ADDRESS.

Before the Republican Club, New York,

No. 14, Vol. 10.

SUBJECT.
The Republican Party.
Abraham Lincoln.
Fellow Republicans of the Republican Club of New York, Ladies and Gentlemen: 

I have been seeking for about a half an hour for a definition of the present republican party. I asked General Porter and he thinks it consists principally in the following of Abraham Lincoln. I have asked General Dodge, who himself is the epitome of republicanism, and he says it is that party which is always in favor of patriotism and progress. (Applause).

I was thinking while I sat here what a fate it is that a man should be a substitute at all. (Laughter.) I wasn't a substitute during the war. (Laughter.)

Some years ago I was a substitute for Mr. Carnegie in this City, and I remarked then: How is it possible for a man who has so little to represent a man who has so much? (Laughter)

And now I want to say to you that it is very unfortunate to get so small a shot gun to represent a Cannon, (laughter and applause) but I am willing to make
I have been seeking for about a year as your Agent for a definition of the present Republican party. I asked General Porter and he defined it concisely and materially in his following of Abraham Lincoln. I have asked General Douglas also, and he defined it as "the essence of Republicanism" and he said it is to foster party and to strive in favor of education and progress and education (Apprentice).

I was thinking while I sat here what a rate it is that a man should be apectuate in all (untraceable).

The war, I should certainly the war (untraceable). Now at the beginning of this City and I remember what I was a substitute for Mr. Garfield in some cases and I was a substitute for Mr. Carr in another case, and who I had been to a man who was so little to represent a man who was so much (untraceable)

And now we want to say to you here in the city...

Incorporate it later to have a note and to point out (untraceable) and am willing to make...
this substitution in that beautiful remark of Speaker Cannon's just read to us, the very essence of republicanism in this country.

I began with the republican party at the beginning. Of course I was in the army and have been in the army now fifty-seven years, (Cries of good and applause) and expect to remain in the army until I die. (Great applause) But while in the army I have always contended, General Dodge, that a man has no right to forego his citizenship. (Applause) So I say to you that I am very, very glad to be welcomed here by seventeen hundred young men who represent the republicanism of New York. It is a hard place to be a republican, in New York. (Laughter) I saw a lady the other day, and she said, "Up in Vermont I am an out and out republican, but the moment I get to New York I am simply a Tammany Democrat". (Laughter)

When, during the Civil war, our public men were somewhat discouraged with reference to its outcome, more than at any other period, there had assembled quite early in the morning in Mr. Lincoln's office room a number of prominent men. Mr. Lincoln was sitting in his office chair with his right hand resting on the table in front of him when he heard a prominent Senator, with
This is a reproduction of the original text from the document. The text reads:

"In economics in this country, I begin with the reparation party at the beginning. Of course, I have been in the Army and have seen in the Army General Douglas. But a man can no right to forego the opportunity (Applause) So I say to you that I am very glad to be welcomed here by seventeen hundred veterans who represent the reparation of New York. If a man is to go to be a reparation New York (Lantern) I saw a flag the other day, and the same up in Vermont I say not any more reparation but the moment I get to New York I am simply a Tammany Democrat."

Whenarming the Civil War, our belligerent were somewhat discouraged with reference to the outcome, more than at any other period. There had been so much done earlier in the morning in Mr. Lincoln's office room a number of prominent men. Mr. Lincoln was sitting in the office after with the light hanging down to the table in front of him when we passed a prominent Senator with..."
deep emotion, remark, "If we only could do right as a people, God would give us a victory". Mr. Lincoln instantly rose to his feet and cried, in that singularly shrill, piercing voice of his "My faith is greater than yours"! As he stood there, head and shoulders above all of them, senators, representatives, cabinet officials and army officers were gazing upon his shining face. Looking toward the first speaker he repeated "My faith is greater than yours". The senator said: "How is it, Mr. Lincoln?" He answered "God will make us do sufficiently right as a people to give us the victory." This answer is the gauge of Lincoln's faith which never at any time was known to falter.

There is something very close to faith which we are wont to call virtue -- public virtue and private virtue - the old English of it is "Valor".

In the first speech I ever saw of Mr. Lincoln's he said: "Many free countries have lost their liberties and ours may lose hers, but if she shall, be it my proudest boast not that I was the last to desert but that I never, never deserted her." That was Valor.

Mr. Lincoln was fond of riding on horseback in the early evening to the Soldier's Home. One night during the latter part of 1863 he rode out with an orderly. When part way he sent the orderly back for something
good emotion. Remember, "If we only count our right as a
people, God would give us a victory." Mr. Lincoln
intensely drove to his feet and cried, "In that
situation, I am as near to the war as I am to
the grave." As he stood there, heavy and
ponderous, people of all races, nations, representa-
tions, and with all affiliations were hearing upon
the plains of Gettysburg as equal as brothers.
"Who is it, Mr. Lincoln?" He exclaimed, "God will make
us do everything right as a people to give us the
victory." The answer to the question of Lincoln's faith
which never felt such time was known to Lincoln.
There is sometimes very close to faith which
we are want to call Anitane -- public virtue and
privilege

write the other brother of it as "Vater."
In the last speech I ever saw of Mr. Lin-
coln, he said: "Many free companies have lost their
infoldings and many were poor, but if it were all
in my power, I would not that I was the last to greet
Mr. Lincoln as long of living has passed.
And the early evening to the Sugnet's Home. One night
counted the latter part of 1863 he rode out with me and
When best we can, the origin of peace for sometime
which he had left at the White House and rode on alone. After dusk he rode up to the Home stables and the hostler noticed that he was without his hat. Mr. Lincoln, answering the hostler's question, said "Run back a few hundred yards and pick it up." The man had heard a shot but thought little of it till Mr. Lincoln came galloping in. He found the hat and brought it to the President, who was still waiting at the stable. There was a bullet hole near the top. Mr. Lincoln made the man promise not to speak of it. "It was probably an accident and might worry my family."

You see in that incident, and in a great many others that you will recall, suggested by that, the simple, straightforward courage of the man. It never failed him.

Now, there was another characteristic, and that was a uniform effort to obtain knowledge from his boyhood to his manhood, and in fact all through his manhood. If you will remember at one time when he was a lawyer he said, "I don't understand that word 'demonstration' demonstration -- demonstration. Lawyers are always talking about demonstration. I don't know what they mean by it." And somebody suggested it would be wise for him
watch on pay tele of the White House and type on stone.

After much to have up to the home staples and the hospital
noticed there was without the fact Mr. 'Knock' never-
the poet, a dinner, and said "I'm a few hundred
areas and picked up "The man had parsed a sort out
thought little of it till 'Knock' came calling
in He took the part and pronounced it to the president.
was still writing at the stables. There was a taller
more near the stop. Mr. 'Knock' made the man become not

spoke of it. "I was pressed in to see him
work on family," said the men as nurses 'knock
never seem strange - a man has another to spot him
You see in individual and the great many
of those that you will lecture occurrence of the men. I never leave
him.

Now there were sudden occurrences, many facts
were a million stories to obtain knowledge from the pay tele
of the movements and in fact still through the movements. If
you will remember one time when we saw a farmer he
said "I can't understand that word 'generation'.
generation - generation. Implied the same rank
in you and generation. I'm not sure what their mean
for him."

And somebody succeed to mouth we owe him
to take up Euclid, and he did— he went through the whole of that large book, that old book of Euclid and demonstrated every proposition in it, and when he got through, he said, "Now I understand what is meant by demonstration."

That indicates to you a little bit of the character of his mind in searching for the truth. He never was satisfied until he had completely mastered a subject that he had put his mind on.

At one time some of the officers in Washington rather slighted him. He would go to them for advice and sometimes get quite a rebuff. He made up his mind then that he would study strategy, and he got the hardest books we had upon the subject of strategy, and he mastered it, and that is why, if you read history and you read it carefully you will find that he never made a mistake in the line of strategy, though he didn't profess to be a general.

We have in the schedule of virtues, the word temperance. I heard a story here to my right on the subject of Abraham Lincoln's temperance, and somebody indicated that he had no small vices. After he was nominated to be president of the United States, a committee came down from Chicago to his home in Illinois and said
to him, "You are nominated; you are nominated." He said, "I suppose I must treat," and he sent out and a man came in with a large tray and on it were tumblers, and a pitcher in the middle filled with water -- cold water. "Oh," he said, "This is Adam's ale. We can ask for nothing better than that." And so he treated the committee, drank their health in good cold water. (Laughter) But you may say, "Did he overdo the matter?" Well, no, Mr. Lincoln was not temperate simply in eating and drinking; he was temperate in everything, and what is more he wouldn't do business with any man who was in a passion.

One day he saw Senator Fessenden, for example, coming toward his office room. Mr. Fessenden had received the promise of some appointment in Maine for one of his constituents. The case had been overlooked. As soon as Mr. Lincoln caught sight of the senator, he saw he was angry, and as he approached his door he called out: "Say, Fessenden, aren't you an Episcopalian?" Mr. Fessenden, taken aback by the question, answered, "Yes, I belong to that persuasion." Mr. Lincoln then said: "I thought so; you swear so much like Seward. Seward is an Episcopalian. But you ought to hear Stanton swear. He can beat you both. He is a Presbyterian." By this time Fessenden was in hearty good humor and the President,
He said, "You are nominated; you are nominated." He
said, "I suppose I must treat," and he kept out and saw
something in a large tray and on it were the words: 'america
and the flag in the middle filled with water -- cool
water." Or, "If we sell" the house, we can see
for ourselves better than that." And so he treated the
committee, drank their healths in good cold water.

"(Laughter) -- but you may say," "Did he cancer the
matter?" "Well," no. Mr. Lincoln was not temperamentally
in esthetic and drinking; he was temperament in everything,
and what he more than anything to partake of was men and
was in a passion.

One can not see Senator Reese, nor for example,
coming toward the office room. Mr. Reese was not the
constituents' choice of any appointment in Mr. Lincoln's
courts. The case had been overlooked. As
soon as Mr. Lincoln caught sight of the Senator, he saw
he was sneaky, and he approached the door of the
court. "Say, Senator; where's your campaign? Mr.
Reese?" "Mr. Reese, I have seen you on the platform. "Yes.
Reese." "The court spoke, the question answered. "Yes.
I propose to give presentation." Mr. Lincoln then said: "If
you think so, you swear so much like Senator. Swear to on
Hypothecation. But you ought to hear Senator swear. He
can beat you path. He is a Pandemonium." Mr. R.
Reese, Jr., was in earnest, cooling himself and the President.
sending for the papers, settled the case to the Senator's satisfaction.

A like instance occurred when a poor father was beside himself pleading for the life of his son, who was to be shot the next day for desertion. Mr. Lincoln quieted him by a touching story and then put the coveted pardon of his son into the father's hand.

You notice he never ended any of those cases without pardoning the son.

Now, patience. I never saw in any of my intercourse with Mr. Lincoln, and I have met him a great many times, and General Dodge has seen more of him than I have, but I have never seen, and I don't think he can recall an occasion in which he showed the slightest impatience. Always patient! A poor woman came in who wanted her son pardoned. Her son had been sleeping on post. She pleaded her case, she pleaded it very well. The boy had been kept without sleep too long; he had undertaken to do duty for another young man, the night before, and he had a second night, and he fell asleep on post and he was tried by courtmartial and sentenced to death. Mr. Lincoln heard the case very carefully and granted the petition. A little later a woman more advanced in age came in, and she wanted her brother out of the old Capitol Prison. He was put in there perhaps
by Mr. Stanton for using disloyal language. In those
days we used to clap them in prison sometimes for things
that now they can say on the street. (Laughter) He
heard the old lady's case with great care -- probably the
man deserved to be put in the old Capitol, but he pardoned
him, to let him out. Then he went with her to the door,
and just as he was about to part with her she said, "Oh,
you don't know how grateful I am, Mr. Lincoln; I don't
know what I can say. I say this, I hope I may meet you
in heaven." "Well," Mr. Lincoln said, "In the rough and
tumble of this world, I don't know -- I may never get to
that beautiful place you speak of; I may never get there.
But", he said, "I know this, it is the best wish you
could make for me." And then he turned around as she
went out and said, "Speed, it seldom happens to a man to
be able to make two people happy in the same day." And
then he said, "I hope it will be said of me when I am
gone, by those who care for me, by those who love me most,
that I never allowed an opportunity to pass where I could
pluck a thistle and plant a flower where I thought a
flower would grow." (Applause.)

Now, there is another subject I approach
with a good deal of delicacy, but I put it down and you
must pardon me you know. I don't believe much in
religiousness, never did, but there is one word that
By W. Jennings for mine gravel works, I hear. We
have to put them in the water sometimes for tinne.

He has many iron bars, even the street. (Lambert) He
replied, "I hear of the street with great care -- propery
men are generally to put in the old Spinet, but in the present
"immediate," I put it out. Then I went with her to the grove
and just as we were to part with her she said, "Oh,
you know I know how attractive I am. M. Inman! I can't
know what I can say. I say it, I hope I may meet you.
In present. "Well," M. Inman said, "in the house and
in the world! I don't know I may never get to

that beautiful place you speak of; I may never get there.
But," he said, "I know it, I love the best with you.
and then he turned stone at me.
and when he turned stone at me.
"Speech of selection happens to a man to
give a help to make two people happy in the same way.
And you love to make two people happy in the same way.
I hope it will be said of me when I am
then we said, "I hope it will be said of me when I am
gone, by those who care for me, my those who love me most.
that I never allowed an opportunity to prove where I could
pick a flower and plant a flower where I found a
flower, now.迎, even the street. I suppose
now there is another object. I suppose
with a good deal of difficulty, but I put it away and
must begin to your town, I know, I don't believe it is
never again, but there is one word. That

I do not know any substitute for -- the clergymen call it Godliness. Well, now, Abraham Lincoln had Godliness. General Sickles -- I wish he were here to-night (applause) told me over and over again in the first McKinley campaign this story: He said, "After I was wounded I was carried to Washington after Gettysburg and I was lying on the stretcher; people thought I would die. While I was there, Mr. Lincoln, with his little boy Tad came in to see me, and he began to talk to me, and I saw that he was a little too sympathetic to suit me, so I began to rally him, and then I said, 'Why I understand your cabinet and yourself were trying to get out of Washington just before the battle of Gettysburg', and Mr. Lincoln shook his head and said, 'No we were not, no, we were not. We had to take some precautions', he owned. General Sickles pressed him a little hard, and he said, 'Well, Sickles, if you want to know what I was doing I will tell you, about that time. There was one room in the White House where there was very little furniture and I went in there and I shut the door and I got down on my knees and I said to the Lord, 'You know I have done all I can. This is your struggle and I have done all I can.' And then I cried out with all my heart, 'Oh, God give us a victory.' Then suddenly it occurred to me to say, 'Oh, that I might have some token by which I could be
I do not know any antecedents for the Sherman cell.

Goddamn. Well, now, Abraham Lincoln had Gettysburg.

General Sickles -- I wish we were here to

(righteous) to me ever and ever again in the

Abraham Lincoln's speech this evening? He said, "After I was

wounded I was carried to Washington.

Willingly, I will tell you of

where I was there. In Lincoln's

little porch and came in to see me, and he began to talk

little, and I saw that he was a little too sympathetic.

"Why did you go out of Washington just before the Battle of Gettysburg?"

"General Sickles pressed me a little hard, and he said, "Well, Sickles, if you want to know what I am going to say, there was one room

in the White House where there was very little furniture

and I went in there and I sat down and

my knees and I said to the Lord, 'You know I have gone on

God, and then I steeled my heart. Oh, God,

I can,' and then I steeled my heart, and I said to

me, 'Oh, Christ! I might have some tokens by which I could be

signat.
assured of a victory.' Then such a sweet spirit came over me, such an indescribable spirit that I was assured of a victory before I heard the news that I was after." (Applause).

There was one young man out in the West that Mr. Lincoln was very fond of. His father used to entertain him on those lawyer's tours, and he always said to the young man "Whenever you see me stretch out both hands." Well, Mr. Lincoln remembered him. He became first a professor, then afterwards a president and I think it was of the University of Illinois at that time, and Mr. Lincoln appointed him on the Board of Visitors at West Point, and he went there, and the Board knowing that Mr. Lincoln was his friend, made him president of the Board, and after they got through with their work he went to Washington and went into the War Department to get some facts that were necessary to complete his report. And he said, "It occurred to me that I would like to see Mr. Lincoln in the darkest period of the war, and I sat down and I wrote him a short note; and I said, 'Dear Mr. Lincoln, give me five minutes, please'; and Mr. Lincoln folded the paper, turned it over and wrote on the back, 'I will give you an hour. A. Lincoln.'" And he went there and when he came in Mr. Lincoln rose up to his full height, stretched out both hands to him and gave him a
There was one young man out in the rear that I
Lincoln was very fond of. He later went to express in
on close relations, and he always said to the young
men, "Whenever you see me, tell them that John
Well."

Mr. Lincoln remember him. He became first a professor

the University of Illinois at that time, and Mr. Lincoln
supported him on the Board of Visitors at West Point.

and we went there, and the Board knowing that Mr. Lincoln
supported him on the Board of the Peace, and after
we left the house, made him present at the Board, and after
they got everything, went to work to meet to Washington
and went into the War Department to get some leave that
were necessary to complete the report, and we said, "It
occurred to me that I would like to see Mr. Lincoln in
the garden before the war, and I sent my note: "Mr. Lincoln,
write me a short note, and I'll try it."

"Give me five minutes, please," said Mr. Lincoln to me.
I sat down on the floor and wrote on the floor. I sat
the paper turned over, and wrote on the floor. I sat
and gave you the word. A. Lincoln," and then wrote

and when he came to Mr. Lincoln, he gave me the note.

printed, stereotyped, and ready to print any time.
welcome and they sat down, and they communed together. Just before he went away, he said, "Now, Mr. Lincoln, I want to ask you a question. I hardly dare to do it, but if it isn't proper, you needn't answer it, of course."

Mr. Lincoln said, "Well, if I can't answer it I won't. Go ahead." Well, he said, "Out in Illinois they are very anxious about the termination of this war. Shall we succeed in this war?" He said that Mr. Lincoln changed and became haggard, great tears ran down his face, and it was some time that he could not speak at all, and then when he did, he said, "President Mann, we shall succeed in this war, but I don't expect to live to see its termination or its consummation." "Well, now, Mr. Lincoln,", said the other, "Simply just one more question: Would you be willing to tell me on what you base your opinion?" Then Mr. Lincoln began in that singular negative way: "I do not base it upon my constituency, though no man ever had any better constituency, than we have, or more faithful; I do not even base it on my generals, though no king or potentate ever had better generals, abler men, ready and willing to sacrifice everything that they have for the good of the Republic; I do not even base it on the boys in blue of the army and the navy -- no, no, though no nation on earth ever had a better army than ours, ready to give everything even life itself for the salvation
Welcome and then set your gun, and then commence together.

Just before we went over, they said, "Now, Mr. Lincoln, I
want to see you a question. I hardly have to go it,
but if it is a proper one, you needn't answer it of course." Mr. Lincoln said, "Well, if I can't answer it, I won't go.

"Well, he said, "Out in Illinois they are very
excited about the termination of the war. Shall we and
me see in this war?" He said that Mr. Lincoln changed and
became hurried. Great fears can grow here, and it was
becoming clear that he could not speak to me, and then when he
some time that he could not speak and I, and then when he
was not ready to speak, we had no time to say the termination
of the communication. "Well, now, Mr. Lincoln," said the
other, "Simply, just one more question: What do you think
will solve the fate of what you propose your opinion?"
Then
Mr. Lincoln began in a loud, excited, verbatim way: "I go
not peace if you're my constituent, then we have, or more likely
had my better constituent, then we have, or more likely
not; I go not peace if my constituent, they have, or more likely
for the good of the Republic; I go not peace if on
the poles in place of the busy and the busy -- no, no, no,
you haven't to give everything even the District for the suspension
of the Republic, no, no. I will tell you what I base it on, on the God of our fathers who hath brought this nation hitherto and will never suffer the nation to perish."

(Appplause.)

There is one other little item of brotherly kindness. I was taken very ill out on Meridian Hill. I was a little overworked and had a bilious turn, and for about three days I was very near the grave -- delirious -- after that fin about three days more I was up and at work again. Well, during that time Mr. Lincoln came out to see me. First he came with Charlotte Cushman, whose name you have heard, to inquire about me. I have a very dim recollection of his coming. The next time he came with that same little boy who seemed to attend him always, Tad, whom he loved so much, and Tad walked with the sentinel, backwards and forwards while his father went to see the doctor to see if he could find out anything about my case, and see if anything could be done for me, and Tad said to the sentinel, "Is the General very sick?", "Yes." "Awful sick?" "Yes." "Well", he says, "Father thinks he is not going to live.", and I was only a very common colonel among thousands of others. It was not only my camp that he visited and looked at my parade and congratulated me upon success, but the Twelfth New York, and Burnside's Regiment and all the others around about. And
to the Republic. no, no I will tell you what I mean it

not on the God of our fathers who hath pronounced the nation

inference and will never suffer the nation to perish

(Appearance)

There is one other little item or property

knowledge I was taken very ill one morning

I was a little overworked and had a little injury and for

about three days I was very near the grave I was up as much as work

after that I was about three days gone more I was up as much as work

seeing Well cancel that time. I thought it was time I should come out to

see me. There is some with Charlotte Cameron whose name

you have heard to introduce me. I have a very good

reception of the coming. The next time he came with

that nice little girl who seemed to stand him there,

and who he spoke to much and Ted talked with the senti-

net. decently and preserved while the letter went to see

the doctor to see if he could find out anything more.

We can't, and we can't substitute can go for me. and

Ted said to the servant. "If the servant very sick?"


"I think it is not coming to live. " and I was only a very

common colony some times a day or other. I was not only

my constant that morning and looked at my place and con-

and we tell you about York, put the Taylor New York and

monuments balls and all the police always point. And
think of the largeness of heart of the man who could so take us in and show us that personal tenderness. Wasn't it brotherly kindness? (Applause)

He once came down to Brooks Station, and I saw him coming in through that bower that the Germans made for me, and he was too tall to come in. He took off that tall hat of his, that post office hat, and bowed his head and came in, and he sat down upon my cot and admired my robe of South American sheep, its construction and beauty. Then he saw the tablets upon the wall that the American Tract Society had given me, one for every day in the month, and that day was "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want", and he and I looked at it together, and I think those words sunk into his heart as they did into mine. It was not long after that that I had some trouble and I came home greatly discouraged, and I looked up where Abraham Lincoln had looked and I said, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want", - why didn't I think of it before!

And after Chancellorsville, when ambition sought my removal they carried the case up to Mr. Lincoln, and asked "Wouldn't it be a wise thing to remove General Howard from the command of the Eleventh Corps; he hasn't succeeded very well?" You all know that Stonewall Jackson was more to blame than I was. (Laughter and applause)
Think of the perseverance of heart of the men who come so

... each in any show of that perseverance.

We're in properly kindness (Appena)

He once came here to Brooks Station, and I

was him coming in front of the war, I was too well to come in. He took off

from the war at the point of the war, and powered the

people came in, and he sat down upon my coat and whispered

my hope of South America sheep, the construction and

people. Then he saw the people upon the war that the

American Hotel Society had given me, one for every gay

in the world, and that they was "the war in my sleeping"

I snuff not wonder, and he and I looked at it together

and I think those words went into the heart as they put the

mind. If we not look after that I had some trouble

and I came home greatly discouraged, and I looked up

where Abraham Lincoln had looked, and I said "The Lord

in my Sheperd, I snuff not want," - why didn't I think

of it before!

And after the womanlyotive, when apology

sought my removal they carried the case up to Mr. Lincoln,

and asked "Wouldn't it be wise thing to remove General

Harker from the command of the Fourteenth Corps? He hasn't

succeeded very well?" You sill know that command

was more to please them. I was. (Interrup and suppose)
But Mr. Lincoln after hearing them carefully, winding one foot of his [redacted] about twice around his leg, said, "Let him alone; let him alone; give him time and he will bring things straight." That is what kept me in the army. (Applause)

Most of you have read a little of the last interview that I had with Mr. Lincoln in Washington. I spent an hour with him, and he called my special attention to what he called afterwards the "Loyal refugees of Kentucky and of Tennessee and of Virginia."

Your president, when he introduced me, spoke of the Cumberland Gap. That is right the centre of those three portions of Virginia, of Tennessee and of the Kentucky mountains, and Mr. Lincoln turned and looked in my eyes, I never can forget the expression, "Oh, General", he said, "They are loyal there, they are loyal." And we have built up an institution there to his name as a monument for the benefit of the boys and girls of the mountains.

We have got six hundred and forty young men and young women, the brightest and best in the country. People call them "poor whites", sometimes "poor white trash". Then we are trash. They are not trash. They are the very epitome of Americanism, and I do not think it is anything against them that they were loyal to the flag.

I was going through car the other day, and there
But Mr. Lincoln after hearing these facts began to smile, and one foot of his boot struck the floor twice, saying, "Let him alone; let him alone; give him time and he will read Chinese script." That is what I want to do, to save his state.

in the story (Appomattox)

Most of you have read a little of the last in

I recollect that I had with Mr. Lincoln in Washington; I spent so much in my own way, and he called my respect.

I have been all the time to go to California to save the "Iower

returnees of Kentucky and of Tennessee and of Virginia, your president, when he introduced me before the Congress, that is in the center of those three

portion of Virginia, of Tennessee, and of Kentucky, and the president and Mr. Lincoln turned and looked in my eye.

I never can forget the expression. "Oh, General," he said, "then the young people, these people. And we have put up an institution there to give rise as a home.

We have got six hundred and forty young men and women, the priests and poor in the country. People call them "poor white trash." Then they are the

very opposite of Americans, and I do not think it is

my opinion that they have more loyal to the Union.

I went Conference can, the other day, say these
was a troop coming from New York, going up to Canada, almost all young ladies -- there were some gentlemen amongst them -- and the minute I appeared, I don't know why, they cried "Robert E. Lee -- Robert E. Lee."

I said, "Oh, you are mistaken, I fought on the other side." Yes, I fought on the other side. We may be the minority, but let us stick to it, let us stick to it.

We don't want anything wrong, we don't want any spot on the escutcheon of the republican party. We want purity and progress and we will have it; we will have it!

(Applause)

There is only one more item and that is this -- you will remember the book, Winston Churchill's book in which he so beautifully represents the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. He represents also his roughness. In that he is mistaken. Oh, how often I have compared notes with other men. There was no real roughness in Abraham Lincoln. A little homeliness, - we are not all of us handsome, we can't be. But here he took little Virginia, you remember, to the window of his room, and looked forth down there to Alexandria, and said, "When that star appeared there of the Confederacy, and I saw that flag, oh", he said, "It offended me very much, and I was worrying. It was necessary I should suffer for the republic," and then he used these words to her, "I have
There is only one more item and that is this:

There was no real connection in Abraham Lincoln. Of course I have compared notes with other men. There was no real connection in Abraham Lincoln.

A little homesickness—there is no such thing as homesickness. We can't feel. But here we took fifteen Virgins, you remember, to the window of the room, and looked toward

ground there to Alexandria, and said, 'When that ship appeared near the Confederacy' and I saw the

morning.' If necessary I would rather for the

rempique, 'and please me need these words for,' 'I have
not suffered by the South, - I have suffered with the South. Your sorrow has been my sorrow, and your pain has been my pain. What you have lost I have lost, and what you have gained", he added sublimely; "I have gained."

Just think of the sermon of it! The minister would say: who sits here, add to that faith, virtue, to virtue temperance, to temperance Godliness, to Godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity. A man who could rise right up and show such love to God and love to his fellow man, even to his enemy, cannot be pointed out to-day. (Great applause)
not uttered by the South. I have uttered with the South. Your sorrow has been my sorrow, and your pain has been my pain. What you have lost I have lost. And what you have endured, I have endured. I have endured. Just think of the enormity of it! The minister were he, and to that faith, virtue, to virtue, to temperance to temperance, to kindness, to kindness, to mercy, and to mercy, and to mercy. A man who could live right up and show such love to God and love to his fellow men, even to his enemy, cannot be pointed out to-day. (Great applause)