lincoln felt that there was a plot against an innocent man. He reviewed the evidence; then, raising his clear, full voice to a higher key, and lifting his long, wiry arm above his head, as if about to annihilate his client's accuser, he exclaimed: "The witness testifies that the moon was shining brightly when the deed was perpetrated, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, when the moon did not appear on that night, as your Honour's almanac will show, until an hour or more later, and, consequently, the whole story is a fabrication." This concise forensic point was followed by a fervent and eloquent appeal, which closed with the words, "If justice is done, as I believe it will be, before the sun sets it will shine upon my client a free man." There was a revulsion of feeling throughout the whole court, and the accused was acquitted and actually a free man before sundown. The widowed mother and the advocate mingled their tears over the youth thus snatched from the gallows. Judge Davis

said of Lincoln as a lawyer — “In all the elements that constitute the great lawyer, he had few equals. The framework of his mental and moral being was honesty. He never took from a client, even when the  
5 cause was gained, more than he thought the service was worth, and the client could reasonably afford to pay. He was loved by his brethren of the bar.” Judge Drummond also bore this testimony: “With a probity of character known to all, with an intuitive insight into  
10 the human heart, with a clearness of statement which was in itself an argument, with uncommon power and felicity of illustration — often, it is true, of a plain and homely kind — and with that sincerity and earnestness of manner which carried conviction, he was one of the  
15 most successful lawyers in the State.”

Lincoln was elected to Congress in 1846, his majority being 1,511, as compared with a majority of only 914 which Henry Clay had been able to secure in the same State two years before. Many who were not  
20 Whigs voted for Lincoln, on the ground of his sterling personal qualities. He took his seat in the National House of Representatives on December 6th, 1847, and, being the only Whig member from Illinois, his appearance created considerable interest. Lincoln opposed the  
25 war with Mexico, which was waged in the interests of slavery, and, during the prolonged anti-slavery conflict in Congress, he spoke frequently and with great warmth against the cruel and unjust system, which he declared must bring down a terrible retribution upon the country  
30 unless it were abolished. He energetically supported the efforts to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and

introduced a bill for that purpose. Becoming widely known for his endeavours to reduce the limits of slavery, and for his vigorous sympathy with all the aspirations of his political section, he was trusted as a leader of the people in the Kansas-Nebraska agitation, 5 which proposed that these territories should be declared "free soil." Declining re-election to Congress in 1848, and again in 1850, in order to be with his family and to follow his profession, Lincoln turned with renewed ardour to the study of English and American literature. 10 He was a conspicuous example of what can be accomplished after forty, making as great strides from this time forward as he had made in the earlier stages of his career. Six years of comparative retirement from public life enabled him to add largely to his stock of 15 general knowledge. He rendered at this time good service to the Temperance cause, and in 1854 formally joined the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

In 1854 Lincoln furnished evidence of the great magnanimity of his nature, by insisting that the votes 20 of his Illinois friends, in the election for United States senator, should be transferred to Lyman Trumbull, in order to defeat the slavery candidate, Governor Matheson. This was done — though several Whigs wept over the necessity — and the election was secured. Two years 25 later he spoke with remarkable eloquence at the organisation of the Republican party of Illinois; and at this juncture he was put forward by his State as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with General Fremont. He received 110 votes, which strikingly 30 showed the position he was already gaining as a states-

man. Lincoln took an active part in the Fremont Campaign, delivering many powerful speeches. At one place a Democrat thus challenged him: "Mr. Lincoln, is it true that you entered this State barefooted, driving  
5 a yoke of oxen?" Lincoln replied, "Yes, I think I can prove the fact by at least a dozen men in the crowd, any one of whom is more respectable than my questioner." Then he passed on to a high strain of oratory, and deeply moved his audience by the declaration — "We  
10 will speak for freedom and against slavery, so long as the Constitution of our country guarantees free speech, until everywhere on this wide land the sun shall shine, and the rain shall fall, and the wind shall blow upon no man who goes forth to unrequited toil."

15 Lincoln's determination to do the right was never better exemplified than at the Republican State Convention which met at Springfield, in June, 1857. He saw the struggle that must come between the Union and the Slave States of the South, and in his now  
20 famous address, known as "The House-divided-against-itself Speech," he incorporated and delivered the following passage: — "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently — half-slave and half-free. I do not expect the Union  
25 to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other." His enemies hailed these bold utterances with delight, as being certain to portend Lincoln's ruin, and even his friends were  
30 dubious concerning their wisdom. When the latter remonstrated with him, he replied, "If it must be that

I go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked to truth — die in the advocacy of what is just and right.” After the speech had been delivered, and it had been stigmatised as foolish and suicidal, Dr. Loring asked its utterer whether he did not wish it were wiped 5 out of existence? Lincoln answered, “Well, Doctor, if I had to draw a pen across and erase my whole life from existence, and had one poor gift or choice left as to what I should save from the wreck, I should choose that speech, and leave it to the world unerased.” The 10 result proved that he was right, and that he had seen further than his contemporaries. The speech was recognised years later as one of the wisest he had ever delivered, and it gave the keynote to the policy of maintaining the Union. “It settled the character and 15 issue of the next Presidential election, and finally sealed the doom of slavery” in the United States.

In 1858 the election in Illinois was for a Legislature which should choose a senator, and Lincoln “stumped” the State as the opposing orator to Stephen A. Douglas, 20 the able Democratic candidate. They argued before the same audiences, Lincoln securing the honours in these important debates, a fact which gave him a national reputation. During one of the discussions he closed with these words an eloquent tribute to the Declaration 25 of Independence: “You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honours, I do claim to be 30 actuated in this contest by something higher than an

anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity —  
5 the Declaration of American Independence." Although in the popular vote Lincoln received a majority of 4,085 over Mr. Douglas, his opponent was returned to the United States Senate, owing to the peculiar apportionment of the legislative districts.

10 There was a strange scene of excitement and enthusiasm at Decatur on the 9th of May, 1860, when the Republican State Convention of Illinois met in a building erected for the purpose. Amid a tempest of applause, "a distinguished citizen of Illinois, Abraham  
15 Lincoln," was requested to take his seat on the stand, but he was actually borne to it by his admirers. When the Convention proceeded to business, it was announced that an old democrat was waiting outside, with the object of presenting something to the Convention. An  
20 order being given for his admission, John Hanks, Lincoln's old friend, fellow rail-splitter, and comrade in the Black Hawk War, — appeared. He bore on his shoulders two rails, surmounted by a banner bearing this inscription, "Two rails from a lot made by Abraham  
25 Lincoln and John Hanks, in the Sangamon Bottom, in the year 1830." The present was greeted with volleys of applause and shouts of "A speech!" "Let's hear the rail-splitter," "Old Abe must show his hand!" Lincoln, who was rather discomposed by this flattering tribute,  
30 stepped forward and, pointing to the rails, smilingly said, "Gentlemen, I suppose you want to know something



about those things. Well, the truth is, John Hanks and I did make rails in the Sangamon Bottom. I don't know whether we made those particular rails or not; the fact is, I don't think they are a credit to the makers. But I do know this; I made rails then, and I think I could make better ones than these now." A tempest of cheers shook the building, and when it had subsided, a resolution was carried unanimously declaring Abraham Lincoln to be the first choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency. 10

A month or so after this meeting the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago. It was attended by 25,000 citizens, who were accommodated in a huge structure provided for the occasion. There were eight Republican candidates for the Presidency, viz.: — 15 William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Bates, Judge McLean, William L. Dayton, Simon Cameron, Abraham Lincoln, and Benjamin F. Wade. Mr. Seward had a European as well as an American reputation, but he secured only a very inferior place in the balloting. 20 In the informal ballot, Lincoln had 102 votes, Chase 49, and Bates 48. As it was evident that Seward and some others had no chance of nomination, their supporters gave their votes to Lincoln, who was chosen on the third ballot. The nomination was hailed with wild 25 enthusiasm, and the news was telegraphed to Springfield; Lincoln was at the office of the *Journal* when it arrived, and picking up the telegram he observed, "Well, gentlemen, there is a little woman at our house who is probably more interested in this despatch than I am; 30 and if you will excuse me, I will take it up and let her

see it." When a number of citizens called to congratulate the Presidential candidate, it was expected that, as usual, his health would be drunk in the choicest liquors, but they had mistaken the nature of Lincoln. After the  
5 official ceremonies were over, a servant brought in a waiter containing a large pitcher of water and several glass tumblers, whereupon Lincoln rose and said, "Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual healths in the most healthy beverage that God has given to man; it is the only beverage  
10 I have ever used or allowed in my family, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion; it is pure Adam's ale, from the spring." With that he raised a tumbler to his lips, and those guests who did not agree with his principles, were constrained  
15 to admire his consistency and to follow his example.

The public reasons for Lincoln's nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency were his well-known abhorrence of slavery and his determination to maintain the Union. But his personal claims were very  
20 strong, and there was no man in the party so widely respected for his sterling honesty and uprightness, and for the way in which, through sheer force of character, he had risen from the humblest sphere until he had acquired a national reputation.

25 When the time for the Presidential contest arrived, there were four candidates for the Presidency: Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge, and Bell. Lincoln was the candidate of all those citizens, whether in the North or in the South, who already perceived the ultimate drift of the  
30 conflict, and were for the Union, against all agitations which threatened to overthrow it. Lincoln was elected

President on the 6th of November, by a popular vote numbering 1,857,610, being nearly half-a-million more votes than were cast for the Democratic candidate, Douglas. The popular vote for Breckenridge, the Slavery candidate, was 847,900; and of these 348,012 were cast 5 in Northern States. There were thus about half-a-million voters, but no more, who favoured the extreme theories of the Southern democracy. The votes cast for Lincoln in the Electoral College numbered 180, as against 72 cast for Breckenridge, 41 for Bell, and 10 for Douglas. He 10 had thus 57 more votes than all the other candidates combined. Lincoln felt the importance and solemnity of his election very deeply; for he was a man of profound religious faith, and moved by a consuming desire to befriend the slave and to preserve the Union. "I know 15 there is a God," he exclaimed, shortly before the result of the contest was made known, "and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me, I am ready; I am nothing, but truth is everything. 20 I know I am right, because I know that liberty is right. I have told them that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and Christ and reason say the same; and they will find it so. Douglas don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down; but God cares, and humanity 25 cares, and I care; and with God's help I shall not fail. I may not see the end, but it will come and I shall be vindicated."

Between the date of the Presidential election in Nov. 1860 and the formal inauguration of Lincoln, in 30 March 1861, there was time for the President's enemies

in the South to reflect, and they employed the intervening period in preparing for armed revolt. The South was greatly assisted in this work by the fact that depôts of arms and of war material had been so located  
5 by the Southern officials in the War Department, as to put them within easy reach in case of insurrection; while the small army of the United States was scattered in detachments in remote parts of the country. By this manœuvre the South had five months' start of the North  
10 in the active preparations for war.

Before leaving Springfield for his installation at Washington, Lincoln spent some time with his mother at Charleston. Mr. Lamon, one of the President's biographers, states that their last interview was most affecting. "She  
15 embraced him with deep emotion, and said she was sure she should never behold him again, for she felt that his enemies would assassinate him. 'No, no, mother, they will not do that. Trust in the Lord and all will be well; we shall see each other again.' But, inexpressibly af-  
20 fected by this new evidence of her tender attachment and deep concern for his safety, he gradually and reluctantly withdrew from her arms, feeling more deeply oppressed by the heavy cares which time and events were rapidly augmenting." There were many other prognos-  
25 tications besides Mrs. Lincoln's, that the President would come to an untimely end; and from the first he seems to have carried his life in his hand.

However, Lincoln's courage was as conspicuous as his energy and determination; and on the 11th of February,  
30 1861, he left Springfield for Washington with his family. To the friends who gathered to wish him "God speed"

he spoke these beautiful parting words: "No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter-of-a-century. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves on me which is greater, perhaps, than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded but for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being. I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

The journey to Washington was a magnificent ovation all through, but from the minority, threats of assassination were heard; and when Lincoln reached Philadelphia he was met by the startling intelligence that a plot had been discovered to kill him in passing through Baltimore on the ensuing day. The President-elect was disinclined to notice these reports, but it was arranged that instead of going on by the train originally fixed, the Presidential party should go through the same night to Washington by the night express. They arrived safely in the capital at half-past six the next morning. As the telegraphic wires had been cut, the time of the President's arrival was left in doubt. Mr. Elihu B. Washborne was at the station, however, when the train arrived, and has thus

described the incident: "When the train came to a stand I watched with fear and trembling to see the passengers descend. I saw every car emptied, and there was no Mr. Lincoln. I was well-nigh in despair, and when  
5 about to leave I saw slowly emerge from the last sleeping-car three persons. I could not mistake the long, lank form of Mr. Lincoln, and my heart bounded with joy and gratitude. He had on a soft, low-crowned hat, a muffler round his neck, and a short bob-tailed overcoat.  
10 Any one who knew him at that time could not have failed to recognize him at once, but, I must confess, he looked more like a well-to-do farmer from one of the back towns of Jo. Davies' County coming to Washington to see the city, take out his land warrant, and get the  
15 patent for his farm, than the President of the United States." Republican simplicity indeed on the part of one whose life was invaluable, and upon whose words a whole continent hung breathless!

The inauguration of Lincoln took place on the 4th  
20 of March, 1861, and a vast concourse of people assembled at Washington to witness the ceremony. In closing his memorable address on that now historical occasion, the President uttered this pathetic appeal to the enemies of the Government: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-  
25 countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of Civil War. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government; while I shall have the most  
30 solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We

must not be enemies. Though passion may be strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." There was a strain of true poetry, as well as eloquence, in this appeal; but before its aspirations were realized, the country was destined to pass through a terrible baptism of blood. 5 10

The South found no elements of weakness in the President's address. He met the projected rupture of the Union with the declaration that it was perpetual. "Perpetuity," he said, "is implied in the fundamental law of all governments. It is safe to assert that no Government ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination." This firm but necessary attitude Lincoln held in public, while in private he commended himself, his country, and his family to the care and protection of Almighty God. He was supported by an able Cabinet, but his unswerving trust was placed in the great body of the people. Eleven of the discontented States seceded, and authorised Commissioners to treat with the Government of the United States for the establishment of new relations. Lincoln refused to receive or recognise the Commissioners, holding the Union to be one and indivisible. Upon this issue, civil war ensued. Fort Sumter was reduced on April 12th, 1861, and three days later the President, by Proclamation, called for 75,000 men of the militia of the States. Congress was convened in extra Session for the 4th of July. A sum of 40,000,000 dols. 15 20 25 30

was at once voted, authority was given to raise an army of 500,000 volunteers, and all previous calls for armed force made by the President were ratified. The Battle of Bull Run, in July, nerved the North to yet more determined efforts. Endeavours were made to commit the Government to a declaration of the independence of the slaves; but at this juncture such a step was firmly resisted, as tending to confuse the issue. The Constitutional position assumed by Lincoln and his Cabinet was that the War was undertaken for the defence of the Union, and this position the President would not suffer to be obscured.

Now began a time of supreme difficulty for Lincoln, but it was one which brought out the real greatness of his nature, and caused a distinguished Frenchman to exclaim that he was superior to Cæsar. The President not only conducted the civil affairs of the nation, but guided its military affairs with a judgment and an ability which extracted even the admiration of his foes. Military operations conceived on a grand scale were set in motion at the beginning of 1862. McClellan's defeats caused for a time depression in the North, but they were more than avenged by the victory over General Lee at Antietam, and General Grant's successes in the West. Foreign complications threatened also to add to the President's troubles. The seizure of the Southern Commissioners, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, on board the British steamer *Trent*, nearly precipitated a war with England, especially as there was likewise a strong party in this country which sympathised with the Southern Confederacy, and some of our shipowners assisted that cause by fitting out



confederate privateers. Lincoln, however, declined the mediation of the Emperor of the French, and took the diplomatic difficulties into his own hands. By timely concessions he averted war with England, and was enabled to concentrate his attention exclusively upon the Civil War. In September, 1862, he proclaimed that slaves in all States which should be in insurrection on January 1st, 1863, would then be declared free.

During this second year of his administration, the President was visited by severe domestic trouble and anxiety, in addition to the public burdens he had to bear. He lost one son from fever, and another was in extreme danger. After the death of his boy he shut himself up in his room, and indulged in excessive grief. No one seemed to be able to console him. At last, Dr. Vinton, of New York, procured an interview with him, in the course of which he told Lincoln frankly that it was sinful to indulge in such grief. "Your son is *alive* in Paradise," said Dr. Vinton. "Alive! *Alive!*" exclaimed the President, starting to his feet; "Surely you mock me." "No, my dear sir, believe me; Christ himself declares it." Lincoln looked at him a moment, then, throwing his arms about the clergyman's neck, and laying his head upon his shoulder, he sobbed aloud, repeating "Alive! Alive!" From that time the President was comforted by the words of Christ, and no longer mourned under the dread of an eternal separation. At this trying time he was again warned against rebels in Washington, who might assassinate him, when he replied, "I am in God's hand; let Him do with me what seemeth good to Him."

In the year 1863 Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers, to take the places of those whose term of enlistment would expire. Pardon was proclaimed to all persons in arms against the United States, upon condition of taking the oath of allegiance. The promised proclamation of emancipation to slaves in all States in insurrection was made, and the refusal to recognise the Government of Maximilian in Mexico was continued. Military force was concentrated in New York city to suppress serious riots which had broken out in consequence of the enforcement of a law for conscription. The times were grave, and the President in the White House was filled with anxiety, and would willingly have exchanged places with the meanest soldier upon the battle-field. On one occasion he remarked, "If it were not for my belief in an over-ruling Providence, it would be difficult for me, in the midst of such complications, to keep my reason on its seat. But I am confident that the Almighty has His plans, and will work them out; and, whether we see it or not, they will be the wisest and best for us. I have always taken counsel of Him, and referred to Him my plans, and have never adopted a course of proceeding without being assured, as far as I could be, of His approbation."

In consecrating the battle-field cemetery near Gettysburg, in Nov., 1863, the President made this brief but touchingly eloquent speech: —

"Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil

war, testing whether that nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. 5 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 who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world 10 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 15 dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honoured 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, 20 under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

The chosen orator of the day was Edward Everett, one of the most accomplished speakers of the age; but 25 after Lincoln concluded, Everett took his hand and said: — “My speech will soon be forgotten; yours never will be. How gladly would I exchange my hundred pages for your twenty lines.”

Lincoln's relations with the army are well worthy 30 of notice. He issued an order for the better observance

of Sunday, and deplored and rebuked intemperance and profane swearing. Yet he was a favourite with the soldiers, who alternated the endearing epithet of "Father Abraham" with the more familiar one of "Old Abe."

5 Many anecdotes are recorded of his respiting deserters. Once he was unable to resist the pleadings of a babe borne in its mother's arms. In another case he overrode the decision of Secretary Stanton, and in many subsequent instances his great tenderness availed to  
10 preserve lives which had been forfeited to the State. Once a repentant soldier begged forgiveness for fighting against the North, and he received it immediately. On another occasion, a public man complained of his Amnesty Proclamation, and Lincoln made this truly Christian  
15 reply: — "When a man is sincerely penitent for his misdeeds, and gives satisfactory evidence of the same he can safely be pardoned, and there is no exception to the rule." He grieved for those slain in battle, almost as though they were his own sons. One morning, after  
20 a terrible engagement, Secretary Seward found him pacing his room in a painfully distressed condition. In answer to the Secretary's enquiries, he said: — "This dreadful news from the *boys* (the soldiers) has banished sleep and appetite. Not a moment's sleep last night, nor  
25 a crumb of food this morning."

After another hard-fought battle he buried his face in his hands, exclaiming, "I shall never more be glad!" One of the Northern Army generals assured the President that a number of deserters must be shot for the  
30 sake of discipline, but Lincoln replied — "Mr. General, there are already too many weeping widows in the

United States. Don't ask me to add to their number, for I won't do it."

To a mother in Boston, who had lost five sons in battle, President Lincoln wrote this touching letter: —

"DEAR MADAM,—I have been shown, in the files of 5  
the War Department, a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons, who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief 10  
of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished 15  
memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. — Yours very sincerely and respectfully,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN." 20

In all the efforts for the aid and relief of wounded soldiers, the President displayed untiring zeal. The kind of retaliation he wreaked upon the enemies of the Republic is demonstrated by one incident. Some trembling Confederate prisoners were brought to his 25  
notice, when he astonished them by taking each one by the hand. Then he said, "The solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war. Many of you, no doubt, occupy the attitude of enemies through uncontrollable circum- 30  
stances. I bear no malice towards you, and can take

you by the hand with sympathy and good feeling." Some of the men were badly wounded, and he added. "Be of good cheer, boys, and the end will be well. The best of care shall be taken of you." The scene  
5 was very affecting, and many of the Confederate soldiers wept.

It must not be forgotten that Lincoln was not only the saviour of his country, but the liberator of a race. By the coloured people of the United States, therefore,  
10 his name was held in especial reverence. They journeyed from all parts of the country to do him honour, and he always received them with courtesy and kindness. This treatment was so different from that to which they had been accustomed, that their hearts were almost broken  
15 with joy. "He's brought us through the Red Sea", "He's king of the United States," "He ought to be king of the world." Such were some of the exclamations of the freed negroes, who wept and laughed by turns from excess of emotion. The loyal coloured people of  
20 Baltimore presented the President with a very costly Bible as a token of respect and gratitude, and he acknowledged the gift as follows: "It is the best gift which God has ever given to man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through  
25 this Book. But for it we could not know right from wrong. All those truths desirable for men are contained in it. I return you my sincere thanks for the very elegant copy of the Great Book of God which you present." A coloured woman of Philadelphia, in making a presen-  
30 tation to Lincoln, said, in a tremulous voice, "Mr. President, I believe God has hewn you out of a rock

for this great and mighty purpose. Many have been led away by bribes of gold, of silver, of presents; but you have stood firm, because God was with you; and if you are faithful to the end, He will be with you." Lincoln, with his eyes full of tears, replied, "You must not give 5 me the praise; it belongs to God." Speaker Colfax well said of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation: — "The great act of the mighty chieftain, on which his fame shall rest long after his frame shall moulder away, is that of giving freedom to a race. We have 10 all been taught to revere the sacred characters. Among them Moses stands pre-eminently high. He received the law from God, and his name is honoured among the hosts of Heaven. Was not his greatest act the delivering three millions of his kindred out of bondage? 15 Yet we may assert that Abraham Lincoln, by his proclamation, liberated more enslaved people than ever Moses set free, and those not of his kindred or his race. Such a power, or such an opportunity, God has seldom given to man. When other events shall have been 20 forgotten; when literature shall enlighten all minds; when the claims of humanity shall be recognised everywhere, this act shall be conspicuous in the pages of history. We are thankful that God gave to Abraham Lincoln wisdom and grace to issue that Proclamation, 25 which stands high above all other papers which have been penned by uninspired men."

The rest of the story of the Civil War is soon told. In 1864 military operations were first conducted upon an effective system, General Grant being granted a free 30 hand as Commander-in-Chief. Trouble again arose with

England. A number of Southerners resident in Canada abused the hospitality of that country by the organisation of a raid across the border, and committed murder and robbery in the State of Vermont. They were arrested, 5 and brought up on extradition proceedings, upon a demand for their surrender to the Government of the United States; but the judge discharged them from custody on a technicality. Great irritation ensued in the United States, and the Government revoked the 10 Reciprocity Treaty, by which Canadian fishermen had enjoyed certain advantages in the American trade. Irregular Confederate negotiations were opened for settling terms of peace, and Lincoln authorised Horace Greeley to hear the propositions of any persons having 15 authority from the Confederate Government; but the scheme failed, as the President tenaciously adhered to the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

The Presidential election occurred in November, 1864. 20 The National Convention assembled in Baltimore, and Lincoln was again the candidate of his party. The votes of every State except Missouri were cast for Lincoln. Missouri gave her 22 votes to General Grant; but immediately upon the announcement of the ballot, 25 they were transferred to Lincoln. General McClellan was the Democratic candidate. Lincoln was re-elected by the largest majority ever known in Presidential elections. His popular majority 411,428, in a total vote of 4,015,902. As none but the loyal States voted, the 30 Electoral College vote was only 233, and of this number Lincoln had 212, and McClellan only 21. The re-



election of Lincoln was practically the death-blow of the Rebellion. The Republicans urged a vigorous prosecution of the war, and demanded the abolition of slavery; but the Democrats proposed a cessation of hostilities, and the settlement of all difficulties in a National Convention. 5  
The election of Lincoln expressed the deliberate intention of the North to fight it out. Early in 1865 another abortive attempt to compose the quarrel was made at Hampton Roads, when the President conferred with authorised Southern Commissioners. 10

Lincoln's second inauguration as President of the United States took place on the 4th March, 1865. To a gigantic assembly, the President delivered an address which has been described as the most remarkable State paper extant, and it proved to be his farewell deliverance 15 to the American nation. This brief but moving address thus concluded: "The Almighty has His own purposes. ('Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh.')

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of 20 those offences which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern 25 therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope — fervently do we pray — that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth 30 piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years

of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord  
5 are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are engaged in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle,  
10 and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

About three weeks after the inauguration, Richmond, the Southern capital, fell, General Grant taking 12,000  
15 prisoners and 50 pieces of artillery. Lincoln entered Richmond, not as the triumphant conqueror, but as the fellow-citizen of those who had fallen. On the 9th of April [General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Council House, and the war was virtually at an end. A banner  
20 was soon waving over the western portico of the Capitol at Washington, with the inscription underneath, "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes," and over the door of the State Department was written, "The Union, saved by faith in the Constitution, faith in  
25 the people, and trust in God." Never was peace more joyfully or more enthusiastically welcomed.

The great desire of President Lincoln's life was now accomplished, and he was about to address himself to the difficult problem of restoring the rebel States into their  
30 proper position in the Union, when he was struck down by the hand of the assassin. The 14th of April, 1865, having

been fixed upon as a holiday for the loyal people, demonstrations were held during the day, and at night a special programme was arranged at Ford's Theatre, Washington. Lincoln attended, and received a remarkable ovation. During the performance, John Wilkes Booth, an actor, entered the President's box, and shot Lincoln in the head. He then leaped from the box on to the stage, and exclaimed "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" Brandishing a gleaming dagger he added, "The South is avenged!" and escaped in the confusion. Booth fled on horseback to a farm near Fredericksburg, where, refusing to surrender, he was shot some days afterwards. The President's assassination was part of a plot to kill the members of the Cabinet. Lincoln died the next day, and the country lamented him as one of the noblest of men, and the father of his people. Old and young wept together for this righteous and beneficent ruler. Queen Victoria and the Empress of the French wrote letters of condolence to the widow, and every Government in Europe added its sorrowful meed to the universal grief. The murdered President was buried at Springfield, and amongst the mottoes displayed in the town where he was especially beloved, and in which was his cherished home, was one bearing his own prophetic words, "Sooner than surrender this principle I would be assassinated on the spot." Another motto ran, "Washington, the Father of his country; Lincoln, its Saviour."

Examples of Lincoln's magnanimity and humour are given by all his biographers. When Stonewall Jackson, who fought so bravely against the North, was praised

by the Washington *Chronicle* as a brave soldier, but mistaken man, the President wrote to the editor: — “I honour you for your generosity to one who, though contending against us in a guilty cause, was nevertheless  
5 a gallant man. Let us forget his sins over his fresh-made grave.” The same largemindedness extended to all his enemies, who were surprised at his generosity where they expected revengefulness and vindictiveness. His humour was his “life preserver,” and he frequently  
10 indulged in it to prevent himself breaking down from emotion. He laughed heartily over the *Nasby Papers*, and once thought of offering to change places with the author, if the latter would impart to him his singular talent. When Lincoln was at the White House he was  
15 besieged by office-seekers, as every President invariably is. When thrown down by measles, he exclaimed, “Now let the office-seekers come on; I have at last got something I can give to all of them.” Upon examining a gun so constructed as to prevent the escape of gas, he  
20 remarked, “I really believe this does what it is represented to do. But do any of you know of any machine or invention for preventing the escape of gas from newspaper establishments?” When the members of a delegation kept reiterating to him that there were “breakers  
25 ahead,” he said they reminded him of the schoolboy who could not get hold of the names of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. To the boy’s sorrow, although the teacher had drilled him repeatedly, the names came on once more, and he was helpless before them. So he  
30 simply looked up and said, “Teacher, there’s them three fellers again.” When assured by a clergyman during

the Civil War that the Lord was on his side, the President replied, "I know that the Lord is always on the side of the *right*. But it is my constant anxiety and prayer that *I and this nation* should be on the Lord's *side*."

Abraham Lincoln was essentially a man of the 5  
people, and lived for the people. Next in fame amongst  
his countrymen to Washington, history will endorse the  
popular tribute to the great Liberator. It says much  
for the Anglo-Saxon race that it can produce such men.  
In the record of nations there is probably not his equal for 10  
the work he accomplished. No man ever conducted a  
great nation through an arduous and terrible struggle  
with more courage, patience, dignity, and success, or with  
so little offence to the liberties of the people or the  
common rights of humanity. Yet he was humble, frank, 15  
and gentle in his dealings with men; given to humour,  
even under the pressure of the heaviest burdens; always  
upright, and animated by a simple faith in his Maker.  
His Proclamation of Emancipation takes equal rank with  
the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of 20  
the United States; and from one point of view it is even  
greater, for it was the work of one mind. Estimable as  
a man, Lincoln was also great as a statesman, and he  
was preeminently one of those characters who are a  
nation's pride and glory.

THE END.

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 Exemplare sämtlicher Werke zur Prüfung stehen bereitwilligst zu Diensten.

Wolfenbüttel.

**Julius Zwissler.**



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Wolfenbüttel.

**Julius Zwissler.**

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# Anmerkungen und Wörterbuch zu Autobiography of a Slander.

Bearbeitet von Camilla Hammond.

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## Anmerkungen.

*Chippendale* Name eines Mannes, der Erfinder einer zierlichen Art von Zimmermöbeln. Chippendale-Stühle und Tische zeichnen sich besonders durch sehr dünne, fein gedrechselte oder geschnitzte Beine aus.

*Rector. Curate. Archdeacon:* Englische Kirche: An der Spitze derselben stehen zwei Erzbischöfe, von Canterbury und York. Ersterer ist Primas von ganz England. Unter diesen stehen die Bisthümer, welche in 85 Erzdiakonate (Archdeaconries) und 613 Dekaneien (Deaneries) zerfallen: daher Archdeacon, Dean. Die niedere Geistlichkeit teilt sich in Incumbents oder Rectors (Pfarrer) und Curates (Hilfsgeistliche), welche im Dienst eines Pfarrers stehen.

*Nihilist* Bezeichnung für die Anhänger einer in Russland hervorgetretenen und weitverbreiteten Anschauungsweise (Nihilismus), welche nach der Zertrümmerung der geschichtlichen Grundlagen der Gesellschaft und des Staats strebt und rein materialistische oder sozialdemokratische oder auch ganz utopistische Ziele verfolgt.

*Russian Emperor.* Im März 1881 machte ein von der Nihilistenpartei sehr geschickt angelegtes Attentat, an welchem mehrere Personen beteiligt waren, dem Leben Alexanders ein Ende. Auf der Fahrt von der Michaelmanege, wo der Kaiser militärischen Uebungen beigewohnt hatte, zum Winterpalais am Katharinenkanal, wurde er durch Dynamitbomben tödlich verwundet, so dass er anderthalb Stunden später im Winterpalais starb.

*Mikado* eine komische Oper, der Text von Gilbert, die Musik von Arthur Sullivan, welche in England grossen Erfolg hatte.

*I should have been altogether baffled if . . .* Ich wäre vollständig zurückgeschlagen worden, wenn nicht der Pfarrer mir zur Hilfe gekommen wäre.

*District visitors.* In England ist es allgemein Sitte bei den Damen der besseren Stände, dass sie die Armen in ihren Wohnungen regelmässig besuchen; es wird daher jeder Ort in eine Anzahl Distrikte eingeteilt und diese werden an verschiedene Damen vergeben, welche die Pflicht haben, dem Rector oder Curate, dem die Seelsorge des Kirchspiels obliegt, Bericht über die Zustände zu erstatten und Rat und Hilfe bei ihnen zu holen.

*Choir treat.* Auf dem Lande wird alljährlich ein Fest, gewöhnlich in der Form eines Picknicks, für die Mitglieder des Kirchenchors, die ihre Dienste unentgeltlich leisten, veranstaltet.

*victoria* kleiner einspänniger offener Wagen.

*Like a green bay-tree.* Psalm 37 V. 35. „Ich habe gesehen einen Gottlosen, der war trotzig, und breitete sich aus, und grünete wie ein Lorbeerbaum.“

*Preacher.* Der Prediger Salomo, Kap. 12 V. 12 „denn viel Bücher-machens ist kein Ende.“

*He was in the full swing of that novel which had suggested itself . . .* er war in voller Arbeit an der Novelle, die sich ihm aufgedrängt hatte . . .

*Truckle-bed* Rollbett, ein niederes Bettgestell, das unter ein anderes geschoben werden kann, daher von den Armen bei Raummangel oft gebraucht.

*His heart began to fail him . . .* sein Mut begann zu sinken; heart wird oft für Mut gebraucht, z. B. to be of (or in) good heart guten Mutes sein etc.

---

## Wörterbuch.

### A.

- abode Aufenthaltsort; Wohnung.  
 abroad im Ausland.  
 abruptly jäh; plötzlich.  
 absence Abwesenheit.  
 abuse Schmähungen; to abuse  
 schmähen; mißbrauchen.  
 according to gemäß.  
 account Bericht; on no — auf keinen  
 Fall.  
 accusation Anklage.  
 aching schmerzend.  
 acquaintance Bekanntschaft.  
 acquisition Eroberung.  
 action That; Handlung.  
 actor Schauspieler.  
 actually wirklich.  
 addition Hinzusetzung.  
 adjoining sich anschließend.  
 admire bewundern.  
 admission Einräumung.  
 admit gestehen.  
 advanced hervorragend.  
 advice Rat.  
 aesthetic ästhetisch.  
 affected angegriffen.  
 afloat verbreitet.  
 afraid, to be, sich fürchten.  
 agree übereinstimmen.  
 aid Hilfe.  
 air Melodie.  
 aisle Gang oder Flügel in einer  
 Kirche.
- alacrity Bereitwilligkeit.  
 alarming erschreckend.  
 alter ändern.  
 altogether gänzlich.  
 amazement Erstaunen.  
 amiss, nothing came amiss to her  
 sie nahm mit allem Vorlieb.  
 amount Summe; to amount steigen  
 bis zu, werden.  
 amusement Belustigung.  
 angel Engel.  
 angle Winkel.  
 angry zornig; ärgerlich.  
 Anglican Communion die englische  
 Staatskirche.  
 animated lebhaft.  
 announce melden.  
 annoyed ärgerlich.  
 annoyance Verdruß; Ärger.  
 answer antworten.  
 antipathy Abneigung.  
 apace zusehend.  
 apparent augenscheinlich.  
 appear erscheinen.  
 appearance Aussehen.  
 approachable zugänglich.  
 approve billigen.  
 apt geneigt; dazu berechnet.  
 arm-chair Lehnstuhl.  
 arrange einrichten.  
 ashamed (to be) sich schämen.  
 aside beiseite.  
 assassination Mordmord.

assent beistimmen.  
 assert betuern; behaupten.  
 assure versichern.  
 astray (to go) irre gehen.  
 at first sight beim ersten Anblick.  
 atheist Gottesverleugner.  
 attack Angriff.  
 attempt Versuch.  
 attend begleiten; bewohnen.  
 attention Aufmerksamkeit.  
 attract anziehen.  
 audacity Kühnheit.  
 author Verfasser.  
 authorities Machthaber; Beamter.  
 avail nützen.  
 avenge rächen.  
 average Durchschnitt.  
 avowed ohne Hehl.  
 awaken erwecken.  
 await bedorsten; warten auf; erwarten.  
 aware (to be) wissen.  
 awful schauerlich.  
 awkward ungeschickt.

## B.

background Hintergrund.  
 bachelor Junggesell.  
 baffle vereiteln.  
 bag Sack; Tasche.  
 banter Neckerei.  
 bar, to be called to the bar als  
 Advokat zum Plaidoyer zugelassen  
 werden.  
 bargain (into the) obendrein.  
 bask sich sonnen.  
 bay-tree Lorbeerbaum.  
 beam strahlen; to b. on someone  
 Jemand mit strahlendem Lächeln  
 empfangen.  
 bear tragen; ertragen.  
 beat schlagen; überwinden; dead beat  
 ganz schwachmatt.  
 beg bitten.  
 belongings Sachen.  
 benevolent wohlwollend.  
 bereavement Verlust.  
 beside one's self außer sich.

betrothal Verlobung.  
 betrothed verlobt; Verlobte.  
 between ourselves unter uns.  
 bid fair versprechen.  
 bit wenig; Stückchen.  
 blank leer.  
 bleed bluten.  
 blighting vernichtend; blight Mehl-  
 thau.  
 blissful glücklich.  
 block of buildings Häuserviereck.  
 blood Blut.  
 body Körper.  
 bore langweilen.  
 bowl Schale; Napf.  
 brain Gehirn; Geist; Kopf.  
 brain fever Gehirnentzündung.  
 branch Zweig.  
 brave tapfer; mutig.  
 bread Brod.  
 break into, broke, broken, aus-  
 brechen.  
 break übertreten.  
 breakfast Frühstück.  
 breast Brust.  
 breath Atemzug.  
 breeze (soft) sanfter Wind.  
 brief kurz.  
 bright hell.  
 brilliancy Glanz.  
 brink Rand; to be on the brink of  
 im Begriff sein.  
 build, built, built bauen.  
 building Gebäude.  
 burdensome lästig.  
 burglar Nachtdieb.  
 burn brennen.  
 business Geschäft.  
 busy geschäftig; viel beschäftigt.

## C.

call Besuch machen; rufen.  
 calm down beruhigen.  
 candidly offen.  
 capable fähig.  
 capital famos; ausgezeichnet.  
 caricature Zerrbild.  
 carry tragen.

- carry on fortführen.  
 care Sorge; to take care of Sorge tragen für.  
 catch one's self up sich unterbrechen; catch sight of erblicken.  
 cause Sache; verursachen.  
 ceaseless unaufhörlich.  
 cell Zelle.  
 chance Aussicht; Zufall; Gelegenheit; Möglichkeit.  
 change Wechsel; Veränderung, ändern.  
 chambers Wohnung; Zimmerreihe.  
 chapter Kapitel.  
 charge Beschuldigung; in charge unter Aufsicht.  
 charm Reiz.  
 charming reizend.  
 check zurückhalten.  
 cheek Wange.  
 cheer aufheitern.  
 cheese Käse.  
 chief Haupt; Häuptling.  
 choir Chor.  
 church-bells Kirchenglocken.  
 churchyard Kirchhof.  
 circumstances Umstände.  
 claim Anspruch; beanspruchen.  
 clear klar; reinigen.  
 clergyman Geistlicher.  
 clever klug; geschickt.  
 clipped geschnitten.  
 close eng; close to dicht an.  
 closely genau.  
 clothes Kleidungsstücke.  
 cluster Straußchen; Zweig.  
 coincidence Zusammentreffen.  
 comfort Trost.  
 commandment Gebot.  
 common gewöhnlich; in common gemeinjam.  
 commonplace abgedroschen; Gemeinplatz.  
 communication Nachricht; Mitteilung.  
 comparatively verhältnismäßig.  
 compensation Ersatz.  
 completely vollständig.  
 complicity Mitschuld.  
 comprehension Verstand; Begriff.  
 compromised betheilig.  
 conceit Eitelkeit; to be eaten up with conceit höchst selbstzufrieden sein.  
 concept Begriff.  
 concerned, to be concerned in betheilig sein bei.  
 conclusion Schluß.  
 condition Zustand; Lage.  
 confess bekennen; gestehen.  
 confounded verwünscht.  
 confront gegenüberstellen.  
 congenial angenehm.  
 congregation Gemeinde.  
 connection Beziehung; Verbindung.  
 conscience Gewissen.  
 conscious bewußt.  
 consent einwilligen.  
 considerable beträchtlich.  
 constant beständig.  
 consult sich beraten mit; zu Rate ziehen.  
 contempt Verachtung.  
 convenient bequem.  
 converge zusammentreffen.  
 convince überzeugen.  
 colour Farbe.  
 copy Manuskript.  
 cordially herzlich.  
 corner Ecke.  
 cottage Häuschen.  
 course Lauf; in the course of im Laufe.  
 courteous höflich.  
 crave verlangen.  
 credit Glauben; to give credit to Glauben schenken.  
 crowd out ausdrängen.  
 cruelty Grausamkeit.  
 cry Schrei; Ruf.  
 cynical cynisch.

## D.

- dainty zierlich.  
 dangerous gefährlich.  
 dark dunkel.  
 dead beat ganz schwachmatt.  
 dearly innig.  
 dearth Mangel.

deathly-lively halb abgestorben.  
 deceive täuschen.  
 deepen vertiefen.  
 degree Grad; Teil.  
 delay Verzug.  
 delicate zart.  
 delicious köstlich.  
 delighted entzückt.  
 delude hintergehen.  
 denial Lügen.  
 departure Abreise.  
 depths Tiefe.  
 describe beschreiben.  
 description Beschreibung.  
 desert Wüste.  
 deserve verdienen.  
 desolate einsam; verlassen.  
 desperate verzweifelt.  
 despotism Zwangherrschaft.  
 dessert Nachtisch.  
 destination Bestimmungsort.  
 destroy zerstören; vernichten.  
 destruction Zerstörung.  
 details Einzelheiten.  
 detention Haft.  
 detest verabscheuen.  
 develop sich entwickeln.  
 devote one's self sich widmen.  
 devotion Ergebung.  
 devotedly, to be devotedly fond of  
 zärtlich lieben.  
 die sterben.  
 difficult schwer.  
 dimensions Größe.  
 disadvantage Nachteil.  
 discomfort Unmut; Mißbehagen.  
 discover entdecken.  
 disease Krankheit.  
 disgust Ekel; Abscheu.  
 disguise Verkleidung.  
 dislike nicht mögen.  
 dismiss entlassen; abweisen.  
 disprove als unwahr beweisen.  
 disreputable einen schlechten Ruf  
 habend; gemein.  
 dog nachspüren; verfolgen.  
 document Schriftstück.  
 dominions Reich; Herrschaft.  
 doom verurtheilen.  
 dormant schlafend; verborgen.

doubly doppelt.  
 dove Taube.  
 downstairs die Treppe hinunter;  
 unten.  
 drag ziehen; to drag slowly on lang-  
 sam vergehen.  
 draw near näher treten.  
 draw the line die Grenze ziehen.  
 drawer Schublade.  
 drawing-room Salon.  
 dreaded gefürchtet.  
 dreadful schrecklich.  
 dream Traum; träumen.  
 dreary melancholisch; trübe.  
 dress sich ankleiden.  
 drive, drove, driven treiben.  
 drowsy schläfrig.  
 dull langweilig.  
 duly gebührend.  
 dumb stumm.  
 during während.  
 duty Pflicht; off duty dienstfrei.  
 dwelling Wohnung.

## E.

eager eifrig.  
 ear Ohr.  
 earn verdienen.  
 earnestly ernstlich.  
 easy leicht.  
 ebullition Aufwallung.  
 eclipse in den Schatten stellen.  
 efface verwischen.  
 effort Anstrengung.  
 else sonst; anders.  
 embrace umarmen.  
 embitter verbittern.  
 emphatically mit Nachdruck.  
 employment Beschäftigung.  
 empty-headed hochköpfig.  
 encourage ermutigen.  
 engaged verlobt.  
 engross in Anspruch nehmen.  
 enjoyment Genuß.  
 enliven aufmuntern, beleben.  
 enormous ungeheuer.  
 enter one's head in den Sinn  
 kommen; einfallen.



entrance Eingang.  
 envelope Couvert.  
 envelope bedecken; einwickeln.  
 envy beneiden.  
 equal gleichen; gleich.  
 escape entkommen; entgehen.  
 escape one's memory entfallen.  
 escort geleiten.  
 estimable schätzenswert.  
 eve Vorabend.  
 even sogar; selbst; gerade.  
 evensong Nachmittags- und Abend-  
 Gottesdienst.  
 evidence Zeugnis.  
 evident klar; augenscheinlich.  
 evil Böses.  
 evil-doer Übelthäter.  
 exact genau.  
 examine prüfen.  
 example Beispiel.  
 exceedingly außerordentlich.  
 excitable erregbar.  
 excited aufgeregt.  
 excitement Aufregung.  
 excuse Entschuldigung; entschuldigen.  
 executioner Scharfrichter.  
 exercising-ground Exercierplatz.  
 exert sich anstrengen.  
 experience Erfahrung.  
 express ausdrücken.  
 expression Ausdruck.  
 extent Ausdehnung; to a certain  
 extent bis zu einem gewissen Grad.  
 extremity (last) äußerste Not.

## F.

fact Thatsache.  
 failure Mißlingen; Mißerfolg.  
 fain (to be) genötigt sein.  
 faint schwach.  
 faithful getreu.  
 falsehood Lüge.  
 fancy, to have a fancy for eine  
 Vorliebe haben für.  
 farce Possé.  
 fare Kost; homely fare einfache Kost.  
 farewell Lebewohl.  
 fashion Mode; Weise.

fast flottlebend.  
 fate Schicksal.  
 fathom gründen.  
 favourite Liebling; general favourite  
 allgemein beliebt.  
 fearful fürchtbar.  
 feature Gesichtszug.  
 feel fühlen; to feel at home sich  
 heimisch fühlen; to feel out of it  
 sich ausgegeschlossen fühlen.  
 fellow Mensch.  
 fiction Erdichtung.  
 fiddle Geige; to play second fiddle  
 eine untergeordnete Rolle spielen.  
 fight, fought, kämpfen fought.  
 figure of speech Redefigur.  
 fill füllen.  
 finally endlich; schließlich.  
 finely schön.  
 fit in with passen zu; fit for passend.  
 flag erschlaffen.  
 flash aufflammen; leuchten.  
 flatter schmeicheln.  
 flavour Beigeschmack.  
 flesh Fleisch.  
 flint Kieselstein.  
 flippant leichtfertig.  
 flood überfluten.  
 flourish blühen.  
 flow Strom.  
 fluent fließend.  
 flush Röthe.  
 follow folgen.  
 food Nahrung.  
 foolish thöricht.  
 force zwingen; force open auf-  
 brechen.  
 foreigner Ausländer.  
 forge schmieden.  
 forget, forgot, forgotten vergeßen.  
 fortnight vierzehn Tage.  
 fortune-hunter Glücksjäger.  
 fraud Betrug.  
 frequent häufig.  
 frisk hüpfen.  
 furniture Möbel.  
 future Zukunft.

## G.

gaily lustig.

gain gewinnen.  
 game Spiel.  
 gaoler Gefängniswärter.  
 gas-burner Gasbrenner.  
 gasping leuchtend.  
 gaunt hager.  
 genius Genie.  
 genuine echt.  
 get up aufstehen.  
 gingham Batist.  
 give colour to einen Anstrich der Wahrheit geben.  
 give way sich gehen lassen; nachgeben.  
 glance Blick; blicken.  
 gleam Strahl.  
 glorify verherrlichen.  
 glove Handschuh.  
 glow Wärme; Glut.  
 good-looking schön; von angenehmen Außern.  
 good-nature Gutherzigkeit.  
 go on with sich aufführen; betragen.  
 gorgeous glänzend.  
 gossip Klatsch.  
 graciously gnädig.  
 graphic lebhaft; graphisch.  
 gravity Wichtigkeit; Ernst.  
 greet grüßen.  
 grey grau.  
 grief Kummer.  
 grim grimmig; schrecklich.  
 grow, grew, grown werden; wachsen; grow upon one sich einreißen bei Einem.  
 growth Wachstum.  
 grumble murren.  
 guard Wache; bewachen; to keep guard Wache halten.  
 guess erraten.  
 guest Gast.

## H.

hand reichen.  
 hangings Vorhänge.  
 happy glücklich.  
 harass heimsuchen.  
 hardly kaum; hardly ever selten.

harmonise harmonieren.  
 hate hassen.  
 haunt heimsuchen; beschäftigen.  
 heat Hitze.  
 hectic hektisch; fieberhaft.  
 height Größe; Höhe.  
 help Hilfe; cannot help kann nicht umhin.  
 helplessness Hilflosigkeit.  
 herald verkünden.  
 hero Held.  
 hesitate zögern.  
 hideous häßlich.  
 hitherto bisher.  
 hold Fast; Gewalt.  
 holiday Feiertag; Ferien.  
 hollow hohl.  
 honest ehrlich.  
 honourable ehrenhaft.  
 hoodwink blenden; täuschen.  
 hope hoffen.  
 horror entsetzen.  
 hostess Wirtin; die Dame des Hauses.  
 hospitable gastfrei.  
 hour Stunde.  
 hover about umschweben.  
 humdrum langweilig.  
 hurry eilen.  
 hurried eilig; flüchtig.

## I.

idler Müßiggänger.  
 ignore übersehen.  
 injure schaden.  
 imaginable denkbar.  
 imaginary eingebildet; erfunden.  
 imagine sich einbilden.  
 imitate nachahmen.  
 immediately sogleich.  
 impassive unbeweglich; ausdruckslos.  
 impatiently ungeduldig.  
 impression Eindruck.  
 impressionable eines Eindruckes fähig.  
 impressive imponierend.  
 imprisonment Gefangenschaft.  
 improve sich bessern.  
 improvise aus dem Stegreif spielen.  
 impunity (with) straflos.

incline neigen.  
 increase vermehren.  
 incredulity Unglaube.  
 indignation Empörung.  
 indispensable unentbehrlich.  
 infancy Kindheit.  
 influence Einfluß.  
 informant Quelle; Benachrichtiger.  
 information Nachricht.  
 injustice Ungerechtigkeit.  
 illness Krankheit.  
 innocent unschuldig.  
 inquiry (to make) sich erkundigen.  
 instance (for) zum Beispiel.  
 instead anstatt.  
 institution Anstalt.  
 interfere sich einmischen.  
 interrupt unterbrechen.  
 interval Zwischenpause.  
 intolerable unerträglich.  
 introduce einführen.  
 invaluable unschätzbar.  
 involve mit sich bringen; einschließen.  
 inward innerlich.

**J.**

jest Scherz.  
 journey Reise.  
 just gerade; gerecht.

**K.**

keen scharf.  
 keep halten; behalten.  
 keep from abhalten.  
 keyboard Tastatur.  
 kith and kin Freunde und Verwandte.  
 kitten Kätzchen.  
 kneel, knelt, knelt knien.  
 knock about sich umhertreiben.  
 knowledge Kenntniß.

**L.**

labour under leiden an.  
 lack of Mangel an.

late verstorben; spät.  
 latent (is) schlummert.  
 laugh lachen.  
 law Gesetz.  
 lawn Rasenplatz.  
 lay, laid, laid legen.  
 lay at one's door Einem die Schuld geben.  
 lazy träge.  
 lead, led, led führen.  
 leave, left, left verlassen; to get leave Erlaubniß bekommen.  
 lecture Vortrags.  
 left links.  
 lie lügen; lie, lay, lain liegen.  
 light Licht.  
 light up aufleuchten.  
 lightning Blitzstrahl.  
 likely wahrscheinlich.  
 linger bleiben; zaudern.  
 lingering langsam.  
 lip Lippe.  
 lithe geschmeidig.  
 lively lebhaft.  
 long sich sehnen.  
 lonely einsam.  
 loose lose.  
 loquacious schwatzhaft.  
 lose, lost, lost verlieren.  
 loud laut.  
 lower the voice die Stimme dämpfen.  
 luckless unglücklich.  
 lunch zweites Frühstück.  
 lung Lunge.  
 luxury Luxus.

**M.**

main (in the) im ganzen.  
 make up one's mind sich entschließen; zur Klarheit kommen.  
 make much of wert halten; freundlich empfangen.  
 manage fertig bringen; gelingen.  
 manager Verwalter.  
 management Behandlung.  
 manner Art und Weise.  
 marriage Heirat.  
 marry heiraten.

match Partie.  
 matter Sache.  
 matter of fact Thatsache.  
 material Stoff.  
 maturity Reife.  
 master Hausherr.  
 mean beabsichtigen; vorhaben.  
 meanwhile unterdessen.  
 meddlesome aufdringlich.  
 meerschaum Meerischaum=Peiffe.  
 meet, met, met begegnen; treffen.  
 meeting Zusammenkunft.  
 member Mitglied.  
 memory Gedächtnis.  
 mention erwähnen.  
 mere bloß.  
 message Auftrag; Botschaft.  
 migrate übersiedeln.  
 mighty mächtig.  
 mind Geist; Verstand; Gemüt.  
 mindful of eingedenk.  
 mischief Unheil.  
 miserable elend.  
 misery Elend.  
 misunderstanding Mißverständnis.  
 mix with verfehren mit.  
 mockery Hohn; Spott.  
 monad Monade; das kleinste Lebewesen.  
 monotony Eintönigkeit.  
 mood Stimmung.  
 mortal Sterblicher.  
 motion Bewegung.  
 mournful traurig.  
 movement Bewegung.  
 music-stool Klavierstuhl.  
 murmur murmeln; flüstern.  
 muse nachdenken.  
 muster zusammenbringen.  
 mutter murmeln.  
 mutual gegenseitig.  
 mystery Geheimnis.

## N.

narrow engherzig; eng; beschränkt.  
 need nötig haben.  
 neighbourhood Gegend.  
 neighbourly nachbarlich.

newspaper Zeitung.  
 nonchalance Nachlässigkeit.  
 nonentity Nichtigkeit.  
 noteworthy bemerkenswert.  
 notice Aufmerksamkeit.  
 notion Idee; Begriff.  
 novelist Romanischreiber.  
 now-a-days heutzutage.  
 nuisance (what a!) wie unangenehm!

## O.

obscure dunkel.  
 occupy beschäftigen.  
 occur to einfallen.  
 occurrence Vorkommen; is of frequent o kommt häufig vor.  
 odd seltsam.  
 odour Duft.  
 offence Vergehen.  
 offer of marriage Heiratsantrag.  
 officious zudringlich.  
 open offen; in the open air im Freien.  
 opinion Meinung.  
 opportunity Gelegenheit.  
 oppress bedrücken.  
 orange-coloured orangenfarbene.  
 order Befehl.  
 ordinary gewöhnlich.  
 origin Ursprung.  
 orphan Waise.  
 ought sollte.  
 out and out durch und durch.  
 outer außen; äußere.  
 over-tired übermüdet.  
 overwhelm übermächtig.  
 owe danken; schulden.

## P.

pace langsam gehen.  
 pacify beruhigen.  
 page Page.  
 pain Schmerz; painful schmerzlich.  
 paint malen.  
 pant keuchen.  
 parish Kirchspiel.

particular Eigentümlichkeit.  
 particularly besonders.  
 partly teilweise.  
 party Gesellschaft.  
 pass for gelten als; pass off for  
 geltend machen als; pass down  
 hinuntergehen.  
 passion Zorn; Leidenschaft.  
 passively ohne Widerstand.  
 patch Fleck.  
 path Pfad.  
 pause innehalten.  
 peal läuten.  
 perceive bemerken.  
 perfect vollkommen.  
 persistent hartnäckig.  
 pervade durchdringen.  
 picture Bild.  
 picturesque malerisch.  
 pillow Kopfkissen.  
 pious fromm.  
 pity Mitleid.  
 placid sanft; ruhig.  
 play second fiddle eine unterge-  
 ordnete Rolle spielen.  
 pleasantly freundlich.  
 please gefallen.  
 pleased erfreut.  
 pleasure Vergnügen.  
 plenty of viel.  
 plot Verschwörung.  
 poke fun at sich lustig machen über.  
 politician Politiker.  
 politics Politik.  
 popularity Beliebtheit.  
 possess besitzen.  
 possessions Besitz.  
 pour forth ausströmen lassen.  
 power Macht; Kraft.  
 practise üben.  
 prayer Gebet.  
 preamble Vorrede.  
 prefer vorziehen.  
 prejudiced (to be) Vorurteile hegen.  
 premature vorzeitig.  
 prepare vorbereiten.  
 presence Gegenwart.  
 present Geschenk.  
 prey Beute.  
 proclaim verkünden.

profess vorgeben.  
 privileged being bevorzugtes Wesen.  
 prolonged ausgedehnt; verlängert.  
 prominent hervorragend.  
 promptly schnell; sogleich.  
 promising versprechend.  
 propound a question eine Frage  
 stellen.  
 prone geneigt.  
 prop stützen.  
 prospect Aussicht.  
 prosperous angenehm; gedeihlich.  
 provide versorgen.  
 provincial place Provinzialstadt.  
 provisions Lebensmittel.  
 puppy Hündchen.  
 purity Reinheit.  
 purpose Zweck.  
 put a stop to ein Ende machen.

## Q.

quality Eigenschaft.  
 queer sonderbar; seltsam.  
 question Frage.

## R.

race Geschlecht.  
 rack one's brains sich den Kopf zer-  
 brechen.  
 radiant strahlend.  
 raise erheben.  
 ransack plündern.  
 rap klopfen.  
 rapidity Schnelligkeit.  
 rarely selten.  
 rave about (someone) bernarrt sein  
 in; schwärmen für.  
 reach erreichen; to reach home zu  
 Hause ankommen.  
 readily bereitwillig.  
 readiness Bereitwilligkeit.  
 ready to hand bei der Hand.  
 realise sich verwirklichen; sich vor-  
 stellen.  
 really wirklich.  
 reason Grund; Vernunft; to reason  
 with zur Vernunft bringen.

recall zurückrufen.  
 receive erhalten.  
 reckoning Rechnung.  
 rector Pfarrer; Inhaber einer Pfründe.  
 rectory Pfarrhaus.  
 recognise erkennen.  
 recognition Erkennung; Anerkennung.  
 reflect nachdenken.  
 refreshment Erfrischung.  
 refuse sich weigern; abschlagen.  
 regret Bedauern; bedauern.  
 relation Verwandte; Beziehung.  
 release Befreiung.  
 relief Erleichterung.  
 reluctance Widerwillen.  
 remark Bemerkung; bemerken.  
 remember sich erinnern.  
 remembrance Erinnerung.  
 remind erinnern.  
 remorse Reue.  
 remove fortjchaffen.  
 repeat wiederholen; herjagen.  
 reply erwiedern.  
 repose Ruhe.  
 reputation Ruf.  
 require erfordern; verlangen.  
 resentment Empfindlichkeit; Widerwillen.  
 resident wohnhaft.  
 resist sich widerjehen; widerjehen.  
 resolve Entschluß; entjchließen.  
 resort Versammlungsort.  
 respect (in every) in jeder Beziehung.  
 respectable achtbar.  
 responsible verantwortlich.  
 rest Ruhe; übrige.  
 restless ruhelos.  
 restore wiederherstellen.  
 restriction Einschränkung.  
 retort derb antworten.  
 retreat (to beat a) den Rückzug antreten.  
 return zurückkehren.  
 reveal offenbaren.  
 reverse Gegenteil.  
 review Rezenjion; Beurteilung.  
 ridiculous lächerlich.  
 ring läuten; klingeln.  
 roar Lärm; Brüllen.

roars of laughter lautes Gelächter.  
 rough rauh.  
 rule (as a) in der Regel.  
 run after (a person) sich um jemand reißen.

## S.

sad traurig.  
 safe sicher.  
 sailor Matrose.  
 sake, (for the — of) um — willen.  
 satisfaction Befriedigung.  
 saying Sprichwort.  
 science Wissenschaft.  
 scornful höhniſch.  
 scrap Stückchen.  
 scoundrel Schurke.  
 search unterſuchen.  
 seize upon greifen; in Bejchlag nehmen.  
 self-regarding ſelbſt beobachtend.  
 sense Gefühl; senses Sinne.  
 sensible vernünftig.  
 separate trennen; einzeln.  
 sermon Predigt.  
 serpent Schlange.  
 service Gottesdienſt.  
 set Partie; Spiel.  
 settle down ſich niederlaſſen.  
 shade Schatten; Schattirung.  
 shake hands with die Hand ſchütteln.  
 shame Schande.  
 share Teil; Anteil.  
 sheet of paper Papierbogen.  
 sheltered geſchützt.  
 shiver zittern; ſchauern.  
 shock Schlag.  
 shocking entjeglich.  
 shortcomings Verjämmitze.  
 shred Faſer.  
 shrug one's shoulders die Achſel zuden.  
 shuffle fortieren.  
 shudder ſchauern.  
 sift ſieben; auſforſchen.  
 sigh Seufzer.  
 significant bedeutungsvoll.  
 silence Stille.

silky seidenartig.  
 simile Gleichniß.  
 similar ähnlich.  
 sincere aufrichtig.  
 skillfully geschickt.  
 slander Verleumdung.  
 slight leicht; gering.  
 slow langsam.  
 small talk Geplauder.  
 smile Lächeln; lächeln.  
 smoke Rauch; rauchen.  
 sob Schluchzen; schluchzen.  
 sociable gesellig.  
 sole einzig.  
 solemn feierlich.  
 solitary einsam.  
 solitude Einsamkeit.  
 sorry betrübt; I feel sorry es thut mir leid.  
 soul Seele.  
 sound Klang.  
 spasmodic krampfhaft.  
 special besondere.  
 spectacles Brille.  
 speech Rede.  
 spend verbringen; ausgeben.  
 spinster alte Jungfer.  
 spirit Lebhaftigkeit.  
 spite (in — of) troß.  
 spoil verderben.  
 spread verbreiten.  
 square Biered.  
 stage Stadium; Stufe.  
 stained glass farbiges Glas.  
 stamp stempeln.  
 startle erschrecken.  
 state Zustand; Staat.  
 stay with someone zu dauerndem Besuch bei jemand sein.  
 steadily stetig.  
 steal into sich einschleichen.  
 steep tauchen.  
 step Schritt.  
 sting Stich; stechen.  
 stir sich rühren.  
 stone Stein.  
 stool Schemel.  
 stout stark; dick.  
 strange befremdend.  
 strangle erwürgen; ersticken.

straw Stroh.  
 stretch dehnen; strecken.  
 strength Kraft.  
 stride schreiten.  
 striking auffallend.  
 string up hängen; erhängen.  
 strong stark.  
 stupid einfach; einfältig.  
 subject Gegenstand; subject to fail dem Irrtum unterworfen sein.  
 success Erfolg.  
 succeeding folgend.  
 sufficient genügend.  
 suggest eingeben; vorschlagen.  
 summon Ruf; rufen.  
 sunny sonnig.  
 sunshine Sonnenschein.  
 superfluity Überfluß.  
 suppose voraussetzen; vermuten.  
 surface Oberfläche; oberflächlich.  
 suspect verdächtigen.  
 suspense Spannung.  
 swivel-chair Drehsstuhl.

## T.

take took, taken mieten; nehmen;  
 take for granted annehmen; to  
 take up a person jemand gut  
 aufnehmen, freundlich empfangen;  
 take for halten für; to be taken  
 up with erfüllt sein von; take in  
 good part gut aufnehmen; take  
 place stattfinden; take in betrügen,  
 hintergehen; take advantage of  
 wahrnehmen; take leave sich ver-  
 abschieden.  
 tale Erzählung.  
 talk Unterhaltung; reden.  
 talkative redselig.  
 tap klopfen, (sanft).  
 teach, taught, taught, lehren, unter-  
 richten.  
 teacher Lehrer; Lehrerin.  
 tear Thräne.  
 tedious langweilig.  
 temper Zähjorn; Heftigkeit.  
 to keep one's temper sich beherrschen.  
 temperament Gemütsverfassung.

tenfold zehnfach.  
 tent Zelt.  
 tentatively versuchsweise.  
 terrace Terrasse.  
 terrestrial irdisch.  
 thought Gedanke.  
 thoughtful gedankenvoll.  
 thrive gedeihen.  
 throat Hals.  
 throw, threw, thrown werfen.  
 thump schlagen.  
 thundering donnernd.  
 tone down herabstimmen; dämpfen.  
 tongue Zunge.  
 topic Gegenstand der Unterhaltung.  
 torrent Strom.  
 toss werfen.  
 touch berühren.  
 trance Starrsucht; todähnlicher Schlaf.  
 transgress übertreten.  
 travel reisen.  
 treasonable verräterisch.  
 treat Fest.  
 tremble zittern.  
 trouble Mühe; Sorge.  
 troubled beunruhigt.  
 truckle-bed Rollbett.  
 trust hoffen; trauen.  
 truth Wahrheit.  
 try versuchen.  
 trying angreifend.  
 type-writer Schreibmaschine.

## U.

unconscious unbewußt.  
 under age unmündig.  
 understand, understood, understood verstehen.  
 undertone leise.  
 unenterprising von wenig Unternehmungsgelbst.  
 unfair unbillig; ungerecht.  
 ungrateful undankbar.  
 unintellectual nicht geistig; nicht intelligent.  
 universal allgemein.  
 unlucky unglücklich.

unprincipled gewissenlos.  
 unscrupulous ungewissenhaft.  
 unselfishness Selbstlosigkeit.  
 unsophisticated rein; unschuldig; unverfälscht.  
 until bis.  
 unthought of unvermutet.  
 unutterably unaussprechlich.  
 upright aufrichtig.  
 upstairs oben.  
 urgent dringend.  
 usher into einführen.  
 utter aussprechen.

## V.

vague unbestimmt.  
 vain eitel; in v. vergebens.  
 variety (a — of) verschiedene.  
 vastly ungeheuer.  
 vehement heftig.  
 vein Ader.  
 venomous giftig.  
 victim Opfer.  
 victory Sieg.  
 vie wetteifern.  
 views Ansichten.  
 vigour Kraft.  
 violate übertreten.  
 violent heftig.  
 voice Stimme.  
 vulnerable verwundbar.

## W.

waft tragen (von der Luft).  
 wait warten.  
 wall Mauer; Wand.  
 want of Mangel an.  
 ward Mündel.  
 warder Schließer.  
 waste vergeuden.  
 waste away abmagern.  
 way Weg; Weise.  
 weak schwach.  
 weakness Schwäche.  
 weapon Waffe.  
 wearisome ermüdend.



|                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| weather Wetter.                     | weder zu raten noch zu helfen |
| week Woche.                         | wissen.                       |
| weep weinen.                        | witness Zeugniß ablegen.      |
| well-meaning gut gesinnt.           | worn abgemagert.              |
| whisper flüftern.                   | wrong Unrecht; Unrecht thun.  |
| white weiß.                         |                               |
| wife Frau, Ehefrau.                 | <b>Y.</b>                     |
| win gewinnen.                       | yew-tree Ebenbaum.            |
| wings Flügel.                       | young jung.                   |
| wits, to be at one's wit's end sich |                               |

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# Anmerkungen und Wörterbuch zu Abraham Lincoln

Bearbeitet von Camilla Hammond.

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## Anmerkungen.

*Chief Magistrate* Bezeichnung für den Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten. Der Präsident ist die höchste Instanz in Gerichtssachen.

*Temperance Movement* eine Bewegung, welche die Abschaffung des Genusses von geistigen Getränken zum Ziel hatte. Diejenigen die sich eidlich verpflichten sich aller solcher Getränke zu enthalten, werden total abstainers genannt.

*ain't* Zusammenziehung von are not (nur der niederen Sprache angehörig) hier falsch gebraucht für is not. Richtige Zusammenziehungen sind isn't und aren't.

*you was* häufig vorkommender Fehler bei ungebildeten.

*clearing a farm* den Urwald ausrodern, die Wurzeln ausgraben und das Land zum bebauen vorbereiten, eine überaus schwierige und anstrengende Arbeit.

*He became in great demand etc.* Er wurde häufig aufgefordert bei diesen Gelegenheiten die Rolle des Unparteiischen zu übernehmen.

*was "run" for the legislature* familiärer Ausdruck für eifrig unterstützen: die Freunde Ls. betrieben seine Wahl auf das eifrigste.

*Protective tariff* (Schutzvoll) ein Zoll auf die Produkte anderer Länder, um die einheimische Industrie zu schützen und zu fördern.

*polled* stammt von poll Kopf; wird für Stimmen bei Wahlen gebraucht. poll heisst auch der Wahlort und die Stimmzahl.

*Whig ticket* ticket Zettel, Wahlzettel wird auch für Partei gebraucht. L. gehörte zur liberalen Partei.

*Jury trial* Verhör vor 12 Geschworenen.

*National House of Representatives* das Abgeordnetenhaus. Congress besteht aus the National House of Representatives und the Senate.

*Vice-Presidency* der Präsident des Senats ist zu gleicher Zeit Vice-President der Union.

*Lincoln 'stumped' the State* er hielt Reden in den verschiedenen Städten und Ortschaften des Staats. 'stumped' stammt von der Gewohnheit der Volksredner von einem Baumstumpf oder irgend einer andern Erhöhung herab zu sprechen.

*Declaration of American Independence* die Erklärung der Unabhängigkeit Amerikas von England, erklärt d. 4. Juli 1776.

*apportionment of the legislative districts* die Einteilung der Wählerkreise.

"*Old Abe must show his hand*" ein dem Kartenspiel entnommener Ausdruck, er muss zeigen, was für Karten er in der Hand hält = seine wahre Absicht und Meinung als Abgeordneter erklären.

*The informal ballot* die Vorwahl um die Aussichten der Kandidaten auf die Wahl festzustellen.

*pure Adam's ale* reines Wasser, das Getränk der total abstainers: *don't* in Amerika vielfach gebraucht für *doesn't*. *don't* in der dritten Person Einzahl ist ein Sprachfehler.

*President elect* der schon gewählte aber noch nicht feierlich eingesetzte Präsident.

*heart and hearthstone* hearthstone Herdstein vor dem Kaminfeuer, der Versammlungsplatz der Familie zum gemütlichen Beisammensein, daher für Familie gebraucht.

*law for conscription* zwangsmässige Aushebung von Truppen.

*colored people* Neger. schonender Ausdruck. Die Bezeichnung *nigger*, oder *negro*, wird von den befreiten Negern als Beleidigung aufgenommen.

*Extradition proceedings* Vertrag zwischen der unabhängigen Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten und dem England gehörigen Canada wegen Auslieferung der flüchtigen Verbrecher. *proceedings*: das gerichtliche Verfahren.

*on a technicality* wegen eines Formfehlers Irrtum in den technischen Ausdrücken (wahrscheinlich im Haftbefehl).

*Reciprocity Treaty* Handelsvertrag zwischen Canada und der Union.

*Woe unto the world etc.* — Ev. Matthäi 18 V. 7. „Wehe der Welt der Ärgernis halben! Es muss ja Ärgernis kommen; doch wehe dem Menschen, durch welchen Ärgernis kommt.“

*The judgments of the Lord etc.* Psalm 19. V. 10. „Die Rechte des Herrn sind wahrhaftig, allesamt gerecht.“

*This is the Lord's doing etc.* Psalm 118. V. 23. „Das ist vom Herrn geschehen, und ist ein Wunder vor unsern Augen.“

“*life preserver*” Bezeichnung einer Patentmedizin, und auch eines kleinen Stocks mit einem mit Blei gefüllten Kopf, der in unruhigen Zeiten von vielen Männern als Waffe in der Tasche getragen wurde.

“*breakers ahead*” Brandung voraus: = es steht grosse Gefahr bevor.

*feller* ungebildete Aussprache für fellows Kerle.

*Proclamation of Emancipation* die öffentliche Verkündigung der Abschaffung der Sklaverei.

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## Wörterbuch.

### A.

abhorrence Abscheu.  
ability Fähigkeit.  
abolition Abschaffung; Aufhebung.  
abolish abschaffen.  
abortive mißlungen.  
abstainer Einer, der keine geistigen Getränke trinkt.  
abstain sich enthalten.  
accomplish vollbringen.  
accomplished gebildet.  
accommodate enthalten.  
achieve erreichen.  
acquit freisprechen.  
actuate antreiben.  
in addition to dazu kommt.  
add hinzufügen.  
adhere festhalten.  
admission Zulassung; Eintritt; Einlassung.  
advocate Advokat.  
advocacy Fürsprache.  
affecting rührend.  
affection Anhänglichkeit.  
afford die Ausgabe machen.  
agitated (to be) aufgeregt sein; bewegt sein; erregt sein.  
agitation Aufregung; Bewegung.  
aggressor Angreifer.  
allegiance Treue (zum Vaterland).  
alive (to be) am Leben sein.  
alternate abwechselnd.  
ambition Ehrgeiz.

anguish Schmerz; Qual.  
animated by (to be) angefeuert sein durch; beeeelt von.  
appeal Anrufung; Appellation.  
applicant Bewerber; Bittsteller.  
appoint anstellen.  
apportionment Einteilung.  
appreciable merklich.  
appreciate anerkennen.  
apprise benachrichtigen.  
approbation Billigung.  
arbitrary willkürlich.  
ardour Wärme; Eifer.  
arduous schwierig.  
art of penmanship Schreibkunst.  
arithmetic Rechnen.  
ascribe to zuschreiben.  
aspect Anblick; Aussehen.  
aspirations Streben.  
assail angreifen.  
assuage lindern.  
assume annehmen; übernehmen.  
astonishing erstaunlich.  
attitude Stellung.  
attributes Eigenschaften.  
auspices Schutz; Leitung.  
autumn Herbst.  
authorize beauftragen.  
axe Art.

### B.

ballot Wahlfugel; durch Wahlfugel stimmen.  
banish verbannen.

banner Fahne.  
 barefooted barfuß.  
 bark Rinde (des Baumes); bellen.  
 basis Grundlage.  
 battle Schlacht.  
 beguile abziehen; zerstreuen.  
 belie Lüge strafen.  
 belong gehören.  
 beneficent wohlthätig.  
 benefactress Wohlthäterin.  
 besiege belagern.  
 beverage Getränk.  
 bill Gejegentwurf.  
 birthplace Geburtsort.  
 boast sich rühmen.  
 bob-tailed kurz; stutzschwänzig.  
 boisterous lärmend.  
 bond Band; bondage Sklaverei;  
 Knechtshaft.  
 border Grenze.  
 born geboren.  
 borrow borgen.  
 box Loge.  
 brandish schwingen.  
 breakers Brandung.  
 bribe Bestechung; bestechen.  
 brighten erhellen; aufheitern.  
 broils Streit; Zanf.  
 brush (to have a — with) Scharmützel; Kampf.  
 burden Bürde; Last.

## C.

cabinet Ratsversammlung; Ministerium.  
 calm ruhig.  
 candidate Bewerber.  
 candour Offenheit.  
 care Sorge.  
 cart Karren; Fuhrwerk.  
 cast (a vote) stimmen.  
 cease aufhören.  
 cent  $\frac{1}{100}$  Dollar.  
 century Jahrhundert.  
 cemetery Friedhof.  
 certain gewiß; sicher.  
 cessation Aufhören.  
 challenge Herausforderung; zur  
 Rechenchaft ziehen.

charity Liebe.  
 charred verkohlt.  
 cheers Freudenjchrei; Vivats.  
 cherish pflegen.  
 chief, chieftain Häuptling.  
 choice Wahl.  
 copy Exemplar; Abbild.  
 chord Akkord; Saite.  
 choose, chose, chosen wählen.  
 citizen Bürger.  
 civil affairs Cvilangelegenheiten.  
 civilised civilisirt.  
 civil war Bürgerkrieg.  
 client Client; Schützling.  
 coerce zwingen; einschränken.  
 coffin Sarg.  
 combine verbinden.  
 comical komisch.  
 commend one's self sich empfehlen.  
 commit begehen.  
 company Gesellschaft.  
 compare vergleichen.  
 comparative verhältnismäßig.  
 complain sich beklagen.  
 complexion Gesichtsfarbe.  
 complication Verwickelung.  
 compose zusammensetzen; compose  
 the quarrel den Streit schlichten.  
 composition Zusammenstellung.  
 conceive denken.  
 concession Zugeständnis.  
 concise kurz; bündig.  
 concourse Menge.  
 condolence Beileid.  
 conduct führen.  
 confer with sich beraten.  
 confidence Zutrauen; Vertrauen.  
 conflict Kampf; Streit.  
 conqueror Sieger.  
 conscientious gewissenhaft.  
 consecrate einweihen.  
 consequently folglich.  
 consistency Konsequenz; Folgerichtig-  
 feit.  
 console trösten.  
 conspicuous sichtbar; deutlich.  
 constitute ausmachen.  
 construct aufrichten; bauen.  
 consuming verzehrend.  
 contemporary Zeitgenosß.

contest Streit.  
 convene zusammenrufen.  
 convention Versammlung.  
 conviction Überführung; Überzeugung.  
 cost kosten; costly kostbar.  
 counsel Advokat.  
 course of proceedings Verfahrensart; Maßregeln.  
 courtesy Höflichkeit.  
 cradle Wiege.  
 credit to Ehre machen.  
 creditable anständig; anerkannteswert.  
 crumb Krume.  
 crushing zermalmend.

## D.

dagger Dolch.  
 dealings with Umgang; handeln mit.  
 debate Debatte; beratschlagen.  
 decline abschlagen; abnehmen.  
 deed That.  
 dedicated to gewidmet.  
 defend verteidigen.  
 deliberate überlegen.  
 deliver überliefern; befreien.  
 demonstrate darlegen.  
 denounce anklagen; anzeigen.  
 designated genannt.  
 despatches Brieffschaften.  
 destined bestimmt.  
 detachment Detachement; Abteilung; Kompagnie.  
 determination Entschluß; Entschlossenheit.  
 detract from abziehen.  
 devolve upon anheimfallen; it devolves upon you es ist an Ihnen zu —  
 devour verschlingen.  
 digest verdauen.  
 dint (by — of) vermittelt; durch.  
 discomposed außer Fassung; verwirrt.  
 discussion Erörterung.  
 dishonourable unehrenhaft.  
 dismiss entlassen.

display entfalten; darlegen.  
 dissatisfied unzufrieden.  
 dissolve auflösen.  
 distance Entfernung.  
 distinguished ausgezeichnet.  
 distracted zerstreut; außer sich.  
 divide teilen.  
 doom beurteilen.  
 drill exerzieren.  
 drop fallen; fallen lassen.  
 dubious zweifelhaft.

## E.

early früh.  
 editor Redakteur.  
 education Bildung; Erziehung.  
 effective wirksam.  
 emancipation Befreiung.  
 emblem Sinnbild.  
 embrace umarmen.  
 emerge heraustreten.  
 empty leeren; leer.  
 elector Wähler; Stimmberechtigte; elect wählen.  
 eloquent beredt.  
 enclosure Einhegung; eingehegtes Grundstück.  
 endearing lieblosend; zärtlich.  
 endorse überschreiben; indossieren.  
 endure aushalten.  
 endwise das Ende zuerst.  
 engagement Gefecht; engaged in beschäftigt mit.  
 enlighten erleuchten.  
 enlist sich als Soldat anwerben lassen.  
 enslaved unterjocht.  
 ensue folgen.  
 enthusiastic begeistert.  
 epithet Beiname.  
 erase ausradieren; vertilgen.  
 erect aufrecht; bauen; errichten.  
 essential wesentlich.  
 esteem Hochachtung.  
 estimable schätzenswert.  
 event Ereignis.  
 example Beispiel.  
 excel übertreffen.  
 exemplify durch Beispiele erläutern.

exertion Anstrengung.  
 excess Übermaß.  
 excessively übermäßig.  
 express train Schnellzug.  
 expire sterben; erlöschcn.  
 extant vorhanden.  
 extradition Auslieferung von Ver-  
 brechern.

## F.

fabrication Erzeugung.  
 facile leicht; lenksam.  
 fairmindedness Rechtschaffenheit; to  
 fall in (with) hinein geraten; an-  
 treffen; zusammentreffen.  
 familiar bekannt.  
 far weit; far away look abwesend.  
 farmer Pächter; Gutsbefitzer.  
 favour (to be in) bei Einem in Gunst  
 stehen; to be out of favour in  
 Ungnade gefallen sein.  
 feat That.  
 fees Lohn; Honorar.  
 felicity Glückseligkeit.  
 fence Zaun.  
 fertile fruchtbar.  
 fervent warm.  
 figures Zahlen; Gestalten.  
 files Listen.  
 fit of humour lustige Stimmung.  
 fit out ausstatten.  
 fix festsetzen; befestigen.  
 flatter schmeicheln.  
 flee, fled, fled entfliehen.  
 foe Feind.  
 forensic gerichtlich.  
 foreshadow vorherbedeuten.  
 forfeit verlustig werden.  
 formidable furchtbar.  
 framework Einfassung.  
 frankly offen.  
 fundamental Grund.  
 furnish darbieten.

## G.

gallant höflich; galant.  
 gallows Galgen.

gap Spalt; Kluft.  
 gateway Thorweg.  
 gigantic riesenhaft.  
 gleaming glänzend.  
 glory Herrlichkeit.  
 gradual allmählich.  
 grant gewähren.  
 gratitude Dankbarkeit.  
 grog-shop Branntweinladen; kleines  
 Wirtshaus.  
 ground Grund; Erde; Boden.  
 guarantee verbürgen.  
 guilty schuldig.  
 gun Gewehr.

## H.

hail begrüßen; anrufen.  
 hallow weihen.  
 hat Hut.  
 hawk Habicht.  
 hearthstone Herdstein.  
 hew, hewn hauen.  
 history Weltgeschichte.  
 homely einfach.  
 honesty Ehrlichkeit.  
 horseback (on) zu Pferd.  
 hostilities Feindseligkeiten.  
 household goods Hausrat.  
 huge ungeheuer.  
 humanity Menschlichkeit.  
 humble niedrig.

identify identifizieren.  
 illustration Illustration; Berühmt-  
 machung.  
 inauguration Einsetzung; Einführung  
 in ein Amt.  
 incense Weihrauch; entriüsten.  
 incident Vorfall.  
 incipient beginnend.  
 incite antreiben.  
 incorporate einverleiben.  
 incredible unglaublich.  
 indifference Gleichgültigkeit.  
 indite verklagen.  
 indivisible unteilbar.



indulge in sich ergeben.  
 inexpressible unaussprechlich.  
 inquire fragen.  
 inscription Inschrift.  
 insight Einsicht.  
 installation Einsetzung.  
 instance Beispiel.  
 instruct unterrichten.  
 insurrection Aufstand.  
 integrity Rechtschaffenheit.  
 intemperance Unmäßigkeit.  
 internal innere; inländisch.  
 intervening dazwischenkommend.  
 interview Unterredung.  
 intuitive anschaulich.  
 invariable unveränderlich.  
 invention Erfindung.  
 irreparable unwiderruflich.  
 irritation Erbitterung; Entrüstung.  
 issue Ausgang.

## J.

journal Zeitschrift.  
 joy Freude.  
 judge Richter.  
 judgment Urteil.  
 juncture Verbindung; Vereinigungspunkt.

## K.

key Tonart  
 keynote Schlüssel (in der Musik).  
 kindred Verwandtschaft.  
 knoll Hügel.

## L.

lament beklagen.  
 lank schlicht.  
 largemindedness Hochherzigkeit.  
 lash Peitsche, Ruthe.  
 last dauern.  
 law-court Gerichtshof.  
 lawyer Jurist.  
 leader Führer; Leiter.  
 legal gesetzmäßig.

legislature gesetzgebender Körper; Regierung.

lengthy lang während.  
 liberty Freiheit.  
 limit Grenze; Schranke.  
 line Grenzlinie.  
 linked verbunden; verfettet.  
 linsey-wolsey halbwollenes Zeug.  
 liquor starkes Getränk.  
 live leben; wohnen.  
 loath verabscheuen.  
 locality Örtlichkeit.  
 located Lage haben.  
 log cabin Blockhaus.  
 loggerheads (to set at) Unfrieden  
 stiften zwischen.  
 logical logisch.  
 lot Loß.  
 low-crowned mit niedrigem Boden.

## M.

magistrate Magistratsperson.  
 magnanimity Großmuth.  
 maintain erhalten; verfechten.  
 majority Mehrzahl.  
 Maker Schöpfer.  
 malice Bosheit.  
 manifestly offenbar.  
 manoeuvre Bewegung; Verfahren.  
 marauding plündernd.  
 mark (to make one's) Erfolg er-  
 ringen.  
 marking bezeichnend.  
 marvellous wunderbar.  
 measles Masern.  
 measure Maß; Maßregel.  
 memorable denkwürdig.  
 mighty mächtig.  
 mingle mischen.  
 minister Geistlicher; Minister.  
 missive Sendschreiben; Brief.  
 momentous wichtig.  
 moon Mond.  
 moulder away zerstäuben.  
 mourn trauern.  
 move übersiedeln; umziehen.  
 muffler wollenes Halstuch.  
 murder Mord.  
 mutual gegenseitig.

## N.

narrate erzählen.  
 nasal feature Nase.  
 native Eingeborne; einheimisch.  
 necessity Notwendigkeit.  
 negociations Unterhandlungen.  
 negro Neger.  
 noble edel.  
 nobly in edler Weise.  
 nomination Ernennung.  
 notably merkwürdigerweise.

## O.

oath Eid.  
 obligation Verpflichtung.  
 obscure verbunkeln.  
 obscurity Verborgenheit.  
 observance Gebrauch; Sitte.  
 official amtlich; office Amt.  
 onerous beschwerlich.  
 opening Bafanz; Anfang.  
 original urprünglich.  
 outline Umriß.  
 ovation Ovation; Huldbigung.  
 over-coat Überrock.  
 override zu Nichte machen; zu Schande machen.

## P.

pale blas.  
 paltry erbärmlich; schlecht.  
 party Partei; Person.  
 passage Gang; Fahrt.  
 patent Patent; offenbar.  
 patience Geduld.  
 pay Bezahlung.  
 peace Frieden.  
 peacemaker Friedensstifter.  
 peculiar sonderbar; besondere.  
 pencil Bleistift.  
 perform verrichten.  
 performance Aufführung.  
 permanent dauernd; beständig.  
 perpetrate begehen; verüben.  
 perpetual unaufhörlich.

perpetuity immerwährende Dauer.  
 picturesque malerisch.  
 pile häufen; aufhäufen.  
 pilot loofen.  
 pioneer Pionier Vorläufer; Einer, der den Weg frei macht.  
 pitcher Krug.  
 pleading Verteidigung vor Gericht.  
 pleasantry Scherz.  
 pledge Pfand; sich verbürgen für.  
 poet Dichter.  
 point of view Standpunkt.  
 poll Wahlort; Stimmenzahl.  
 policy Politif.  
 portend vorbedeuten; verkünden.  
 position Stellung; Lage.  
 positively bestimmt.  
 posterity Nachkommenschaft.  
 precise genau.  
 precipitate beschleunigen.  
 precocious alkflug.  
 pre-eminent hervorragend.  
 preserve bewahren.  
 pressure Druck.  
 presume voraussetzen; wagen.  
 previous vorhergehend.  
 pride Stolz.  
 principal hauptsächlich.  
 principle Grundfaß.  
 privilege Vorrecht.  
 probity Redlichkeit.  
 proclamation Verkündigung.  
 profane frevelnd; frevelhaft.  
 profound tief.  
 prognostication Vorherfagung.  
 progress Fortschritte.  
 projected beabsichtigt.  
 prolong verlängern.  
 prophecy Prophezeihung.  
 proportion Verhältnis; Regel de Tri.  
 propose vorschlagen.  
 proposition Vorschlag.  
 proprietor Befitzer.  
 prosecution of the war die Fortsetzung des Krieges.  
 protect fchützen.  
 protective fchüßend.  
 publish veröffentlichen.  
 pupil Schüler; Zögling.

## Q.

quick schnell.  
 quiet ruhig.  
 quite ganz.

## R.

raid Raubzug.  
 rail Querholz.  
 rank Rang.  
 ratify bestätigen.  
 reasonably vernünftigerweise.  
 rebuke einen Verweis geben; tadeln.  
 recent unlängst; eben erst geschehen.  
 reciprocity Gegenseitigkeit.  
 recite herlesen; vortragen.  
 record Geschichte.  
 recreation Erholung.  
 reduce vermindern; einnehmen.  
 refer sich beziehen.  
 refusal Weigerung.  
 refrain from sich enthalten.  
 register Verzeichniß.  
 reiterate wiederholen.  
 reliance Vertrauen.  
 reluctant widerstrebend.  
 rely on sich verlassen auf.  
 remonstrate Vorstellungen machen.  
 renew erneuern.  
 representative Stellvertreter.  
 resident wohnhaft; Bewohner.  
 respected geachtet.  
 respite begnadigen.  
 resolution Entschluß; Resolution.  
 resort to seine Zuflucht nehmen zu.  
 restitution Zurückgabe; Wiederer-  
 stattung.  
 restoration Wiederherstellung.  
 retaliation Wiedervergeltung.  
 retirement Zurückgezogenheit.  
 retribution Vergeltung.  
 revel in sich freuen an.  
 revere verehren.  
 reverence Ehrfurcht.  
 review Hersehen; untersuchen.  
 revoke widerrufen.  
 revolt Empörung.  
 revulsion Abziehen; Umschlag.  
 ride reiten.

righteous gerecht.  
 riot Aufruhr.  
 robbery Raub.  
 rock Felsen.  
 rude rauh; unhöflich.  
 rugged rau.  
 ruler Herrscher.  
 rupture Bruch.

## S.

sacred heilig.  
 save retten.  
 saviour Retter; Erlöser.  
 scale (on a grand) nach großem  
 Maßstabe.  
 scarce selten.  
 scatter zerstreuen.  
 scheme Plan.  
 Scriptures heilige Schrift.  
 score zwanzig Stück.  
 scourge Geißel.  
 seal Siegel; versiegeln.  
 Secretary of War Kriegsminister.  
 secure sichern.  
 seizure Besiznahme.  
 sensitive empfindungsfähig.  
 sentiments Gefühle.  
 series Reihe.  
 settle feststellen.  
 shadow Schatten.  
 shanty Hütte.  
 shape Gestalt.  
 shine, shone, shone scheinen; glänzen.  
 shirt Hemd.  
 shoot, shot, shot erschießen.  
 shout schreien; rufen.  
 shrink, shrank, shrunk from zurück-  
 beben vor.  
 simplicity Einfachheit.  
 singularly eigen; sonderbarerweise.  
 slab Holzplatte; Steinplatte.  
 slain (to slay, slew) erschlagen.  
 slave Sklave.  
 sleeping-car Schlafwaggon.  
 slender schlant.  
 snatch greifen; fortreißen.  
 snow Schnee.  
 solicit ansuchen; bitten.  
 solemnity Feierlichkeit.

speedily schnell.  
 spelling-book Bibel.  
 split spalten.  
 spot Stelle.  
 start fair in gleicher Weise anfangen.  
 starting erschreckend.  
 state aussagen; Staat.  
 statement Aussage.  
 statesman Staatsmann.  
 step Schritt; Stufe.  
 stigmatise brandmarken.  
 stock Vorrat.  
 store Laden; Vorrat.  
 strain hoch spannen.  
 strive, strove, striven streben.  
 stump of a tree Baumstumpf.  
 subscribe beitragen.  
 subsequent folgend.  
 subside nachlassen; abnehmen.  
 suggest eingeben; in den Sinn geben.  
 suicidal selbstvernichtend.  
 superintend die Oberaufsicht haben.  
 support unterstützen; halten.  
 supreme höchst.  
 surrender sich ergeben; Übergabe.  
 surroundings Umgebung.  
 surveyor Feldmesser.  
 sustain aushalten; stützen.  
 swarthy dunkel.  
 sword Schwert.  
 swore (swear, —, sworn) schwören.

## T.

tariff Zolltarif.  
 technically technisch.  
 temperance Mäßigkeit; Enthalt-  
 samkeit.  
 tempest Sturm.  
 tenaciously beharrlich.  
 tender anbieten.  
 tenderness Zärtlichkeit.  
 tending to dazu geeignet; dazu bei-  
 tragend.  
 termination Ende.  
 terms of service Dienstbedingungen;  
 — of peace Friedensbedingungen.  
 territory Gebiet; Landstrich.  
 terseness Kürze.  
 test prüfen.

testify bezeugen.  
 testimony Zeugnis.  
 thoroughly gründlich.  
 threat Drohung; threaten drohen.  
 ticket Wahlzettel; Partei.  
 tight place (to be in a) in der Klemme  
 sein.  
 tireless unermüdetlich.  
 toast auf jemandes Gesundheit trinken.  
 total Totalsumme; gänzlich.  
 tonching rührend; ergreifend.  
 trade Handel; Gewerbe.  
 transfer Übertragung; übertragen.  
 treacherous treulos.  
 tremulous zitternd.  
 trial Verhör; Prüfung.  
 tribune Rednerbühne.  
 tribute Tribut; Abgabe.  
 truthful wahrheitsliebend.  
 tumbler Wasserglas.

## U.

ultimately schließlich.  
 umpire Unparteiische.  
 unanimous einstimmig.  
 uncontrollable unbeherrschbar; un-  
 widerstehlich.  
 uncouth ungeklärt.  
 ungainly linksch.  
 uninspired nicht von Gott begeistert.  
 union Vereinigung.  
 unknown unbekannt.  
 unrequited unbelohnt.  
 unswerving unbeweglich; nie ab-  
 weichend.  
 uprightness Aufrichtigkeit.  
 urge in Eilen dringen.  
 usual gewöhnlich.  
 utilise nutzbar machen; anwenden.

## V.

value Wert.  
 vindicate rechtfertigen; verteidigen.  
 vindictiveness Rache.  
 virtue Tugend.  
 virtually eigentlich.  
 visitation Heimsuchung.  
 vividly lebhaft.

volley Salve; Ladung; Ausbruch.  
 volunteer Freiwillige.  
 vote stimmen; Wahlstimme abgeben.

## W.

waiter Servierbrett.  
 warrant Verhaftsbefehl; Vollmacht.  
 wave schwenken.  
 well-to-do wohlhabend.  
 whites die Weißen.  
 widely weit.  
 widow Witwe.  
 wield handhaben; schwingen.  
 wilds Wildnis.

wire Draht.  
 wiry (arm) dürr; nervig.  
 woe Weh; Leiden.  
 worth Wert; wert.  
 worthy würdig.  
 wreak ausüben.  
 wrestle ringen.

## Y.

youth Jüngling; Jugend.  
 yoke (of oxen) Gespann.

## Z.

zeal Eifer.

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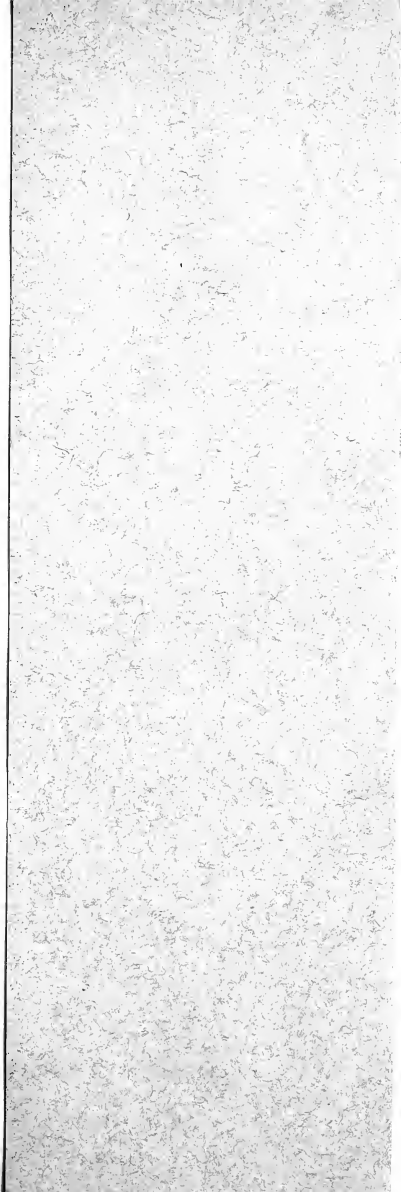
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