

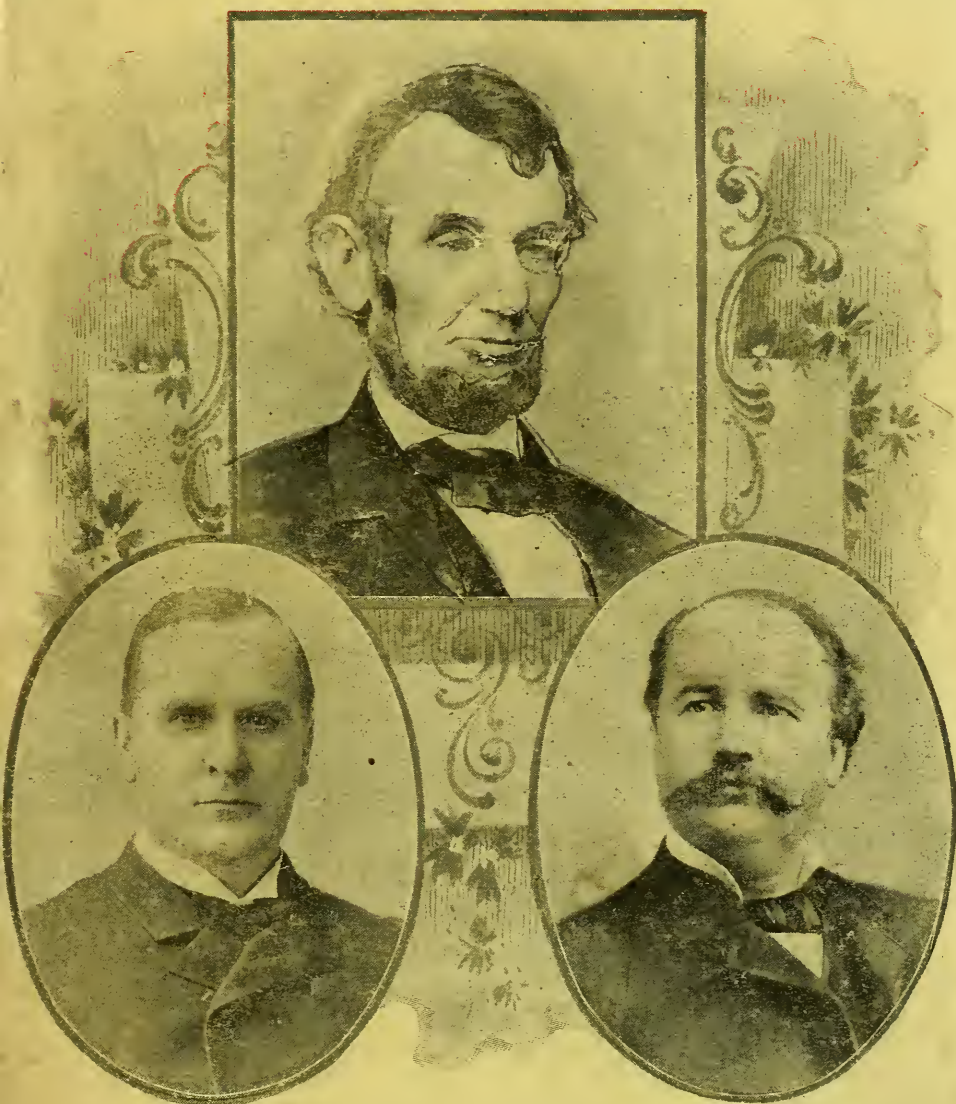
OUND MONEY, PROTECTION, PROSPERITY

1860

THE GREAT

1896


Republican Campaigns



THE PASTIME SERIES—Issued Monthly. \$3.00 per annum. No. 43. Aug., 1896.
Entered at Chicago Postoffice as second-class matter.

CHICAGO: LAIRD & LEE, Publishers





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Very Truly Yours
Wm. M. Lindsey

THE MARCH TO VICTORY

THE GREAT
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGNS

OF
1860 AND 1896

BY
OSBORN H. OLDROYD

WITH PLATFORM, PORTRAITS, BIOGRAPHIES AND SPEECHES OF

MCKINLEY & HOBART

“The names of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley will go down in history together as inseparably connected with the two greatest crises of the modern era.”

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED



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WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The average American is little given to hero worship. He knows too much of human nature to believe that anyone can so escape its weaknesses and limitations as to be worthy of being placed in a holy of holies by himself, or exalted on a pedestal that shall lift him out of sight. He is suspicious of both the motive and the object of excessive adulation, and the book which inflates its pages with unqualified panegyrics of any particular personality inspires disgust instead of homage, distrust instead of loyalty, and is soon consigned to the limbo of waste paper by the decrees of indifference or resentment.

But the average American is quick to discern and to appreciate genuine merit, or those acquiring qualities of mind by which one has risen into notice and has become worthy of being confided in as an instructor and a leader. None will more cordially receive or more eagerly assimilate the data and the information which mark the steps by which a leader has advanced into the foremost rank. The why, the how and the wherefore of advancement become the stimulus of personal aspiration and the measure of personal possibility. Thus the man of national fame has a significance that transcends partisanship; he is a representative, not merely of political principles and measures, but he is a representative also of both the latent and active forces underlying American institutions and American individuality. What time has produced may be reproduced; what one has become another may attain; and thus every signally con-

spicuous personage is an encouragement to all that is highest and best among the common people, who in their offspring may again beget his like.

With a unanimity and an enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of political conventions WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Canton, Ohio, has become the Republican nominee for the greatest office in the gift of the people. The nomination was not secured by his personal presence, backed up by a demagogic speech ending in an hysterical metaphor elaborately premeditated and theatrically shrieked; it was the result of a steadily rising and maturely culminating tide of deliberate conviction that the nation was face to face with a grave crisis and that McKinley was the man for the hour. The man for the hour because of his well-known antecedents and well-tryed qualifications. He has been so long and so conspicuously before the American public as to make a sketch of his life and character almost a work of superegration. But superfluous as the work may seem, it may still be well to link together the principal events of his life and the principal features of his character for handy reference.

Blood will tell. McKinley descends from a rugged stock. His ancestors on his father's side came from the north of Ireland, where wind and wave, and hill and dale, and training and traditions tend to produce both brawn and brain. On his mother's side he comes from the Scotch as the inheritor of the qualities which have made that people so celebrated in song and story, and so potent among the forces which have operated for the advancement of mankind. His later ancestors on the

father's side served this country during the stormy times of the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812.

His father was one of the pioneers of the great iron industry of Ohio, and in a limited way carried on the business in Niles, in the northeastern part of the State. Two sons and four daughters preceded William's birth, and a son and a daughter followed after.

William was born in the inconspicuous village of Niles, consisting of three hundred inhabitants. He first saw the light in a plain and unpretentious dwelling January 29, 1843. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the village school. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Poland, not far from Youngstown, Ohio. Here, among associations that were essentially of a New England type, he began a higher educational course by attending the Methodist Episcopal College, where he studied until he entered Allegheny College, in Meadville, Pa., in his seventeenth year. His application was so close that he failed in health and was compelled to return to his home. When he recovered he was employed at Boardman, Ohio, nearby, as the teacher of the village school.

When the Civil war began William McKinley was eighteen years of age. The inspiration of patriotism stirred the quiet valley of the Mahoning. Among the number who hastened to respond to their country's call was a company called the Poland Guards, enlisted mainly from among the young men of Poland, Ohio. McKinley wished to join the company, but was opposed by his father, not only on account of his youth, but mainly on account of his uncertain health. Nothing, however,

could swerve him from his purpose, and his father finally reluctantly allowed him to be mustered into the service with his young compatriots at Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1861, by General Fremont.

The Guards were incorporated into the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, which made a memorable record during the civil war. General Rosecrans was the first colonel of the regiment; the late Justice Stanley Matthews was the first lieutenant-colonel. The first major was the late Rutherford Hayes, President of the United States. Among the company lieutenants of the regiment were such men as General "Bob" Kennedy, General Russell Hastings, for many years United States Marshal of Northern Ohio, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Lyons.

McKinley shouldered the musket as a common soldier until shortly after the memorable battle of Antietam. During that battle he distinguished himself as acting commissary, and by cooking and conveying ample rations to the front, where the men had been without food for nearly thirty hours. For this service alone he won the permanently enthusiastic esteem of thousands of soldiers.

A few days after the achievement of this efficient "pots and kettles reinforcement" he was granted a furlough, and while on his way home he called on Governor Tod, who, greatly to his astonishment, presented him with a commission accompanied with words of commendation that were as inspiring and encouraging as the commission itself. It is a matter of record that General Hayes, who was then at home suffering from a serious

wound received at South Mountain, was the means of the promotion which was conferred on September 24, 1862. February 7, 1863, he was made first lieutenant; July 25th he rose to a captaincy; and shortly after was breveted major by President Lincoln for his brave conduct on the fields of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He remained with the celebrated Twenty-third Ohio through all its hard service, and signally brilliant career, until mustered out with the regiment in July, 1865. If he has learned to lead, it is because he first learned to obey; and if he be found speaking seriously of crucial crises, it is because for years he was face to face with the dire deeds that sprung from the ill considered thoughts, the incendiary words and the rash promptings of men who allowed themselves to be carried away by the passions of the hour.

The discipline and opportunities of army life were so congenial to his tastes, and so inspiring to his ambition and patriotism, that he would have joined the regular army but for the advice of his honored sire, who, thinking he had done his share of military work, desired to see him fill a more pacific sphere.

It is worth our while to notice the fact that during the entire time of his comradeship with the men of his company and the men of his regiment he had their implicit confidence and enduring esteem, not only because he was a brave and faithful soldier, but also because he was even then as affable as he was brave, and as courteous and kindly as he was faithful. He never shirked a duty he owed to his country, nor refused a favor that he could grant to a comrade.

At the close of the war Major McKinley studied law with the Hon. Charles E. Gidden, of Poland, and the Hon. David M. Wilson, of Youngstown, and subsequently took a course at the Law School of Albany, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in 1867, and removing to Canton he entered into partnership with the late Judge Belden, with whom he was associated until the judge's death in 1870. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County in 1869. His reputation as a lawyer grew rapidly and steadily, and his practice was extensive, until by imperceptible degrees he was drawn into the sphere of politics. It was while practicing as an attorney that he first became acquainted with M. A. Hanna. Mr. Hanna's interests were represented in a legal case opposite to that which was defended by McKinley, but he was so impressed by McKinley's ability, vigor and skill in the management of his side of the case, and by his fairness and avoidance of all mere legal tricks and quibbles that he became his ardent admirer and friend, and was among the first to predict the conspicuous career he has thus far run. This particular and notable incident forms a characteristic illustration of the manner and means by which Major McKinley has commanded confidence and won friends. His following is secured by the intrinsic qualities of the man, and is retained by the cohesion of a personal loyalty induced by staying qualities that withstand the tooth of time and survive the illusions of mere enthusiasm. Hanna has become McKinley's political manager because he is his personal admirer and friend; and in seeking to make McKinley's pathway clear he but endeavors

to serve the innumerable friends who believe that he is not only eminently worthy of, but also eminently fitted for, the highest office in the gift of the American people.

William McKinley was elected to Congress in 1876, where he continued to represent his district until 1891. He became so influential in national politics that his political foes conspired to throw him out by gerrymandering his district three different times. Twice he triumphed over these foes by the greatness of his popularity, and when at length he was defeated by throwing out republican and combining democratic counties it was by the narrow majority of three hundred.

While in Congress he served with ability and distinction upon the Committee on Revision of Laws, the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department and the Committee on Rules. Following the nomination of General Harrison for President, Major McKinley was assigned to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it was while acting as the chairman of that important committee that he framed the famous measure now known in history as the McKinley Bill. In the heat of political controversy, which is always fruitful of the most bewildering misrepresentations, it is often alleged that the connection of that bill with McKinley's name and reputation was attributable only to the fact that he was the chairman who reported it to Congress, when it is a matter of record that he framed the bill from beginning to end.

It has been said of Gladstone that his marvellous comprehensiveness of foresight and infinite attention to detail were never so conspicuous as when he was deal-

ing with the imperative necessities of the national revenues. Without abatement of the force of terms the same might be said of McKinley's construction and management of the McKinley Bill. This great bill included thousands of details, covering nearly all the material interests of the country; and it is a signal fact that, with the exception of two unimportant amendments, it was passed by the House exactly as it came from the committee. For the four weeks during which the bill was discussed by both sides of the House with the greatest particularity, and often times with the greatest hostility, the author was almost constantly on his feet answering innumerable questions, refuting seemingly insuperable objections, and invincibly conducting it onward to its triumphant passage. He was never higher in the confidence of his colleagues nor more respected in the estimation of his opponents than when that bill became the law of the land. His knowledge of both home and foreign commerce, his apt replies, cogent arguments, inexhaustible patience, habitual courtesy, unsleeping vigilance and invincible determination commanded universal admiration. At the conclusion of an ordeal which was severe enough to tax the utmost limits of physical endurance he stood conspicuously forth as the representative and champion of a policy which must, in the nature of the case, through all the fluctuations of politics, remain a cardinal question in the administration of the National Government and in the development of the material prosperity of the American people.

Major McKinley was also identified with other Congressional enactments, that were closely connected with

the welfare of the people. The principal of these was the act reported from his committee by which the States that advanced the war tax to the government had that tax refunded.

At the close of his Congressional career he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by acclamation. James E. Campbell, the Democratic nominee for the same office, was nominated on a free silver platform. Those who supposed that Mr. McKinley would be at sea on any other public question than that of a Protective Tariff were surprised by the ability and versatility with which he grappled with the new issue, and with the scope and cogency of his arguments in favor of sound money. That campaign was one of the hardest ever fought in Ohio, and was won by McKinley by a plurality of 21,511. At the end of his first term as Governor he was again nominated by acclamation and went into office with a plurality of over eighty thousand votes, which, with one exception, that of Brough over Vallandigham, was the largest ever given in Ohio.

Three times has Major McKinley been chosen delegate at large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention. In the first instance he won distinction by acting as the leader of the Blaine forces, and as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In the second instance he came to the front as a man who put personal honor before personal preferment. He went to the convention pledged and instructed to work for the nomination of Senator John Sherman. When several days had been passed in stubborn and fruitless ballotings, delegates began to cast their votes for McKinley. At each succeed-

ing ballot his vote rapidly increased. Perceiving that an effort was really being made to stampede the convention in his favor, he mounted a chair in his delegation and amid the breathless stillness of the vast and excited concourse declared in explicit and unmistakable terms that, being there under instructions to vote for Sherman, his loyalty to Ohio required that he should be faithful to his pledge, and he demanded that no one should throw reflections upon his honor by casting a vote for him. This was acknowledged to be the most dramatic scene that had ever been presented at a National Convention, and those who witnessed it could never forget it. It settled the fact that McKinley was proof against temptation to political treachery, and demonstrated beyond cavil that his political, like his personal integrity, was above suspicion and above reproach. In the third instance, while again acting as delegate at large, he was chosen chairman of the convention, and when the voting for presidential nominee began it was discovered that he had received 181 votes. As in the preceding convention, he insisted that Ohio's vote should go to the gentleman from whom the State had instructed them to vote, and his loyalty to General Harrison was as inflexible as it was to Blaine and Sherman.

This lofty fealty, this high sense of honor, is not confined to party instructions or to political obligations; it is an integral characteristic of the man himself. The writer well remembers the emphasis with which he said to him in a conversation that related to a high position for which he had become a candidate: "I have never bonded myself to any man nor any set of men for the

sake of obtaining support or favor. And I never shall! I appreciate honor as much as any man, but I can never make merchandise of myself for the sake of obtaining it. I am a politician, living and reading, working and studying, that I may be an intelligent and useful servant of the public and of the nation; if I am called to do work for which I have sought to qualify myself, I rejoice in being called; if I am not called, I am still content."

One thing may be taken as absolutely certain in the present presidential contest: Mr. McKinley has not bonded himself to any man or any set of men by way of reciprocating political favor and influence. If he goes into the White House, he will go there unpledged, and as a President whose highest obligation will be to fulfill his duties to the best of his ability for the highest good of his whole country. He will be loyal to his party obligations by being loyal to his country, first, last, and all the time

Major McKinley not only has the courage of his convictions, but he has implicit confidence in their ultimate triumph, notwithstanding any reverses which may result from the inevitable reactions to which every constitutional form of government is more or less subject in the course of its development.

The Major is in the habit of closing his campaigns with an address delivered to his own townsmen, who always gather in great crowds when he is announced to speak, for he is a prophet who has the greatest honor and esteem in his own country. The writer presided over the meeting which closed up his last congressional campaign, as well as the campaign for the presidential elec-

tion. While the Major was speaking the Democratic procession intentionally passed the open space where the assemblage was held. After pausing for it to get by he resumed by saying: "Torchlights burn themselves out; drums become silent; brass bands lose their wind; processions disintegrate; but principles, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever."

After the meeting we assembled in his office to await the news of the election. Republicans had become so accustomed to victories during the party's long predominance in power that not a few supposed that defeat was impossible. When, therefore, the returns showed that Cleveland was elected and that the Major was defeated in his own district, many experienced a dismay that was equivalent to despair. The expressions of disappointment and discouragement were neither few nor temperate. The Major, who was the calmest man in the room, said with philosophic resignation and confidence: "Principles survive defeat, and reverses only serve to make them more emphatic and clear as time goes on. Experience is a dear teacher, but is worth all it costs if it brings us to a better understanding and a closer application of a protective tariff as involving the greater question of national integrity, in the fulfillment of its financial obligations."

In person Mr. McKinley is of medium height, compactly and stockily built, with a large round head, an intellectual forehead, and a symmetrical, forceful face that is more noticeable for its strong thoughtfulness than for its emotional mobility. It has been said that personally he resembles Napoleon, but the slightest com-

parison of portraits will show that there is no basis for such an assumption. There is no more physical or physiognomical resemblance between the two men than there is between the patriotic and moral character of the great American commoner and the insatiately self-seeking, unscrupulous and fetid character of the Frenchman who falsified his consular oath, usurped the throne of France, robbed kingdoms and slaughtered men by wholesale for the maintenance of a power that was obtained by gigantic deception and habitual knavery. There is about as much resemblance between the two men as there is between Paul and Herod Agrippa, or between light and darkness.

In early life the writer lived where he saw and heard Daniel Webster quite frequently; he has also lived in Canton, where he has observed and heard William McKinley more frequently still. From the first moment of seeing and hearing the latter he was struck with the close resemblance between the Ohio and the Massachusetts statesman, and the more he saw of McKinley the more was he impressed by the similarity of the two men.

McKinley is not so tall as Webster was, nor has he the black eyes that Webster possessed; but he has the same high-rounded brow, the same cast of feature and mouth, the same deepset reflective eyes, the same pose of person, dignity of manner and sober luminousness of countenance. He also has the same clear, far-reaching voice and commanding force and seriousness of manner and delivery.

The resemblance extends to the treatment of the subject-matter of his addresses, as will be seen if one will

be at the trouble to read one of Webster's speeches, and will then study one of McKinley's more elaborate addresses. The clear statement of fundamental propositions, the comprehensive analysis of vital points, the lucid arrangements of words, the cumulative gathering of the arguments, the climacteric focussing of everything into the irresistible conclusion is strikingly Websterian. Like Webster, he avoids pedantic allusions, tinselled rhetoric, and piebald anecdotes that have been worn out in the service of catchpenny orators. The same simplicity of diction prevails through all his speeches.

There was nothing theatrical about Webster; he never tore a passion into tatters, nor went about with a tin cup asking for the tears of his countrymen to fill it, as an Italian organ grinder would ask for coppers after exhibiting his monkey and grinding out his dole of mechanical music. The same absence of all rhetorical cant and oratorical sham characterises McKinley's attempts to inform the mind, convince the reason and secure the suffrage of his listener. Like Webster, McKinley always treats his political foe or dissident from the platform with the same respect that he would use in addressing him personally. Ever courteous towards antagonists and oftentimes chivalric in his concessions, McKinley commands respect even though he may fail to secure assent.

Like Webster, McKinley always speaks with a dignity that comports with the gravity of the issue involved. Like him, he cherishes the same lofty ideal of American destiny and American responsibility. The patriot dominates the politician, the nation is made paramount to

party, and the needs of the future as well as those of the present are kept insistently and conspicuously in the foreground.

McKinley has spoken in a single campaign in more than a score of States, not to say anything of hundreds of addresses delivered in his own State during the same campaign. He has spoken to hundreds of thousands of people, and in this respect has wielded an influence that Webster never exercised. Nor have his speeches been confined to political subjects; few men have been called upon to speak upon a greater variety of themes or have been able to exhibit a similar versatility of intellect or equipment.

McKinley's executive ability is commensurate with his fame as a practical campaigner, as his two terms as Governor of Ohio abundantly show. He never used his gubernatorial prerogatives to humble a political foe, nor has he prostituted office for the sake of rewarding political favorites.

Mr. McKinley is far from being wealthy; the comparatively small amount of property he possesses, and which represents the modest savings of his life, was for awhile placed in jeopardy by endorsing the notes of a friend of his youth, but was happily saved from sacrifice notwithstanding it was immediately and unreservedly offered in liquidation of his liabilities. The incident is mentioned because political foes have been disingenuous enough to distort the facts with the view of injuring his reputation, whereas the circumstances throughout illustrated the high honor by which he is governed in all his affairs.

In January, 1871, at the age of twenty-eight, Mr. McKinley married Miss Ida Saxton, the daughter of Mr. James A. Saxton, then a well-known business man of Canton, Ohio. Miss Saxton was a beautiful woman, and besides having received a careful education, had traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe.

They began housekeeping in a comparatively small cottage. There were two children, daughters, who died within a short time of each other. This, together with the loss of her mother, permanently affected Mrs. McKinley's health, though not to an extent as to exclude her from sharing in her husband's social privileges and responsibilities. Having some property of her own, she immediately and insistently offered it for her husband's relief when his affairs became complicated through his indorsements.

Their domestic life has been an idyl of beauty and fragrance, a perpetual honeymoon to themselves, and an instructive and inspiring example to others, and far too sacred to be paraded before the public or even to be spoken of in extended eulogistic terms. In their charming home they live without ostentation, beloved most by the citizens of their own city, because these best know them.

Mr. McKinley is amiable without being weak, and affable without being sycophantic. He is accessible of approach and informal in his manners, but never to the extent of encouraging vulgarity. He is pure and refined in all his most intimate comminglings with his most intimate acquaintances as he is in all his dealings with the great public.

From his youth he has been a member of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, and has been as consistent in that relation as he has been in his political career. Although a devout Christian, he is entirely devoid of either cant or bigotry, and believes that every soul in this great republic should be left free to work out his highest moral development according to his own best lights and preferences. He would never appoint a man to office because he was a Methodist, nor bar an appointment to one because he was a Catholic. He believes that the functions of the church are entirely distinct from the functions of the state, and that therefore their relations to each other should never be compromised by confounding them together.

Mr. McKinley, in accepting the nomination of the Republican Party for the Presidential office, is thereby placed in the forefront of the greatest contest that has ever been waged in this century. And it may be that the names of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley will go down in history together as inseparably connected with the two greatest crises of the modern era. That McKinley is not unaware of the gravity of the situation is evinced by the words he recently addressed to a large delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic: "We have reached a point in our history when all men who love their country must unite to defeat by their ballots the forces which now assault the country's honor. The future is the sacred trust of us all, South as well as North. Honesty, like patriotism, can be bound neither by state nor sectional lines. Financial dishonor is the threatened danger now, and good men will obliterate old lines of party in a united effort to uphold American honor."

THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1896.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil war the American people witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in times of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panics, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves

incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industry and independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly in sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any

particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

RECIPROCITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

FOR SUGAR PRODUCERS.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will

lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our

country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

The veterans of the union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Ha-

waiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possession of any European power on this hemisphere, but these possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the Euro-

pean powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actually use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our working men against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FOR A FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHING.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice well known as lynching or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party; and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free-homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be elected from bona-fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ALASKA IN CONGRESS.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

CONCLUSION.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY'S FIRST CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

The Republican nominee for President was visited July 11 by the Thirty-second Ward Foraker Club of Cleveland, 300 strong, with their wives and daughters. They marched at once to Governor McKinley's residence. After President D. H. Lucas had made a presentation address, Governor McKinley said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and my Fellow Citizens:—It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to my home city and to my home, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express the honor and the compliment of this call. I thank you for your congratulations and the assurances of support which you make for the great principles for which this year the Republican party stands. (Applause.) I congratulate you upon having for your name one of the most illustrious of our statesmen in Ohio, Joseph Benson Foraker. (Applause.)

"My fellow citizens, recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility greater than the Civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States, now it is a struggle to preserve the honor of the government. (Cries of "Yes" and applause.) Then it was a contest to save the union. Now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. (Great applause.)

Then section was arraigned against section. Now

men of all sections can unite and will unite to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency. (Applause.)

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY.

“In this contest patriotism is above party, and national honor is dearer than party name. The currency and the credit of the government are good now, and must be kept good forever.

“Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892—good the world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty now is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnished employment to American labor. (Great applause.) This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars or any one of them worth less than one hundred cents each only serves to increase the distrust.

“What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is done the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade. (Cries of “You are right, Major,” and applause.)

EMPLOYMENT OF IDLE MONEY NEEDED.

“Gentlemen, the employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in gainful pursuits will

put every idle man in the country at work; and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers who constitute the best market for the products of our soil.

Having destroyed business and confidence by a free trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid. (Applause.)

Against both of these we stand opposed. Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national credit, adequate revenue for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people. (Great applause.)

“I thank you again for this call and greeting, and it will give me great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to meet you all personally.” (Applause.)

GARRETT A. HOBART.



The Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, nominated June 18 at the St. Louis Convention, is the Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, a man of the very highest standing in his own State and worthy of the great confidence reposed in him by the Grand Old Party.

His name was presented to the convention by his New Jersey fellow-citizen and brother reformer, Franklin Fort, who spoke as follows:

"I rise to present to this convention the claims of New Jersey to the Vice-Presidency.

"We come because we feel that we can for the first time in our history bring to you a promise that our electoral vote will be cast for your nominee. If you comply with our request this promise will surely be redeemed. For forty years, through the blackness of darkness of a universally triumphant Democracy, the Republicans of New Jersey have maintained their organization and fought as valiantly as if the outcome were to be assured victory. Only twice through all this long period has the sun shone in upon us. Yet, through all these weary years, we have, like 'Goldsmith's Captive,' felt that

" 'Hope, like the gleaming taper's light,
Adorns and cheers our way;
And still, as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray.'

"We are proud of our public men. Their republicanism and love of country has been welded in the furnace of political adversity. That man is a Republican who adheres to the party in a State where there is no hope for the gratification of personal ambitions. There are no camp-followers in the minority party of any State. They are all true soldiers in the militant army doing valiant service without reward, gain or the hope thereof, from principle only.

"A true representative of this class of Republicans New Jersey will offer you to-day. He is in the prime

of life, a never faltering friend, with qualities of leadership unsurpassed, of sterling honor, of broad mind, of liberal views, of wide public information, of great business capacity, and, with all, a parliamentarian who would grace the Presidency of the Senate of the United States. A native of our State, the son of a humble farmer, he was reared to love of country in sight of the historic field of Monmouth on which the blood of our ancestors was shed that the Republic might exist. From a poor boy unaided and alone he has risen to his renown among us.

“In our State we have done for him all that the political condition would permit. He has been Speaker of our Assembly and President of our Senate. He has been the choice for United States Senator of the Republican minority in the Legislature, and, had it been in our power to have placed him in the Senate of the United States he would long ere this have been there.

“His capabilities are such as would grace any position of honor in the nation. Not for himself, but for our State, not for his ambition, but to give to the nation the highest type of public official do we come to this convention by the command of our State and in the name of the Republican party of New Jersey—unconquered and unconquerable, undivided and indivisible—with our united voice speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our State, and nominate to you for the office of Vice-President of the Republic Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey.”

On the first ballot Mr. Hobart was made the choice of the convention.

Garrett A. Hobart was born in Long Branch, New Jersey, in the year 1844, and is therefore one year younger than Governor McKinley, being just fifty-two. He graduated with honors from Rutgers College, a non-sectarian institution located at New Brunswick, N. J. He studied law in the city of Paterson in the office of Socrates Tuttle, one of the greatest of New Jersey lawyers, and when twenty-two years old was admitted to the bar. He soon turned his attention to politics, but in the spirit of the honest, whole-souled, unselfish reformer. In his own party he always represented its best and purest element; and in his fight against the supremacy of the corrupt Democratic machine he never wavered or flinched.

Sent repeatedly to both Houses of the State Legislature he was honored—whenever the Republicans happened to control the body he was elected to—by the highest positions in their gift. He was Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of New Jersey.

For thirty years now Mr. Hobart has made Paterson his home; there he married Miss Tuttle, the daughter of his honored initiator into the intricacies of law and equity. There his indefatigable labor has reared him a fortune. He always interested himself in public improvements and has doubtless been one of the most influential agents of Paterson's present prosperity.

Often before, in Republican as well as Democratic National Conventions, the Vice-Presidential place on the ticket has been awarded to a defeated and disgruntled faction, as a means of making it more certain that this faction will not sulk in its tents through the

campaign. The consequences of this method of completing the ticket have not always been fortunate for the country.

Indeed, the Vice-President ought to be one of the closest of the President's advisers, and he ought to be upon such terms of good understanding with the administration that in case of the President's death there would be no likelihood of any marked change of policy. An illustration lies near enough at hand. As matters have stood during the present administration, the death of President Cleveland might have precipitated the most overwhelming financial panic this country has ever experienced. For, while Mr. Cleveland has been doing battle for the gold standard, not hesitating to emit issue after issue of gold bonds in pursuance of his policy, his whole cabinet working with him in the most aggressive fashion for the maintenance of gold payments—nobody has ever heard that Vice-President Stevenson was in sympathy with the President. On the contrary, it has been generally understood that Vice-President Stevenson is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Thus if, in any one of several emergencies which have arisen within the past two years, death had overtaken the President, nobody could have guessed the consequences. Vice-President Stevenson would have entered the White House, and in all likelihood the cabinet would have been promptly reorganized. Mr. Stevenson might have felt himself justified in instructing his new Secretary of the Treasury that silver dollars are full legal tender, and that they are "coin" within the meaning of those laws which make government notes and securities

redeemable in lawful coin of the United States. Gold would under such circumstances have commanded a premium, and the situation would have presented many aspects of the most perplexing if not threatening nature. Nothing, therefore, could be more ill-advised than the nomination for Vice-President of a man whose views of public policy upon the most pressing issues of the day are not known to be in absolute harmony with those of the candidate for the Presidency.

In the case of the selection of Garrett A. Hobart it happens, fortunately, that there is a complete understanding and agreement between the two men nominated at St. Louis; and, as regards the money plank and protective tariff in particular, the one candidate will stand as unequivocally for the maintenance of the existing gold standard as will the other.

It would have been difficult to secure a better mate to our unconquerable hero, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

SPEECH OF GARRETT A. HOBART

TO THE

Notification Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I beg to extend to you my grateful acknowledgements for the very kind and flattering terms in which you convey the formal announcement of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican national convention at St. Louis. I am profoundly sensible of the

honor which has been done me and through me to the state in which all my life has been spent, in my selection as a candidate for this high office. I appreciate it the more because it associates me, in a contest which involves the gravest issues, with one who represents in his private character and public career the highest intelligence and best spirit of his party and with whom my personal relations are such as to afford a guaranty of perfect accord in the work of the campaign which is before us.

It is sufficient for me to say at this time that, concurring without any reserves in all the declarations of principle and policy embodied in the St. Louis platform, I accept the nomination tendered to me with a full appreciation of its responsibilities and with an honest purpose, in the event that the people shall ratify the choices made by the national convention, to discharge any duties which may devolve upon me with sole reference to the public good.

Let me add that it will be my earnest effort in the coming campaign to contribute in every way possible to the success of the party which we represent and which to the important issues of the time stands for the best interests of the people. Uncertainty and instability as to the money question involves most serious consequences to every interest and to every citizen of the country. The gravity of this question cannot be overestimated. There can be no financial security, no business stability, no real prosperity where the policy of the government as to that question is at all a matter of doubt. Gold is

the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. All financial transactions of whatever character, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it.

An honest dollar, worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appalling disaster, and national dishonor. It is a fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past, and never, yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver may be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight, but in the commercial value of the metal contained in the respective coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world, with which the great interests of our country are necessarily connected by innumerable business ties which cannot be severed or ignored. Great and self-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own borders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all manifold departments of business, exchange and commerce, and must maintain with honor its standing and credit among the nations of the earth.

The question admits of no compromise. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is in no sense partisan or sectional. It concerns all the people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations, must have a monetary standard equal to the best. It is of vital consequence that this question

should be settled now in such a way as to restore public confidence here and everywhere in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among the other great commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly — our industrial and commercial supremacy.

My estimate of the value of a protective policy has been formed by the study of the object lesson of a great industrial state extending over a period of thirty years. It is that protection not only builds up important industries from small beginnings, but that those and all other industries flourish or languish in proportion as protection is maintained or withdrawn. I have seen it indisputably proved that the prosperity of the farmer, merchant, and all other classes of citizens, goes hand in hand with that of the manufacturer and mechanic. I am firmly persuaded that what we need most of all to remove the business paralysis that afflicts this country is the restoration of a policy which, while affording ample revenue to meet the expense of the government,, will re-open American workshops on full time and full-handed, with their operatives paid good wages in honest dollars. And this can only come under a tariff which will hold the interests of our own people paramount in our political and commercial systems.

The opposite policy, which discourages American enterprises, reduces American labor to idleness, diminishes the earnings of American workingmen, opens our markets to commodities from abroad which we should pro-

duce at home, while closing foreign markets against our products, and which, at the same time, steadily augments the public debt, increasing the public burdens, while diminishing the ability of the people to meet them, is a policy which must find its chief popularity elsewhere than among American citizens.

I shall take an early opportunity, gentlemen of the committee, through you, to communicate to my fellow-citizens with somewhat more of detail my views concerning the dominant questions of the hour and the crisis which confronts us as a nation.

With this brief expression of my appreciation of the distinguished honor that has been bestowed upon me, and this signification of my acceptance of the trust to which I have been summoned, I place myself at the service of the Republican party and of the country.

CRISP ANSWERS

TO THE

MAIN SILVER ARGUMENTS.

What is the meaning of the phrase Sixteen to One?

When the present coinage system was adopted one ounce of gold was worth about sixteen times as much as an ounce of silver. Now it is worth nearly thirty-two times as much. The silver dollar contains about sixteen times as much metal as the gold dollar.

How can you prove that gold is worth thirty-two times as much as silver?

Melt a ten-dollar gold piece into an ingot. Melt ten silver dollars into an ingot. For the gold ingot you can

get \$10.00, but the silver ingot will sell for only about \$5.30.

What do the silver men want?

To compel the government by law to take all the silver bullion offered, and all the Mexican and other foreign coin, the old spoons and silverware, melt them up and coin them into silver dollars free of charge and deliver to the owners one new dollar for every dollar's weight of silver in the metal brought to the mint.

Is this what the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of Sixteen to One means?

Precisely this.

Is not silver now demonetized?

To demonetize means to cease using as money. We use a great deal more silver as money than we ever did before. Prior to the so-called demonetization act of 1873 we had only about \$50,000,000 of silver in circulation. We had coined in all \$146,570,000, but most of it had been melted up, because the bullion in a silver coin used to be worth more than the face value of the coin. Now we have in silver, and silver certificates based on silver in the Treasury, \$610,000,000.

What did the act of 1873 do?

It was a general coinage act and it failed to provide for continuing the coinage of silver dollars.

Have any silver dollars been coined since?

Yes, under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 and under the Sherman act of 1890 there were coined \$538,444,467 of silver, of which \$431,320,457 was in silver dollars.

Are silver dollars a full legal tender?

Yes; just the same as gold and greenbacks. The government is pledged by two acts of Congress to maintain the equality of all forms of money—paper, gold and silver, consequently silver dollars are worth just as much as gold to circulate as money.

Is there any scarcity of silver to do the business of the country?

On the contrary, there are now in the Treasury about 350,000,000 silver dollars that cannot be kept in circulation because when put out they come back to be exchanged for paper or gold. There are in actual circulation only 56,000,000 silver dollars.

What is the existing money standard of the country?

Gold, and it has been for over forty years, and by means of this standard all the silver and all the paper is worth one hundred cents to the dollar. The silver men want to change to a silver standard, stop maintaining an equality of value between gold, silver and paper and make all obligations payable in silver dollars containing each fifty-three cents worth of bullion.

Would not silver rise in value if this were done?

No; the experience of Mexico proves the contrary. A Mexican dollar contains a little more silver than an American dollar, but you can buy in Mexico nearly twice as much of any commodity with Uncle Sam's dollar as you can with the Mexican coin. That settles the question as to the government stamp fixing the value of

money. The same is true of Japan, but that country, through an imperial commission, has recently determined to adopt the standard of civilized nations as soon as practicable.

What would happen if we should adopt the silver standard?

All the gold would go out of circulation, just as it did during the civil war when we had irredeemable greenbacks for money. Nobody denies this. There is no gold in circulation in any silver standard country. In this way we would lose the \$612,000,000 of gold now in the circulating medium. The \$610,000,000 of silver coin and certificates would lose half their purchasing power. The \$475,000,000 of paper money would be redeemable only in silver and would fall to one-half its present value. Figure this up and you will find that the total loss and shrinkage in the circulating medium of the country would be \$1,154,500,000. We would have the greatest business panic and collapse the world has ever seen.

Would not the debtor classes gain by having a cheaper money with which to pay their debts?

A few people would, but most debts are in the form of short-time notes and store accounts, which would be pressed for payment before any silver law could be passed. Most western farm mortgages are payable in gold.

Who would be the chief losers?

All wage-earners; all savings bank depositors, and other bank depositors; all pensioners, all holders of life and fire insurance policies, and all business men needing

bank credits. Nobody would lend money of gold value to be paid in money of silver value.

Are not the hard times caused by a scarcity of money?

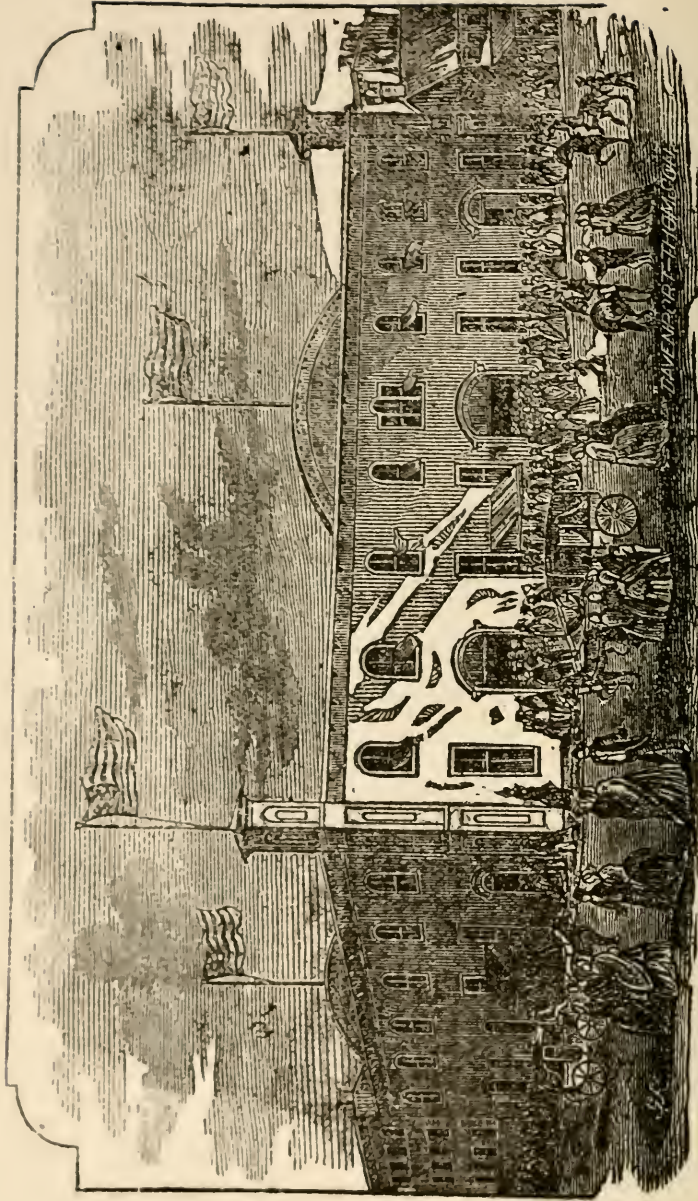
Decidedly not. We have more money now than we had during the flush times from 1880 to 1890.

What, then, are the real causes of the hard times?

The necessary reaction from the period of overproduction and speculation; the loss of capital in unproductive investments; the effects of machinery on the cost of producing farm products and manufactured articles, and chief of all, just now, the lack of confidence caused by the agitation for cheap silver money and the want of an adequate protective tariff to secure for our industries our own markets.

What is the remedy?

To cease agitating for a cheap and dishonest kind of money; to hold fast to our present money standard and keep every dollar worth 100 cents; to secure a good protective tariff, and finally for every man to be as industrious, saving and cheerful as he can.



THE CHICAGO WIGWAM,
Where the Republican Convention of 1860 was held.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

The political campaign of 1860 will go down in history as one of intense excitement. It was composed of four tumultuous and exciting Conventions, each nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The Republican candidates were Lincoln and Hamlin. The Democratic party was flying with two wings, Douglas and Johnson representing the North, Breckinridge and Lane the South; finally Bell and Everett stood for the "Constitutional Union Party."

It has been our aim to give a correct and impartial history of these Conventions, together with their platforms. The material has been gathered from the "New York Herald," "Springfield (Illinois) Journal" and from other authentic sources of information, and it is confidently claimed that the volume will be useful as a book of reference and of historical worth.

We have reproduced many of the badges, medals, songs and other emblems that formed so prominent a part in the great campaign of 1860, the second in date, but

the first in importance in the history of the Republican party, and hope they will be interesting as an illustration of the make-up of a Presidential Canvass.

The Republican Convention of 1896 will be similar to that of 1860, in respect to the prominent men who will be candidates. In 1860 the men whose names were presented to the Convention were: William H. Seward, of New York; Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Edward Bates, of Missouri; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey; John L. McLean and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

The Republican Convention to be held at St. Louis, June 16, 1896, will have presented for its votes all, or nearly all, the following names:

William McKinley, of Ohio.

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

Levi P. Morton, of New York.

William B. Allison, of Iowa.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.

Matt S. Quay, of Pennsylvania.

Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska.

Among the prominent Democrats whose names will be presented before the Chicago Convention of July, 1896, are:

Grover Cleveland.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

William C. Whitney, of New York.

David B. Hill, of New York.

William E. Russell, of Massachusetts.

William R. Morrison, of Illinois.

Richard P. Bland.

If a Republican is to be placed at the helm of this grand union of States, we hope that one will be selected that will have the welfare of all the people at heart, as did Abraham Lincoln, the nominee of the Chicago Convention in 1860.

Mr. Lincoln called into his first Cabinet four of the candidates who were before the Convention for the Presidency—William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; and Edward Bates, Attorney General. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, took an active part in the Convention, and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, was not present.

Many of the prominent men who were in the Convention were rewarded with good appointments, although nearly all of them were in opposition to Mr. Lincoln during the balloting. William L. Dayton was sent as minister to France, Thomas Corwin to Mexico, N. B. Judd to Prussia, Cassius M. Clay to Russia, Carl Schurz to Spain, David K. Cartter to Bolivia, Frederick Hassaurek to Ecuador.

Among the men who figured prominently in the Convention, and afterward rose to distinction, are William M. Evarts, of New York; Senator David Davis, of Illinois, Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court; George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts, first Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1862, and Secretary of the Treasury under Grant; F. P. Blair, Major General in the Union Army; Horace Greeley, editor "N. Y. Tribune;" Thaddeus Stevens, Penn., member of Congress; William D. Kelly, Penn., member of Congress; Thomas C. Fletcher, Mo., Governor; C. F. Clarkson, Iowa, member of Congress; Aaron F. Craigin, N. H., U. S. Senator; Columbus Delano, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior; Ben Wade, Ohio, U. S. Senator; Andrew G. Curtin, Penn., Governor; John A. Andrew, Mass., Governor; Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y., Governor; Austin Blair, Mich., Governor; B. Gratz Brown, Mo., Governor, and candidate for Vice President with Horace Greeley; Thurlow Weed, N. Y., journalist, etc., etc.

Abraham Lincoln was called to guide the ship of State that rocked on the turbulent waves of War, commencing soon after his election and lasting until he died in the fullness of his fame.

OSBORN H. OLDROYD.

Washington, D. C., 1896.

CHAPTER I.

Early Movements in Illinois for Lincoln.

The "Central Illinois Gazette," in 1859, hoisted the name of "Abe Lincoln" for the Presidency, with the following editorial:

"All men who have the success of the great cause at heart, and who are able to divest themselves of local feelings and personal predilections, seem to see clearly the force of the element of which his strength consists, and to recognize in him, in an unsurpassed degree, that availability which will be stronger than all other considerations in determining the Chicago nominations. With 'Old Abe' for President, and some sound and strong man from Pennsylvania or New Jersey for Vice President, the Republican party could carry the West in one unbroken sweep."

* * *

The "Chicago Press and Tribune" advanced the claims of Mr. Lincoln in the following article, February, 1860:

"Illinois claims that Mr. Lincoln, though without the ripe experience of Seward, the age and maturity of Bates and McLean, or the fire of Fessenden and Wade, has that

rare and happy combination of qualities which, as a candidate, enables him to outrank either. The movement in his favor is spontaneous. He will enter upon the contest with no clogs, no embarrassment; and this fact is a guarantee of a glorious triumph.

"In all the fundamentals of Republicanism he is radical up to the limit to which the party, with due respect for the rights of the South, proposes to go. But nature has given him that wise conservatism which has made his actions and his expressed opinions so conform to the most mature sentiment of the country on this question of slavery, that no living man can put his finger on one of his speeches or any one of his public acts as a state legislator or as a member of Congress to which valid objection can be raised. His avoidance of extremes has not been the result of ambition which measures words or regulates acts, but the natural consequence of an equable nature and a mental constitution that is never off its balance.

"Mr. Lincoln is a man of the people. For his position he is not indebted to family influence, the partiality of friends, or the acts of the politician. All his early life a laborer in the field, in the saw-mill, as a boatman on the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, as a farmer in Illinois, he has that sympathy with the men who toil and vote that will make him strong. Later a valiant soldier in the Black Hawk War, a student in the law office, bending his great powers to overcome the defects of early training; then a legislator, and at last a brilliant advocate in the highest courts, and a popular leader of the great movements of the age, there is enough of romance and poetry in his life to fire all the land with shouting and song. Honest Old Abe! Himself an outgrowth of free institutions, he would die in the effort to preserve to others, unimpaired, the inestimable blessings by which he has been made a man."

* * *

The Sangamon County Republican Convention met at Springfield, April 28, 1860, and passed the following resolution:

“Resolved, That our distinguished fellow-citizen, the tall pioneer of Sangamon County, Abraham Lincoln, is our first choice for candidate for President of the United States; that we deem ourselves honored to be permitted to testify our personal knowledge, in every-day life, as friends and neighbors, of his inestimable worth as a private citizen, his faithful and able discharge of every public trust committed to his care, and the extraordinary natural gifts and brilliant attainments which have not only made his name a household word in the Prairie State, but also placed him among the wisest statesmen and most brilliant orators in the Union.”

* * *

The Illinois State Republican Convention was held at Decatur, May 9 and 10, 1860. The “Illinois State Journal” of the next day narrates graphically the welcome given “Old Abe” by his fellow-citizens:

“No feature of the Republican State Convention was more clearly marked than the unanimity of sentiment which was manifest there for the Hon. Abraham Lincoln. The delegates from every part of the State vied with each other in exhibitions of their unbounded admiration for him. However they differed about other matters of party expediency—however they conflicted in their views about this or that candidate’s claim for official honors—in ‘glorious Old Abe’ they found a common rallying point, and they joined hands and hearts with fervent zeal in awarding to him their distinguished consideration. In their speeches, in their conversations and in every act, they singled him out as the greatest popular champion of Repub-

licanism, as the embodiment of their principles, and the extinguisher of Douglas doughfaceism in the State.

“Mr. Lincoln’s presence in the ‘Wigwam’ as a spectator of the proceedings of the Convention was the occasion of a particularly interesting episode. He had, in pur-



ABE LINCOLN.

(Engraved from a Photo taken in 1860, and very much used in the Campaign.)

suance of the courtesy extended to him, hardly taken his seat upon the platform, amidst the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm, when Mr. Oglesby, of Decatur, announced to the delegates that an old Democrat of Macon county, who had grown gray in the service of that party, desired

to make a contribution to the Convention, and the offer being accepted, forthwith two old time fence rails, decorated with flags and streamers, were borne through the crowd into the Convention, bearing the inscription:

* *

: ABRAHAM LINCOLN :
 : The Rail Candidate :
 : For President in 1860. :
 : _____ :
 : Two rails from a lot of 3,000 made :
 : in 1830 by Thos. Hanks and Abe Lin- :
 : coln—whose father was the first pio- :
 : neer of Macon County. :
 * *

“The effect was electrical. One spontaneous burst of applause went up from all parts of the ‘Wigwam,’ which grew more and more deafening as it was prolonged, and which did not wholly subside for ten or fifteen minutes after. The cheers upon cheers which rent the air could have been heard all over the adjacent country.”

In that memorable Convention John M. Palmer (now U. S. Senator from Illinois) offered the following resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted:

“Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and the delegates from this State are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Chicago Convention, and to vote as a unit for him.”

CHAPTER II.

**The National Democratic Convention, and the
Secession from Its Ranks.**

The National Democratic party met in Convention in Institute Hall, at Charleston, South Carolina, April 23, 1860. There was a full attendance of delegates from every State in the Union. Caleb Cushing was made Permanent President.

From Mr. Cushing's address we extract the following remarkable passage:

"Ours, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Carolina, 'Truth, Justice and Constitution.' Opposed to us are those who labor to overthrow the Constitution under the false and insidious pretense of supporting it; those who are aiming to produce in this country a permanent sectional conspiracy—a traitorous sectional conspiracy, of one-half of the States of the Union against the other half; those who, impelled by the stupid and half insane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would hurry our land on to revolution and to civil war. These, the banded enemies of the Constitution, it is the part, the high and noble part, of the Democracy of the Union

to withstand, to strike down and to conquer. Aye, that is our part, and we will do it in the name of our dear country—with the help of God we will do it; aye, we will do it; for, gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves; we will not despair of the genius of our country; we will continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good providence of Almighty God.”

On the fifth day the Committee on Platform reported to the Convention. A majority report was made on a platform which was adopted in committee by the slaveholding States and Oregon and California, and a minority report was made on a platform adopted by the Committee from the non-slaveholding States with the exception of Massachusetts. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented a platform, besides several independent ones.

On the sixth day the Douglas minority platform was adopted by a vote of 165 to 138, whereupon the delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Florida withdrew from the Convention. It was pretty generally understood at the beginning of the Convention that the Southern delegates would vote for no Northern candidate or Northern platform.

Here is the National Democratic (Douglas) platform:

“Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a

platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matter, and we recommend as our only further resolutions the following:

"Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories;

"2. That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of Constitutional law.

"3. That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

"4. That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

"5. That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

"6. That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

"7. Resolved, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the

same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government."

For three days the Convention balloted ineffectually for candidates, Douglas leading by 150 1-2 till the twenty-third ballot, when he gained two; on the thirty-sixth ballot he fell to 151 1-2, which he continued to poll until the fifty-seventh. Failing to nominate him by the necessary two-thirds vote the Convention adjourned in despair, on the 3rd of May and tenth day of the Convention, to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June.

* * *

The Southern Seceders' Convention.

The Southern Seceders met in Convention at St. Andrew's Hall, Charleston, May 1st, and called John C. Preston, of South Carolina, to the chair, and he delivered the following address:

"We only know the imperiled institutions of our country, and we are here to preserve our rights and to redress our wrongs. If we had submitted quietly to the unjust proceedings of the Convention we have left, we should have done that which would have driven us from the land our forefathers gave us; we should have had denied to us the liberty they fought for; and ultimately we would have been driven from the spot in which their sacred ashes repose."

Mr. Yancey then took the floor, and gave his views on the position occupied by the Southern delegates:

“We appear here simply as citizens of the States in which we live. We were sent to the National Democratic Convention as delegates; but our mission has been fulfilled, and we retire as mere citizens from the late National Convention, for it is a mere sectional gathering. A few Southern delegates still remain there; but it is in the hope of being able to induce the majority to forego their black Republican purposes that I now propose that we shall take no action at present, but remain here to watch the proceedings of that body of which we were recently members. Should they nominate Stephen Arnold Douglas, it will then become our duty to present or recommend to the people of the United States candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on a fair, just and constitutional basis, and, therefore, a Southern basis. No action, however, should be taken by the seceding delegates until the proper time arrived.”

The Convention adjourned to the Military Hall, where the roll call was answered by delegates from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, the entire delegations from South Carolina and Arkansas with the exception of one vote. Georgia had twenty-six out of thirty-three, Delaware had two, and there were one each from Virginia and Missouri. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, was elected permanent Chairman.

On the second day the Convention adopted the following platform, which was the one reported by a majority of the Committee on Platform in the regular Convention:

“Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Dem-

ocratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

"1. That the government of a territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or territorial legislation.

"2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the territory, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

"3. That when the settlers in a territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, in pursuance of law, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

"4. That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

"5. That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

"6. That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

"Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of

view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, therefore be it

“Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.”

On the 3rd, the Convention assembled and Mr. Meek, from Alabama, moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address giving the reasons for the course pursued. He further said that any Southern State that shall go into the Baltimore convention, goes in it as an approver of squatter-sovereign doctrines. Quite a prolonged debate took place upon this subject.

Mr. Bayard left the chair and addressed the Convention. He approved of the platform, but it was not in the language that he would prefer. He was unwilling to assent to the preparation of an address by a committee, which was to go forth to the country before he could have an opportunity of examining it. He could not trust any man or set of men, however able and patriotic they might be, to speak to the public for him. He desired the unity of the Democratic party, and was prepared to support their nominee if he should prove to be a truly National man. But he must ask the permission of the Convention to allow him to decline the position in which

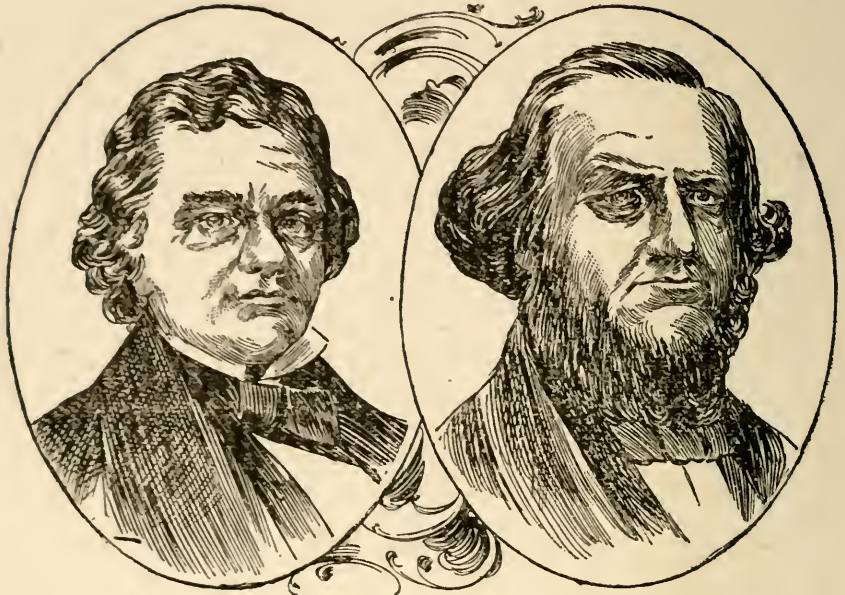
they had placed him, and to retire from the Convention.

Robert Scott, of Alabama, was then chosen President. A resolution providing that an address or narrative of the grounds on which the Southern States seceded from the National Convention be prepared and published, together with the proceedings of this Convention, was adopted, when the Convention adjourned to meet in Richmond, Va., June 11. One hundred guns were fired from several of the Southern cities, and enthusiastic meetings held in honor of the final withdrawal of the Southern States from the National Convention.

* * *

In accordance with the above resolution the seceding delegates assembled in the Metropolitan Hall, in Richmond, Va., on June 11. On the second day a son of John C. Calhoun reported, for permanent President, John Erwin, of Alabama. The Committee on Credentials reported delegates from Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, the Second District of Tennessee and the Seventh District of Virginia. Mr. Baldwin, of New York, made an appeal for admission for his delegation, and all efforts to break him off were unavailing until a motion was made and carried to adjourn until the 21st.

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DOUGLAS **AND** **JOHNSON.**
 Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President.

* * *

The adjourned Charleston Democratic Convention (regular) met at Baltimore June 18 and lasted until the 23rd. The dissensions which marked the Convention at Charleston were renewed at Baltimore. The breach between the Northern and Southern Democrats was widened, and the feeling of partisan bitterness was renewed. When the Convention was about to proceed to ballot for President, Hon. Caleb Cushing, President of the Convention, after a brief speech, withdrew from the Convention. Governor David Todd, of Ohio, one of the Vice Presidents, then took the chair, amid tremen-

dous applause from the Douglas men. The Convention then proceeded to nominate. On the first ballot Mr. Douglas received 176 1-2; Guthrie, 19; Dickinson, 1-2; Breckinridge, 7. The second ballot resulted as follows: Douglas, 173 1-2; scattering, 17 1-2. Mr. Hodge, of Virginia, asked to have another ballot in order that all might have another chance of voting, and that then, if any refused to vote, depriving the Convention of a two-thirds vote, he would move to declare Mr. Douglas the nominee. The Convention again balloted, resulting as follows: Douglas, 181; Breckinridge, 7 1-2; Guthrie, 5 1-2.

The President of the Convention said: "With heartfelt satisfaction, as presiding officer of this Convention, I declare Stephen A. Douglas, by unanimous vote, the candidate of the Democratic party of the Union for President of these United States, and may God, in His infinite mercy, protect him and the Union he represents."

The Convention rose, the long pent up feelings broke out in cheers, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed inside the building. The band played in the gallery, and was greeted with great applause. A banner was displayed in the gallery with the motto "Pennsylvania will hold the arch firm;" another white banner was displayed on the floor with the words, "Pennsylvania is good for 40,000 majority for Douglas." (To show how little Convention enthusiasm can be relied upon, Pennsylvania went 59,000

for Lincoln!) A letter was read from Mr. Douglas, in which he said: "Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval. But I conjure you to act with a single eye to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interests or aggrandizement."

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen as a candidate for Vice President, but, in a letter afterwards declined the honor, and on the 26th of June the National Democratic Committee selected Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, as the nominee in his place. The Convention adjourned on the 23rd.

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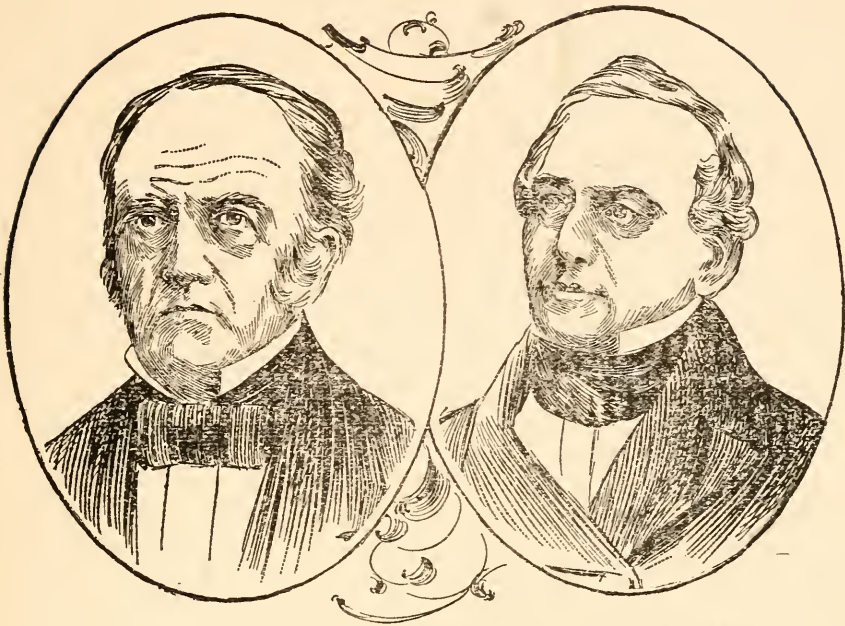
The Convention of Southern Delegates seceding from the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, met in convention for the third time, in the Maryland Institute at Baltimore, at 11 o'clock, June 23, three-quarters of an hour after the Douglas Convention had adjourned sine die. Mr. Walker, of Alabama, made a report, presenting the name of Hon. Caleb Cushing (who had withdrawn from the Presidency of the Douglas Convention) for President of the Convention. The name of Mr. Cushing was received with cheers, and his nomination carried by acclamation. Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention, pledging Massachusetts to stand by the South in her struggle for Constitutional right,



BRECKINRIDGE **AND** **LANE.**
Southern Candidates for President and Vice President,

and placed in nomination John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President of the United States. The other nominations were: R. M. Hunter, of Virginia; Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York; Joseph Lane, of Oregon; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. The Mississippi delegation withdrew the name of Mr. Davis, and the names of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Lane were also withdrawn. An attempt was made to nominate without a ballot, but failed. When the vote was carried, the whole number of votes cast was 105, of which Mr. Breckinridge received 81 and Mr. Dickinson 24. The States casting their votes for Dickinson then withdrew his name, giving the full

vote of the Convention, 105, for Breckinridge. Joseph Lane was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, receiving 105 votes. Deafening calls were made for Mr. Yancey, who took the platform amidst cheers. He congratulated the Convention on the nomination of a representative of the State rights Democracy, who was prepared to maintain their rights and the Constitution. Mr. Cushing returned thanks, and congratulated the Convention both on platform and candidates, after which the Convention adjourned.



BELL **AND** **EVERETT.**
Union Candidates for President and Vice President.

CHAPTER III.

The Constitutional Union Convention.

The Constitutional Union Convention met in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, Maryland, May 9, 1860; and in the afternoon of that day chose as its President, Washington Hunt, of New York, and designated one Vice President from each State, also eleven secretaries.

On the second day, the Committee on Business reported the following:

"Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and duty to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the rights of the people of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

This platform was adopted by acclamation, and John Bell, of Tennessee, was elected on the first ballot for candidate for President.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, a grandson of Patrick Henry, thanked the Convention in the name of Tennes-

see for the honor conferred on the State by the nomination of John Bell, whom he announced patriotic and above all sectionalism. His life has been devoted to the common good and common weal of all America. If elected, his administration would be pure, patriotic and Constitutional. But it was said he was too slow, too cautious. That was a merit possessed by the Father of his country. A cautious man held the helm of reason to control his conduct. For himself, he could have fought under no other banner than that which looked to the honor, glory and perpetuation of the Union. The Revolutionary blood that flowed in his veins must be his excuse for dwelling upon the preservation of the Union. What must be the result of internecine war? To be true to his section he must rally to the standard of his State, and his venerable brother in Iowa must in like manner be true to his section. Thus, brother would have to dye his hands in the blood of a brother. How horrible the idea.

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, was nominated for Vice President. After a number of speeches were made endorsing the ticket nominated, the Convention adjourned.



LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.
 Republican Candidates for President and Vice President.

CHAPTER IV.

The National Republican Convention.

At 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 16th of May, 1860, the National Republican Convention met in Chicago, Illinois.

The Convention was held in a large building on Lake street, called the "Wigwam," put up for the purpose. As soon as the doors were opened, the entire body of the Wigwam was solidly packed with men, the galleries being equally packed with ladies. There were not less than ten thousand persons in the building, while an immense crowd were unable to get inside.

Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, called the Convention to order, read the call, and delivered the following address:

"Usage has made it my duty to take the preliminary step toward organizing the Convention—a Convention upon the proceedings of which, permit me to say, the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal number was ever clothed with greater responsibility than those now within the hearing of my voice. You do not need me to tell you, gentlemen, what the responsibility is. While one portion of the adherents of the National administration are endeavoring to insert a slave-code into the party platform, another portion exhibits its readiness to accomplish the same result through the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, willing, by the indication, to do indirectly that which, if done directly, would bring a blush even to the cheek of modern Democracy.

"While these and other stupendous wrongs, absolutely shocking to the moral sentiment of the country, are to be fastened upon the people by the party in power, if its leaders are able to bring the factious elements that compose it into any degree of unanimity, there seems left

no ray of hope except in the good sense of this Convention.

“Let me, then, invoke you to act in a spirit of harmony, that by the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism displayed here you may be enabled to enlist the hearts of the people, and to strengthen them in the faith that yours is the Constitutional party of the country, and the only Constitutional party; that you are actuated by principle, and that you will be guided by the light and by the example of the fathers of the republic.”

Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, the Temporary Chairman, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

“A great sectional and aristocratic party, or interest, has for years dominated with a high hand over the political affairs of this country. That interest has wrested, and is now wresting, all the great powers of this government to the one object of the extension of slavery. It is our purpose, gentlemen, it is the mission of the Republican party and the basis of its organization, to resist this policy of a sectional interest. It is our mission to restore this government to its original policy, and place it again in that rank upon which our fathers organized and brought it into existence.

“The Constitution was not ordained and established for the purpose of extending slavery within the limits of this country; it was not ordained and established for the purpose of guaranteeing and securing that institution. Our fathers regarded slavery as a blot upon our country. They went down into their graves with the earnest hope and confident belief that but a few more years and that blot would be extinguished from our land. No, citizens! This republic was established for the purpose of securing the guarantees of liberty, of justice and righteousness to the people and to their posterity. That

was the great object with which the Revolution was fought; these were the purposes for which the Union and the Constitution were formed. Slavery is sectional; liberty national. (Immense applause.)

“And, fellow-citizens, shall we, in building up this great Empire of ours, in fulfilling that high and sacred trust imposed upon us by our fathers—shall we support this blighting, this demoralizing institution throughout the vast extent of our border? (Voices, loudly, ‘No!’) Or shall we preserve this land as a free land to our posterity forever?”

Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, then offered prayer, amid the profound silence of the vast audience.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the Convention.

The afternoon session was called to order at 5:15 p. m. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the election of Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, as Permanent President. The President was conducted to the chair amid enthusiastic applause. He then addressed the Convention:

“Gentlemen of the Convention, Republicans, Americans:

“We have come here to-day at the call of our country, from widely separated homes, to fulfill a great and important duty. No ordinary call has brought us together; nothing but a momentous question would have called this vast multitude here to-day—nothing but deep sense of the danger into which our Government is fast

running could have rallied the people thus in this city to-day for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the deep degradation into which it has fallen. (Loud applause.) We are here in the ordinary capacity as delegates of the people, to prepare for the formation and carrying on of a new administration, and with the help of



GEO. ASHMUN,
President of the Convention.

the people we will do it. (Applause.) No mere controversy about miserable abstractions has brought us here to-day; we have not come here on any idle question. The sacrifice which most of us have made in the extended journey, and in the time devoted to it, could

have been made only upon some solemn call; and the stern look which I see on every face, and the earnest behavior which has been manifested in all the preliminary discussions, show full well that we will have a true and deep sense of the solemn obligation which is resting upon us. Gentlemen, it does not belong to me to make an extended address, but allow me to say that I think that I have a right here to-day, in the name of the American people, to declare that we impeach the Administration of our General Government of the highest crimes which can be committed against a Constitutional Government, against a free people and against humanity. (Prolonged cheers.) The catalogue of its crimes is not for me to recite. It is written upon every page of the history of the present Administration, and I care not how many paper-protests the President may send to the House of Representatives. (Laughter and applause.) We here will find out for him and his confederates not merely punishment, terrible and sure, but a remedy which shall be satisfactory."

THE OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

PRESIDENT:

Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

California.....	A. A. Sargent
Connecticut.....	C. F. Cleveland
Delaware.....	John C. Clark
Iowa.....	H. P. Scholte
Illinois.....	David Davis
Indiana.....	John Beard
Kentucky.....	W. D. Gallagher
Maine.....	Samuel F. Hersey
Maryland.....	William L. Marshall

Massachusetts.....	Ensign H. Kellogg
Michigan.....	Thomas White Ferry
Minnesota.....	Aaron Goodrich
Missouri.....	Henry T. Blow
New York.....	William Curtis Noyes
New Jersey.....	E. Y. Rogers
New Hampshire.....	William Hoile
Ohio.....	George D. Burgess
Oregon.....	Joel Burlingame
Pennsylvania.....	Thaddeus Stevens
Rhode Island.....	Rowland G. Hazzard
Texas.....	William T. Chandler
Vermont.....	William Hebard
Virginia.....	R. Crawford
Wisconsin.....	Hans Crocker
Nebraska.....	A. S. Paddock
Kansas.....	W. W. Ross
District of Columbia.....	George Harrington

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The Convention assembled in the Wigwam at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Rev. W. W. Patton, of the First Congregational Church, Chicago, offered prayer. The President read a message from outside, asking for speakers to entertain the twenty thousand Republicans and their wives who were outside the building. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, from the Committee on Order of Business, made the following report:

REPORT.

"Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the Convention, the States and Territories shall be called in the following manner: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massa-

chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, District of Columbia.

“Rule 2. Four votes shall be cast by the delegates at large of each State, and each Congressional District shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its chairman.

“Rule 3. The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be acted upon before the Convention proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President.

“Rule 4. Three hundred and four votes, being a majority of the whole number of votes when all the States of the Union are represented in this Convention, according to the rates of representation presented in Rule 2, shall be required to nominate the candidates of this Convention for the offices of President and Vice President.

“Rule 5. The rules of this Convention will be the rules of the House of Representatives, in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.”

Mr. A. B. James, of New York, offered the following report:

“Before we proceed to act upon those rules, I wish to say that, when the committee met, there were but seventeen out of twenty-three members present; that the fourth rule which has been adopted was only adopted by one majority, and, as a member of that committee, I propose to offer a substitute, which I will read as follows:

“The minority of the Committee on Business and Rules propose the following amendment to the Fourth Rule, as a minority report:

““Fourth. That a majority of the whole number of

votes represented in this Conyention, according to the votes prescribed by the second rule, shall be required to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President." " "

Mr. D. K. Cartter, of Ohio, moved that the consideration of the Report on Rules be postponed until the report from the Committee on Credentials was made. The Committee on Credentials reported the following as the votes of the States in the Convention:

California	8
Connecticut	12
Delaware	6
Iowa	32
Illinois	22
Indiana	26
Kentucky	24
Maine	16
Maryland	10
Massachusetts	26
Michigan	12
Minnesota	8
Missouri	18
New York	70
New Jersey	28
New Hampshire.....	10
Ohio	48
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	54
Rhode Island	8
Texas	8
Vermont	10
Virginia	30

Wisconsin	10
Kansas	6
Nebraska	6
District of Columbia	4

A long discussion followed in regard to the delegates from some of the States named, and a roll of the States was called on the motion of Mr. Lowery, of Pennsylvania, to recommit the report to the Committee on Credentials. The vote of the States stood: Yes, 275 1-2; no, 172 1-2. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

* * *

The Convention reassembled at 3:15 p. m., and the President, upon taking the chair, suggested that there were outside of the building twice as many honest hearts and wise heads as there were within it, and they had requested him to invite Governor Randall to go out and favor them with his views. Mr. Tracy, of California, said Mr. Corwin had better go out with Governor Randall.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that the committee found gentlemen entitled to seats in the following States, and each State to the following number of delegates:

States.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Electors.
Maine	16	8

New Hampshire	10	5
Vermont	10	5
Massachusetts	26	13
Rhode Island	8	4
Connecticut	12	6
New York	70	35
New Jersey	14	7
Pennsylvania	54	27
Maryland	11	8
Delaware	6	3
Virginia	23	15
Kentucky	26	12
Ohio	46	23
Indiana	26	13
Missouri	18	9
Michigan	12	6
Illinois	22	11
Wisconsin	10	5
Iowa	8	11
California	8	4
Minnesota	8	4
Oregon	5	3
Territories.		
Kansas	6	
Nebraska	6	
District of Columbia.....	2	

On motion of Mr. Corwin, the report of the Committee on Rules and the Order of Business was taken from the table. Rules 1, 2 and 3 were adopted, and the majority report of Rule 4 was amended by the substitution of the minority report as follows: "That the majority of the whole number of votes represented in this Convention, according to the ratio prescribed by the Indiana

Rule, shall be required to nominate candidates for President and Vice President." The vote stood 358 1-2 for the amendment and 94 1-2 against it.

Mr. William Jessup, of Pennsylvania, from the Com-



WM. H. SEWARD.

mittee on Platform and Resolutions, reported that the following resolution had been adopted with great unanimity, there being but one or two dissenting votes on several of the resolutions. The Convention then

adopted them unanimously after several verbal amendments.

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PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Adopted in Convention at Chicago, May 18, 1860.

“Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents, and our country, unite in the following declarations:

“1. That the history of the Nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and Constitutional triumph.

“2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, ‘That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and to secure these rights Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,’ is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

“3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor

abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

“4. That the maintenance inviolate of the Rights of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

“5. That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

“6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the

Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

"7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

"8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that 'no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law,' it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

"9. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

"10. That in the recent vetoes, by the Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a

practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

"11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

"12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

"13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

"14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

"15. The appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified

by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

"16. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

"17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support."

Upon the adoption of the platform, the delegates and the whole of the vast audience rose to their feet in a transport of enthusiasm, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their hats, while for many minutes the tremendous cheers and shouts of applause continued, and again and again were renewed and repeated. As soon as order was restored, the President announced that there would be speaking in the Wigwam at night. Motions were made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency, but lost, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday.

* * *

The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock and prayer was offered by the Rev. M. Green, of Chicago.

Nominations being in order, Mr. William M. Evarts, of New York, said: "In the order of business before the Convention, sir, I take the liberty to name as a candidate

to be nominated by this Convention for the office of President of the United States, William H. Seward." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. N. B. Judd, of Illinois: "I desire, on behalf of the delegation from Illinois, to put in nomination, as a candidate for President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois." (Immense applause, oft repeated.)

Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, nominated Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; and D. K. Cartter, of Ohio, placed in nomination Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey, presented the name of William L. Dayton.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, presented to the Convention the name of Edward Bates as a candidate for the Presidency. (Applause.)

Mr. Austin Blair, of Michigan, seconded the nomination for President of the United States of William H. Seward. (Applause.)

Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, presented the name of John McLean. (Applause.)

Mr. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination of William H. Seward, of New York. (Applause.)

Mr. North, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination of William H. Seward. (Applause.)

Mr. William A. Phillips, of Kansas, seconded the name of William H. Seward, of New York.

Mr. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, seconded the nomination of "the man who can split rails and maul Democrats"—Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.)

Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, moved that the Convention proceed to vote.

The only names that produced really great applause were those Lincoln and Seward. Everybody felt that the fight was between them, and yelled accordingly. Murat Halstead describes the scene in a thrilling manner:

"The applause when Mr. Evarts named Seward was enthusiastic. When Mr. Judd named Lincoln the response was prodigious, rising and rising far above the Seward shriek. Presently, upon Caleb B. Smith seconding the nomination of Lincoln, the response was absolutely terrific. It now became the Seward men to make another effort, and, when Blair, of Michigan, seconded his nomination, the effect was startling. Hundreds of persons stopped their ears in pain. The shouting was absolutely frantic, shrill and wild. No Comanche, no panther ever struck a higher note, or gave screams with more infernal intensity. Looking from the stage over the vast amphitheater, nothing was to be seen below but thousands of hats—a black, mighty swarm of hats—flying with the velocity of hornets over a mass of human

heads, most of the mouths of which were open. Above, all around the galleries, hats and handkerchiefs were flying in the tempest together. The wonder of the thing was that the Seward outside pressure should, so far from New York, be so powerful.

“Now the Lincoln men had to try again, and as Delano, of Ohio, seconded the nomination of Lincoln, the uproar was beyond description. I thought the Seward yell could not be surpassed; but the Lincoln boys were clearly ahead, and, feeling their victory, as there was a lull in the storm, took deep breaths all around, and gave a concentrated shriek that was positively awful, and accompanied it with stamping that made every plank and pillar in the building quiver.”

We give herein the three ballots that were needed before the final, and glorious, choice was reached.

FIRST BALLOT.

STATES.	Wm. H. Seward, N. Y..	Abraham Lincoln, Ill...	Simon Cameron, Pa.....	Edward Bates, Mo.....	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.	Wm. L. Dayton, N. J....	John McLean, Ohio.....	Jacob Collamer, Vt.....	Ben. F. Wade, Ohio....	Chas. Sumner, Mass.....	John M. Reed, Pa.....	Jno. C. Fremont, Cal.....
Maine.....	10	6										1
New Hampshire.	1	7			1							
Vermont.....								10				
Massachusetts ..	21	4					5				1	
Rhode Island....				1	1							
Connecticut.....		2		7	2				1			
New York.....	70											
New Jersey.....						14						
Pennsylvania....	1½	4	47½				1					
Maryland.....	3			8								
Delaware.....				6								
Virginia.....	8	14	1									
Kentucky.....	5	6			8		1		2		1	
Ohio.....		8			34		4					
Indiana		26										
Missouri				18								
Michigan.....	12											
Illinois.....		22										
Texas.....	4			2								
Wisconsin.....	10											
Iowa.....	12	2	1	1	1		1					
California.....	8											
Minnesota.....	8											
Oregon.....				5								
Territories:												
Kansas	6											
Nebraska.....	2	1	1		2							
D. of Columbia.	2											
	173½	102	50½	48	49	14	12	10	3	1	1	1

SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith in the Chair.

STATES.	Wm. H. Seward.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	Salmon P. Chase.....	Edward Bates.....	Wm. L. Dayton.....	Jno. McLean.....	Cassius M. Clay.....	Simon Cameron.....
Maine.....	10	6						
New Hampshire.....	1	9						
Vermont.....		10						
Massachusetts.....	22	4						
Rhode Island.....		3	3			2		
Connecticut.....		4	2	4			2	
New York.....	70							
New Jersey.....	4				10			
Pennsylvania.....	2½	48				2½		1
Maryland.....	3			8				
Delaware.....		6						
Virginia.....	8	14						1
Kentucky.....	7	9	6					
Ohio.....		14	29			3		
Indiana.....		26						
Missouri.....				18				
Michigan.....	12							
Illinois.....		22						
Texas.....	6							
Wisconsin.....	10							
Iowa.....	2	5	½			½		
California.....	8							
Minnesota.....	8							
Oregon.....				5				
Territories:								
Kansas.....	6							
Nebraska.....	3	1	2					
District of Columbia.....	2							
	184½	181	42½	35	10	8	2	2

THIRD BALLOT.

STATES.	Abraham Lincoln.....	Wm. H. Seward.....	Salmon P. Chase.....	Edward Bates.....	John McLean.....	Wm. L. Dayton.....	Cassius M. Clay.....
Maine.....	6	10					
New Hampshire.....	9	1					
Vermont.....	10						
Massachusetts.....	8	18					
Rhode Island.....	5	1	1		1		
Connecticut.....	4	1	2	4			1
New York.....		70					
New Jersey.....	8	5				1	
Pennsylvania.....	52				2		
Maryland.....	9	2					
Delaware.....	6						
Virginia.....	14	8					
Kentucky.....	13	6	4				
Ohio.....	29		15		2		
Indiana.....	26						
Missouri.....				18			
Michigan.....		12					
Illinois.....	22						
Texas.....		6					
Wisconsin.....		10					
Iowa.....	5½	2	½				
California.....		8					
Minnesota.....		8					
Oregon.....	4	1					
Territories:							
Kansas.....		6					
Nebraska.....	1	3	2				
District of Columbia.....		2					
	231½	180	24½	22	5	1	1



THE CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF 1860.

The most intense interest was manifested as the balloting proceeded, especially toward the last, and before the result was announced, Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, said: "I arise, Mr. Chairman, to announce the change of four votes of Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln."

This change gave Mr. Lincoln a majority of the entire vote, and Mr. Halstead says: "After a moment's silence, the nerves of the thousands, which through the hours of suspense, had been subjected to terrible tension, relaxed, and, as deep breaths of relief were taken, there was a noise in the Wigwam like the rush of a great wind in the van of a storm—and in another breath, the storm was there. There were thousands cheering with the energy of insanity. A man who had been on the roof, and was engaged in communicating the result of the balloting to the mighty mass of outsiders, now demanded, by gestures at the skylight over the stage, to know what had happened; one of the secretaries, with a tally sheet in his hands, shouted: 'Fire the salute! Abe Lincoln is nominated.' As the cheering inside the Wigwam subsided, we could hear that outside, where the news of the nomination had just been announced. And the roar that was heard, like the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, gave a new impulse to the enthusiasm inside. Then the thunder of the salute rose above the din, and the shouting was repeated with such tremendous fury

that some discharges of the cannon were absolutely not heard by those on the stage. Puffs of smoke, drifting by the open doors, and the smell of gunpowder, told what was going on."

When partial silence had been restored, with many gentlemen striving to get the floor, Mr. Evarts, of New York, said: "Mr. Chairman, has the vote been declared?"

The Chairman answered: "No, sir."

Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, corrected the vote of his State so as to stand, 18 for Mr. Lincoln, and 8 for Mr. Seward; other States followed with changes. Half a dozen men were on their chairs making motions to the President, changing the votes of their States to Lincoln. Mr. William H. McCrillis declared Maine unanimous for Lincoln; Mr. A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, announced 53 for Lincoln; Mr. Edward H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, 10 votes for Lincoln; Mr. Ames, of Rhode Island, 6 for Lincoln; Mr. Mills, of Connecticut, 8 for Lincoln; Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, gave the unanimous vote of 46 for Lincoln. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, cast the entire vote of his State for Abraham Lincoln. Iowa came in for a unanimous vote for Lincoln. Mr. Gallagher, of Kentucky, said he came not to obtrude, but to sanction the expression that was indicated, and cast a full vote for Lincoln. Mr. F. P. Tracy, of California, made the vote of that State 5 to 3 for Lincoln. The delegation from

Virginia made their vote unanimous for Lincoln. The Lone Star State of Texas wanted to record her full vote for Lincoln. The District of Columbia, with her two votes, changed to Lincoln. Mr. S. C. Wilder, of Kansas, said that he was authorized by the delegation to change the vote to the "gallant disciple of the irrepressible conflict, Abraham Lincoln." Nebraska followed with an entire vote for Lincoln. Oregon changed unanimously for Lincoln.

The Secretary then announced that the whole number of votes cast were 465; necessary to a choice, 234. For Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, 364.

The Chair announced Abraham Lincoln as the candidate for President of the United States. This announcement brought forth thunders of applause.

Mr. William M. Evarts, Chairman of the New York delegation, said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the National Republican Convention: The State of New York, by a full delegation, with complete unanimity of purpose at home, came to this Convention, and presented as its choice one of its citizens who had served the State from boyhood up—who had labored for and loved it. We came from a great State, with, as we thought, a great statesman (cheers); and our love of the great Republic from which we are all delegates, the great American Union, and our

love of the great Republican party of the Union, and our love of our statesman and candidate, made us think that we did our duty to the country, and the whole country, in expressing our preference and love for him. But, gentlemen, it was from Governor Seward that most of us learned to love Republican principles, and the Republican party. (Renewed cheers.) His fidelity to the country, the Constitution and the laws; his fidelity to the party, and the principle that the majority should govern; his interest in the advancement of our party to its victory that our country may rise to its true glory, induces me to assume to speak his sentiments, as I do—indeed the opinion of our delegation—when I move, as I do, that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as the Republican candidate for the suffrage of the whole country for the office of Chief Magistrate of the American Union be made unanimous.” (Enthusiastic cheers.)

The floor was accorded to Mr. Andrew, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. He said:

“I am deputed, by the united voice of the Massachusetts delegation, to second the motion just proposed by the distinguished citizen of New York, that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln be made unanimous. Mr. President, and gentlemen, as we love the cause, and as we respect our own Convention, and as we mean to be faithful to the only organization on earth which is in the

van of the cause of freedom, so do we, with entire fidelity of heart, with entire concurrence of judgment, with the firmest and most fixed purpose of our will, adopt the opinion of the majority of the Convention of delegates, to which the American people have assigned the duty of a selection; and, as Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, is the choice of the National Republican Convention, Abraham Lincoln is at this moment the choice of the Republicans of Massachusetts. (Enthusiastic cheers.) We wheel into line as one man, and we will roll up our 100,000 majority, and we will give you our 13 electoral votes, and we will show you that this irrepressible conflict is the manifest destiny of the Democracy."

Mr. Carl Schurz then took the floor: "Mr. President, I am commissioned by the delegation of Wisconsin to second the motion made by the distinguished gentleman from New York. With the platform we adopted yesterday, and with the candidate who fairly represents it as Mr. Lincoln does, we defy all the passion and prejudice that may be enforced against us by our opponents."

Mr. Austin Blair, of Michigan, addressed the Convention: "Gentlemen of the Convention: Like my friend who has just taken his seat, the State of Michigan, from first to last, has cast her vote for the great statesman of New York; we shall now stand behind him in the great column which shall go out to battle for Abraham

Lincoln, of Illinois. Mark you, what has been obtained to-day, we will obtain in November next. Lincoln will be elected by the people. We say of our candidate, 'God bless his magnanimous soul.' (Tremendous cheering.) I promise you that in the State of Michigan, where the Republican party, from the day of its organization to this hour, never suffered a single defeat, we will give you, for the gallant son of Illinois, and the glorious standard-bearer of the West, a round twenty-five thousand majority."

Mr. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, said : "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of my delegation, I have been requested to make some proper response to the speeches that we have heard from our friends of the other States. Illinois ought hardly on this occasion to be expected to make a speech, or be called upon to do so. We are so much elated at present, that we are scarcely in condition to collect our own thoughts, or to express them intelligently to those who may listen to us. I desire to say, that, in this contest through which we have just passed, we have been actuated by no feeling of hostility to the illustrious statesman from New York, who was in competition with our own loved and gallant son. We were actuated solely by a desire for the certain advancement of Republicanism. The Republicans of Illinois, believing the principles of the Republican party

are the same principles which embalmed the hearts and nerved the arms of our patriots of the Revolution, that they are the same principles which were vindicated upon every battlefield of American freedom, were actuated solely by the conviction that the triumph of these principles was necessary, not only to the salvation of the party, but to the perpetuation of the free institutions whose blessings we now enjoy; and we have struggled against the nomination of the illustrious statesman of New York, solely because we believe that we could go into battle here, on the prairies of Illinois, with more hope and more prospect of success under the leadership of our own noble son. No Republican who has a love of freedom in his heart, and who has marked the course of Governor Seward in the councils of our nation, who has witnessed the many occasions upon which he has risen to the very height of moral sublimity in his conflicts with the enemies of free institutions; no heart that has the love of freedom in it, and has witnessed these great conflicts of his, can do otherwise than venerate his name. On this occasion, I desire to say only that the hearts of the people of Illinois are to-day filled with emotions of gratification for which they have no utterance. We are not more overcome by the triumph of our noble Lincoln—loving him as we do; knowing the purity of his past life, the integrity of his character, his devotion to the principles of our party,

and the gallantry with which we will be conducted through this contest—than we are by the magnanimity of our friends of the great and glorious State of New York in moving to make this nomination unanimous. On behalf of the delegation from Illinois, for the Republican party of this great and growing State, I return to all our friends, New York included, our heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the nomination of this Convention.”

When at last the President announced the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, a scene of the wildest excitement followed. The immense multitude rose, and gave round after round of applause; ten thousand voices swelled into a roar so deafening that, for several minutes, every attempt to restore order was hopelessly vain. The multitude outside took up and re-echoed the cheers, making the scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any similar gathering.

A man appeared in the hall bringing a large painting of Mr. Lincoln. The scene at this time beggars description; 10,000 people inside, and 20,000 outside, were yelling and shouting at once. The cannon sent forth roar after roar in quick succession. Delegates tore up the sticks and boards bearing the names of the several States, and waved them aloft over their heads, and the vast multitude before the platform were waving hats and handker-

chiefs. The whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm.

* * *

The Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled, and was called to order by the President. The first business in order was balloting for a candidate for Vice President. Mr. S. C. Wilder, of Kansas, placed in nomination John Hickman, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, presented the name of Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, which was followed by great cheering. Mr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, seconded the nomination of John Hickman. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, presented the name of Nathaniel P. Banks, and was received with great applause. Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, presented the name of Kentucky's gallant son, Cassius M. Clay. Mr. Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, was nominated by Mr. Lowery.

The first ballot resulted in "no choice," the following votes being recorded:

Hannibal Hamlin.....	194
Cassius M. Clay.....	100 1-2
John Hickman.....	57
Andrew W. Reeder.....	51
Nathaniel P. Banks.....	38 1-2
Scattering votes.....	18

On the second ballot:

Hannibal Hamlin received.....	367	votes.
Cassius M. Clay	"	86 "
John Hickman	"	13 "

Mr. Andrew withdrew the vote of Massachusetts for N. P. Banks, and cast it for Mr. Hamlin; Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, withdrew the name of Andrew H. Reeder. The President announced the result of the second ballot, and declared Hannibal Hamlin nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for Vice President.

Mr. Blakey, of Kentucky, "in behalf of that gallant son of freedom, Cassius M. Clay," moved that the nomination of Hannibal Hamlin be made unanimous. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, seconded the motion, and said: "I beg leave to state, that, in the opinion of the Republicans, there is no one of the many distinguished advocates of the Republican party, no one of that illustrious band who are contending for the principles of freedom, who is more endeared to the great heart of the Republicans of this country than Cassius M. Clay. It is a very easy matter for us who live upon soil untainted by slavery, who breathe the free air of States where the manacles of the slaves are never seen, and their wailings are never heard, to advocate the principles of the Republican party; but, gentlemen, to advocate those principles upon the soil of slavery itself, in the very face and shadows of their altars and false gods, requires a degree of moral heroism of which but few of us can boast. I have an assurance that this cause will triumph, and that the flag of freedom will wave in triumph over the land. Let me assure you, gentlemen, when that

cause shall be borne aloft in triumph, and its glorious folds shall be expanded to the wings of Heaven, you will see inscribed upon its brightest fold, in characters of living light, the name of Cassius M. Clay. (Great applause.)

“ We have now completed the great work for which we assembled here. We have presented to this country a ticket which will command the love and admiration of Republicans everywhere, and the respect and esteem of the entire country. (Applause.) With the gallant son of Illinois as our standard bearer; with the platform which we have adopted; with the distinguished Senator from Maine as the second in command, I feel that we stand upon a rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

“In behalf of my friends of Indiana, I would say, that, in any efforts which we have made to secure the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, we have been animated by no feeling of animosity toward the distinguished son of New York, for in no single State of the Union is the name of William H. Seward more highly honored than in Indiana. (Applause.) We would not, if we could, pluck one leaf from the laurel that adorns his brow; we would not tarnish one letter in the history which will render his name illustrious in all coming time. It is not that we have loved Seward less, but because we loved the great Republican cause more. Thirty years ago, on the

southern frontier of Indiana, might have been seen a humble, ragged boy, barefooted, driving his oxen through the mountains, and he has elevated himself to the pinnacle which now presents him as the candidate of this Convention. It is an illustration of that spirit of enterprise which characterizes the West, and every Western heart will throb with joy when the name of Lincoln shall be presented to them as the candidate of the Republican party." (Great and long continued applause.)

Mr. Wm. McCrillis, of Maine, then followed with a few remarks:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I will detain you but a single moment. I wish, in the first place, to make an acknowledgment, in behalf of the people of Maine, for the honor that this Convention has conferred upon them by selecting one of her distinguished sons for the candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Mr. President, the people of Maine were the ardent admirers and friends of William H. Seward. (Applause.) They believe that the candidate which this Convention would nominate would surely be the next President of these United States, and they charged their delegation, that, above all things, they should select a man loyal to the spirit of free government, loyal to the principles upon which our fathers laid deep the foundation of the great empire, loyal to the Constitution, and loyal to

the Union of these States. And, Mr. Chairman, they believe, that, in the person of William H. Seward, the great Senator of New York, all these great qualities combined, in addition to his eminent and distinguished services to the Republican cause, and his exalted statesmanship.

“Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Convention, however earnest we may have been in pressing the claims of our candidates, when the President of the Convention announced the result, all the partisan feelings and differences subsided, and we stood together as a band of brethren, as a united phalanx. And, when the electric spark shall convey the intelligence of the nomination to the remotest part of this Republic, every Republican will stand by his fellow, forming a united phalanx, and elect the nominee.

“Illinois and Maine are not only sisters under the Constitution—sisters-in-law, but they are by kindred and by blood. Of the people of New England, thousands upon thousands are our brethren and sisters who have emigrated to Illinois, and are scattered throughout the Great West. And here, sir, they are among the living, and here their bones repose among the dead. In 1856 the man who is now your candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, resigned his seat as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the United States Senate, and was nom-

inated for Governor of the State of Maine. Maine led the van in the conflict. In September of that year, Maine electrified the nation by a vote of 20,000 majority. She was the Star that illuminated the whole Northern horizon; she was the Star of Hope—like the Star of Bethlehem. She came over and stood by the cause of freedom with her young and gallant leader. Mr. Chairman, I know the people of Maine well. I know that they will give a cordial and united support to this ticket; I know that, from every hill, from every valley, and every mountain—along her rivers, along her rock-bound coast—the nomination of Abraham Lincoln will be hailed with one spontaneous, loud, long and continued shout of enthusiasm and applause; that our people will inscribe on their banner, ‘Lincoln and Hamlin;’ ‘Union and Victory.’” (Tumultuous applause.)

The motion to make the nomination of Mr. Hamlin unanimous was carried with the greatest enthusiasm. Loud calls were made for Tom Corwin; but Mr. Cartter informed the audience that he ‘was lying ill at a private residence, but sent his full approbation of all that occurred,’ and the assurance of his labor throughout the campaign.

Mr. Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the President of this Convention and

the Chairmen of the respective delegations be appointed a committee to notify Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, of their nomination by this Convention as candidates of the Republican party, for the offices, respectively, of President and Vice President of the United States." An amendment was made inserting 'unanimous' before 'nomination.'

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, was received with cheers.

"Freemen of the United States, you have to-day inaugurated a grand work. No event in the history of the United States, subsequent to the Declaration of Independence, is more sublime and impressive than the event which has this day been inaugurated in this vast presence of the freemen of the United States of America. Into your hands is placed the grand responsibility of bearing the torch of civilization in the vanguard of freedom. I ask you to bear it aloft and upward until the whole world shall glow with the light of our illumination. My fellow-citizens, the work commenced to-day shall go on until complete victory shall await our efforts in November.

"The position of many of the States of the West may have been misunderstood. We regard, to-day, William Seward as the grandest representative of the liberty-loving instincts of the human heart who exists in the United States. In our heart of hearts we love him, and would make him President to-day if we had the power so to do; but we regard Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as an equally

orthodox representative of Republican principles, and a most beautiful illustration of the power of free institutions and the doctrine of free labor in the United States. In the present contest is involved not only the well-being, but the very existence, of the Government under which we live. I ask you by your action to sternly rebuke the disunion spirit which now disgraces the politics of the United States, and to turn hissing hot into the brazen front of Southern Democracy the brand of disunion, as God marked Cain, the first murderer. (Great applause.)

“My fellow-citizens, some doubts have been expressed in reference to Indiana. I pledge Indiana by ten thousand majority. (Great and enthusiastic applause.) I pledge my personal honor for the redemption of that State.”

The roll was called, and each delegation appointed a member of the National Committee.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, after which Mr. Sargent, of California, moved that the Convention adjourn sine die, when the President dismissed the meeting in these words:

“Gentlemen of the Convention: It becomes my duty to put to you the last motion which, in the order of parliamentary law, the President has the power to propose. It will probably be the last proposition which he can

ever make to most of you in any Convention. But, before doing it, and before making a single other remark, I beg to tender you, each and all, my cordial thanks for the kind manner in which you have sustained me in the performance of the duties of this station. I confess to you, when I assumed it, I did it with some apprehension that I might not be able to come up to the expectations which had been formed. It was a bold undertaking in every respect, and I know that I could not have accomplished it half so well as I have done, but for the extreme generosity manifested on all sides of the house. There was a solemn purpose here, in the minds and in the hearts of not merely the Convention, but of the vast assemblage which has surrounded us, that, before we separated, we would accomplish a high duty. That duty, gentlemen, we have accomplished. Your sober judgment, your calm deliberations, after a comparison and discussion free, frank, brotherly and patriotic, have arrived at the conclusion at which the whole American people will arrive.

“Every symptom, every sign, every indication accompanying the Convention in all its stages, are a high assurance of success, and I will not doubt, and none of us doubt, that it will be a glorious success.

“Allow me to say of the nominees, that, although it may be of no consequence to the American people or

to you, they are both personally known to me. It was my good fortune to have served with Mr. Lincoln in the Congress of the United States, and I rejoice in the opportunity to say that there was never elected to the House of Representatives a purer or a more intelligent and loyal Representative than Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.) The contest through which he passed during the last two years has tried him as by fire, and in that contest in which we are about to go for him now, I am sure that there is not one man in this country that will be compelled to hang his head for anything in the life of Abraham Lincoln. You have a candidate worthy of the cause; you are pledged to his success; humanity is pledged to his success; the cause of free government is pledged to his success. The decree has gone forth that he shall succeed. (Tremendous applause.)

“I have served also in public life with Hannibal Hamlin. In the House of Representatives we were ranged on different sides. He was a firm Democrat of the old school, while I was as firmly, and perhaps too much so, a copy of the Webster school. But, as is known to many of the gentlemen who sit here before me to-day, there was always a sympathetic chord between him and me upon the question that has brought us here to-day. (Great applause.) And while the old

division of party has crumbled away, and the force of circumstances has given rise to new issues, it is not strange that we are found battling together in the common cause. I say then, gentlemen, that you have got a ticket worthy of the cause, and worthy of the country.

"Now, gentlemen, that we have completed so well, so thoroughly, the great work that the people sent us here to do, let us adjourn to our several constituencies; and, thanks to God, who giveth the victory, we will triumph.

"No other motion is now in order, but that solemn one which must come to us all. Is it your pleasure that we now separate? As many as are in favor of the motion that this Convention do now adjourn sine die, say aye."

The Convention adjourned.

* * *

(From the Chicago "Press and Tribune.")

THE REPUBLICAN FLAG.

Tune—"The Star Spangled Banner."

O, say, have you heard from Chicago to-day,
 As the news has flashed onward from station to station;
 O, what is the name that the winged lightnings say,
 The Republican choice for the head of the Nation?
 See that rocket's red glare,
 Soaring high in the air,
 And freemen rejoice
 For a victory there!

Is it Seward or Lincoln whose banner shall wave,
To lead on the hosts of the free and the brave?

Now hear you that sound as it comes on the wind?
Is it thunder, or cannon, that news is proclaiming?
'Tis the honest, the able, the giant of mind,
It is Lincoln, 'tis Lincoln! all hearts are exclaiming.

The first blow is given,
Our fetters unriven;
The Union stands firm
In the free light of Heaven.

And the flag of Republicans proudly may gleam,
For Lincoln and freedom, o'er mountain and stream.

And what is the name on its folds we decry;
Link'd with Lincoln, twin stars of our confederation;
It shines in our flag as it floats on the sky,
As the bright orb that Maine holds in high estimation,
And the Hamlin of Maine,
Without blemish or stain,
With Lincoln, shall lead
On to freedom again;

And the banner of Lincoln and Hamlin shall wave
O'er the land that Republicans rose up to save.

We'll drive back the minions who live on the spoil,
Who barter our birthrights to subserve their ambition;
We, the sons of free labor, free speech and free soil,
We will send them all back to their normal condition,
That the laws of our land
May with Liberty stand;
While the voice of the free
Is the only command.

Then the banner of Lincoln and Hamlin shall shine,
And the South be content with the compromise line.

And thus be it ever when freemen shall stand

Between their free soil and a slave institution;
 Blest with Union and love may the Heaven rescued land
 Praise the Power that upholds the beloved Constitution.

Then conquer we must,
 For freedom is just;
 On God and our country,
 In Union we trust.

And the banner of Lincoln and Hamlin shall wave,
 O'er the land that Republicans rose up to save.

—Wm. H. Stickney.

* * *

The following letter of Leonard Swett, addressed to Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Maine, was dated at Bloomington, Illinois, May 27, 1860, shortly after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, and describes the whole historical scene in graphic expressions worthy of perusal and preservation:

“I made the acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln early in the year 1849. Since then we have twice a year traveled over five counties, spending together most of the time from September until January, and from March until June, inclusive. Originally most of the lawyers did this, but lately one by one they have abandoned the circuit; and for perhaps five years Lincoln and myself have been the only ones who have habitually passed over the whole circuit. It seems to me I have tried 10,000 lawsuits with or against him. I know him as intimately as I have ever known any man in my life, perhaps more intimately, if possible, than I knew you when I left Waterville.

“I was with him the week before the Convention. In speaking of the propriety of his going to it, he said

he was most too much of a candidate to go, and not quite enough to stay at home.

“Our delegation was instructed for him, but of the twenty-two votes in it, by incautiously selecting the men, there were eight who would gladly have gone for Seward. * * * The first thing after getting our headquarters was to have the delegation proper invite the co-operation of outsiders as though they were delegates. Thus we began. The first State approached was Indiana. She was about equally divided between Bates and McLean. Saturday, Sunday and Monday were spent upon her, when finally she came to us unitedly with twenty-six votes, and from that time acted efficiently with us.

“Seward came there with very nearly strength enough to nominate him, that is, men who intended to vote for him. Bates was the next strongest, but that element was an opposition to Seward, because he was not available in the doubtful States, and would, as we well knew, come to the winning man in opposition to him. Pennsylvania wanted Cameron, and insisted Seward would not carry that State. New Jersey wanted Dayton, and insisted Seward would not carry that State. So, the first point was gained, that is, the united assertion of the four doubtful States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, that Seward would be defeated.

“We let Greeley run his Bates machine, but got most of them for a second choice. Our programme was to give Lincoln 100 votes on the first ballot, with a certain increase afterwards, so that in the Convention our fortunes might seem to be rising, and thus catch the doubtful. Vermont had agreed to give us her second vote, so had Delaware, New Hampshire, an increase. It all worked to a charm. After the first days

we were aided by the arrival of at least 10,000 people from Central Illinois and Indiana.

"It was a part of the Seward plan to carry the Convention by outside pressure. Thursday the preliminary work was done. The friends of all parties Friday morning gathered to the capacious Wigwam. About 12,000 people were then inside and more out. A line of men were stationed on the roof, the nearest to the speaker's stand, catching from an open skylight the proceedings within and reporting to his next man, and so on to the man on the front of the building, who, with stentorian lungs, announced to the thousands in the street. Stores were closed, and, seemingly, the whole city was there.

"First, opening the war, was the nomination of Seward. It was greeted with a deafening shout, which, I confess, appalled us a little. Afterward, Bates, McLean, Cameron and Chase came with moderate applause. Then came Lincoln, and our people tested their lungs. We beat them a little. They manifested this by seconding the nomination of Seward, which gave them another chance. It was an improvement upon the first, and placed us in the background. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, then seconded the nomination of Lincoln, and the West came to the rescue. No mortal eye before saw such a scene. The idea of our Hoosiers and Suckers being outscrambled would have been as bad to them as the loss of their man. Five thousand people at once leaped to their seats, women not wanting in the number, and the wild yell made soft whisper breathing of all that had preceded. No language can describe it. A thousand steam whistles, ten acres of hotel gongs, a tribe of Comanches, headed by a choice vanguard from pandemonium, might have mingled in the scene unnoticed.

"This was not the most deliberate way of nominating a President, I will confess; but among other things,

it had its weight, and I hope convinced the New York gentlemen that when they came West some other tactics must be resorted to.

“Our increase after the first ballot was a little more than we calculated. On the third the ground swell was irresistible, and bore our man through, and the shout from the Wigwam and the shout from the street, as the man from the top shouted ‘Old Abe; hallelujah!’ and the cannon with its mimic thunder, told the city and surroundings we had won.

“It was a glorious nomination. Seward could not have carried Illinois or Indiana; nothing is more certain than this. Our people, when they opposed Seward, did it from no other motive than for the reason that it lost us our State, our Senator Trumbull his place, and placed us under the ban of Loco Focoism for twenty years. We felt as though we could not endure this, and hence the earnest effort for Lincoln.

“The nomination saves us. We will sweep the whole Northwest. The nomination is from the people, and not the politicians. No pledges have been made, no mortgages executed, but Lincoln enters the field a free man. He will continue so until the day of the election. He is a pure-minded, honest man, whose ability is second to no one in the nation. In twenty years he has raised himself from the captaincy of a flat-boat on the Mississippi to the captaincy of a great party in this nation, and when he shall be elected he will restore the government to its pristine purity.”

* * *

I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, Indiana, now Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, attended the Convention at Chicago, and on the evening of the day of the nomination, went to McVicker's

Theater, and witnessed Laura Keene play "Our American Cousin." The portrait of Abraham Lincoln was displayed on canvas as the nominee of the Convention. On the night of April 14, 1865, Laura Keene was presenting the same play for the one thousandth night in Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., and Abraham Lincoln was witnessing it, when John Wilkes Booth fired the fatal shot that ended this great and good man's life.

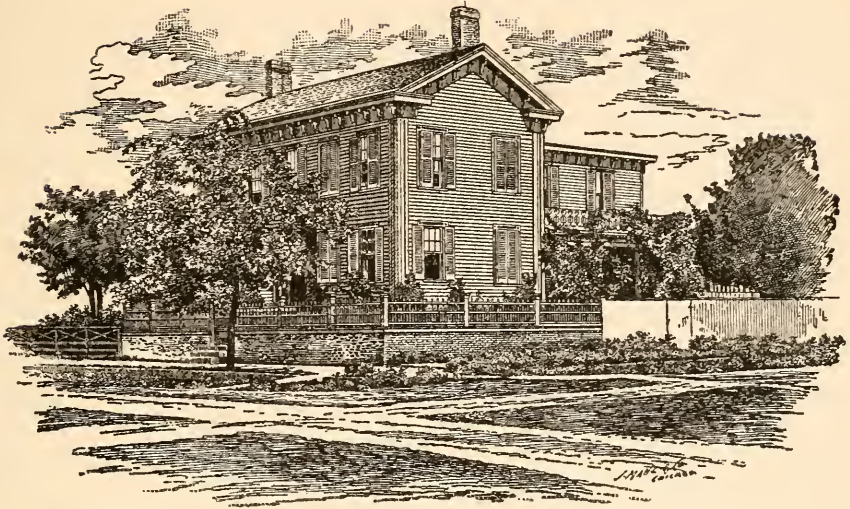
CHAPTER V.

Lincoln Apprised of His Nomination.

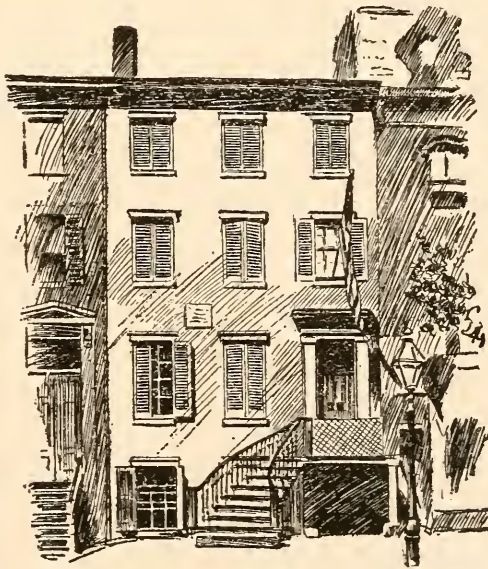
The news of Mr. Lincoln's nomination was received at his home (Springfield) at noon on Friday, May 18, 1860, a few minutes after it was made; and soon after its reception, arrangements were completed for a ratification meeting. One hundred guns were fired during the afternoon, the bells of the city rang, flags were flung to the breeze from many buildings, and sincere pleasure was pictured on the countenances of the Republicans over the nomination of their distinguished townsman, Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln had been up in the telegraph office during the first and second ballots Friday morning. As soon as the second ballot was taken, and before it had been counted and announced by the Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln walked over to the "State Journal" office, on Sixth, between Washington and Jefferson streets. He was sitting there conversing, while the third ballot was being taken, when Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, announced

the change of four votes, giving Lincoln a majority; and, before the great tumult of applause in the Wigwam was fairly begun, it was telegraphed to Springfield. Mr. Wilson, telegraph superintendent, who was in the office, instantly wrote on a scrap of paper: "Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated on the third ballot," and gave it to a boy, who ran with it to Mr. Lincoln. He took the paper in his hand and looked at it long and silently, not heeding the noisy exultation of all around; and then rising, and putting the note in his vest pocket, he quietly remarked: "There's a little woman down at our house who would like to hear this. I'll go down and tell her." The people of Springfield were delirious with joy and enthusiasm.



LINCOLN'S HOME IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHAPTER VI.

The Ratification of the Nominations at Lincoln's Home, and the Visit of the Committee from the Convention.

A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled in the State House at 8 o'clock on the evening of the nomination. Speeches were made by J. C. Conkling and George R. Weber. Every allusion to Mr. Lincoln was followed by deafening cheers, and the meeting throughout was the most enthusiastic that had taken place in the city for a long time.

The meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock; and the vast crowd, preceded by the Young America Band, immediately started for Mr. Lincoln's residence. Arriving in front of the house, the crowd made loud calls for Mr. Lincoln, and they were soon gratified by seeing the tall form in front of them. Mr. Lincoln's appearance was a signal for renewed applause. When the cheering subsided, Mr. Lincoln said that he did not suppose the honor of such a visit was intended particularly for himself, as a private

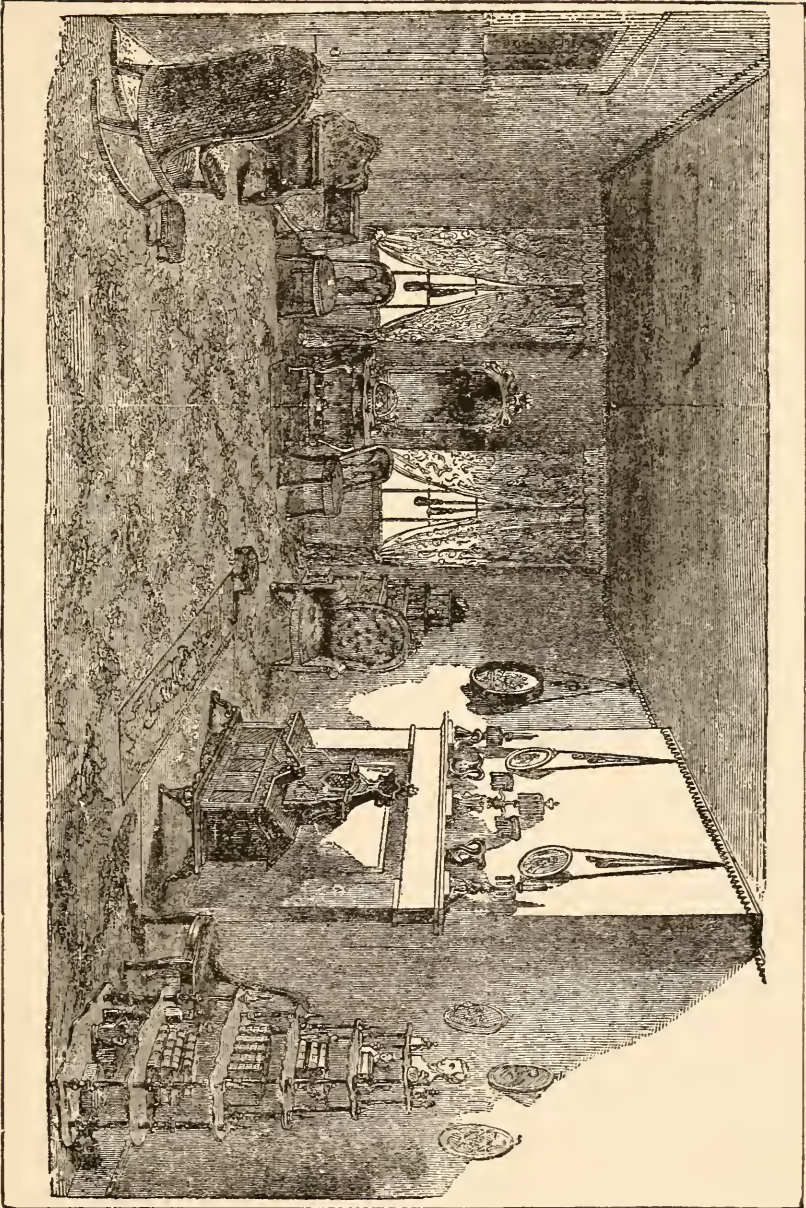
citizen, but rather as the representative of a great party; and in reference to his position on the political questions of the day he referred his numerous and enthusiastic hearers to his previous public letters and speeches. His speech brought forth loud applause. At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Lincoln said he would invite the whole crowd into his house if it was large enough to hold them (a voice cried out, "We will give you a larger one on the 4th of next March,") but, as it could not contain more than a fraction of those who were in front of it, he would merely invite as many as could find room. The house was invaded by as many as could squeeze in, and all were given the right hand of fellowship. The 18th day of May, 1860, was a great day for the Republicans of Springfield.

* * *

The committee appointed by the National Republican Convention, consisting of Mr. George Ashmun, President, and the Chairmen of the respective delegations, to notify Mr. Lincoln of his nomination, arrived at Springfield on the Saturday evening after the Convention closed. A large number of delegates accompanied the committee, with the Pennsylvania Cameron Band. The committee were met at the depot of the Great Western Railroad by the "Springfield Lincoln Club," and a large crowd of citizens escorted them to the Chenery House. Cannons boomed, bonfires blazed, and rockets leaped high in the

air, while many of the houses around the public square were illuminated. From the hotel the procession marched to the State House, where an enthusiastic meeting was held, and addressed by many distinguished gentlemen.

Having partaken of a bountiful supper, the delegates proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lincoln. Among the delegates composing the committee were many of the most distinguished men in the great Convention, such as William M. Evarts, the eloquent spokesman of the delegation from the Empire State; Judge William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, whose tall form and great eloquence excited so much attention; Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts; George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, the President of the Convention, the bosom friend of Daniel Webster; Mr. Blakey, of Kentucky; the loud-voiced Cartter, of Ohio, who announced the four votes that gave Lincoln the nomination, and others. They reached Mr. Lincoln's house, a two-story frame dwelling, situated on South Eighth and Jackson streets, five blocks from the Public Square. As they were passing up the steps to the gate, two handsome lads, of seven and ten years, met them with a courteous "Good evening, gentlemen." "Are you Mr. Lincoln's son?" said Mr. Evarts. "Yes, sir," said the boy. "Then let's shake hands," and they began greeting him so warmly as to excite the attention of the younger one,



PARLOR IN LINCOLN'S HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

who had stood silently by the opposite gate post, and he sang out, "I'm a Lincoln, too."

Whereupon several delegates, amid much laughter, saluted the young Lincoln. All the delegates having finally entered the large double parlors on the north side of the house, Mr. Lincoln stood at the east end of the room, while Mr. Ashmun delivered the notification of his nomination in these words:

"I have, sir, the honor, on behalf of the gentlemen who are present, a committee appointed by the Republican Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, to discharge a most pleasant duty.

"I have come, sir, under a vote of instructions, to notify you that you have been selected by the Convention of Republicans, assembled at Chicago, as their candidate for President of the United States. The committee deem it not only respectful to yourself, but as appropriate to the important matter which they had in hand, that they should come in person and present to you the authentic evidence of the action of the Convention; and, sir, without any phrase which shall either be considered personally laudatory to yourself, or which shall have any reference to the principles involved in the questions which are connected with your nomination, I desire to present you the following letter, which has been prepared, and which informs you of the nomination; with it you'll find the plat-

form of resolutions and sentiments which the Convention adopted; and, sir, at your convenience, we will be glad to receive from you such a response as it may be your pleasure to give us."

Mr. Lincoln, upon being handed the document, responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, I tender you, and through you the Republican National Convention, and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you now formally announce.

"Deeply, and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from that honor—a responsibility which I could almost wish had fallen upon some one of the far more eminent and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention, I shall, by your leave, consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention—denominated the Platform—and without unreasonable delay, respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing—not doubting now, that the platform will be found satisfactory and the nomination accepted.

"And now, I will not longer defer the pleasure of taking you, and each of you, by the hand."

The various members of the committee were there and then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each one cordially.

When Mr. Ashmun introduced tall Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, to Mr. Lincoln, they shook hands, each eyeing the other's ample proportions with genuine admiration, Lincoln, for once, standing erect as an Indian during the evening, and showing his tall form in its full dignity.

"What's your height?" inquired Lincoln. "Six feet; what is yours, Mr. Lincoln?" said Judge Kelly. "Six feet four," replied Lincoln. "Then," said Judge Kelly, "Pennsylvania bows to Illinois, my dear man. For years my heart has been aching for a President that I could look up to, and I have found him at last in the land where we thought there were none but little giants."

Mr. Lincoln bore himself during the evening with dignity and ease. His kindly and sincere manner, frank and honest expression, unaffected, pleasant conversation, soon made every one feel at home, and rendered the hour and a half which they spent with him one of great pleasure to the delegates.

The committee then retraced their steps to the hotel, returning to Chicago at midnight on the special train that brought them. During the evening a mass meeting was held in the State House, and addressed by Fred Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Cartter, of Ohio; Hon. Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire; Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Judge William D. Kelly, of Philadel-

phia, and others. The speeches were full of enthusiasm, and the speakers all gave assurance of the final triumph of "Old Abe." It was a grand opening of the campaign, and the enthusiasm which attended this meeting and the Convention at Chicago, aroused the patriots all over the Union.

SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS

[From the Daily Journal of the 9th.]



A Political Earthquake!

**THE PRAIRIES ON FIRE
FOR LINCOLN!**

**THE BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION EVER
HELD IN THE WEST!**

75,000 REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL!

IMMENSE PROCESSION!

Speaking from Five Stands by Trumbull,
Doolittle, Kellogg, Palmer, Browning,
Gillespie, etc., etc.

MAGNIFICENT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT NIGHT.

**MEETINGS AT THE WIGWAM AND THE REP-
RESENTATIVES HALL.**

CHAPTER VII.

Endorsing the Nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The names of Lincoln and Hamlin were inscribed upon banners and flung to the breeze throughout the loyal North. In New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, as well as in Illinois, the voice of the people went up in shouts of joy over the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. In Albany, N. Y., where the friends of Mr. Seward were so strong, a dispatch was sent on the evening of the day on which the nominations were made:

“Nine o'clock P. M.—The Republicans of this city are now fairly waked up, and the wildest excitement prevails in regard to the nomination of Lincoln. State street is a perfect sea of fire from burning tar barrels. The whole heavens are illuminated with a red glare, cannon are firing, music is playing, and the people are shouting on State street and Broadway.”

In New York, two six-pounders were brought to the Park, and fired each a hundred times—one of them by order of the Republican General Committee, and the other under the patronage of private citizens. Besides these,

the Central Committee ordered one hundred guns to be fired in Madison and Hamilton Squares respectively. In Mount Morris Square, also, a big gun was brought out, and a hundred rounds announced to the citizens the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. Great numbers of enthusiastic Republicans gathered in the squares, and the excitement was intense.

In Philadelphia, the Republicans opened their campaign by an immense mass meeting in Independence Square. Speeches were made from four stands by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, and many other distinguished gentlemen. Ward processions marched to the Square with bands of music, fireworks, transparencies, rails, etc. Senator Cameron said in a speech at a ratification meeting at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, that "Lincoln was perhaps less known in public life than others; but who, on all occasions, when demands have been made upon his zeal and patriotism, has borne himself more bravely and honorably? In regard to the great interests of Pennsylvania, the subject of protection to labor, his record is clear, emphatic and beyond suspicion. He will require no endorsement to convince the people of Pennsylvania that their interests will be perfectly secure in his hands. Himself a laborer in early life, he has struggled with adversity until he has reached the proud position he now occupies, by the single aid of a strong purpose, secured by an un-

yielding will; and it is not in the hearts of Pennsylvanians to doubt such a man."

At Washington, D. C., an enthusiastic ratification meeting was held—the first time such a meeting was held in that city.

* * *

The Republican press responded in grand style all over the country.

The "New York Evening Post" said:

"Men are thrown upon their own intrinsic manhood for their reliance, and it belongs to each one to become the architect of his own fortunes. This unlimited freedom of action, though it has produced some social evils, has produced much greater good; and we do not believe that there is a nation on the globe in which the masses of the people are so prosperous, so intelligent, and so contented as they are in this nation. What more striking illustration of its effects could we have, than the rise of Mr. Lincoln to his present importance in the eyes of the world? Is he not pre-eminently the child of our free institutions? A poor orphan without education or friends, by the labor of his hands, by the energy of his will, the manliness and probity of his character, he raises himself to fortune and fame; a powerful party, which contains, to say the least, as much virtue and intelligence as any other, assigns him, without intrigues or efforts of his own, the first place in its regards, making him the bearer of its standard in a momentous political conflict, and in a few months we may see the once friendless boy the occupant of the Presidential chair."

Here is a "New York Tribune" editorial on the same subject:

“Probably no attribute of our candidate will, after all, endear him so much to the popular heart as the conviction that he is emphatically one of the people. His manhood has not been compressed into the artificial track of society; but his great heart and vigorous intellect have been allowed a generous development amid his solitary struggles in the forest and the prairie. With vision unobscured by the mists of sophistry, he distinguishes at the first glance between what is true and what is false; and, with will and courage fortified by his life of hardship, he is not the man to shirk any responsibility, or to shrink from any opposition. Moreover, he is peculiarly one to win our confidence and affection. To know ‘Honest Abe’ is to love him; and his neighbors in the West, although voting for him to a man, will mourn the victory which is to deprive them of his presence.”

* * *

The following report from a special correspondent of the “New York Herald, who visited Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1860, will prove of the highest interest:

“Among all the candidates for the Presidency of the United States now in the field, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, seems to be regarded by the people here as the only one who presents the appearance, emphatically and literally, of the man of the people. Without ostentation, without reserve, without any of those exquisitely polite attentions one finds in the man of the world, and especially in the aspiring politician, nurtured in the patrician atmosphere of Washington, Lincoln both looks the man, acts the gentleman, and mirrors at once the keenness of the astute statesman and the firmness of the rigid executive officer. The people say they have long wanted a Presi-

dent free from the corrupt influences which a long official residence at the seat of government is calculated to entail; and, from what I have heard and seen, within the space of a few months, a majority of the people of the North, and not a few at the South, are satisfied that in Lincoln they have found a man who comes nearer to a representation of their ideas in this respect than any other named candidate.

“Lincoln is in the prime of life and vigor—as strong, as lithe and energetic as almost any public man of his age, and showing in his features, his movements and manners, his intellect, his knowledge of law, government and the organic rules that sway men and found systems, evidences that he cannot be easily swerved from a purpose he conceives just to his countrymen.

“After a pretty thorough investigation, I find that there is not a man in this region who says a word against the honesty of Abraham Lincoln. They like his sociability and his familiarity. He is universally regarded as a plain, unassuming man, possessing strong common sense, wedded to a quickness of perception that detects the right from the wrong and winnows the chaff from the wheat, whether the question be one of a legal character or the selection of a true man from an impostor. We have conversed with many gentlemen in prominent political positions, but to Abraham Lincoln must we accord the palm of frankness. He had no disguises. The subject of Southern slavery was touched upon, and Mr. Lincoln emphatically declared that it was his principle not to touch it where it exists, but to prevent its spread into Territories now free. He spoke of slavery as an institution that did not meet the universal sanction of the Southern people.

“‘Public opinion is not always private opinion,’ he said; and, instancing Lamartine’s account of the execution of Louis XVI., wherein it appeared, that, although the leading revolutionists were publicly obliged to declare

in favor of that deed, many of them were privately opposed to it, he said that 'it was the same with many people in the South; they were obliged to sustain slavery, although they secretly abhorred the institution.' He would protect the South in its institutions as they exist, and said that Southerners did not comprehend the position of the Republicans in regard to slavery.

"The Southern mind,' he said, 'was laboring under the delusion that the Republicans were to liberate the slaves.' He swept this assumption away by a decisive denial of its correctness. He said he would like to go South and talk to the Southerners on this topic, were it not that the minds of some were so inflamed against him that they would not listen to his reasoning.

"Mr. Lincoln's personal appearance has so often been described in the newspaper prints that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it here; but, as a great deal has been said about his ugliness, I will say a word or two on that score. Men of the West may care for personal beauty in women; but, in a man, beauty constitutes a very small claim upon their regard. Lincoln, however, is not an ugly man. His features may appear rugged to the casual observer; but, when engaged in earnest and entertaining conversation, they assume an aspect at once pleasing and engaging. Many men called handsome by belles lack expression in their features when in conversation, whereas the man of genius telegraphs his mind to others not only by his language, but by the masculine charm of facial expression. Mr. Lincoln confesses that he believes he will be elected."

* * *

Here is an excellent extract from the "New York Tribune" of those momentous days:

"Some fastidious gentlemen appear to be a good deal

disturbed at the presentation made of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, as having once been a rail-splitter, and at the prominence and significance given to that portion of his early life by the exhibition at public meetings of rails split by his hand.

"The title of 'rail-splitter' given to Mr. Lincoln is merely an emphatic way of stating that he rose from the class of men stigmatized by the slaveholding Senators as the 'mudsills' of society, and the introduction of such into public meetings and political processions is but an emblematical reminder of the same fact, so far as concerns Mr. Lincoln personally. The point intended to be made is, that, having risen from rail-splitting to be a prominent citizen of Illinois, and a candidate for the Presidency, there must be talent and capacity enough in him to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of that office. The main object, however, is an appeal, and, as it seems to us, a perfectly fair one, to the sympathy and the self-respect of that great body of voters who split rails or follow similar laborious employments.

"It is a striking presentation of that great principle of our Democratic system, that the highest offices of the government are open to all, however humble their origin, who, by the display of talent, probity, and public spirit, shall attract the favor and secure the confidence of their fellow-citizens. It is simply saying to the mass of the voters, 'Here is a man who can be trusted to uphold the great interests of free labor. He must know and understand those interests, he must sympathize with them, for he once was a laborer himself.'"

* * *

The Republicans of Washington, D. C., met on May 19, at the rooms of the Republican Association, and, with the Marine Band, marched to the residence of Hon. Han-

nibal Hamlin, at his Washington home, and calling him out, he addressed them as follows:

“You have come to pay a tribute to our standard bearer, who has been taken from the great West, where the Star of Empire is culminating, if it has not already culminated; a man of comprehensive and vigorous intellect, and fully equal to the position designated. The architect of his own fame and fortune, he comes to us most emphatically a representative man—not only a representative man as an able and earnest exponent of Republican principles, but as identified with the laboring and industrial classes. Having, from early life to the maturity of manhood, devoted himself to physical labor, he can, as he does, but feel a keener sense of the rights of labor. He stands before the country, too, with a high moral character, upon which even a suspicion has never breathed, and with a political integrity above reproach.”



HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

CHAPTER VIII.

Letters of Acceptance.

The following are the letters of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, accepting the nominations tendered to them by the Chicago Convention:

Springfield, Ill., May 23, 1860.

"Hon. John Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention.

"Sir: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Con-

vention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the Convention for that purpose.

"The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it in any part.

"Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention, to the rights of all the States and Territories, and the people of the nation, to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to cooperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

"Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

"Abraham Lincoln."

"Washington, May 30th, 1860.

"Gentlemen: Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago on that day, had by unanimous vote selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles. Those resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety of my entering upon a discussion of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and by action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained. I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender, through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me.

“Should the nomination which I now accept be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them, with a just regard for the rights of all. It is to be observed, in connection with the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us, is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain, as homes for freemen. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is by special action in that respect of the good and wise men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which has distinguished Illinois—one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West—we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole country by bringing back the government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages.

“I am, very truly yours,

“H. Hamlin.”

CHAPTER IX.

More Ratifications and Endorsements.

Speech of Carl Schurz at the ratification meeting at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the evening of May 30, 1860:

"I had the honor to be a member of that committee who were to carry to Mr. Lincoln the official announcement of his nomination. The enthusiasm with which we were received at Springfield was boundless. There we saw Mr. Lincoln's neighbors, and it became at once apparent that those who knew him best, loved and esteemed him most. (Cheers.) And when I saw Mr. Lincoln, for I had met him before in that memorable Senatorial campaign in Illinois, when he, as a man of true and profound convictions, although discountenanced and discouraged by many leading Republicans, who thought it good policy to let Mr. Douglas return to the Senate without opposition, threw himself forward for the imperiled purity of our principles, grasped with a bold hand the Republican banner, which was in danger of sinking into the mire of compromise and unnatural combinations, and held it up proudly aloft in one of the fiercest struggles the country ever witnessed. (Great applause.) I met him then, when he bearded the lion of demagogism in his den, when the brilliant sallies of his wit and sarcasm drew shouts of de-

light from the multitude, when the thunderbolts of his invective rattled triumphantly against the brazen front of Stephen A. Douglas (applause); when the lucid, unanswerable logic of his arguments inspired every patriotic heart with new confidence in the justice of our cause, and when, under his powerful blows, the large Democratic majority of Illinois dwindled down to nothing. There I saw him do what perhaps no other man in the nation would have done. There I learned to confide in the patriot and the defender of profound convictions, to esteem the statesman and to love the man. (Great applause.)

"And, now, I saw him again, surrounded by the committee of the National Convention, who had come to lay into his hands the highest honor and the greatest trust that a political party has to bestow—an honor which he had not craved and had hardly been sanguine enough to expect. There he stood silently listening to the address of our Chairman; his eyes downcast; in his soul, perhaps, a feeling of just pride struggling with the overawing consciousness of responsibility. Then he answered, thanking them for the honors bestowed upon him, and accepting the leadership in the great struggle, not with the exulting tone of one who has achieved a personal triumph; not with the pompous airs and artificial dignity of one who is conscious of standing upon the great stage of the world, but with that unaffected, modest simplicity of a man who is strong in the consciousness of his ability and his honest intention to do right. (Applause.)

"Many of those who now surrounded him had voted for other candidates in the Convention, and some, still laboring under a feeling of personal disappointment, had come there, not without some prejudice unfavorable to Mr. Lincoln. But when they saw a man who had worked his way from the humblest station in life to his present eminence, not by fast speculation or adventurous efforts, not by the wing of good luck, but by quiet, steady labor,

TENTH WARD

PEOPLE'S

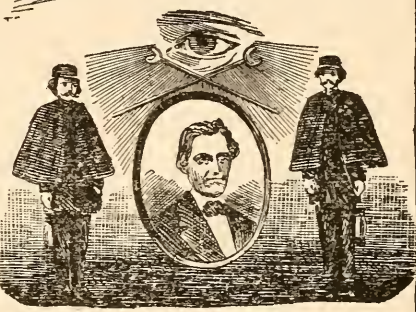


Yours truly
A. Lincoln

CAMPAIGN CLUB.

1860.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.



For President,

ABE. LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

H. HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

LINCOLN CAMPAIGN BADGES.

unswerving fidelity to principle and his private and public duties, by the vigor of his genius and the energy of his character—the man who had won the confidence of the people and was now lifted upon the shield of a great national party, not by ingenious combinations and adroit management, but by the popular instinct—unfettered by promises, unpledged to anybody, anything but the people and the welfare of our country, his hands free to carry out the honest dictates of his pure conscience, a life behind him, not only above reproach, but above suspicion, a problem before him, for the solution of which he was eminently fitted by the native virtues of his character, the high abilities of his mind, and a strong, honest purpose, they all felt, that with this pure and patriotic statesman, all those great qualities would return to the White House, which makes Republican government what it ought to be—a government founded upon virtue. (Enthusiastic cheers.) And an Eastern delegate, who had voted against him in the Convention, whispered to me in a tone of the highest satisfaction: ‘Sir, we might have done a more daring thing, but we certainly could not have done a better thing.’” (Prolonged applause.)

* * *

From George D. Prentice, in the “Louisville Courier-Journal:”

“The Republican organs, by common consent, designate their candidate for the Presidency as ‘Honest Old Abe.’ We are by no means disposed to deny his right to the designation. We know him personally, and, however strongly we may condemn some of the doctrines to which he is committed, we have at no time seen reason to doubt his honesty. We believe that he has the good of his country at heart. This much we take the pleasure of saying in his behalf.”

* * *

Mr. Andrew, the Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, in a speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, delivered after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, gives the following as his impression of Mr. Lincoln:

“At Springfield we saw him, all there was of him (laughter), and it was not a difficult matter to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual face, for he stood like Saul among his brethren, above every other man. I tell you, fellow-citizens, that a man six feet four inches high is found seldom—except on a prairie. It is a way they have of looking up and peeping over, for they are always aspiring to look beyond the horizon. Do you ask who is Abraham Lincoln? No man who has read his speeches or perused his debates need ask that question. He is one of the leading men of all the West, as a counselor and barrister; standing first among his peers, as a citizen admired, loved and revered for all the virtues which become and which adorn a man. He has a countenance which bespeaks the benignity and beauty of a noble soul. My eyes were never feasted with the vision of a human face, in which more transparent honesty and more benignant kindness were combined with more of the intellect and firmness which belong to masculine humanity. I would trust my case with the honesty, and with the intellect, and with the heart, and with the brain of Abraham Lincoln as a lawyer, and I would trust my country’s cause in the hands of Abraham Lincoln as its chief magistrate, while the wind blows and the water runs.”

* * *

Hon. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, said:

“There is something in having the impersonation of a candidate before us. I recollect about the time of the Chicago Convention, a stranger complaining of the fact

that Mr. Lincoln was destitute of the graces; some neighbor, who knew him well, answered, 'You are right, sir; neither the schoolmaster nor the dancing-master had anything to do with making that man; God Almighty made Abraham Lincoln.'"

* * *

Resolution passed at the Republican ratification meeting held in Cooper Institute, New York, June 7:

"Resolved, That we with confidence challenge the closest investigation and scrutiny into the whole public and private life of Abraham Lincoln. Born in poverty and obscurity, he has by his own efforts raised himself from humble life to an eminence that may justly command the admiration of friend and foe. With ability that no man can gainsay or deny, with a firmness and decision of character that nothing can sway, with integrity that has never been questioned, with a record for freedom that bears no taint, and with a broad and comprehensive natural ability that will guard over and protect the whole Union, we will rally around him, support him, and triumphantly elect him to the high position the people have designated him to fill."

THE WAR DRUMS ARE BEATING.

Sung by the Glee Club at the ratification held in Cooper Institute, New York, June 7:

The war drums are beating,
 Prepare for the fight;
 The people are gathering
 In strength and in might.
 Fling out your broad banner
 Against the blue sky,
 With Lincoln and Hamlin
 We'll conquer or die.

The clarion is sounding
From inland to shore,
Your sword and your lances
Must slumber no more;
The slave-driving millions,
See how they fly;
With Lincoln and Hamlin
We'll conquer or die.

March forth to the battle,
All fearless and calm;
The strength of your spirit
Throw into your arm;
With ballots for bullets,
Let this be your cry,
With Lincoln and Hamlin
We'll conquer or die!

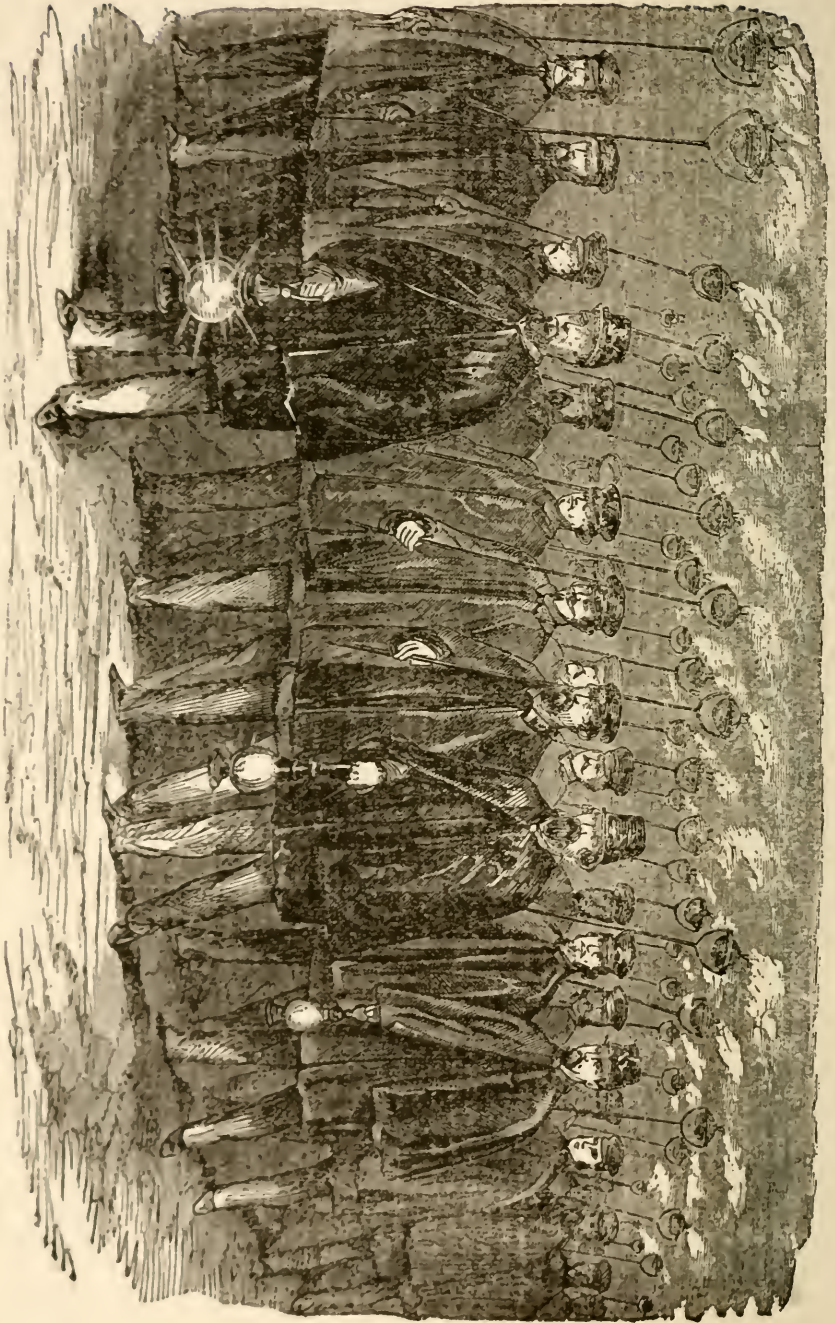
CHAPTER X.

**The Origin and Splendid Work of the Wide-Awakes
of 1860.**

The greatest feature of the campaign of 1860 was the great Army of Wide-Awakes, which originated in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. It was a Republican auxiliary, semi-military in character, but political in purpose, and grew to be a vast army of torch-bearers, which brilliantly illuminated the thoroughfares of the North during the campaign. The various Clubs marched in fine military order, each man carrying a swing torch, with a small American flag attached to the stick, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The uniform of the privates was a black enameled circular cape, a glazed military fatigue cap, varying in colors to suit the various clubs. The officers carried colored lanterns, and their uniforms varied in color and style. The measured tread, steady step and unbroken lines spoke of attention to drill. Among many of the fantastic

movements made while marching was the formation of a rail fence. This was done by marching in single file from one side of the road to the other in right and left oblique manner.

On the night of February 25, 1860, Hon. Cassius M. Clay addressed the citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, and he was escorted by a few enthusiastic young men, who borrowed torches from a fire company. In order to protect their clothes they procured some glazed oilcloth and cut it in the shape of capes, and threw it over their shoulders, and also covered their caps. The novelty of their appearance attracted considerable attention and drew forth the hearty plaudits of the public. On the 3rd of March following, a meeting of young men was called, and they there and then resolved to form a "Wide-Awake" club of fifty. Much fun was made of the uniform by the opposition press; but the movement spread like wildfire, and on the 27th of March a parade took place with two thousand in line. The Republicans from all parts of the North wrote to Hartford asking for information, method of organization and rules. Circulars and instructions were sent by the thousands, the Constitution consisting of fourteen articles, with a light infantry drill, according to Hardee. There were various clubs that differed a little from the Wide-Awakes, but they were essentially the same in their general organization and objects. The clubs



PROCESSION OF THE WIDE-AWAKE CLUB OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ON THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.
(From "Frank Leslie's Illustrated" Newspaper, Aug. 11, 1860.)

bore various names. The Republicans were called "Wide-Awakes," "Lincolnites," "The Rail Splitters," "The Rail Maulers," "Ever Ready's," "Young Men's Union Club," "Union League," "Union Sentinels," "The Minute Men."

Douglas and Johnson Clubs were known as "Little Giants" and "The Little Dougs."

"The Bell Ringers," "Clapperites," "Bell-Everetters" and "Constitutional Union Men" were the Bell and Everett organizations.

The "Chloroformers" were organized for the purpose of putting the Wide-Awakes to sleep.

* * *

Answers to invitations from the "Rail-Splitter Wide-Awakes," of Springfield, to various Wide-Awake Clubs of Illinois to attend the great Republican demonstration of August 8, 1860, from letters in the "Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection:"

Alton, Ill., July 31, 1860.

"L. Rosette, Secretary Wide-Awakes, Springfield, Ill.

"I desire to say that about 280 Wide-Awakes will start from Alton on the morning of the 8th of August, to join you in a grand ratification meeting. You will hear from us again when our arrangements are completed. We expect to ship 800 live Republicans from here by special train.

"J. H. Underwood,
"Captain of Alton L. W. A. Club."

“Beardstown, Ill., August 1, 1860.

“To the Springfield Wide-Awakes, the Beardstown Wide-Awakes send greeting.

“Gentlemen: It is the earnest desire of the Republicans of Cass County to see such an assembling of the masses at Springfield on the 8th, as shall strike terror to the hearts of all opponents of our worthy standard bearer, ‘Honest Old Abe,’ and rekindle, within the bosom of his friends, fires of devotion, that shall, in the coming November, sweep from the political arena those twin sisters of iniquity, ‘Squatter Sovereignty and Disunion.’ We have made arrangements to go to Springfield in full force.

“Edw. E. Foster.”

“Indianapolis, Ind., August 23, 1860.

“L. Rosette, Springfield, Ill.

“Dear Sir: Had I received your note as I should, we might have arranged to be at your grand rally. Abraham Lincoln, who, by his indomitable energy and honesty, has hewed out for himself a name and fame that kings might envy, having come up from the people, it makes him the Washington of 1860, and, as I believe, in the Providence of God, brought forward at this time to lead a free people back to the principles of the Fathers of this once free republic, and carry the flag of freedom triumphantly over every opposition to complete victory.

“Yours in the cause of free speech and free men, Lincoln and Hamlin,

“W. J. H. Robinson.”

“Virginia, Ill., August 4, 1860.

“L. Rosette, Secretary Springfield Wide-Awake Club.

“Dear Sir: We will be in Springfield between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday A. M. There will be 100 Wide-Awakes from Beardstown, who will come through this place, and we will join them. I suppose there will be 1,000 Abe Lincoln Republicans from old Cass County.

Hoping that you may have a grand time—one that will do credit to 'Old Abe,' and to the place in which he lives, I am, sir,

"Yours very truly,
"H. Theo. Thomas."

"Bloomington, August 7, 1860.

"L. Rosette, Secretary Wide-Awakes, Springfield, Ill.

"Sir: We shall be down on the 11 A. M. train to-morrow with some 125 torches, with Republican enthusiasm enough for 1,000. Old McLean will send from 500 to 1,000 delegates.

"Yours in the Republican cause for 'Old Abe,'

"S. B. Brown,

"Captain Bloomington Wide-Awake Club."

"Beardstown, August 3, 1860.

"L. Rosette, Esq.

"Dear Sir: Your invitation was accepted by our company. One hundred of them will march to Springfield, a distance of thirty miles, leaving here Tuesday morning with a band of martial music, camping at Pleasant Plains that night, and reach Springfield about 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

"F. M. Durand,

"Secretary Beardstown Wide-Awakes."

CHAPTER XI.

**The Lincoln Demonstration at Springfield, Illinois,
August 8, 1860.**

From the "Illinois State Journal:"

"A veritable political earthquake passed over this part of the State on yesterday. We have no adequate words to describe what our eyes beheld. Never, we believe, in the history of the country was there a larger or more magnificent political demonstration than that which yesterday took place here at the home of Mr. Lincoln. Certainly nothing has ever occurred in the West which at all compares with it. Heretofore we have been in the habit of referring to the Harrison Convention, which met here in 1840, or to the Tippecanoe mass meeting, which shortly afterwards assembled at Cincinnati, as large meetings; but henceforth the Lincoln Rally of 1860 will be the standard of reference. For its extent, its numbers and its display, it makes a new era in the matter of political demonstrations, while, by its vastness and enthusiasm, it proves conclusively that the people of Illinois are heart and strength for Lincoln.

"Thousands upon thousands were here from all the central counties of the State. Wide-Awake clubs marched a distance of thirty miles, camping en route. The day was most favorable for the demonstration, and the streamers, flags, banners and mottoes, flung to the

breeze in all directions, made a magnificent affair. The procession was eight miles long, and it was with great difficulty that the various delegations were brought into line. The column was headed with a large rolling ball, indicating the onward march of the Republican principles. The Springfield Woolen Mills was represented in the procession by an immense wagon containing a power loom, driven by a small steam engine. During the progress of the procession they made several yards of substantial jeans cloth, from which a pair of pantaloons for Mr. Lincoln were cut and made up. Numerous wagons represented the rail-splitting scenes.

“Christian County delegation consisted of 103 wagons and 1,200 people. Scott County sent 200 wagons. Tazewell County came in wagons to the number of 500. Spring Creek delegation consisted of 170 wagons, filled. Jersey County sent 120 wagons. Cotton Hill Township had a log wagon on wheels, with an old settler in front splitting rails. In the Williamsville delegation was an immense wagon drawn by twenty-three yoke of oxen. This wagon was a perfect medley of workshops—blacksmiths shoeing a horse, another making a shoe, wheelwright making a wheel, a gang of men splitting rails, carpenters, tanners, shoemakers, weavers, etc. In addition to the hundreds of delegations in wagons and on horseback, the railroads entering the city reported bringing 197 cars loaded with 14,500 persons.

“The procession reached the fair grounds about 2 o'clock p. m. Speeches were made from five stands by the following speakers: Judge Lyman Trumbull; Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Hon. John Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office under Mr. Fillmore; Hon. Joseph Gillespie, Hon. John M. Palmer, Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Hon. O. H. Browning and others.

“Mr. Lincoln was called for as he entered the grounds,

and made the following speech, after being carried from his carriage upon the shoulders of the people:

“My fellow-citizens, I appear among you upon this occasion with no intention of making a speech. It has been my purpose, since I have been placed in my present position, to make no speeches. This assemblage having been drawn together at the place of my residence, it appeared to be the wish of those constituting this vast assembly to see me; and it is certainly my wish to see all of you. I appear upon the ground here at this time only for the purpose of affording myself the best opportunity of seeing you, and enabling you to see me.

“I confess with gratitude, be it understood, that I did not suppose my appearance among you would create the tumult which I now witness. I am profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your feelings. I am grateful, because it is a tribute such as can be paid to no man as a man. It is the evidence that four years from this time you will give a like manifestation to the next man who is the representative of the truth on the questions that now agitate the public. And because you will then fight for this cause as you do now, or with even greater ardor than now, though I be dead and gone, I must profoundly and sincerely thank you. Having said this much, allow me now to say that it is my wish that you will hear this public discussion by others of our friends, who are present for the purpose of addressing you, and that you will kindly let me be silent.’

“At the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. Lincoln descended from the platform, and with difficulty made his way through the vast throng who eagerly pressed around to take him by the hand. By an adroit movement he escaped on horseback, while the crowd were besieging the carriage in which it was expected he would return to the city.

“In the evening there was a magnificent display of torchlights and fireworks generally.”

CHAPTER XII.

The Adventures of a Lincoln Rail.

A Relic with an Interesting History. Presented by Governor Oglesby to a citizen of Kentucky, and now back again in Illinois.

“Forrest, Livingston County, Ill., June 1, 1874.

“To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean.

“Sir: Nothing since the days of the Rebellion, has called out such an expression of patriotism in our community as the exercises conducted in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this village on Sunday, the 31st ult., pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Beveridge, to observe the day in memory of our patriotic dead.

“The church had been handsomely decorated with evergreens, flowers, flags, mottoes, etc. After appropriate services during the day, the audience met in the evening, and a procession of young ladies filed up the main aisle of the church, bearing an elegant silk flag. These were followed by fourscore years, carrying a genuine Lincoln rail.

“The history of this particular rail runs briefly thus:

It was sent by Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, to the Hon. Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, soon after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, of which Convention both Mr. Oglesby and Mr. Burton were members, and Mr. B. an elector-at-large for Kentucky.

“It had been planned by a noted slave dealer to mob the rail when it should arrive at its destination; and on its arrival, the mob, headed by its leader, surrounded the express office to do the deed of fanatic villainy; but a few determined faces about the express wagon caused the men to halt, waver and then sneak away. The rail has stood guard in Mr. Burton’s house for fourteen years; and on its leaving there a few days ago, for his new home, at Forrest, Ill., it was escorted to the railway station by a large procession of patriotic citizens to bid it good-bye on its return to its native state. Its adopted county, that would gladly have seen it mobbed fourteen years ago, is now Republican in its politics, and mourns the absence of this rail as the loss of a great apostle of political righteousness. During the Rebellion, Mr. Burton’s house was alternately taken by the Federals and Rebels as officers’ headquarters; and, although they spared nothing else, it so happened that the rail was comparatively undisturbed until the other day, on its leaving Lancaster, Ky., when it was considerably chipped by some of its more enthusiastic and less reverent friends, who declared that a piece

of it was the next best thing after a splinter from the true cross. Four years ago, the rail, draped in mourning, figured conspicuously at meetings held in Kentucky to ratify the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and had been a prominent object at Republican gatherings held for various purposes since the war, and now remains here at Mr. Burton's home, whither he has removed, as a reminder of what he suffered during the late war in behalf of the Union. Accompanying this rail is the following certificate:

“Decatur, Ill., June 1, 1860.

“I do hereby certify that the rail this day delivered to Dr. G. W. McMellen, to be by him sent to A. A. Burton, of Lancaster, Ky., is from a lot of 30,000 made by Abraham Lincoln and myself thirty years ago in this county, and I have resided in this county ever since that time.

“His

“John X Hanks.

“Mark.

“Attest: R. J. Oglesby.”

“Forrest, Ill., March 22, 1888.

“O. H. Oldroyd, Esq., Lincoln Homestead, Springfield, Ill.

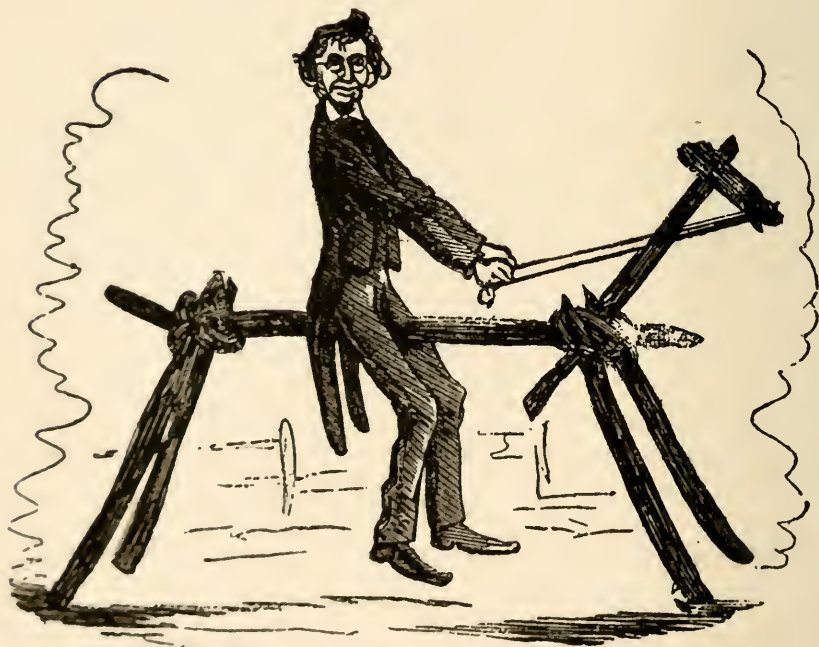
“Dear Sir: We send you the Lincoln rail that was sent to Judge Burton in 1860. Its history is given in the accompanying paper up to 1874. It has stood guard in

Mr. Burton's new home in Illinois since that time till now. This we send you is the identical rail with John Hanks' certificate, making it fourteen years since it was sent from Kentucky, and twenty-eight years in Mr. Burton's family.

"Lydia Burton Hurt.

"Nathan Hurt.

"Attest: Henry B. Watson."



Bless me this is pleasan't riding on a rail

CHAPTER XIII.

Leonard W. Volk's Bust of Lincoln, from Life Casts of Face and Hands.

The bust of Lincoln by Leonard W. Volk, the well-known sculptor, of Chicago—a photograph of which will be found in the front part of this book—was made from sittings obtained in 1860, and with the assistance of life mask and casts of the hands also made by Mr. Volk the same year. The story of how Mr. Volk obtained the sittings for this bust and hand casts, is an interesting one, and was related by the artist in an article which appeared in the "Century Magazine" for December, 1881.

Mr. Volk had obtained sittings for a bust of Stephen A. Douglas in 1857, during the memorable Senatorial contest in Illinois between Douglas and Lincoln. He was accompanying Mr. Douglas on a speechmaking tour when he first met Lincoln at the town of Lincoln, in Logan County. A mutual friend introduced him. "How do you do? I am glad to see you. I have read of you in the papers. You are making a statue of Judge Douglas

for Governor Matteson's new house," was Lincoln's greeting.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Volk replied; "and some time when you are in Chicago and have time, I should like to have you sit to me for your bust."

"I will, Mr. Volk," said Lincoln; "I shall be glad to, the first opportunity I have."

Nearly two years had elapsed when that opportunity came. Lincoln was in Chicago trying a case in the United States Court, and Volk, seeing his name in the morning "Tribune," called there immediately. Mr. Lincoln recognized him at once, and came to greet him. He seemed pleased at being reminded of his promise to sit for a bust, and asked when he should come to the studio, and how long he would be wanted at each sitting. It was arranged that Mr. Lincoln should come early every morning, and remain until 10 o'clock, the hour court opened. It was the first time Mr. Lincoln sat to an artist for his portrait in sculpture or painting; he had only posed before for daguerreotypes and photographs. Friday morning he had his first sitting, and the cast was made of his face. He came on seven succeeding mornings, while Mr. Volk made the clay bust, which was the model for the famous Lincoln beardless bust. On May 18th following, Mr. Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican Convention in Chicago. Having occasion to go to

Springfield the day of the nomination, Mr. Volk called upon Lincoln at his home, and was the first Chicagoan to congratulate him upon his nomination. The sculptor made an engagement for a sitting on the second day following (Sunday) to obtain casts of Lincoln's hands. Saturday afternoon the committee appointed to inform Lincoln of his nomination arrived at Springfield, accompanied by a trainload of enthusiastic citizens. This crowd, swelled to thousands by the Springfield populace, marched to Lincoln's home; and, after the committee had performed its duties, they passed through the house in single file, each being allowed to shake Lincoln's hand as the line moved through. The cast of the right hand, made next morning, shows the effect, in swollen muscles, of this continued handshaking. When the sculptor was making the cast of the left hand, Lincoln called his attention to a scar on his thumb. "You have heard me called the rail splitter, haven't you?" he said. "Well, I used to split rails when I was a young man, and one day, while sharpening a wedge on a log, the ax glanced and nearly took my thumb off, and that is the scar left." The scar is plainly seen in Mr. Volk's cast.

CHAPTER XIV.

Two Great Speeches by Seward and Schenck.

Speech of William H. Seward, at Springfield, Illinois,
October 1, 1860.

As the train bearing Mr. Seward and party arrived at Springfield from St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Lincoln, with a large crowd of citizens, met them at the depot. A salute was fired as the train stopped. The correspondent of the "New York Herald" gives the following description of the few minutes' stay:

"Mr. Lincoln's portraits bear a sufficient resemblance to him to make recognition easy, and yet he is not by any means so hard featured and repulsive looking as they represent him. On the contrary, while no one would call him a good-looking man, neither would anyone be repelled by his aspect. The good-humored expression that lurks about his clear gray eye, traveling the one long, deep, curved furrow down his cheek, and making its home somewhere in the region of his capacious mouth, must always gain him friends. He dresses in the ordinary

style of Western lawyers, black cloth swallow-tailed coat, and trousers fitting tightly to his long, bony frame; the inevitable black satin vest, open low down, and displaying a broad field of shirt bosom, the collar being turned down over a black silk neckerchief."

Mr. Seward spoke from the platform as follows: "I am happy to express, on behalf of the party with whom I am traveling, our gratitude and acknowledgments for this kind and generous reception at the home of your distinguished fellow-citizen, our excellent and honored candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. If there is in any part of the country a deeper interest felt in his election than there is in any other part, it must of course be here, where he has lived a life of usefulness; where he is surrounded by the companions of his labors and of his public services. We are happy to report to you, that, although we have traveled over a large part of the country, we have found no doubtful states. You would naturally expect that I should say something about the temper and disposition of the State of New York. The State of New York will give a generous and cheerful and effective support to your neighbor—Abraham Lincoln. I have heard about combinations and coalitions there, and I have been urged from the beginning to abandon this journey and turn back on my footsteps. Whenever I shall find any reason to suspect that the majority which

the State of New York will give for the Republican Candidate will be less than 60,000 (cheers) I may do so. The State of New York never fails—never flinches. She has been committed from the beginning, as she will be to the end, under all circumstances, to the great principles of the Republican party. She voted to establish this a land of freedom for you in 1787. She sustained the ordinance of 1787 till you were able to take care of yourselves. Among the first acts of her government she abolished slavery for herself; she has known nothing of compromises, nothing of conditions or qualifications in this great principle, and she never will. She will sustain your distinguished neighbor because she knows that he is true to his great principle; and, when she has helped to elect him, by giving as large a majority as can be given by any half dozen other States, then you will find that she will ask less, expect less, from him, and support him more faithfully than any other State can do. That is the way she did with John Quincy Adams, that is the way she sustained General Taylor, and that is the way she will sustain Lincoln.”

Mr. Seward was loudly cheered as the train swept on.

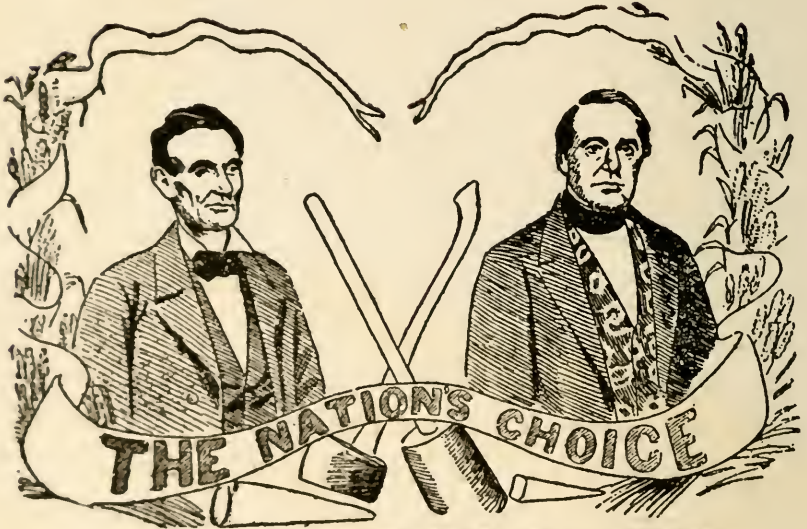
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Speech of Robert E. Schenck at the Stuyvesant Institute,
New York, September, 1860.

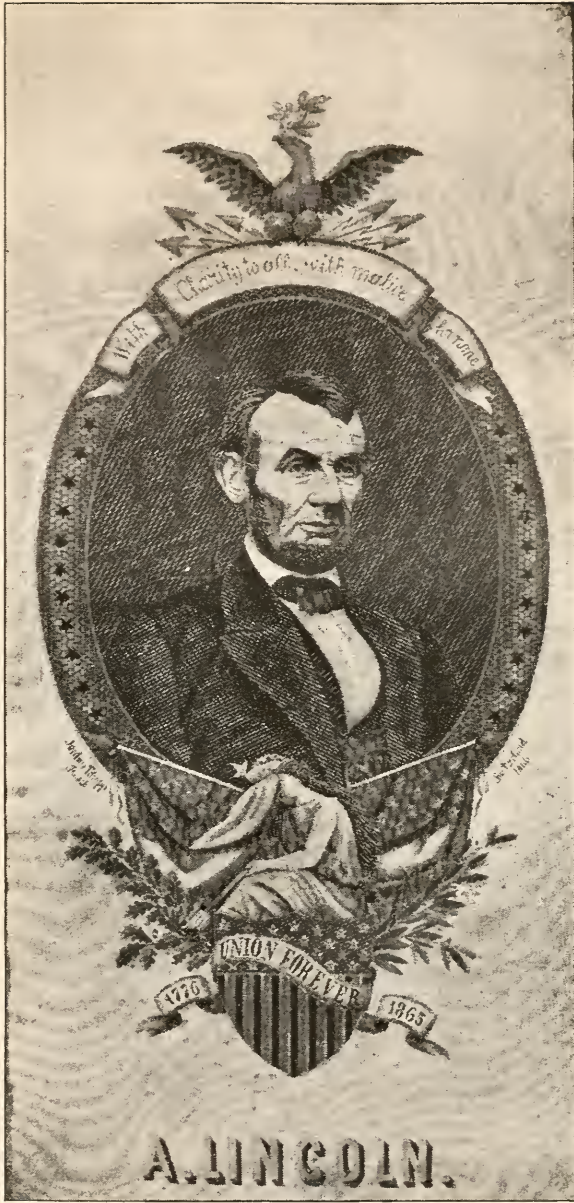
“My Fellow-Citizens of New York: I know Mr. Lincoln—this Western candidate whom we have presented

to you, whom you and we have chosen to be our standard bearer in this battle for freedom, for the Constitution, and the Union, as they were understood and expressed by our fathers—this leader of the host, with whom we would march back and intrench ourselves in the old and sure strongholds of that sound interpretation of our organic law, and that wholesome and wise practice and policy which were established and maintained so long by the great men who have gone before us. I know him. It was my fortune to sit beside him for two years while he served in the councils of the nation, and until he had to decline, out of consideration for his personal duties and necessities, a longer term in the public service. It has since been my pride to continue the friendly relations then formed through the years that have since passed. Modest and unobtrusive in his manner, yet in the short period of that service, and with such opportunity of acquaintance and observation, it was not possible to fail to see that he was a man of no ordinary stamp—one that might yet make his mark higher and more conspicuously; one that, by his clear, logical intellect, his forceful power of argumentation, his fair, straightforward course, and his manifest, influencing honesty of purpose, would prove himself, on trial at any time, if need be, worthy of and competent for any station or trust, however high or responsible, to which he might be called. And these are the qualities

of mind and character peculiarly needed in him who is to be put at the head of the Nation at this crisis of our public affairs."



BANNER PAINTED BY REUBEN NEAL LAWRENCE.



REPRODUCED FROM SILK WOVEN IN COLORS IN
SWITZERLAND, 1866

COURTESY OF O. D. IRWIN

CHAPTER XV.

A Pen Picture of Abraham Lincoln.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia "North American:"

"Springfield, Ill., October 20, 1860.

"So much has been written and spoken of Abraham Lincoln, the next President of the United States, that the public mind is already reasonably possessed, from various descriptions, good, bad and indifferent, as well as by the never-failing popular instinct, of his general characteristics, appearance and bearing. The ordinary likenesses do his face and features much injustice, while they still convey that important idea of both which makes recognition easy and certain. I had not met him until yesterday in thirteen years, since he left Congress, where his name was uniformly recorded on the Whig side, and where he was always recognized as one of our most staunch and reliable champions. Time has touched him with a gentle hand, and he is to-day the same open and ingenuous gentleman that he was regarded by a large circle of admiring friends in that memorable period, and when

the Senate and the House of Representatives numbered some of the foremost intellects of the Nation.

“Mr. Lincoln may be regarded as representing what I will venture to call the highest type of Western civilization in this country; for the development of manhood west of the Ohio is essentially different from what we are accustomed to see east of it. He is, in other words, a representative of that energetic sturdy and progressive people, who have, by their own strong arms and stout hearts, cleared the forests, plowed the prairies, constructed the railroads and carried the churches and school-houses into the once wilderness of this mighty region, causing it to blossom like a garden, and diffusing blessings everywhere. We have a right to be fond of the West, for there is no known spot on the habitable globe which to-day exhibits the same wonderful progress, or gives promise of such future greatness. And if this feeling of National pride be proper, as every American must feel it to be, with how much honorable consciousness can we point to our candidate, who personates, as it were, those remarkable qualities, and claim for him the suffrage of the people.

“However politics may separate partialities in this State, there is but one opinion among fair-minded men as to the moral worth, elevated character and purity of Abraham Lincoln. In Springfield, which has been so

long his home, all parties vie with each other in testifying to his integrity, his uprightness and all the virtues which adorn and dignify private life.

“In his intercourse he is frank, direct and manly, without reservations or quibblings of any kind. While maintaining a decorous and delicate reserve in regard to that immediate future which is now foreshadowed so unmistakably, he is entirely free to express his opinions on all subjects of public policy, and particularly in regard to the great principles which have of late years so much divided the parties. Mr. Lincoln stands nearer to the old and recognized landmarks of the Constitution, which have been honored of all men, than almost any public man now before the country. He is eminently and necessarily conservative in regard to slavery, from conviction, from long reflection, from all his previous life, and from the firm persuasion that moderation is the only course by which this government can be administered wisely and well.

“Opinion in this region is nearly identical with that entertained in Philadelphia on this exciting question, and it may be said to extend along the great belt to the Atlantic, including a population of eight or more millions.

“The administration of Mr. Lincoln is destined to become historical in this respect, that the President will be freely assailed before entering office, and will be as freely

applauded before he leaves it, as one who has been true to all his Constitutional duties, and false to no obligation or section.

“It may be ventured as a prediction, upon the knowledge of his past career, and of his admitted fidelity to all he believes, that Mr. Lincoln’s inaugural will do more to restore harmony between the North and South, and to correct erroneous prejudices, than all the protestations of all the pretended Union Savers together. He is a Union man thouroughly, honestly and truly, and not by profession, and he will maintain every right of the South with as stern and inflexible integrity as of the North, or the East, or the West. A man born in Kentucky, bred in the vicissitudes of this giant West, who has had to carve out his own fortunes, the son and the grandson of Virginians who sprung from old Berks, in Pennsylvania, is not apt to have much other blood in his veins than what is national and American.

“Of simple tastes and habits, Mr. Lincoln lives here the calm and serene life of a respected and contented citizen, without the least pretension or affectation whatever. A genial companion, a faithful friend, and in all the domestic relations an example, he is universally esteemed as deservedly enjoying a lot which befalls but few.”



BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, BELL.
THE FUSION CANDIDATES.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Fusion Candidates in New York.

A so-called "Conservative" meeting, held in Cooper Institute, September 17, 1860, was called by and composed

of citizens, who, though loyal, were opposed to the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, claiming him to be a sectional candidate. The meeting was held under the auspices of the "Union Electoral Ticket" (or Anti-Lincoln) party. Every allusion made by the speakers against the election of Lincoln, was received with great applause. A few days later the committee appointed by this meeting to adopt such electoral ticket "as the crisis and the country" demanded, issued the following resolutions and the "Fusion list" of Presidential electors. It is curious enough to be given herein in full:

"Resolved, That this committee recommend to all citizens of the State of New York who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and who are in favor of preserving the Union of these States upon the basis of the Constitution, the following ticket for the election of President and Vice President of the United States:

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For State Electors, New York.

Herman J. Redfield, Genessee, Douglas.

Henry S. Randall, Cortland, Breckinridge.

For District Electors:

1. Selah B. Strong, Queen, Douglas.
2. John H. Brower, Kings, Breckinridge.
3. J. A. Westervelt, New York, Breckinridge.
4. Elijah F. Purdy, New York, Douglas
5. William A. Robbe, New York, Breckinridge.
6. J. Depeyster Ogden, New York, Bell.

- 7 William B. Duncan, New York, Breckinridge.
8. Stephen P. Russell, New York, Breckinridge.
9. Abram B. Conger, Westchester, Breckinridge.
10. Daniel B. St. John, Orange, Bell.
11. Elisha B. Strong, Green, Douglas.
12. William Kent, Dutchess, Bell.
13. Martin Springer, Ransselaer, Douglas.
14. James Kidd, Albany, Bell.
15. Isaiah Blood, Saratoga, Douglas.
16. Henry H. Ross, Essex, Bell.
17. David C. Judson, St. Lawrence, Douglas.
18. Charles Goodyear, Schoharie, Douglas.
19. George C. Clyde, Otsego, Douglas.
20. Edward Huntington, Oneida, Bell.
21. Ambrose C. Higgins, Cortland, Douglas.
22. Lucius B. Crocker, Oswego, Douglas.
23. Pierson Mundy, Jefferson, Douglas.
24. John M. Strong, Onondaga, Douglas.
25. Edward M. Anderson, Wayne, Douglas.
26. James M. Pulver, Ontario, Bell.
27. Miles H. French, Tompkins, Bell.
28. Charles H. Carroll, Steuben, Bell.
29. Addison Gardiner, Monroe, Douglas.
30. John B. Skinner, 2d, Wyoming, Douglas.
31. Lorenzo Burrows, Orleans, Bell.
32. William Williams, Erie, Douglas.
33. Stephen D. Caldwell, Chataqua, Douglas.

Recapitulation.

Douglas men.....	18
Bell and Everett men.....	10
Breckinridge men.....	7

“THE VOX POPULI.

Monster Mass Meeting of Minute Men.

Tremendous Demonstration at the Cooper Institute and
in the Surrounding Streets.

Ratification of the Union Electoral Ticket.

Enthusiastic Turnout of the Masses.

Over Thirty Thousand People on Duty Last Night.

The Country Safe.

Guns, Music, Banners, Torches, Sky Rockets and Songs.

Speeches of John A. Dix, James W. Gerard, Hon. John
Cochrane, Charles O'Connor, General Hiram
Walbridge, Judge Thompson, Theo-
dore B. Tomlinson, James
Brooks and
Others.

The Union Electoral Tickets Ratified by Acclamation.

Our Country One and Inseparable.

The Fanatics and Disunionists Rebuked.

The Republicans a One-Eyed Cyclops and Hybrid Mon-
strosity, Etc., Etc., Etc.”

—New York Herald.

CHAPTER XVII.

Old Abe Receiving the News of the Returns of His Election.

(Correspondence of the "Missouri Democrat.")

Springfield, Illinois, November 7, 1860.

There was very little sleeping done in this place last night. Everybody, by common consent, was voted a Wide-Awake, and the scenes and noises, between the closing of the polls yesterday and sunrise to-day, defy description. About 7 o'clock last evening the fun commenced. At that hour a large crowd assembled in the Assembly Chambers in the State House, prepared to hear the returns. Outside an immense crowd congregated in front of the Court House, and, when the first report came that Lincoln was seventy majority on the straight ticket, a shout went up which in a few moments was echoed all over town. Mr. Lincoln's room in the Capitol was, however, at that early hour the central point of interest. Dispatches were expected every few moments, and the crowd pressed in so fast that somebody suggested that they be requested to withdraw. This proposition instantly met

with a protest from Mr. Lincoln. He said he had never done such a thing in his life, and wouldn't commence now. But the crowd pressed till the room became absolutely unbearable. Mr. Lincoln was calm and collected as ever in his life; but, when a messenger from the telegraph

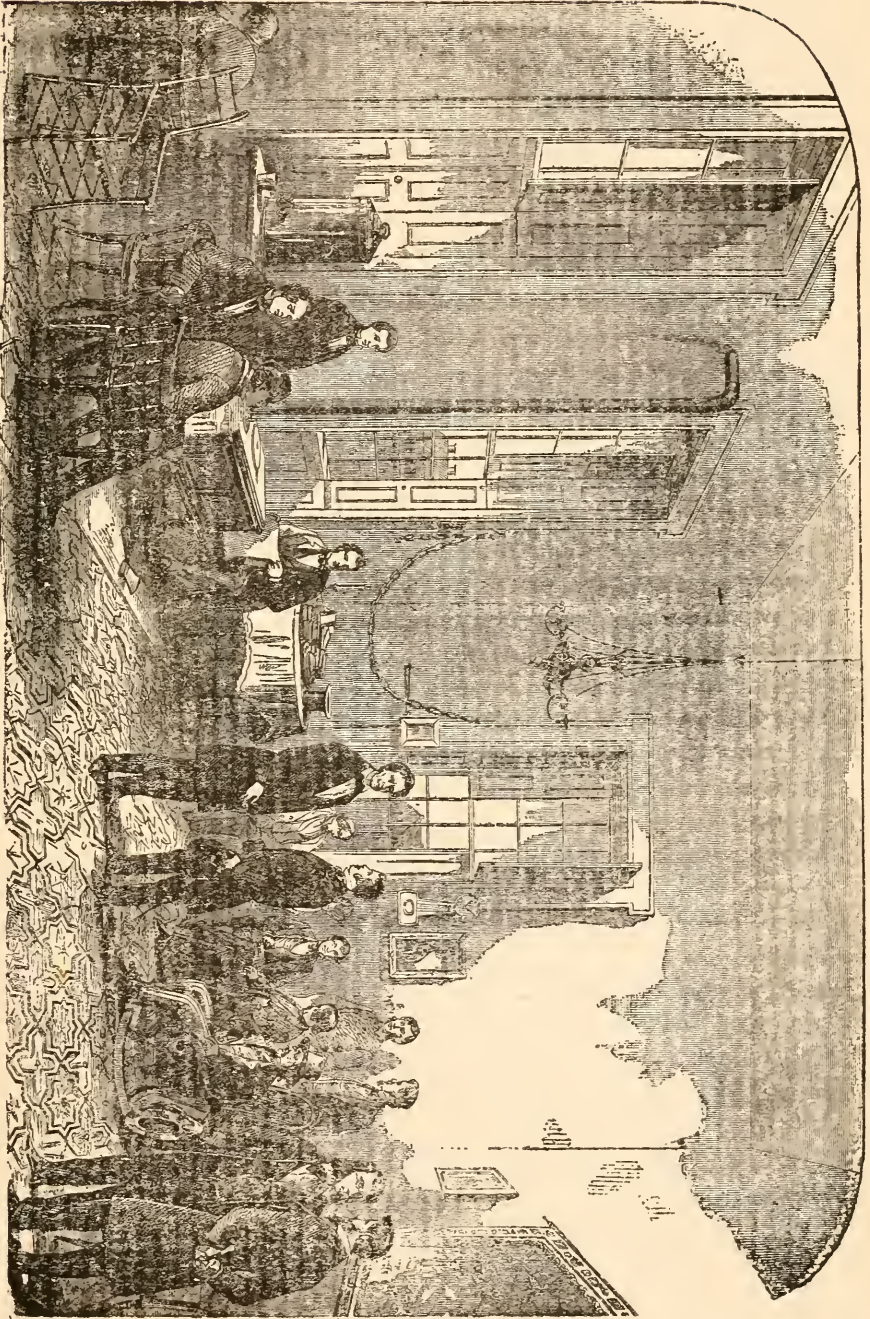


STATE HOUSE (NOW COURT HOUSE),
Springfield, Illinois, 1860.

office entered, there was a nervous twitch on his countenance, that indicated an anxiety within that no coolness from without could repress. His first dispatch was from Decatur, Illinois, announcing a handsome Republican gain. It was received with shouts, and borne into the As-

sembly Hall as a trophy of victory to be read to the crowd. News came in slowly, but about 8 o'clock O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, received a dispatch from Jacksonville, showing a Republican gain of 210. This dispatch seemed to gratify Mr. Lincoln exceedingly. Jacksonville was the home of Dick Yates, who had barely redeemed his promise to give a good account of himself in Morgan. Conversation followed upon the prospect in Sangamon, in which our late candidate expressed a deep interest. His attachment to Lyman Trumbull was manifested throughout the evening by various inquiries as to the Legislative ticket in this county, where our friends hoped for and have achieved a gain of two members. Probably a desire for a home indorsement added to his interest in Sangamon. The "boys" kept bringing various reports of the progress of counting, but none of them were satisfactory. About 9 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Auditor DuBois, Secretary Hatch and three others, left his room and proceeded, by invitation of the superintendent of the telegraph lines, Mr. Wilson, to the telegraph office. Here the returns came in more rapidly. Illinois appeared all right. A return from Decatur, Perry County, gave great satisfaction, as Fremont received in 1856 only half the votes in the entire county that Lincoln received in a single precinct. This glimmer of light from Egypt was encouraging. It was followed by a report from Indianapolis that

the Republicans of Indiana had made large gains over the October vote. Then came Alton, and it created quite a sensation. "Alton, 12 majority for Lincoln; county sure." This was the best news yet. Alton had been expected to go at least 100 for Douglas. A bad break streak was felt when a dispatch to the "State Register" announced a Democratic majority of 600 in Adams, the county in which Quincy is situated. At first it was not believed; but still there was the same authority for that as for the others, and it had to be stood. A thrill of delight was occasioned by a report that Joliet had given Douglas only 432 majority, inasmuch as 500 majority was conceded. A more joyous thrill was occasioned by the news from Chicago—2,500 majority for Lincoln, and 4,000 in Cook County. "Send it to the boys," said Mr. Lincoln, and half a minute after the crowd in the State House attested its approbation by prolonged shouts of applause. Bloomington came booming in with 406 for Lincoln, and then Tolona, in Champaign County, with a large Republican gain; scattering returns from Wisconsin came along, mixed in with new dispatches, indicating Republican gains. Ten o'clock struck, and the inquiry for New York began to grow impatient. "Why don't we have something from New York?" and "I wish we could get word from New York," were the current expressions. At twenty minutes past ten a dispatch came for Lyman Trumbull, and almost simultaneously Mr.



LINCOLN RECEIVING VISITORS IN THE STATE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Trumbull came in at the door, having worked at Alton till the polls closed, and then jumped aboard the cars and reached Springfield, as stated. Mr. Trumbull was overjoyed by the report from Madison, and continually exclaimed, "We've got 'em; we've got 'em." The Alton news was confirmed, and the jubilation at first caused was increased by the additional returns from Upper Alton and Monticello, which made Madison County and a gain of two Representatives sure. Pretty soon the operator read off a Missouri dispatch, the vote of Herman: Lincoln, 226; Douglas, 84; Bell, 13; Breckinridge, 16; and, if there was joy upon the countenance of Mr. Lincoln before, it was then a positive blaze of delight.

"You received 400 votes in St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Lincoln," said the operator, and positively the news seemed too good to be true. "Hannibal City, 225 votes for Lincoln." Missouri was then the theme; and, as the champion of Republicanism warmed in it, he expressed a desire to hear from St. Louis, and in an instant the question was asked, "What has Frank Blair's constituency done?" We were not long in waiting. The ticking was translated: "St. Louis County, fifteen precincts to hear from, which gave Barrett 61 majority only, give Lincoln 945 plurality over Douglas, and 9,000 over Breckinridge." "Good! good!" said everybody, in one accord. Mr. Trumbull expressed himself satisfied beyond any expectation. He had heard that Republicans were going to vote for

Bell, and was afraid that Douglas would have a plurality. Mr. Lincoln was very much pleased with this report. Further returns from Missouri were read, by which it appeared, that, in every precinct and county, the Republicans had a few votes--enough, at all events, to form the nucleus of a great party hereafter, and the point was commented upon by those in the room with satisfaction. Kansas City, with 185 for Lincoln; Cole County, with 53 for Lincoln, and other places, were read over and over again. Then, as if the slaveholding States were determined to rebuke the charges of sectionalism against Lincoln, the votes of Wheeling, with 600; Baltimore, with 1,062, and Alexandria, Virginia, with 10 Republican votes; and little Delaware, with 200 majority in Wilmington, and a gain of a Republican Congressman, swelled the glad tidings. These bits of news from Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware were duly communicated to the State House, and produced a fresh outburst of enthusiasm.

The next news was from Pittsburg, and as it was read aloud, "Alleghany County 10,000 majority for Lincoln," the surprise had a marked effect, for, in truth, it was unexpected. A dispatch from Philadelphia followed—"15,000 plurality, and 5,000 majority over all." It was hard to say which feeling was then uppermost—surprise or pleasure. Mr. Lincoln remarked that this was better than he expected—far better. It was confirmed by the

following brief but pertinent dispatch from Senator Cameron:

Phil., Nov. 6, p. m.

"Hon. A. Lincoln: Pennsylvania, 70,000 for you. New York safe. Glory enough. S. CAMERON."

This was the first from New York, but was too vague to be satisfactory; and, as it was now nearly midnight, there was a brisk renewal of the impatience to hear from New York. Mr. Lincoln, Mayor —, of Springfield, Senator Trumbell and others were invited to step across the street and partake of a collation prepared by the Republican ladies of Springfield for the entertainment of their friends. All hands accordingly repaired to the place, and found a long table well spread with eatables. The hall was pretty well crowded, and as Mr. Lincoln entered, there was of course a general commotion. The ladies rushed forward to shake hands, and it was "How do you do, Mr. President?" from a hundred feminine voices all at the same moment. The hero of the occasion went through with the required handshaking amid a chorus of singers, who struck up, meanwhile:

"We're the Lincoln boys!

We're the Lincoln boys!

Ain't you glad you joined the Republicans?

Joined the Republicans?

Ain't you glad you joined the Republicans?"

The ladies added their voices to the music of the merriest, and a more inspiring scene was seldom wit-

nessed. The ladies were soon congratulating each other. "Oh, I've shaken hands with Lincoln," remarks one blushing fair one to another. "Have you?" replies the second; "Well, I've done better than that, for I was at the head of the table when he came in, and had a shake there, and then ran around and took my place at the foot of the line, and shook hands with him again."

While this was in progress a dispatch arrived at the telegraph office from Simeon Draper announcing that the city of New York complete gave the Fusionists only 27,600. It was carried to Mr. Lincoln, and a duplicate sent to the State House.

It is utterly impossible to describe the scene which ensued. As Mr. Lincoln read it, ladies and gentlemen closed in and overwhelmed him with congratulations. "Oh, you are elected now," said the ladies; and "It is all safe," said the gentlemen. These remarks, with variations, poured in for ten minutes; and, if Mr. Lincoln left the telegraph office for the purpose of taking a little refreshment, he came as near being killed by kindness as a man can conveniently be without serious results.

At the State House the scene was five times as bad; men pushed each other—threw up their hats, hurrahed, cheered for Lincoln, cheered for New York, cheered for everybody; and actually lay down on the carpeted floor and rolled over and over. It was some time before order

could be restored to read the second dispatch from Simeon Draper :

“New York 50,000 majority for Lincoln!” And then another scene: “Did you hear that?” “Where’s Douglas?” “Hit him again!” “Three cheers for the Empire State!” These are only samples of the remarks. The applause was tremendous. The Illinois State House never before heard such a noise, and probably never will again. It was beyond description; and, as New York was the culminating point of doubt, groups commenced to leave—not to go to bed—but to let the town know the result. Some went one way, and some another, yelling like demons: “New York 50,000 majority for Lincoln—whoop, whoop, hurrah!” And Springfield went off like one immense cannon report, with shouting from houses, shouting from stores, shouting from house tops and shouting everywhere. Parties ran through the streets singing, “Ain’t I glad I joined the Republicans?” till they were too hoarse to speak. This news was a complete squelcher for the Douglasites. They closed their headquarters and sneaked away.

Mr. Lincoln and his friends returned to the telegraph office, and in a few minutes examined further New York returns, which confirmed the private dispatch, and made everything sure by a large majority. The press reports commenced by claiming 40,000 majority for Fusion; but step by step it receded to 38,000, 35,000, 30,000, and then

to a little over 28,000. Buffalo city vote was selected as a standard upon which to calculate the effect of Fusion, and, when it was known that Lincoln had a majority of nearly 400, the case was considered settled. It was argued, that, as Fillmore and Buchanan together led Fremont several thousand in Buffalo, and Lincoln now received a majority, it was proof that the Americans would not go Fusion very generally throughout the State. This test solved all further apprehension about New York. All night there was howling for Lincoln, cheers for "Old Abe" kept up, and towards morning some of the boys procured a cannon and fired several rounds. This morning Mr. Lincoln was received at the State House by a host of friends, who have warmly congratulated him upon his election. He is emphatically a man of the people, and greeted the meanest dressed with equal cordiality as the best. This is practical Democracy—illustrated.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lincoln, the votes of millions of thy friends
 Have placed thee at the helm, to steer this ship.
 This mighty Ship of States, through calm and storm,
 And, from its perilous voyage, bring it safe,
 To be returned to them who gave it thee.

Dost know how fearful is the post thou holdst?
Oh! canst thou, with a steady eye and hand,
Stand firmly and swerve not, when comes the shock
Of wave quick meeting wave—for meet they must—
And thy great ship is tossed and torn as when
A leaflet passes on a summer gale?
Canst tutor well thy crew that all obey,
And suffer thee to lead; that when the storm
Shall break in fury on thy noble ship,
They'll look to thee, and see that thou art bold,
That thou art prudent, and that no rash act
Of thine shall jeopardize their precious lives?
And, when the storm is past, and calm, once more,
Shall mirror sunshine and cerulean skies,
Oh! may they say: "Most noble man, to thee
Is due all praise; the storm is o'er, and now
Our ship is safe, the sun shines brightly down,
And everything betokens peace and joy."

Result of the Presidential Election of November 6, 1860.

STATES.	Electoral Vote.			Popular Vote.				
	Lincoln.	Bell.	Brekinridge.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Douglas.	Brekinridge.	
Maine.....	8			62,811	2,046	26,693	6,368	
New Hampshire.....	5			37,519	441	25,881	2,112	
Massachusetts.....	13			106,533	22,331	34,372	5,939	
Rhode Island.....	4			12,244		*7,707		
Connecticut.....	6			43,792	3,291	15,522	14,641	
Vermont.....	5			33,808	1,969	6,849	218	
New York.....	35			362,646		*312,510		
New Jersey.....	4		3	58,324		*62,801		
Pennsylvania.....	27			263,630	12,776	16,765	*178,871	
Delaware.....			3	3,815	3,864	1,023	7,337	
Maryland.....			8	2,294	41,760	5,966	42,482	
Virginia.....		15		1,929	74,681	16,290	74,323	
North Carolina.....			10		44,990	2,701	48,539	
South Carolina.....			8		No	popular	vote	
Georgia.....			10		42,886	11,590	51,889	
Kentucky.....		12		1,364	66,058	25,651	53,143	
Tennessee.....		2			69,274	11,350	64,709	
Ohio.....	23			231,610	12,194	187,232	11,405	
Louisiana.....			6		20,204	7,625	22,681	
Mississippi.....			7		25,040	3,283	40,797	
Indiana.....	13			139,033	5,306	115,509	12,295	
Illinois.....	11			172,161	4,913	160,215	2,404	
Alabama.....			9		27,875	13,651	48,831	
Missouri.....			9	17,026	58,372	58,801	31,317	
Arkansas.....			4		20,094	5,227	28,732	
Michigan.....	6			88,480	405	65,057	805	
Florida.....			3		5,437	367	8,543	
Texas.....			4		*15,438		47,548	
Iowa.....	4			70,409	1,763	55,111	1,048	
Wisconsin.....	5			86,110	161	65,021	888	
California.....	4			39,173	6,817	38,516	34,334	
Minnesota.....	4			22,069	62	11,920	748	
Oregon.....	3			5,270	183	3,951	5,006	
Totals.....	180	39	12	72	1,866,452	590,631	1,375,157	847,953

Lincoln over Douglas 491,295
 Lincoln over Brekinridge 1,018,499
 Lincoln over Bell 1,275,821
 Other Candidates over Lincoln 947,289

* Fusion

CHAPTER XVIII.

**Charles Sumner's Great Speech on the Election of
Lincoln.**

(From the "Boston Journal," November 9, 1865.)

Charles Sumner lectured in Concord, Massachusetts, yesterday evening, on the "Life, Character and Public Services of General Lafayette." After the lecture, the Concord Wide-Awakes, deeming this a fitting time to call upon our Senator, formed, and with a drum corps marched to the residence of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson; and, after cheers had been given for Hon. Charles Sumner, he appeared, and was addressed by Hon. J. S. Keyes, in behalf of the Wide-Awakes. Mr. Sumner replied:

"Captain and Wide-Awakes: You take me entirely by surprise. I came here to-night to perform an agreeable service, not of a political character. I had not anticipated any such opportunity as this with which you now honor me. Nor did I anticipate any such welcome. Let me thank you most sincerely for the kind and good words that have come from your Captain. They are to me a reward for what little service I may have been able to ren-

der in the past. They will encourage me to what I hope to do in the future. I join with you in gladness at what has occurred, at the victory which we are now celebrating. Victories are sometimes won by the cartridge box, sometimes by the ballot box; but I doubt whether any victory won by the cartridge box involves higher principles or more important results than that which has now been won by the ballot box. A poet has said that the shot fired here was heard round the world; and I doubt not that this victory which we have achieved in our country will cause a reverberation that will be heard throughout the civilized globe. People, everywhere, who are struggling for rights, who are vindicating liberal ideas, who are seeking human improvement, will be encouraged when they hear of yesterday. It will be good news to Garibaldi, in Italy; it will be good news to the French, who are now suffering under despotic power; and it will be, my friends, good news to all of us, for it tells a great change has occurred.

“Every four years we choose a new President, but it very rarely happens that we choose a new government. But yesterday we not only chose a new President, but a new Government. A new order of things was inaugurated by the vote of yesterday, which will put our country under a new direction, and lift it up to the platform of principles on which it was originally placed by our forefathers. Several things may be considered to be fairly

established by the vote of yesterday, if we look at it in a practical light. First, the American people have declared, according to the very words of Madison, that it was wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in men. They have declared that slavery, if it exists anywhere, is sectional, and must derive all such life as it has from local laws, not from the Constitution; in other words, that slavery is sectional, and freedom national; in opposition to the idea which has been put forward so often, that freedom was sectional, and slavery national. In the second place, the American people have declared, by this vote, that all the outlying Territories of the Government, so enormous in extent, and destined to be inhabited by an immense population, shall be consecrated to freedom; that the soil shall never be pressed by the footstep of a slave. In the third place, they have declared that the old original policy of the fathers of the administration of the National Government shall be adopted, in opposition to the slave policy which has been especially pursued for the last twelve years, and more or less during the last forty years. They have declared that the slave trade, which it is now proposed to open with increased activity, shall be in reality suppressed, and that all the power of the Government shall be directed in that direction. These things have been declared by that vote solemnly and in a way from which there can be no appeal. Surely

this is a great action for our country, and forms a landmark in its history. Having obtained this great victory, it now remains that we should know how to use it with moderation, with prudence, with wisdom. I believe that Abraham Lincoln has those elements of character that will enable him to carry us through this crisis; that he is prudent, wise, discreet, and also brave. I believe that bravery is necessary in directing the affairs of government, as much as prudence. I believe he is the man especially called to see to it that we are not in any way checked or set back by the menaces of disunion which sometimes come to us from the South, and are repeated in Massachusetts. To these menaces we deem it necessary to make no other reply than to proceed with our work in the spirit of the Constitution, wisely, prudently, answering their threats with 'The Union shall be preserved,' and it will be more precious by its consecration to human freedom."

CHAPTER XIX.

Campaign Songs.

HONEST ABE OF THE WEST.

Air—"Star Spangled Banner."

O, hark! from the pine-crested hills of old Maine,
Where the splendor first falls from the wings of the morning,
And away in the West, over river and plain,
Rings out the grand anthem of Liberty's warning!
From green-rolling prairie it swells to the sea,
For the people have risen, victorious and free
They have chosen their leaders, and bravest and best
Of them all is Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

The spirit that fought for the patriots of old
Has swept through the land and aroused us forever;
In the pure air of heaven a standard unfold
Fit to marshal us on to the sacred endeavor!
Proudly the banner of freemen we bear;
Noble the hopes that encircle it there!
And where battle is thickest we follow the crest
Of gallant Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

There's a triumph in urging a glorious cause,
Though the hosts of the foe for a while may be stronger,
Pushing on for just rules and holier laws,
Till their lessening columns oppose us no longer.

Where he'd long been the pride of the men and "the boys."
 But he left the white house with no sign of regret,
 For he knew that the people had another to let.

Ri tu, etc.

So Abr'am he trudged on to Washington straight,
 And reached the White House through the Avenue gate,
 Old Buck and his cronies (some chaps from the South)
 Sat round the East room rather down in the mouth.

Ri tu, etc.

Old Abe seized the knocker and gave such a thump,
 Buck thought the state ship had run into a stump;
 He trembled all over and turned deadly pale,
 "That noise," said he, "must have been made with a rail."

Ri tu, etc.

"Run, Lewis, run, Jerry, and open the door"—
 And the "functionary" nearly fell down on the floor—
 "There's only one man that knocks that way, I'm blessed!
 And he is that tarnal old Abe of the West."

Ri tu, etc.

The Cabinet, frightened, sat still in their seats,
 While Abr'am impatient the rapping repeats;
 "I hope it ain't Abe," said old Buck, pale and gray.
 "If it is, boys, there'll be here the devil to pay."

Ri tu, etc.

At last, tho' reluctant, Buck opened the door,
 And found a chap waiting, six feet three or four;
 "I've come, my fine fellows," said Abe to the ring,
 "To give you fair notice to vacate next spring."

Ri tu, etc.

"The people have watched you, and made up their mind
 That your management's running the country behind;

You're badly in debt, and your plan is a bold one—
To make a new debt to pay off the old one.

Ri tu, etc.

“You and Douglas have so split your party in twain
That Spaulding's best glue can't unite it again;
And both parts are useless, the Country don't need 'em—
For one goes for Slavery and the other 'gainst Freedom.

Ri tu, etc.

LINCOLN AND LIBERTY.

Hail to the chief who in power advances!

Shout for the cause that has tarried so long!

Sing! for the glory of mercy enhances,

And spent is the spell of the fetter and thong!

Hail to the gallant crest

Gleaming above the West!

Hail to the lofty, the blameless and true!

Hark to the people's cry—

Lincoln and Liberty!

Lincoln shall triumph and Liberty too!

Thunder the tocsin! Ho, leap at the warning

Into the lists of a leader so true!

And on the light of a heavenly morning,

The martyrs of Liberty languished to view!

Hail to the gallant crest, etc.

Strike, freemen, strike for the pride of the nation!

Strain every nerve for the hope of the Free!

And, O, soon the dawn of a day of salvation

To millions unborn shall meridian see!

Hail to the gallant crest

Gleaming above the West!

Hail to the lofty, the blameless, and true!

Hark to the people's cry—

Lincoln and Liberty!

Lincoln shall triumph and Liberty too!

OLD ABE, THE RAIL SPLITTER.

Tune—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Hark! hear ye the shouts which are shaking the hills,
 And filling with gladness our country's green vaileys!
 'Tis the name of "Old Abe" that has magic which thrills
 The hearts of the legions whom Freedom now rallies.
 O, that name has a charm, like the tocsin's alarm,
 Which causes the freeman for conflict to arm;
 No more will they bow, like a bevy of slaves,
 To the dotards who rule as the tools of the knaves.

Too long has our country been cursed by the sway
 Of men who are living to multiply evil;
 It is time to arouse, and to despots cry, Nay.

The spreading of slavery—work of the devil—
 At a Democrat's hand may seem ever so grand,
 But cannot proceed in this rail-splitting land;
 For "Honest Old Abe," uneclipsed at his trade,
 Is mauling the rails and the fence will be made.

We freemen have chosen this hard-working man—
 The friend of free-labor and honest requital—
 To summon us toilers, and keeping the van,
 To finish the work to Humanity vital.
 No more soil which the brave, who are now in the grave,
 Shed their blood from the grasp of Oppression to save,
 Must be turned into "commons" for men of black skin;
 So the rails of "Old Abe" will the darkies fence in!

—Jesse Clement.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 24, 1860.

HURRAH FOR LINCOLN.

Tune—"Boatman's Dance."

Hurrah! hurrah! did you hear the news!
 The Democrats have got the blues;

They're puzzled now, and all afraid,
Because we've nominated Abe.
Then, shout, freemen, shout!
Shout, freemen, shout!
We'll all unite,
And bravely fight
For the Star of Freedom's dawning.
Hi! ho! we'll put them through,
Split their rails and haul them too;
Hi! ho! we'll put them through,
Split their rails and haul them too!

In all their ranks they cannot find
A candidate to suit their mind;
They kick and squirm, but 'tis no use,
Their game is up, their platform's loose.
Then shout, freemen, shout!
Shout, freemen, shout!
We'll all unite,
And bravely fight
For the Star of Freedom's dawning.
Hi! ho! etc.

They know that they will lose the day
If they take up Stephen A.;
And so to add to their humbug swell,
I think they'd better take up Bell.
Then shout, freemen, shout!
Shout, freemen, shout!
We'll all unite,
And bravely fight
For the Star of Freedom's dawning.
Hi! ho! etc.

I hear they've bought an old steamtug
On which to place poor Little Dug;
For President too late they've found

His coat tail comes too near the ground.
 Then shout, freemen, shout!
 Shout, freemen, shout!
 We'll all unite,
 And bravely fight
 For the Star of Freedom's dawning.
 Hi! ho! etc.

We'll give them Ham enough this fall
 To satisfy them one and all,
 Served up in style quite neat and plain,
 Just imported from Old Maine.
 Then shout, freemen, shout!
 Shout, freemen, shout!
 We'll all unite,
 And bravely fight
 For the Star of Freedom's dawning.
 Hi! ho! etc.

Hurrah! hurrah! we are sure to win,
 And the way we'll beat will be a sin;
 The coming year's impending blast
 Will show that they have crowed their last.
 Then shout, freemen, shout!
 Shout, freemen, shout!
 We'll all unite,
 And bravely fight
 For the Star of Freedom's dawning.
 Hi! ho! we'll put them through,
 Split their rails and haul them too,
 Hi! ho! we'll put them through,
 Split their rails and haul them too,

WE'LL VOTE FOR LINCOLN.

Air—"Wait for the Wagon."
 Come, all ye friends of freedom

In every noble State,
 Come vote for Abra'm Lincoln,
 Our worthy candidate.
 A statesman true and honest,
 He's proved himself at home,
 But now we'll send him from us
 For four long years to come.

CHORUS.

We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 Our country's steadfast friend.

The man whom we have chosen
 Is one of humble birth;
 We love him for his virtues—
 His purity and worth.
 We know he's firm and faithful,
 Undaunted and sincere,
 And friends of truth and justice
 His honored name revere.

We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 Our country's faithful friend.

We'll trust the bark of freedom
 To Lincoln's watchful care;
 He'll pilot us in safety
 Through every hidden snare;
 We'll fear no furious breakers
 While he is at the helm—
 No waves of strife or discord
 Our bark can overwhelm.

We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 We'll all vote for Lincoln,
 The Union's truest friend.

Of this, our great Republic,
 He'll prove a noble son,
 And in his country's service,
 Another Washington.
 So till the contest's ended
 His praises we will sing,
 And then with shouts of triumph
 We'll make the welkin ring.

We'll then shout for Lincoln,
 We'll then shout for Lincoln,
 We'll then shout for Lincoln,
 OUR HONEST PRESIDENT!

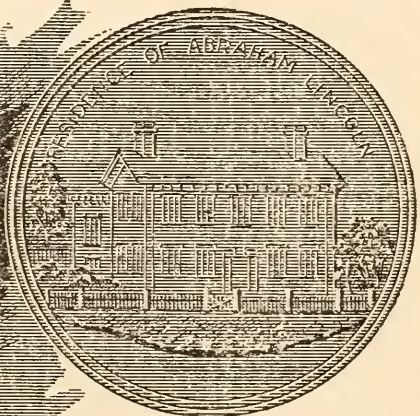
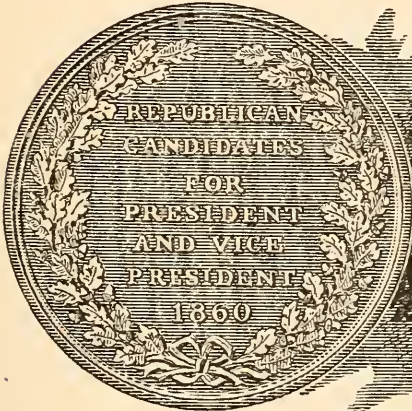
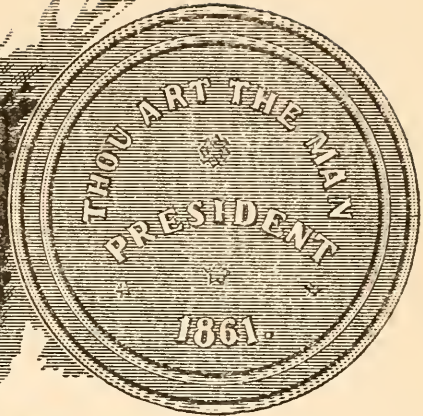
—Linda Lindon.

COME AND VOTE WITH ME.

Of all the men for President,
 In the East or in the West,
 We think that honest Abraham
 Is the greatest and the best.
 O will you, won't you, don't you
 Want to come and vote with me?

Some talk of running Douglas,
 Some talk of running Bell;
 But we think that honest Abraham
 Will suit us just as well.
 O will you, won't you, etc.

Come, all you landless freemen



LINCOLN MEDALS OF 1860.

That want good land to till,
Elect old honest Abraham,
And get the Homestead Bill.
O will you, won't you, etc.

Then you can have a pleasant home
Away in the far West,
Where the land and the water
Is of the very best.
O will you, won't you, etc.

We have tried him as a soldier,
We know that he will fight;
We have tried him as a statesman,
And know that he is right.
O will you, won't you, etc.

We have tried him as a farmer,
We know he is no shirk,
And when he followed splitting rails
He was not afraid of work.
O will you, won't you, etc.

We have tried him as a lawyer,
And know that he is true;
And none so well for President
As Honest Abe, will do.
O will you, won't you, etc.

The sixth of next November
His opponents will see,
They are so much like Crockett's dog,
They bark up the wrong tree.
O will you, won't you, etc.

If you wish an honest President
For four successive years,

Come with your hearts and voices,
 And give old Abe three cheers.
 O will you, won't you, etc.

POOR LITTLE DUG.

(A New Nigger Song to an Old Nigger Tune.)

Dere was a little man, and his name was Stevy Dug,
 To de White House he longed for 'to go;
 But he hadn't any votes through de whole of de Souf,
 In de place where votes ought to grow.

CHORUS.

So it ain't no use for to blow—
 Dat little game of brag won't go;
 He can't get de vote, 'case de tail ob his coat
 Is hung just a little too low.

His legs dey was short, but his speeches dey was long,
 And nuffin but hisself could he see;
 His principles was weak, but his spirits dey was strong,
 For a thirsty little soul was he.

CHORUS—So it ain't no use for to blow, etc.

He couldn't sleep nights for de nigger in de fence,
 So his health it began for to fail;
 And he suffered berry much from de 'fects of a ride
 Dat he got on a Lincoln rail.

CHORUS—So it ain't no use for to blow, etc.

He shivered and he shook in de cold North blast,
 And de wind from de Souf dat blew;
 But de Locofoco ship hove him overboard at last,
 So his friends had to all heave-to.

CHORUS.

So it ain't no use for to blow—

Dat little game of brag won't go;
 He can't get de vote, 'case de tail ob his coat
 Is hung just a little too low.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN—GOD BLESS THEM!

Air—"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."
 There's a sound like the surges of ocean,
 Or winds sweeping forest and lea;
 It comes from a nation in motion—
 From the millions who've sworn to be free!
 There are thoughts, beyond words, which impress them,
 As they shout with enraptured applause—
 "Here's to Lincoln and Hamlin! God bless them!
 And bless, too, our country and cause!"

CHORUS.

And bless, too, our country and cause!
 And bless, too, our country and cause!
 Here's to Lincoln and Hamlin! God bless them!
 And bless, too, our country and cause!

Through the portals of death speak the sires,
 Aroused from their haven of rest,
 To kindle the slumbering fires,
 Till they glow in each patriot's breast!
 They stretch out their arms to caress them—
 Their children, who honor their laws—
 And cry—"Lincoln and Hamlin, God bless them:
 And bless, too, our country and cause!"

CHORUS.

And bless, too, our country and cause, etc.

The future speaks out with its voices,
 And joins with the rest of all time,
 As it smiles with delight, and rejoices
 At a scene more than grand—that's sublime!
 And vain is the hope to suppress them,
 Or to stifle the shouts of applause
 Which cry—"Lincoln and Hamlin, God bless them!
 And bless, too, our country and cause!"

CHORUS.

And bless, too, our country and cause, etc.

LINCOLN SONG.

Tune—"Highland Laddie."

Oh where, tell me where, was this Abra'm Lincoln born?
 Oh where, tell me where, was this Abra'm Lincoln born?
 In a cabin down in old Kentuck, one cheerless wintry morn,
 And on Hardin county hills he was trained to plowing corn.
 In a cabin, etc.

Oh what, tell me what, means this sound that fills the air?
 Oh what, tell me what, means this sound that fills the air?
 It is the welcome voice that comes from freemen everywhere,
 Shouting "Hail to Abe Lincoln, the plowman's son and heir!"
 It is the welcome, etc.

Oh why, tell me why, do the loud huzzas begin?
 Oh why, tell me why, do the loud huzzas begin?
 It is because at mauling rails "Abe's" practiced hand is "in,"
 And the people know in Freedom's fight his mauling hand will
 win.
 It is because, etc.

Oh, who leads the yeomen in battle, tell me who?
 Oh, who leads the yeomen in battle, tell me who?
 It is "Old Honest Abe," my boys, who stands some six-foot-
 two—
 And a noble, stalwart warrior, to freedom ever true.
 It is "Old Honest Abe," etc.

By whom, tell me whom, will November's fight be won?
 By whom, tell me whom, will November's fight be won?
 The Democratic spoilsmen horde will soon begin to run,
 And our rail-mauling candidate will march to Washington,
 The Democratic, etc.

Oh what, tell me what, then will virtuous Jemmy do?
 Oh what, tell me what, then will virtuous Jemmy do?
 He'll "follow in the footsteps" of his office-holding crew,
 And with Fowler, down in Cuba, strike for slavery anew.
 He'll follow, etc.

Llew. Curry.

THE RAIL SPLITTERS.

Tune—"Uncle Ned."

We've a noble rail splitter, and his name is Honest Abe,
 And he lives in Illinois, as you know;
 And he has all the tools there to carry on his trade,
 And the way he piles them up isn't slow.

CHORUS.

So lay down your Democratic hoe-o-o,
 And hang up your Democratic bow-o-o;
 There's no more hard work for poor old Jim,
 Kase he's gone where the Locofocos go.

But the people said to Abe, lay your rail splitting by,
 For we want to try your muscles on the course;
 Here's a Locofoco Giant forty-seven inches high,
 Who imagines he can travel like a horse.

CHORUS—So lay down your Democratic hoe-o-o, etc.

But we think the chances slim for this little Giant Doug,
 For the rail splitter runs like a hound;
 Then he has to paddle through all the Democratic mud,
 With his coat-tail so close to the ground.

CHORUS—So lay down your Democratic hoe-o-o, etc.

Then there is Breck from Old Kentucky, who is right on the
 track

Where the Little Giant wants to pass along,
 And he says he will never carry Stephen on his back,
 For he don't feel himself very strong.

CHORUS—So lay down your Democratic hoe-o-o, etc.

So they had it up and down while the rail splitter run,
 Till the White House appeared in his view;
 Then said old Buck to Abe, why the nation did you come?
 Why, said Abe, I had nothing else to do.

CHORUS—So lay down your Democratic hoe-o-o, etc.

LINCOLN IS THE MAN.

The West is bound to have the next President,
 Have the next President, have the next President,
 The West is bound to have the next President,
 And Lincoln is the man.

Yes, Lincoln is the man—yes, Lincoln is the man,
 Yes, Lincoln is the man to send to Washington.
 Ain't we glad we joined the Republicans,
 Joined the Republicans, joined the Republicans,
 Ain't we glad we joined the Republicans,
 Down in Illinois?

The Democrats have got a Little Giant,
 Have got a Little Giant, have got a Little Giant,
 The Democrats have got a Little Giant,
 They call him Stephen A.;
 But Lincoln is the man, etc.

A fig for their giant, for we've got a bigger one,
 We've got a bigger one, we've got a bigger one,
 A fig for their giant, for we've got a bigger one,
 And he is an honest man;
 But Lincoln is the man, etc.

Great big nigger come out of the wood-pile,
 Out of the wood-pile, out of the wood-pile,
 Great big nigger come out of the wood-pile,
 And spilled Steve's bowl of milk;
 But Lincoln is the man, etc.

The fire-eaters swear they'll blow up the Union,
 Blow up the Union, blow up the Union,
 The fire-eaters swear they'll blow up the Union,
 If we dare to spill their milk;
 Oh, Lincoln is the man, etc.

But we'll string them up on a flat-boat cable,
 But we'll string them up on a flat-boat cable,
 On a flat-boat cable, on a flat-boat cable,
 Just fifty cubits high.
 Yes, we'll elect Old Abe, the gallant and the true,
 The Union, too, we'll save, and traitors "we'll subdue."
 Oh, ain't we glad, etc.

—Greenhorn.

WHERE, OH, WHERE!

Tune—"Where, oh! where are the Hebrew Children?"
 Where, oh! where is the lordly party?
 Where, oh! where is the lordly party?
 Which so long has ruled the nation,
 Worse and worse from year to year?

CHORUS.

Torn asunder by fierce dissensions,

Torn asunder by fierce dissensions,
Torn asunder by fierce dissensions,
Leaders all—"gone to the grass."

Where, oh! where is the valiant Stephen?
Where, oh! where is the valiant Stephen?
He who fights the Administration,
Reckless now of victory?

CHORUS.

He "went up" in the row at Charleston,
He "went up" in the row at Charleston,
He "went up" in the row at Charleston,
Chosen there to stay at home.

Where, oh! where is "Jimmy" Buchanan?
Where, oh! where is "Jimmy" Buchanan?
Who went up to the Fed'ral Mansion,
Placed there as the people's choice?

CHORUS.

He has lost all popular favor,
He has lost all popular favor,
He has lost all popular favor,
Soon he'll go from whence he came.

Here, oh! here are the people's champions;
Here, oh! here are the people's champions;
Leaders bold of the opposition,
In the fall to sweep the land.

CHORUS.

Honest Abe and Hannibal Hamlin,
Honest Abe and Hannibal Hamlin,
Honest Abe and Hannibal Hamlin,
Theirs the lead, we follow on.

Illinois to Maine sends greeting,
 Illinois to Maine sends greeting,
 Maine returns the salutation,
 East and West the welkin rings.

CHORUS.

Three loud cheers for the people's ticket,
 Three loud cheers for the people's ticket,
 Three loud cheers for the people's ticket,
 Hurrah! hurrah! hip, hip, hurrah!

A FINE OLD GENTLEMAN.

Tune—"The Fine Old English Gentleman."

We have a man in Illinois, a statesman true and tried,
 In whom the people of the land most earnestly confide;
 He is made from timber of the real genuine stuff,
 The grain is good—sound at heart—and known to be quite
 tough.

He's a fine old trusty gentleman,
 One of the olden kind.

He was born in old Kentucky, the home of Henry Clay;
 From there he moved to the Sucker State at quite an early day,
 Where he found vast prairies, with the richest kind of soil,
 And for an honest living he was not afraid to toil;

He's a fine old working gentleman,
 One of the people's kind.

He has the spirit of a man—who in this world ne'er falls;
 Once a jolly boatman, then a splitter of good rails,
 Whatever work he did, was sure to be well done,
 And in every occupation he is always full of fun;

He's a fine old jovial gentleman,
 As e'er you'd wish to find.

A good farmer, a good lawyer, and always a good neighbor,
 A living representative of the dignity of labor,
 By industry and study, has become a statesman learned;
 His present high position he most honorably has earned.
 He's a fine old honest gentleman,
 With talents rare combined.

In fifty-eight, by the popular will, the Senatorship he won,
 Although the Democratic giant then against him run.
 'Twas by unjust apportionment that Douglas was elected,
 By his boasted popular sovereignty—he surely was rejected.
 For our own old favorite gentleman
 The people were inclined.

And now this little giant is almost in despair,
 For his Democratic brethren his company can spare;
 His humbug "squatter sovereignty" has squatted him clear
 under,
 'Twas by the "nigger question" the party burst asunder.
 But our fine old winning gentleman
 Will leave them all behind.

Lincoln's not a handsome man, but certain he is tall,
 And will be elected President undoubtedly this fall;
 We will send him to the "White House" when "Old Buck's"
 time is out,
 For the Democratic party will be put to utter rout
 By our fine old earnest gentleman,
 Who suits the public mind.

Unfurl the banners to the breeze, and let them proudly wave,
 While Douglas men and Democrats grow mad and fiercely
 rave.
 Our colors from the Capitol will soon be gayly floating,
 While up Salt River, far away, the Lócos will be boating,
 Sent by our generous gentleman,
 Cool comfort there to find.

GIVE US ABE AND HAMLIN, TOO.

Air—"A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea."
 O, hear ye not the wild huzzas
 That come from every state,
 For honest Uncle Abraham,
 The people's candidate?
 He is our choice, our nominee,
 A self-made man and true;
 We'll show the Democrats this fall
 What honest Abe can do.

CHORUS.

Then give us Abe and Hamlin too,
 To guide our gallant ship;
 With stalwart boys to man the decks,
 We'll have a merry trip.

Come, granny Buck, you'd better go
 While you can see the way,
 For I fear your nerves won't stand the shock
 On next election day.
 So take your hat!—What's that you say?
 You are so cold you shiver?
 Why, that's the way you'll feel, my dear,
 When sailing up Salt River.

CHORUS.

Then give us Abe and Hamlin too,
 To guide our gallant ship;
 With stalwart boys to man the decks,
 We'll have a merry trip.

I hear that Dug is half inclined
 To give us all leg-bail,
 Preferring exercise on foot

To riding on a rail;
 For Abe has one already mauled
 Upon the White House plan;
 If once Dug gets astride of that,
 He is a used up man.

CHORUS.

Then give us Abe and Hamlin too,
 To guide our gallant ship;
 With stalwart boys to man the decks,
 We'll have a merry trip.

Come rally with us here to-night,
 Be "Wide-Awake" for fun,
 For we shall surely win the day
 Before old sixty-one.
 From North to South, from East to West,
 Our power shall be felt.
 I tell you fight with all your might,
 For Abe shall have the belt.

CHORUS.

Then give us Abe and Hamlin too,
 To guide our gallant ship;
 We'll make the Locos walk the plank,
 We'll have a merry trip.

—Mrs. L. I. Deming.

 WE'RE BOUND TO WORK.

Tune—"Camptown Races."
 There's an old plow "hoss" whose name is "Dug,"
 Du da, du da;
 He's short and thick—a regular "plug,"
 Du da, du da day.

CHORUS.

We're bound to work all night,
 We're bound to work all day;
 I'll bet my money on the "Lincoln hoss;"
 Who bets on Stephen A?

The "little plug" has had his day,
 Du da, du da;
 He's out of the ring by all fair play,
 Du da, du da day.
 We're bound, etc.

He tried his best on the Charleston track,
 Du da, du da;
 But couldn't make time with his "Squatter Jack,"
 Du da, du da day.
 We're bound, etc.

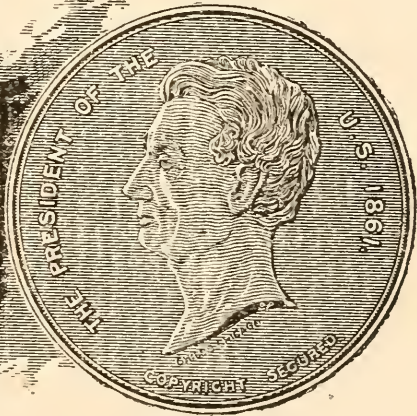
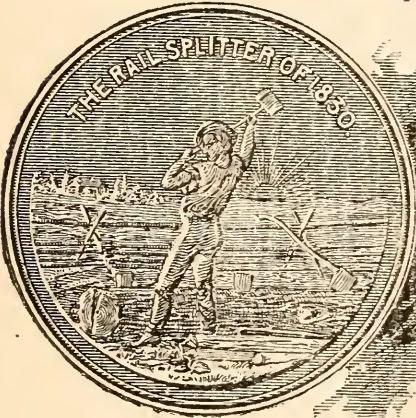
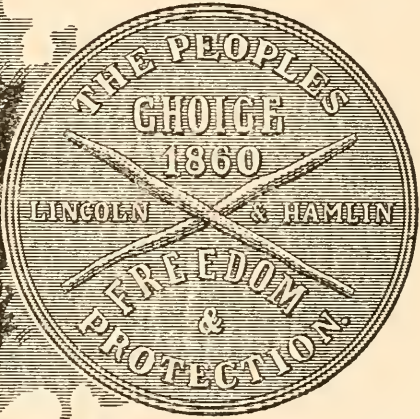
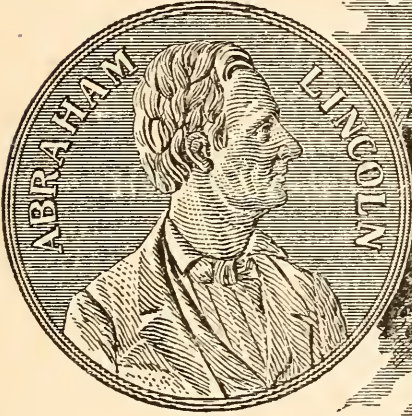
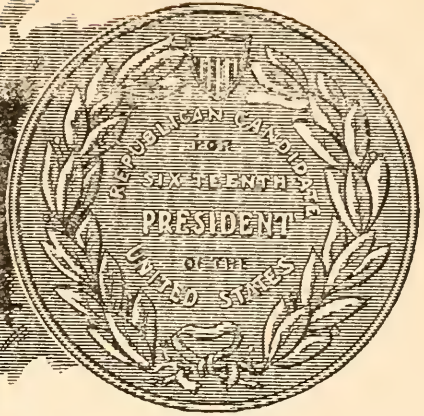
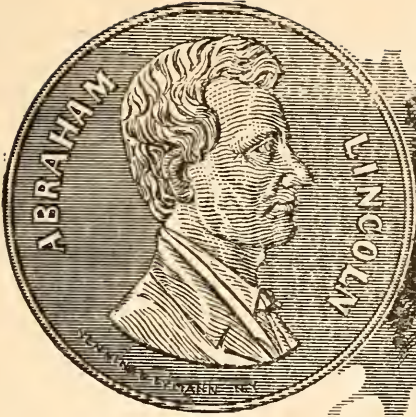
"Old Abraham's" a well bred nag,
 Du da, du da;
 His wind is sound—he'll never lag,
 Du da, du da day.

In '58 he tried his gait,
 Du da, du da;
 He trotted Douglas through the State,
 Du da, du da day.

In '60 now we're going to trot,
 So "plank" your money on the spot,
 Du da, du da day.

The "Lincoln hoss" will never fail,
 Du da, du da;
 He will not shy at ditch or "rail,"
 Du da, du da day.

The "Little Dug" can never win,
 Du da, du da;
 That Kansas job's too much for him,
 Du da, du da day.



LINCOLN MEDALS OF 1860.

His legs are weak, his mind unsound,
 Du da, du da;
 His "switch tail" is too near the ground,
 Du da, du da day.
 We're bound, etc.

(The Springfield Glee Club sang the above song at a ratification meeting, Springfield, Ill., June 7, 1860.)

THE RISING TIDE.

Sung at the great Republican gathering at Erie, Pa., September, 12, 1860.

They come, they come, a mighty throng,
 From mountain and valley, with joyous song;
 They sing of the fathers who made us free,
 Of Lincoln and Hamlin and Liberty.

They come, they come, a victorious throng,
 Defeating the foes we have fought so long;
 As waves of the ocean subdue' the sand,
 They deluge the enemies of the land.

They come, they come, with armer bright,
 The fearless defenders of truth and right;
 No deeds of corruption their hands shall stain
 While keeping unsullied our fair domain.

They come, they come, with freedom's light,
 Dispelling the darkness of slavery's night,
 That fain would o'ershadow our virgin soil.
 Degrading forever the white man's toil.

And still they come in proud array—
 O what is an age to this glorious day?
 Humanity's cause let us all proclaim,
 And give to the nation undying fame.

LINCOLN BANNER SONG.

Air—"From Greenland's Icy Mountains."
 Who feeleth not a rapture,
 Who boundeth not in pride,
 With Lincoln's banner o'er him,
 And Freedom on his side?
 For him we seek no triumph,
 By whom we strive and stand,
 But Liberty and Freedom,
 The glory of the land.

The bold and gallant Lincoln
 Has worn a golden name,
 And now his country'll give him,
 The pinnacle of fame.
 He sought the post of danger
 'Mid spirits bold and free;
 And now the gallant Lincoln
 Our President shall be.

Our watchword now is Freedom,
 Our panoply and might;
 We prize the people's liberty,
 Their every chartered right.
 To the breeze we'll throw our banner,
 And all the world shall see,
 We'll crown the gallant Lincoln
 The leader of the free.

OLD ABE AND HIS FIGHTS.

Air—"Sir Roger de Coverly."
 Tell us of his fights with Douglas—
 How his spirit never quails;
 Tell of us of his manly bearing,
 Of his skill in splitting rails.

Tell us he's a second Webster;
 Or, if better, Henry Clay;
 That he's full of genial humor,
 Placid as a summer day.

Call him Abe, or call him Abram—
 Abraham—'tis all the same;
 Abe will smell as sweet as either;
 We don't care about the name.

Say he's capable and honest,
 Loves country's good alone;
 Never drank a drop of whisky,
 Wouldn't know it from a stone.

Tell us he resembles Jackson,
 Save he wears a larger boot,
 And is broader 'cross the shoulders,
 And is taller by a foot.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

Tune—"Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!"
 Old Abe's the man to win the fight,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 He strikes for freedom and the right,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 He'll give old Buck his walking papers,
 And make poor Dug cut wondrous capers,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

The hour has brought the people's man,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 His stalwart form shall lead the van,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 And freedom's battle is begun,
 We will not rest till victory's won,

Our leader's true, and tried, and brave,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 His honor will our country save,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 And lo! he comes, his towering form
 Stands firm before the rising storm.
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Shamocracy is not the stuff,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 Of this vile trash we've had enough;
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 Old Abe will cleanse the Augean stable,
 He's ready, willing, true and able!
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Old fossil Buck his things must pack,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 We've got a live man on his track,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
 And Buck and Dug shall go together,
 And row their craft way up Salt river,
 Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

LINCOLN AND LIBERTY.

By F. A. B. Simpkins.

("Honest Abe Lincoln" born in Kentucky, followed the plow and path of rectitude in Indiana, and mauled rails and Stephen A. Douglas in Illinois.)

Air—"Rosin the Bow."
 Hurrah for the choice of the nation!
 Our chieftain so brave and so true;
 We'll go for the great Reformation,
 For Lincoln and Liberty too!

We'll go for the son of Kentucky,
 The hero of Hoosierdom through,
 The pride of the suckers so lucky,
 For Lincoln and Liberty too!

Our David's good sling is unerring,
 For slaveocrats' giant he slew;
 Then shout for the Freedom preferring,
 For Lincoln and Liberty too!

They'll find what, by feeling and mauling,
 Our rail-maker statesman can do;
 For the people are everywhere calling
 For Lincoln and Liberty too!

Then up with our banner so glorious,
 The Star Spangled red, white and blue;
 We'll fight till our flag is victorious,
 For Lincoln and Liberty too!

"GOD AND THE RIGHT."

Hark! hark! over mountain, through forest and vale,
 Borne along on the wings of the swift rushing gale,
 Comes the loud battle cry of men in their might,
 The watchword of freedom—"God and the right!"

Raise your banners high,
 Shout forth the battle cry,
 "Lincoln and Hamlin—God and the right!"

From Atlantic's blue waves to the far peaceful ocean
 The gathering hosts of the free are in motion,
 Marching steadily onward to join in the fight—
 The glorious contest for "God and the right!"

Proudly their pennants fly,
 Loud rings their battle cry,
 "Lincoln and Hamlin—God and the right!"

From the field and workshop the brave sons of toil,
 With one common object—Free men and Free soil—
 With firm, steady hand, and with eye beaming bright,
 Press onward to battle for God and the right!

Onward the victory,

List to their battle cry,

“Lincoln and Hamlin—God and the right!”

Hark! through the night the long tocsin is sounding,
 With bright, joyous hope each bosom is bounding;
 Soon on us will dawn the millennial light,
 The glorious reign of God and the right!

Shout then for Liberty,

Join in the battle cry,

“Lincoln and Hamlin—God and the right!”

ABE LINCOLN'S EXCELSIOR.

The shades of night were falling fast
 As through a Western village passed
 A man who on his shoulders bore
 A RAIL, in length six feet or more,
 Abe Lincoln.

Along the crowded streets he walked
 While men and women loudly talked;
 Old fogies turned first red, then pale,
 As to and fro he swung that Rail,
 Abe Lincoln.

With rapid strides he neared the spot
 By friends of Douglas not forgot,
 When years ago the Giant tried
 To swallow Kansas, gulped—and died—
 Abe Lincoln.

Upon the court house steps he sat
 To reset his limbs, perhaps to chat.

And from his pocket brought the tale
 And history of that ancient Rail,
 Abe Lincoln.

That history we may not repeat,
 For every boy that runs the street
 Has heard it told, and preached and sung
 Since first "our little Dug" was stung
 By Lincoln.

Enough for us to mention here—
 That selfsame Rail will prove the bier
 To bear the quondam Giant through
 The ranks which he could not subdue.
 Abe Lincoln.

The foe may storm, and foam and fret;
 Truth's stalwart arm shall conquer yet,
 And after years repeat the tale
 Of Douglas crushed beneath that Rail.
 Abe Lincoln.

—Lm'n Peel.

THE LINCOLN WEDGE.

Tune—"Maggie Lauder."

Respectfully dedicated to Gen. Clark of the Burlington,
 Vermont, Times.

The Democratic log is laid
 For Lincoln's wedge to split it;
 See how the op'ning rive was made,
 The moment Ab'ram hit it.

CHORUS.

(Then drive the wedge, my jolly boys,
 We'll split the log, "by thunder:!"

Let's cheer "Old Abe" with heart and voice,
Till Democrats give under.)

See how the Democrats assist
Brave Lincoln in his splitting;
Douglas pulls with giant fist—
Breck does the science hitting.

Petite pulls right, and Breck the left,
And wide the rent is riving;
And now, alas, 'tis fairly reft—
To join 't were useless striving.

We grant the stuff is much decayed
By age and speculations,
But when by Abe in rails 'tis laid,
'T will dry in different stations.

Each Democratic rail can then,
Freed from its rot and harm, boys,
Be safely used by honest men,
To fence the gen'ral farm, boys.

Then let Republicans unite,
With vig'rous blows to drive it;
Democracy's the log in sight,—
Ho! Lincoln's wedge will rive it.

THE WOOD-CHOPPER OF THE WEST.

Far echoing in the dim old woods
Over the prairie lands and floods,
I hear the reverberating strokes
That rive in rails the prostrate oaks.

The woodman stands, sun-covered and tall,
And weilds with giant strength the maul
That drives the wedge at every blow,
Like Thor's huge hammer, sure and slow.

And his Herculean arms will hew
The shadowing trees that hide the view
Of the grand White House from the West,
That all may see our eagle's nest.

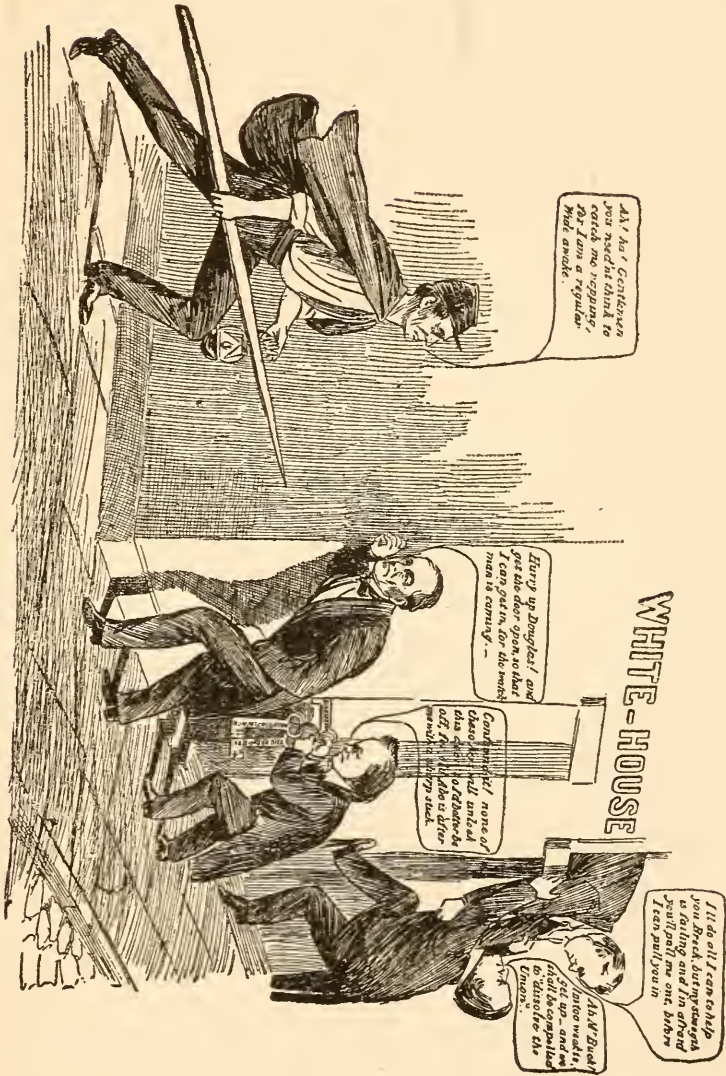
The woodman is a pioneer,
And he will cut a pathway clear
From Illinois to Washington
Before his noble task is done.
We hear the thunder of his blows
Where the vast Mississippi flows,
And echo unto echo calls
From granite hills and mountain walls.

The monarchs of the hills and vales
Are split into protective rails
To fence within its dark domains
The curse that comes with slaves and chains.

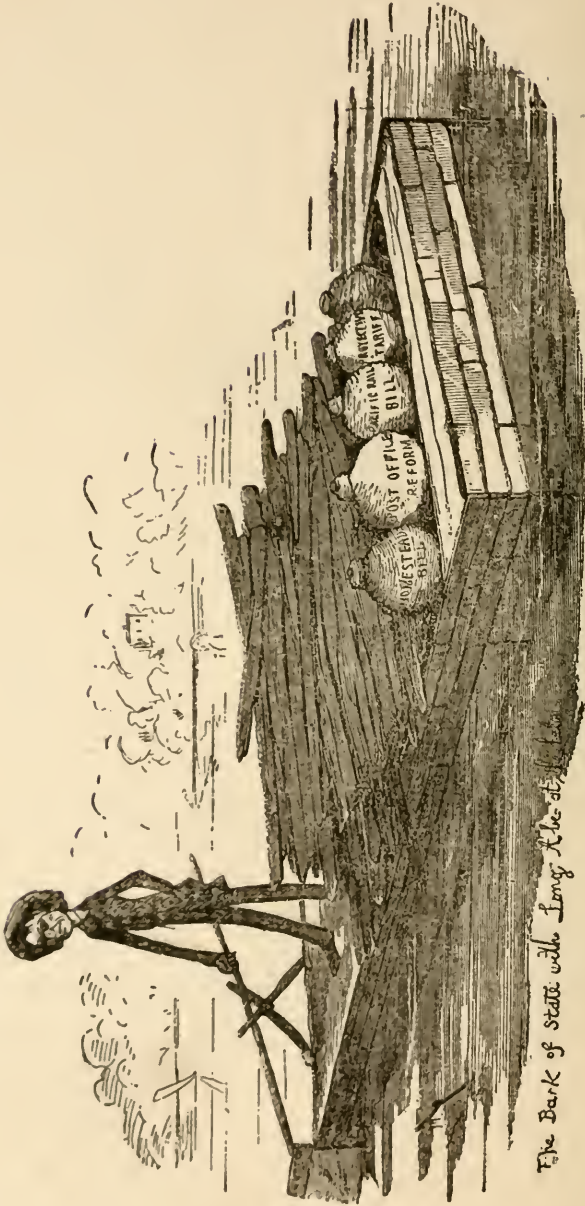
Fence out the wrongs of power and place;
Fence in the rights of all the race;
Fence out the greedy hand that steals;
Fence in the noble heart that feels.

Fence out the tyrant and his sway;
Fence in the hero of the day;
Fence out oppression, vice and crime;
Fence in the truth from Heaven sublime.

—George W. Bungay.



STORMING THE CASTLE



The Bark of State with Long Keel at the Helm.

STEERING THE BARK OF STATE.

CHAPTER XX.

Campaign Fun and Caricature.

ARTEMUS WARD INTERVIEWING LINCOLN.

I hiv no politics. Nary a one. I'm not in the bisness. If I was I spose I should holler versiffrusly in the streets at nite and go home to Betsey Jane smellin of coal ile and gin in the mornin. I should go to the Poles arly. I should stay there all day. I should see to it that my nabers was thar. I should git carriages to take the kripples, the infirm and the indignant thar. I should be on guard agin frauds and sich. I should be on the lookout for the infamus lise of the enemy, got up jes be4 elecshun for perlitical effeck. When all was over and my candydate was elected I should move heving & arth—so to speak—until I got orfice, which if I didn't get a orfice I should turn round and abooze the Administration with all my mite and maine. But I'm not in the bisness. I'm in a far more respectful bisness nor what pollertics is. I wouldn't give two cents to be a Congressser. The wuss insult I ever received was when sertain citizens of Baldinsville axed me to run fur the Legislater. Sez I, "My frends, dostest think I'd stoop to that there?" They turned as white as

a sheet. I spoke in my most orfullest tones, & they knowd I wasn't to be trifled with. They slunked out of site to onct.

There4, hevin no politics, I made bold to visit Old Abe at his humsted in Springfield. I found the old feller in his parler, surrounded by a perfeck swarm of orfice seekers. Knowin he had been captin of a flat boat on the roarin Mississippay I thought I'd address him in sailor lingo, so sez I, "Old Abe, ahoy! Let out yer main-suls, reef hum the forecastle & throw yer jib-poop overboard! Shiver my timbers, my harty!" (N. B.—This is ginuine mariner langwidge. I know, becawz I've seen sailor plays acted out by them New York theater fellers.) Old Abe lookt up quite cross & sez, "Send in yer petition by & by. I can't possibly look at it now. Indeed, I can't. It's onpossible, sir!"

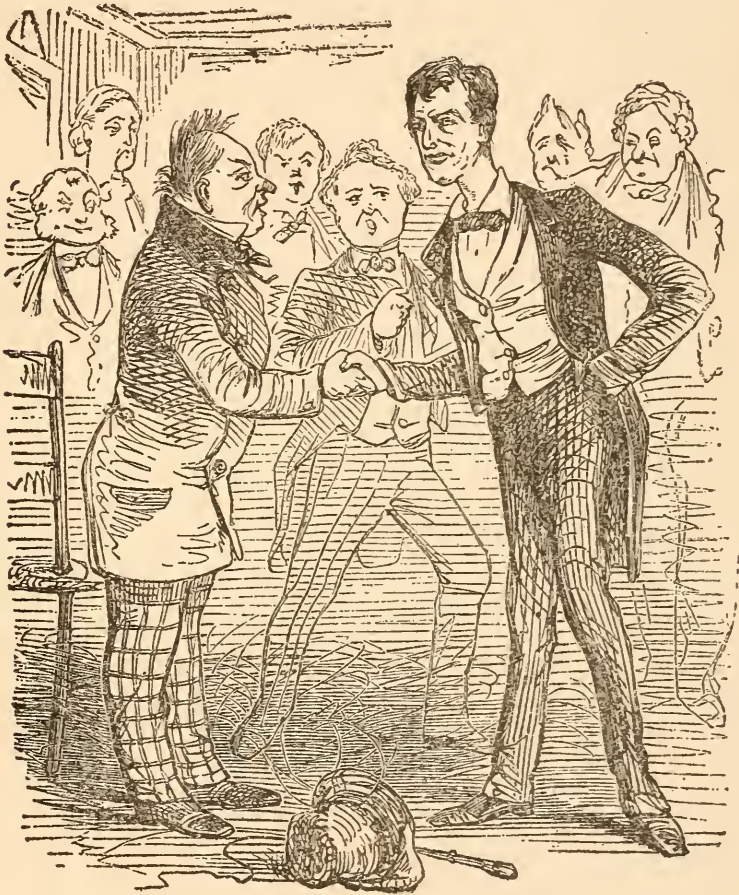
"Mr. Linkin, who do you spect I air?" sed I. "A orfice-seeker, to be sure," sed he. "Well, sir," sed I, "You's never more mistaken in your life. You haint got a orfice I'd take under no circumstances. I'm A. Ward. Wax figgers is my perfeshun. I'm the father of Twins, and they look like me—both of them. I cum to pay a frendly visit to the President elect of the United States. If so be you wants to see me say so—if not, say so, & I'm orf like a jug handle."

"Mr. Ward, sit down. I am glad to see you, sir."

"Repose in Abraham's Buzzum!" said one of the orfice

seekers, his idea being to git orf a goak at my expense.

"Wall," sez I, "ef all you fellers repose in that there Buzzum there'll be mity poor nussin for sum of you!"



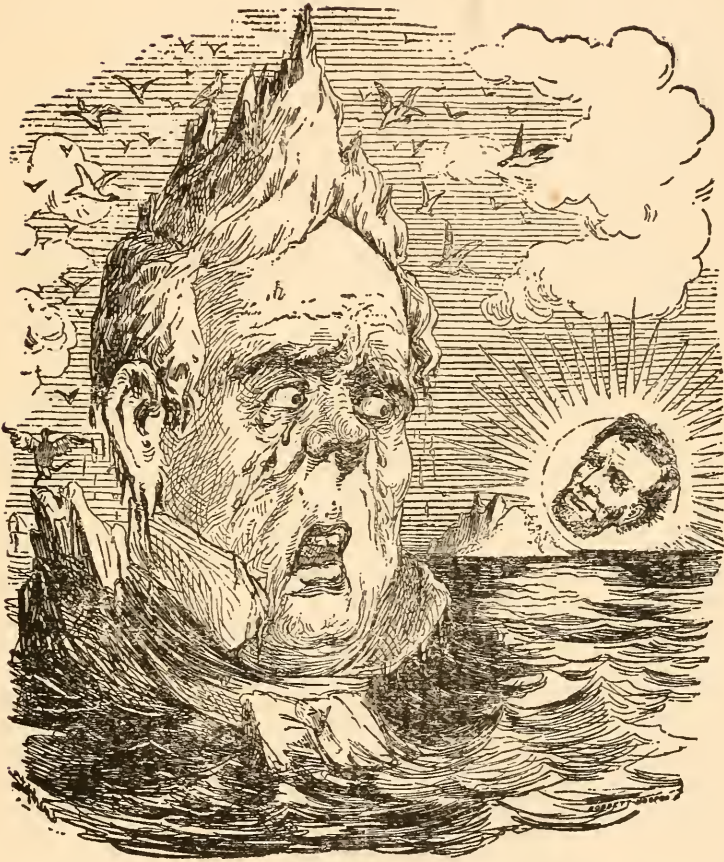
whereupon Old Abe buttoned his weskit clear up and blusht like a maiding of sweet 16. Jest at this point of the conversation another swarm of orfice seekers arrove & cum pilin into the parler. Sum wanted post orfices, sum wanted collectorships, sum wanted furrin missions, and

all wanted sumthin. I thought Old Abe would go crazy. He hadn't more than had time to shake hands with 'em, before another tremenjis crowd cum porein onto his premises. His house and dooryard was perfectly overflowed with orfice seekers, all clameruss for a immejit interview with Old Abe. One man from Ohio, who had about seven inches of corn whiskey in him, mistook me fur Old Abe and adresst me as "The Pra-hayrie Flower of the West!" Thinks I you want a offis putty bad. Another man with a gold-headed cane and a red nose told Abe he was "a sekind Washington and the Pride of the Boundless West!"

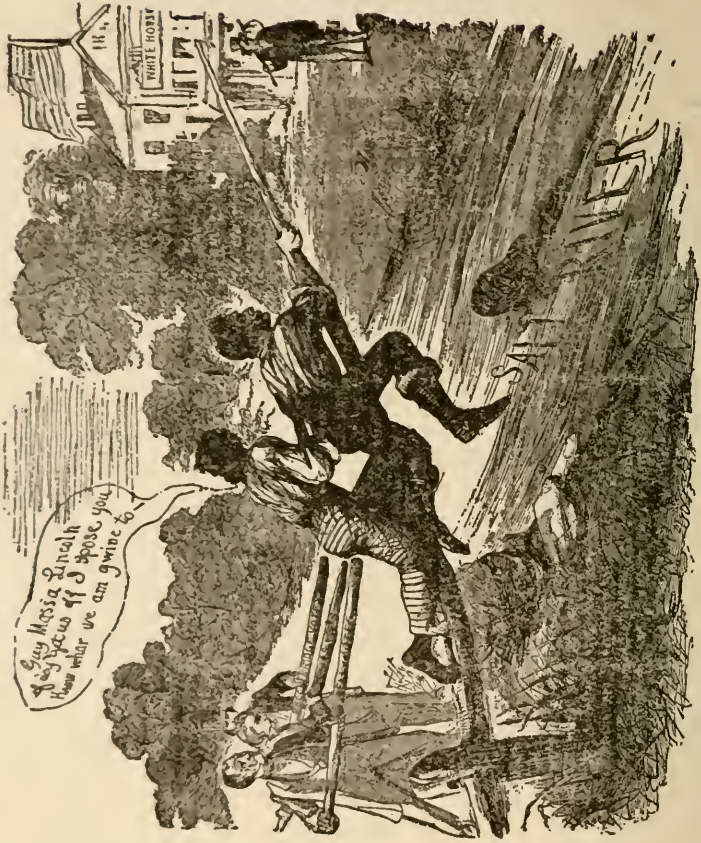
Sez I, "Square, you wouldn't take a small post-offis if you could git it, would you?"

Sez he, "A patrit is abuv them things, sir!"

"There's a putty big crop of patrits this season, aint there, Square?" sez I, when another crowd of ofis seekers pored in. The house, dooryard, barn & woodshed was now all full, and when another crowd cum I told 'em not to go away for want of room, as the hog-pen was still empty. One patrit from a small town in Mishygan went up on top the house, got into the chimney and slid down into the parler, where Old Abe was endeeverin to keep the hungry pack of offiss-seekers from chawin him up alive without benefit of clergy. The minit he reached the fire place he jumpt up, brusht the soot out of his eyes, and yelled: "Don't make any pintment of Spunkville Post-office till you've read my papers. All the respectful men



OUR GREAT ICEBERG MELTING AWAY.



THE PERILOUS VOYAGE TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

in our town is signers to that there dockyment!"

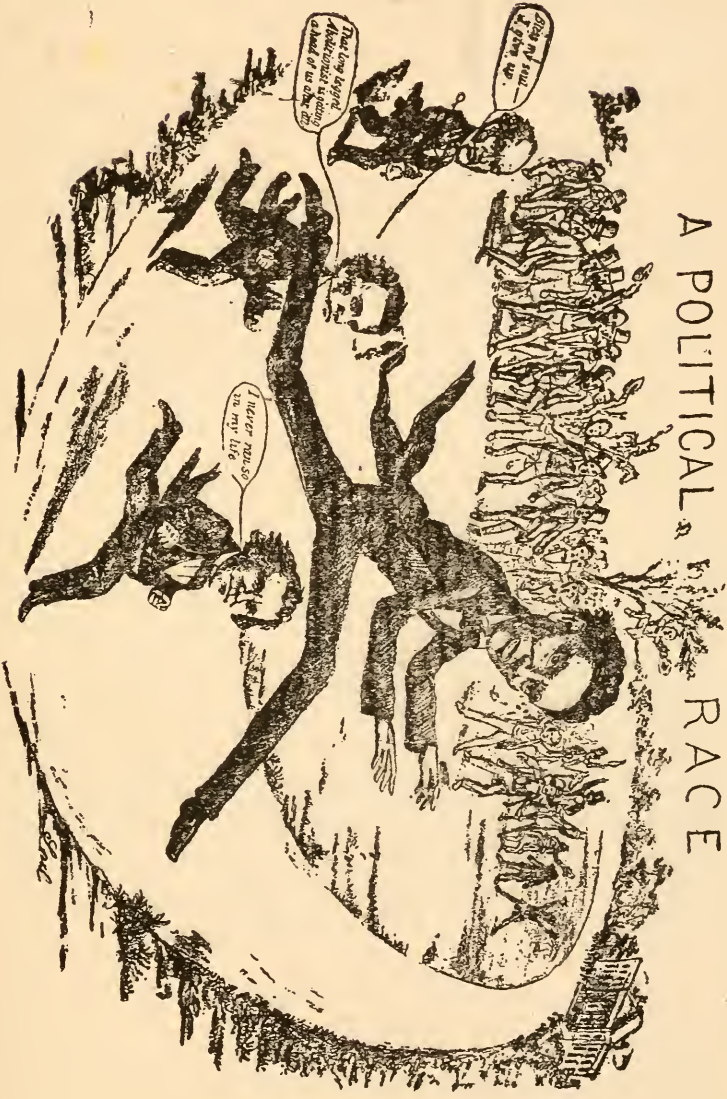
"Good God!" cride Old Abe, "they cum upon me frum the skize—down the chimneys, and from the bowels of the yearth!" He hadn't more'n got them words out of his delikit mouth before two fat offiss-seekers from Wisconsin, in endeaverin to crawl atween his legs for the purpose of applyin for the tollgateship of Milwawky, upsot the President elect & he would hev gone sprawlin into the fire place if I hadn't caught him in these arms. But I hadn't more'n stood him up strate, before another man cum crashing down the chimney, his head striking me vilently agin the inards and prostratin my voluptuous form onto the floor. "Mr. Linkin," shoutid the infatooated being, "my papers are signed by every clergyman in our town, and likewise the schoolmaster!"

Sez I, "You egrejis ass," gitin up & brushin the dust from my eyes, "I'll sign your papers with this bunch of bones, if you don't be a little more keerful how you make my bredbasket a depot in the futer. How do you like that air perfumery?" sez I, shuving my fist under his nose. "Them's the kind of papers I give you! Them's the papers you want?"

"But I workt hard for the ticket; I toiled night and day! The patrit should be rewarded!"

"Virtoo," sed I, holdin the infatooated man by the coat collar—"virtoo, sir, is its own reward. Look at me!" He did look at me, and qualed be4 my gase. "The fact

is," I continued, lookin' round upon the hungry crowd, "There is scarcely a offiss for evry ile lamp carried round durin' this campane. I wish there was. I wish there was furrin missions to be filled on varis lonely islands where eppydemics rage incessantly, and if I was in Old Abe's place, I'd send every mother's son of you to them. What air you here for?" I continnered, warmin up considerable. "Can't you give Abe a minit's peace? Don't you see he's worried most to death? Go home, you miserable men, go home and till the sile! Go to peddlin tinware—go to choppin wood—go to bilin soap—stuff sassengers—black boots—git a clerkship on some respectable manure cart—go round as original Swiss Bell Ringers—becum 'original and only' Campbell Minstrels—go to lecturin at 50 dollars a nite—imbark in the peanut bisness—write for the Ledger—saw off your legs and go round givin concerts, with techin appeals to a charitable public, printed on your handbills—anything for a honest livin', but don't cum round here drivin Old Abe crazy by your outragus cuttings up! Go home, stand not upon the order of your goin', but go to onct! If in five minits from this time," sez I, pullin out my new sixteen dollar huntin cased watch, and brandishin' it before their eyes, "Ef in five minits from this time a single sole of you remains on these premises I'll go out to my cage near by, and let my Boy Constructor loose! & if he gits amung you, you'll think Old Solferino hus cum again and no mistake!" You ought to hev seen them



▲ WINNER FROM WAY-BACK.



"THREE TO ONE YOU DON'T GET IT."

(Variation on the popular interpretation of the meaning of the Pawnbrokers' sign.)

scamper, Mr. Fair. They orf as the Satun hisself was arter them with a red hot ten pronged pitchfork. In five minits the premises was clear.

"How kin I ever repay you, Mr. Ward, for your kindness?" sed Old Abe, advancin and shakin me warmly by the hand. "How kin I ever repay you, sir?"

"By givin the whole country a good sound administration. By porein ile upon the troubled waters, North and South. By persooin' a patriotic, firm and just course, and then if any State wants to secede, let 'em Sesesh!"

"How 'bout my Cabinet Ministre, Ward?" sed Abe.

"Fill it up with showmen, sir. Showmen is devoid of politics. They hain't got a durn principle! They know how to cater to the public. They know what the public wants, North & South. Showmen, sir, is honest men. Ef you doubt their literary ability, look at their posters, and see small bilis! Ef you want a Cabinet as is a Cabinet fill it up with Showmen, but don't call on me. The moral wax figger perfeshun mustn't be permitted to go down while there's a drop of blood in these vains! A. Linkin, I wish you well! Ef Powers or Walcutt was to pick out a model for a beautiful man, I scarcely think they'd sculp you; but ef you do the fair thing by your country you'll make as putty a angel as any of us, or any other man! A. Linkin, use the talents which Nature has put into you judishusly and firmly, and all will be well! A. Linken, adoo!"

He shook me cordyully by the hand—we exchanged picters, so we could gaze upon each other's liniments when far away from one another—he at the hellum of the ship of State, and I at the hellum of the show bizness—admit-tance only 15 cents.

Artemus Ward.

From Vanity Fair, December 8, 1860.

STRAY SHOTS.

While the rails of our steam highways rest upon "sleepers," Lincoln's political rails are borne up by "Wide-awakes."

* * *

An Ill-an'-noisy affair:
The Chicago convention.

* * *

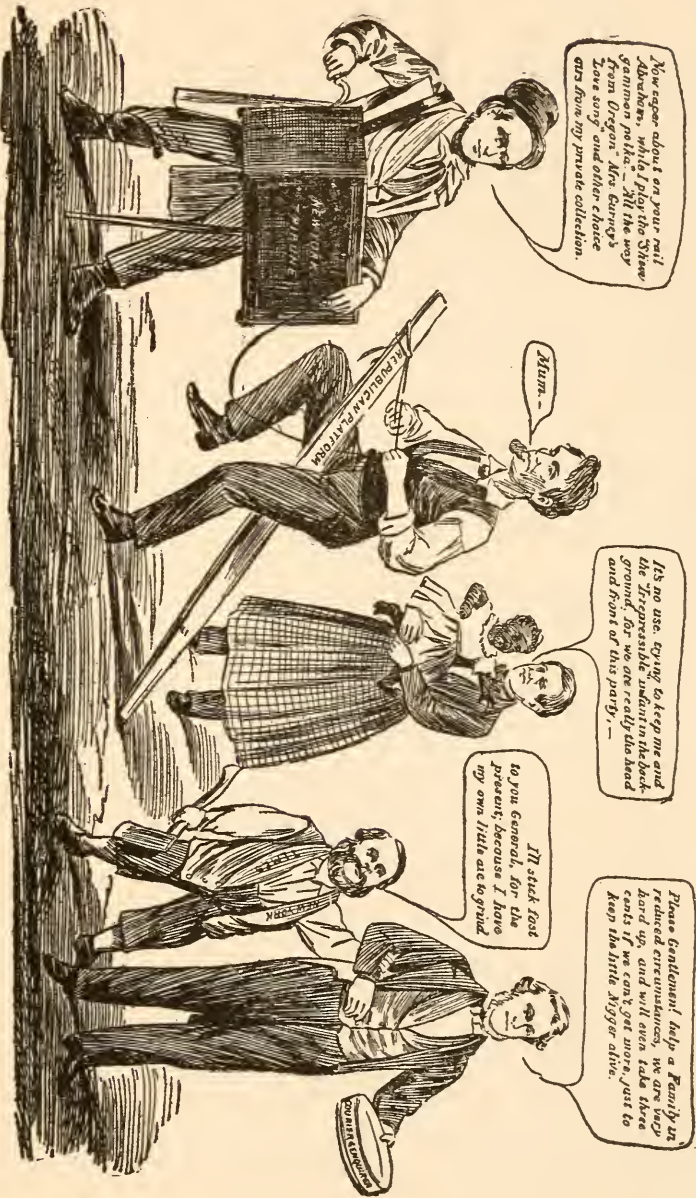
One from the Mining Districts:
Pennsylvania, always influenced by its Iron interests, is sure to go for Lincoln, simply because he is the "Rail Candidate."

* * *

Democratic Matter:
"We Polked them in 1844; we Pierced them in 1852; we Bucked them in 1856; we're Breck-ing now, and our grave is Dug!"

* * *

Mr. Lincoln was successful because the ladies were in favor of hy-men.



Now squore about en your rail
 Aburkers, while I play the Shaw
 yemmen psika. — All the way
 from Oregon, Ala. through
 Zee song, and often chloze
 ers have my private collection.

Ahurn —

Its no use. Tryng to keep me and
 the Irrepresentable indan in the back
 ground, for we are ready the head
 and front of this party. —

My stink feet
 to you general, for the
 present, because I have
 my own little axe to grind.

Please Gentlemen! help a Family in
 reduced circumstances, we are wagy
 hard up, and will even take three
 cents if we can't get more, just to
 keep the little Nigger alive.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1860.

The Long and Short of the Presidential Canvass:
Lincoln and Douglas.

* * *

When we put Lincoln in, we shall know what is what;
When we put Douglas in, we shall know how to squat;
When we put Breckinridge in, there'll be powder and smoke;
When we choose Bell and Everett, 'twill be a good joke;
And when Houston first reaches the goal on the rails,
It will doubtless rain larks with salt on their tails.
Now, as knowledge, and squatting, and powder, and jokes,
And as good showers of larks would blessings be to folks,
Whosoever comes in of a gay brotherhood,
You may feel pretty sure he will do us some good.

* * *

It has been noticed by political sign-watchers, that, in the precise ratio that a candidate comes down, his prospects come up.

* * *

Why is Stephen A. Douglas a greater man than Abe Lincoln? Because the former split a party, while the latter only split a rail.

* * *

When is a Wide-Awake like a poultry dealer? When he has a cap(e)-on.

* * *

Tribute to the "six feet four:"
"Lincoln sweetness long drawn out."

* * *

Republican delicacy of the season: Rail birds.

* * *

What the Republicans depend upon for success—Rail-lery.

* * *

The Republicans propose to change the ornithological symbol of America by withdrawing the Eagle and substituting the Rail.

"For President, A. S. Dugass,
For Vice President, H. V. Johnsing, ALL Right."

* * *

"Douglas forever, never Beef yit."

* * *



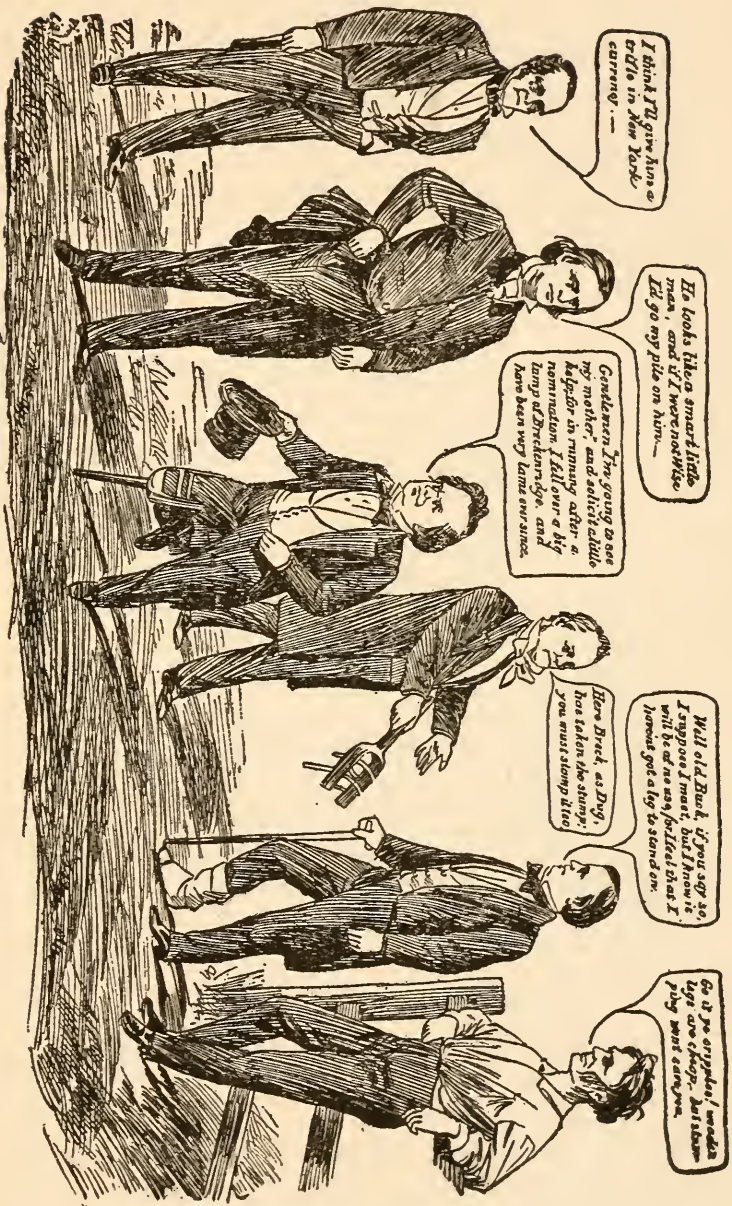
DOUGLAS AND HIS MOUNT.

* * *

At St. Joseph, Missouri, before the election, the Douglas men paraded with such banners as these:

"Old Abe cut his tow so, when he split that last rale, he kant run fast enough to keep sight of the little Glant."

* * *



I think I'll give him a
tride in New York
currency' -

He looks like a smart little
man, and if I were not wise
I'd go my pile on him -

Gentlemen I'm going to see
my mother and solicit a
petition in my name after a
nomination I follow a big
lamp of Breckinridge and
have been very kind ever since.

Have Breck, as Doug,
has taken the stump,
you must stump like
me.

Well old Buck, if you say so
I suppose I must, but I know it
will be as no use, for I feel that I
never get a leg to stand on.

Go to go cripples, wooden
legs are cheap, but when
they want carrying.

TAKING THE STUMP 'OB STEPHEN IN SEARCH OF HIS MOTHER.'

SPLIT VERSUS SPLIT.

"Abe and his rails," O worse than idle tale—
 We Democrats can lay you on the shelf.
 Boast of a man who's only split a rail?
 Our good old party's gone and split itself!

* * *

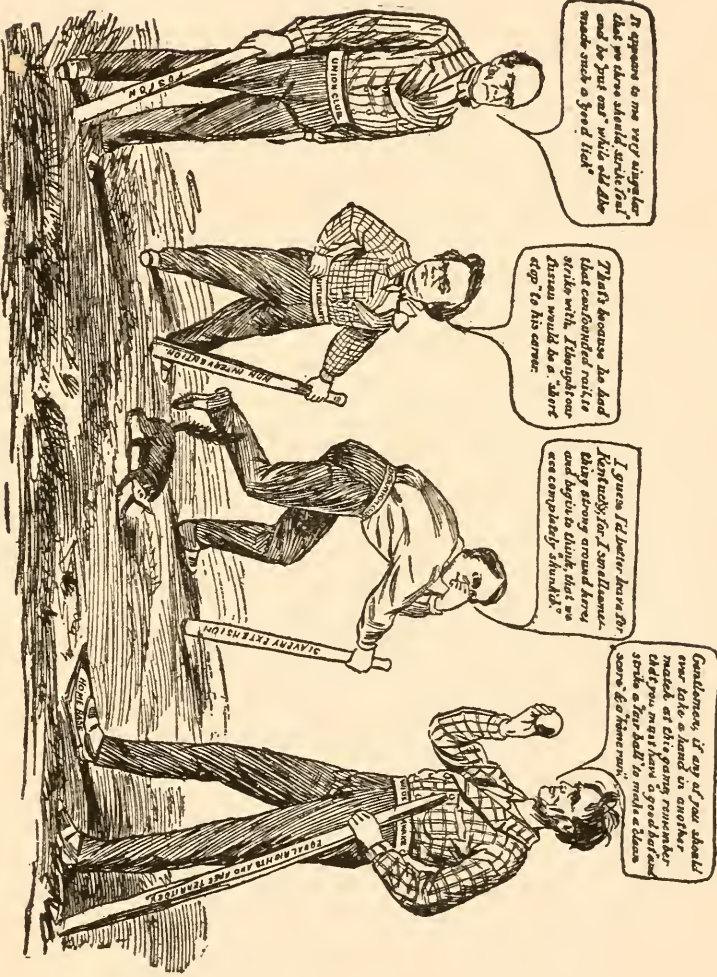


THE NEW GULLIVER;
 OR SWALLOWING A "LITTLE GIANT.

* * *

"Jones, did you see that splendid half bust of Mr. Douglas, when you were in New York?" "Yes; but I've seen a finer one since in Pennsylvania. It was a full bust."

* * *



"It appears to me very singular that we have seldom 'struck foul' and 'be just one' while 'old Abe' made such a 'good tick'!"

"That's because he had that 'counted' 'out' to strike with. I thought one 'African' would be a 'short stop' to his career."

"I guess I'd better have my 'Kontucky' for I smell some-thing strong around here, and begin to think that we are completely 'stumped'!"

"Gentlemen, if any of you should 'over take' me, I'd be glad to 'match' at this game 'regularly'. But you, must have a 'good ball' to strike a 'fair ball' to make a 'clean score' for 'home run'!"

THE NATIONAL GAME, THREE "OUTS," AND ONE "RUN."

DIED.—At Charleston, South Carolina, on the 3rd instant, the old and well-known horse Democracy.

The above named horse was sired by Thomas Jefferson and dam(n)ed by Stephen A. Douglas.

* * *

Lincoln and Douglas are a great pair of splitters. Lincoln once followed the business of splitting rails, and Douglas has now split his party.—Louisville Journal.

* * *

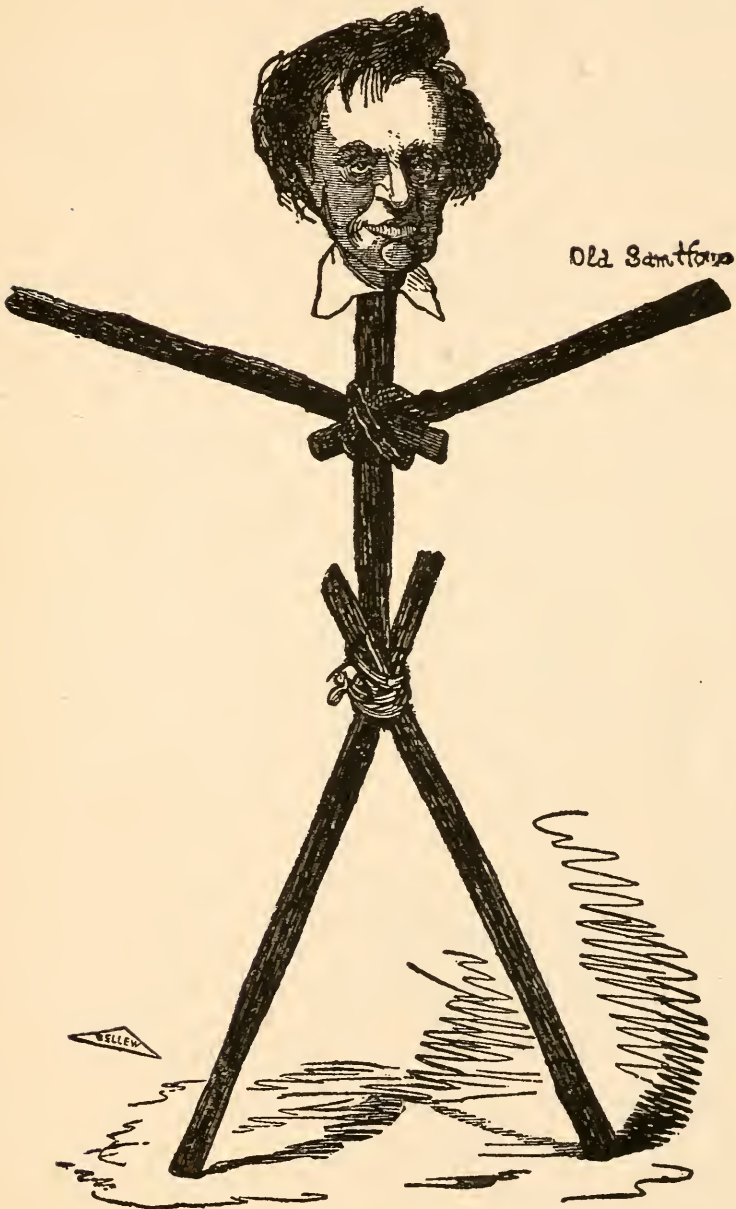


DEMOCRAT ON THE FENCE.

"I daren't jump, and I can't sit here. What the deuce shall I do?"

* * *

Mr. Lincoln is an unselfish man. He has made many rails, and yet he never was on the fence in his life.—Boston Traveller.



A "RAIL" OLD WESTERN GENTLEMAN.

Brown won't vote for Lincoln, because he thinks if he is elected the presidential office would be probably Abe-used.

* * *



* * *

First Boy—"S your father goin' to run for President this year?"
Second Boy—"Guess so; he says he may as well—everybody else is doin' it."—Comic Monthly, 1860.

THE SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.



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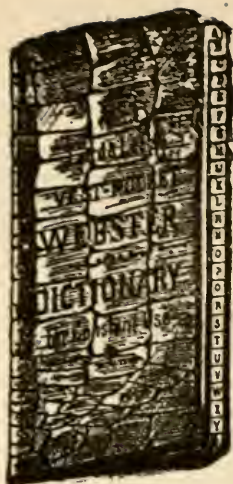
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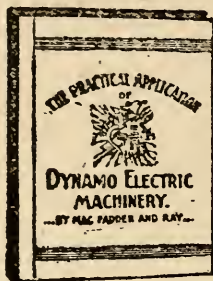
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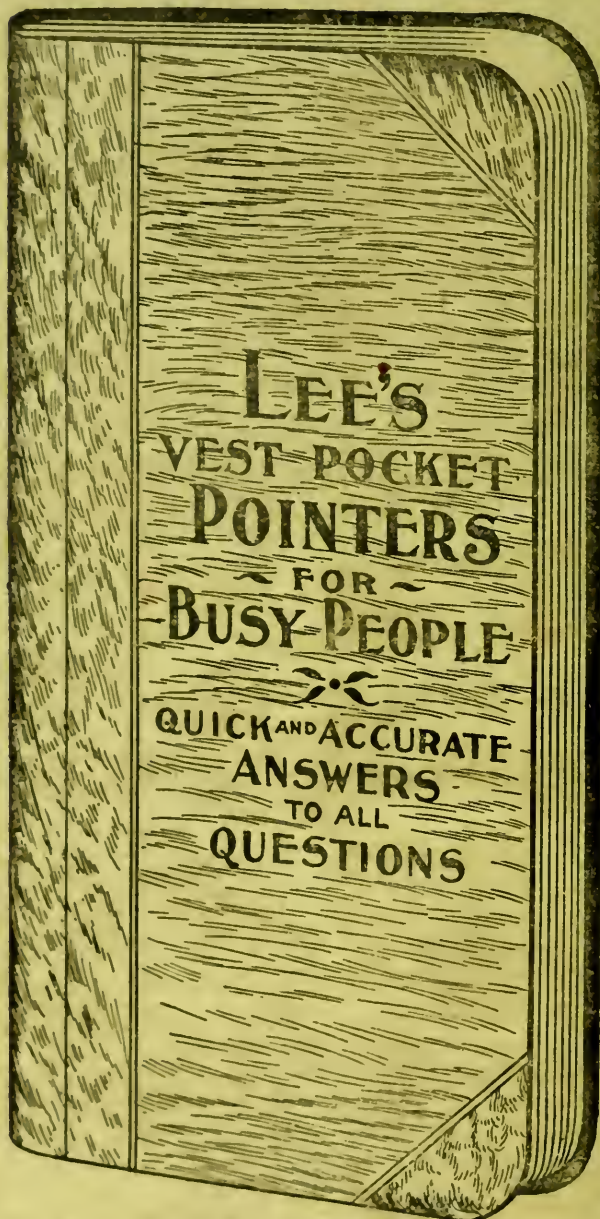
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