LINCOLN IN SONG.

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NO AMERICAN has been the subject of so many vocal and musical offerings as Abraham Lincoln. His lowly origin, quaint personality, sterling integrity, lofty patriotism and tragic death after one of the most stormy periods in the country's history have all provided a most complete field for writers and composers. The result of their work forms one of the most interesting chapters in the life of this remarkable man. Versemakers, song writers and musical composers were particularly active in depicting various points in his career, and their publications are highly prized by admirers of the war president.

As soon as Lincoln's nomination was announced in 1860 song writers, versemakers and musical composers in every part of the country hastened to turn out their effusions. Poets men as Whittier, Lowell, Bryant and Greeley also took a hand in producing more dignified verses. George W. Dunnet, author of the remarkable poem known as "The Bells," was one of the first in the field. Rhymsters had difficulty in meeting the name Lincoln, but Dunnet solved the problem in a fashion. He wrote what he called "The Hobrook Convention Song," in which Lincoln was made to rhyme with the words stick-on, stick-on and think-on. He wrote two songs to the air of "Yankee Doodle," one of which he called "National Consist," which had reference to the sinking ship of state and the ability of the tall man from the west to stop the leakage in the chest. Another earlonie production by an anonymous author was called "Abe of Illinois," who was thus described:

Our hero once was short of pence,
An humble, honest boy;
We know he'll touch no hem to fence—
Old Abe of Illinois.
To force the Union all around
He'll work; he will not lay,
The cause is correct and profound
For Abe of Illinois!

"Brave Old Abe" was the name of a song by W. Quirke in the time of "Auld Lang Syne." It contained these lines:

Old Abe, they say, is not graceful—
He wears a smashing hat—
But, with a heart of steel,
He's none the worse for that.
For brave Old Abe, my boy!
For brave Old Abe!
As true as steel, with a heart to feel,
Is brave Old Abe!

Edmund C. Stedman appeared early in the campaign with a popular song which he called "Honest Abe of the West." It was sung to the air of "Star Spangled Banner." The closing lines of the four verses were:

And where battle is thickest we follow the
steed
Of gallant Old Abe, Honest Abe, of the
west!
So forward the flag! Leave to heaven the
rest
And trust in Old Abe, Honest Abe, of the
west!
Hurrah for our cause, of all causes the
best!
Hurrah for Old Abe, Honest Abe, of the
west!

One writer published what he called "Rallying Song," each verse closing with:

With Lincoln and Hamlin
We'll conquer or die!

Another wrote "Our Flag Is There," in which we were told:

Free speech, free labor and free soil,
Lincoln and right unrolled,
Are national there for Freedom's host
On every shining foot!

Scores of other songs appeared dwelling on the Republican nominee in this fashion:

They'll find what, by filling and mauling,
Our rail-splitter statesman can do
For the people everywhere are calling
For Lincoln and liberty too!

With Lincoln and Hamlin we're nothing
to fear
The victory's certain, the victory's near!

Old Abe can stand or he can thrash,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Abe is out rich in worthy goods,
Oh, no; no, no; no, no!

Abe is the man, as honest make—
He is the man for me!

Old Abe is made of sensible stuff, the sort
that never tells;
For national work we're good enough—first
rate for splitting rails.
The Sunset Abe can navigate—at that
he's good as good;
And now for good and ship of state we'll
trust to his commanding!

Abe Lincoln will be president in a few
days—few days!
To him the people will present Buchanan's
present home.

Time short for Abe of Illinois for a few
days—few days!
For Hamlin, too, your tunes employ,
For they don't stop at home.
The fourth of March will soon be here—
The time for Honest Abe is near!

Early in the campaign Dilson published of "The Rail Splitter's Polka, Dedicated to the Republican Presidential Candidate, Composed by A. Nourse." Then came a Philadelphia firm with "The Lincoln Quickstep," which bore a fine portrait of Lincoln, with the inscription, "Dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States." The president's early career was thus referred to on the title page:

Honest Old Abe has split many a rail,
He is up to his work, and he'll surely not
fail;
He has guided his flatboat through many
a strait
And watchful he'll prove at the helm of
state.

A music publishing firm in Buffalo produced after Lincoln's nomination in 1860 a piece of music the title page of which bore a fine profile of Lincoln with his autograph and the title "Honest Old Abe" at the top. The words were by "A Wide Awake" and the words by D. Wentworth, who thus described the campaign then in progress:

To locomotives, fire to my song; ye Douglas faction, all give me heed!
Though your candidate's running for every, he's not working very good speed;
But out on the wild one prairie a tall Rocker has taken the leaders,
He fought in six six cotton ties and shed his blood freely.
But he's fought them with The Tribune, and his name is General Greeley.

The call for volunteer troops was also recognized by the well known Wood's minstrels of New York, who had published a song and chorus to commemorate the event which they called "Hold on, Abraham, Uncle Sam's Boys Are Coming Right Along!" The introductory lines read:

We're going down to Dixie, to Dixie, to
Dixie!
We're going down to Dixie to fight for the
dear old flag;
And should we fall in Dixie, in Dixie, in
Dixie,
And should we fall in Dixie we'll die for
the dear old flag;
Hold on, Abraham; never say die to your
Uncle Sam;
Uncle Sam's boys are coming right along,
six hundred thousand strong!

"Uncle Abe'am, Hulp Fur You!" was the title of a song and chorus record shortly after Lincoln's preliminary emancipation proclamation. Its author was G. H. Lamprey of Chicago. Its popularity was immediate, and it was often heard in the soldiers' camps. It opened with the words, "Ho, the glorious Proclamation!" and closed with the chorus:

Give 'em Jesse, Uncle Abraham, put the
rebel sonnabeats through!
Hear the nation shout the chorus, Uncle
Abraham, hulp fur you!

S. Filmore Bennett, not to be outdone, followed with a song which J. P. Webster set to music. It was called "Old Abe Has Gone and Did It, Boys!" and was in this style:

Oh, ye sinners, come along, for I'se gwine
to sing a song
As I warn you dat you keep it mighty
still;
But de darky hear dem say, his own
hull dis berry day,
Dat Old Abe had went an gone an sign
de bill!
Glory hallelujerum!

In the campaign between Lincoln and McClellan a song was written by J. M. Tarbox entitled "Old Abe, They Said, Was an Honest Man." F. Lafayette set it to music. It was dedicated to the McClellan Union clubs and sung at the great McClellan Union meeting at Union square, New York. The opening stanza reads:

Old Abe, they said, was an honest man,
but we can't see it like a Republican.
He's very full without his boots, he
couldn't live without smoking pokes.
At night he went to Washington, with a
long tail coat and a South cap on.
We are going to see the fun, we are going
to back on a very tall race from
Washington.
Performed by A. Lincoln.

When it transpired that Lincoln's favorite poem was that known as "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" numerous musical composers hastened to set the words to music. The poem up to that time was but little known except in inner literary circles, and there was much curiosity to secure a copy of the verses. Lincoln himself was unable to tell the name of the author, which, since his death, has been ascertained. Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, took down the words from Lincoln's lips, and in his "Inner Life of Lincoln" gives an interesting account of the president's admiration for the poem, which is composed of 44 lines and was written by William Knox, a Scotchman. The first verse reads:

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be
proud?
Like a meth fleeting meteor, a fast flying
cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the
wave,
He passeth from life to the rest in the
grave!
The leaves of the oak and the willows
shall fade,
Be cast into the oven and together be laid,
And the rising and the old, and the low
and the high
Shall molder to dust and together shall
die.

A. Sedgwick and George C. Pearson's "Davis." The title page and those following are surrounded by heavy black borders.

"President Lincoln's Funeral March, Composed For the Pianoforte by J. W. Griebele, New York, 1865."

"In Memory of Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States. A Nation Mourns Her Martyred Son. An Honest Man's the Noblest Work of God. Words by Alice Hawthorne, Music by Sep Winner."

"A Nation Mourns Her Chief. Words and Music by H. S. Thompson." Cut of urn and pedestal, beneath which are the following lines:

Twine our flag with death's dark emblem,
Mingle crape and laurel leaf!
Weep, true heart, and pay the homage!
Sob a nation mourns her chief!

One of the pages reads:

Weep, oh, weep, poor bleeding nation, for
the patriot spirit fled!
All united, our country's future, buried
with the silent dead!
God of nations, God of battles, to our
country send relief.
Turn bereavement to a blessing while we
mourn our honored chief!

"In Memory of President Lincoln, a Funeral March by John K. Paine." Fine lithograph portrait of Lincoln in wreath.

"Rest, Spirit, Rest, Grand Requiem March to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln by C. Hoffman." Lithograph Lincoln portrait surrounded by 36 stars.

"Grand Funeral March, to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, Born Feb'y 12, 1809, Died April 15, 1865. Composed by Henry Mayer." Large lithograph portrait of Lincoln surrounded by 36 stars.

"The Nation's Honored Dead, Monody on the Death of Our Beloved President. Poetry by Miss M. J. Bishop. Music by J. W. Turner." The first verse reads:

Hearts the direst woe are wailing for the
nation's honored dead,
Banners draped and pennons trailing tell
how sweet he has fled.
While the heavens, aglow with wonder,
shouts with beacon light on high.
Tidings tell the sealing thunder echoing
from a cloudless sky.

"Our Noble Chief Has Passed Away, Elegy on the Death of Abraham Lincoln. Words by George Cooper, Music by J. R. Thomas." A tall, dated column with draped ornamental urn at the top. The center of the column has a panel inscribed "Lincoln" inclosed by a wreath. The following is one of the verses:

Our noble chief has passed away; his
form is lying still and cold,
And leaves that have the bloom of May
dark sorrow's wings in gloom infold.
A great and mighty nation mourns; we
miss his kind and honored name.
Oh, brighter than a million dawns forever
more shall be his fame!

The death of President Garfield in 1881 under circumstances similar to that of Lincoln gave rise to many musical compositions, one of which is entitled "National Funeral March, by Aug. Buechel." The title page is a curious piece of work. In the clouds are seen weeping angels surrounding images of the two assassinated presidents, and beneath is the Goddess of Liberty, with bowed head, seated by a bier.

After the capture and death of J. Wilkes Booth, J. W. Turner wrote a ballad which he called "The Assassin's Vision." This note appears on the title page: "This ballad was suggested on seeing the representation of the assassin Booth wildly fleeing through the forest on his horse, startled by the apparition of his victim appearing in the trees and around him." One of the verses reads:

The assassin rode on his fiery steed; his
work of death was done!
In the darksome night, with fleeting speed,
through the woods he courser ran!
As he hurried away from the scene of
death, on his brow were leaks of lo-
spair;
Before him, around him, the avenging
breath told him God's vengeance was
there!

Naturally not all of the poems and songs of the war period were complimentary to Lincoln. Those written in the south were not characterized by any great love for the Illinoisan. One ditty in "Jack Morgan's Songster" ran as follows:

King Abraham is very sick,
Old Scott has the measles,
Manassas we have now as fast—
Pop goes the weasel!
All around the cobbler's house
The monkey chased the pussy,
And after them in double haste—
Pop goes the weasel!

There was another song, set to the tune of "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea," which was very popular with the southern troops. It was entitled "The Southern Flag," and the following is the only stanza in which reference is made to Mr. Lincoln:

"Oh, for an abolition crowd!"
I hear Old Abe cry aloud,
Affrighted by the march of foes,
The freemen's fidelity shows.
That shouting welcomes to our heart
The freemen's chosen mate—
Jeff Davis, who now leads our hosts
And leads the glorious van.

At the beginning of the war most of the southern songs were written to fit the air of "Dixie." The following enjoyed great vogue in Mississippi and Louisiana. It was credited to the company pack of the Bayou City guards and was sung to the tune of "Dixie." One stanza follows:

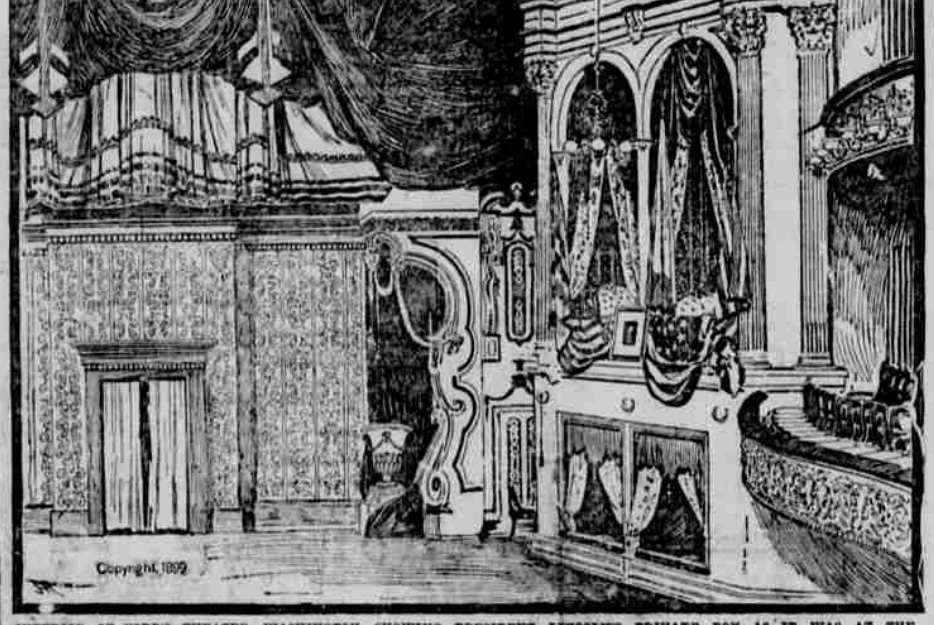
You've heard of Abe, the gay deceiver,
Who sent to Sumter to relieve her.
Away, away, away, away!
But Beauregard said: "Face your hatred
Sumter's sore and must be taken.
Away, etc.
With a flaming battery and a few hot shot
He sent them back to General Scott.
Away, etc.
Old Abe he swore and roared like fun
When he found the rebels wouldn't run
Away, etc.

Immediately after Lincoln's inauguration, when it was seen that war was inevitable, the following appeared in several papers along the south Atlantic coast:

Abe Lincoln tore through Baltimore
In a baggage car with a fastened door,
Fight away, etc.
And left his wife, alas, alone
To perish on the railroad track.
Fight away, etc.
We have no ships, we have no navies,
But mighty faith in the great Jeff Davis.
Fight away, etc.
Brave old Missouri shall be sore
Despite the Lincoln's northern powers
Fight away, etc.

ISAAC MAUKENS.

New York.



INTERIOR OF FORD'S THEATER, WASHINGTON, SHOWING PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PRIVATE BOX AS IT WAS AT THE TIME OF HIS ASSASSINATION.—From a Photograph.

TITLE PAGE OF A WARTIME SONG.

A STATUE OF LINCOLN IN SCOTLAND.

Five persons are aware of the fact that there is a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Scotland. The statue shows a monument erected in the Old Cemetery burying ground, Edinburgh, to the memory of the Scottish-Americans who fought in the American civil war. The shaft shows President Lincoln in a characteristic attitude.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

An improved valve for bicycle tires is formed of a tube extending into the tire on one side, having cone shaped shoulders at either end, with a stem in the tube having a hook at each end to engage the cones, the outer head being opened by the insertion of the pump, while the inner head opens automatically under pressure of the air.

A Washington woman has patented a clamping tool for use in cold climates, having the toe or other material formed into a yoke at the lower end and extended at the top to form two flat flaps, with a pillow attached to the under one, the upper flap engaging the lower one to close it around the boot.

In a newly patented window the glass is carried by a light sash recessed on one side of the sliding sash, with hinges and catches to hold the inner sash in place, making it possible to open the window without raising the heavy sash.

A boat has been designed which can be easily handled on land when it is necessary to move it around obstructions in a stream, wheeled trucks being attached to the bottom, with extension handles at either side by which the boat can be lifted by two men.

In a newly designed safety knife the blade is pivoted in the handle to swing the cutting edge either in front of or behind a fixed guard lying parallel to it, thus covering the sharp side of the blade when not in use.

In a new trap for catching fish and water animals a bait trigger is suspended in the water, with a spring arm set over it to drive a pronged spear into the animal as soon as it disturbs the trigger.

An improved corkscrew has a pair of clamping jaws attached to the casing surrounding the spiral threaded shank which drives the screw into the cork, the jaws being tightened around the neck of the bottle to hold the corkscrew while in use.

A handy support for carrying guns is formed of a strap passing over the shoulder and under the arm and carrying a flat metal strip suspended at about the height of the belt, ending in a hook shaped to fit the stock close to the trigger, to support the gun from the shoulder.

A folding toothbrush has been patented which has the handle hinged to the bristle section to fold parallel with it, a receptacle being formed in the handle through which a powder can be shaken on the bristles when the brush is folded.