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IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Illustrations for XXVIII

1) After Lincoln's speech on February 27, 1860 at Cooper Union, the committee having him in charge took him to Brady's photograph gallery, at that time one of the show places of New York to have his photograph taken. Later this picture was used in Harper's Weekly, and Lincoln used to say that it and the speech made him President of the United States. It is worth noting that this photograph does not show the grotesque clothing that it has been customary to describe him as wearing on this visit to New York.

(Miss Marshall: Brown may have a good copy of the Cooper Union picture; if not, you will have to copy the picture from Vol.I, Tarbell's Life, opposite p. 326)

2) Lincoln's home in Springfield, Ill.
From a picture said to have been made in 1858 at the close of the campaign for the senatorship.
By the courtesy of Thomas Peaker, Photographer, Peoria, Ill.

3) The only authentic information on Lincoln's life given to the public in the period of this article was that contained in what is known as the "Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln," written in December 1859 at the request of his friend Jesse Fell of Bloomington, Ill. Fragments from this Autobiography have been printed already in different articles of this series. The closing lines alone refer to his fight against the extension of slavery. The certification below was made in 1872 when the authenticity of the Autobiography came into question.

(Miss Marshall: Please reproduce, beginning with the sentence, "I was losing interest in politics, etc."

4) Every house in Illinois in which Lincoln was entertained in this period became one of the "monuments" of the town. Here is the picture of the residence of Julius White, Evanston, Ill., where in April of 1860 Lincoln passed the night, speaking from the porch to a group of citizens.

(Miss Marshall: Do not reproduce the caption underneath this picture.)

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IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

CHAPTER XXVIII

The Country Wants to See Lincoln

If by any lucky chance there should turn up in Massachusetts, Wisconsin or California, somebody of Abraham Lincoln's calibre, to dispute the senatorship with Mr. Lodge, Mr. LaFollette, or Mr. Johnson, and these gentlemen should be forced, as Stephen A. Douglas was in 1858, to debate, day in and day out, for some four months, the principles underlying such a question as, let us say, the finding a peaceful substitute for war in the settling of international disputes, and the debate should take on something of the character of the Lincoln and Douglas debate, do you not suppose that after it was over, we, the people, would be very keen to see the stranger who had dared contest with the celebrated and long-established Mr. Lodge, Mr. LaFollette or Mr. Johnson? We would. And from all over the country we would invite him to come and speak to us, wanting to judge for ourselves whether or not a leader who measured up to something like the democratic spirit within us had at last appeared.

That was the way people felt in many parts of the country after the Lincoln and Douglas debates. They wanted to see and hear Lincoln. But Lincoln was "broke," "hard up," and for the moment pushed off the advances the country was making. It was "bad to be poor", but if he neglected his business another year as he had the

last, he would "go to the wall for bread and meat." When the chairman of the State Republican Committee, his friend Norman B. Judd, asked him to help out on the expenses of the campaign, he somewhat reluctantly consented that Judd put him down for $250., which was to be settled when they cleaned up "the private matter between us" - the private matter being a considerable loan which Lincoln had made to Judd - a note which seems not to have been paid until Lincoln's estate was settled in 1865, for in the list of his assets we find Judd's note for $3,000. It is one of several evidences that Lincoln loaned freely at this time, as at all times, to his friends - so freely that he was often cramped for money for current expenses.

The upkeep of his family was increasing for he had by this time three boys - Robert, old enough now to be in Phillips Exeter preparing for Harvard, and a considerable expense of course; and at home, Willie, about eight years old, and Thomas, five. Mary Lincoln was hospitable - to those of whom she approved - and entertained as handsomely as other women in her Springfield circle. She reckoned more highly than Mr. Lincoln the political value of their entertaining and when the legislature was in session in Springfield or when there were important gatherings of any sort she was sure to "give something." The cost of some of her parties seems rather surprising. For instance, the entertaining Mrs. Johns of Decatur tells of being snowbound on her way from Chicago to Springfield in January of 1855, along with a large number of legislators and

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The Footsteps of A.L., ch. XXVIII.

politicians going to the capital for the election of senator - the election in which Mr' Lincoln was a candidate but finally withdrew ~~his name~~ in favor of Lyman Trumbull. The train was stalled for upwards of a week and there would have been more actual suffering from hunger than there was if it had not been that two Chicago caterers were also on their way to Springfield - one with a supper for a reception to three hundred people that Mrs. Lincoln was giving, the other with supplies for a big dinner at the Governer's Mansion. The hungry travelers bought out the caterers, but Mrs. Johns does not tell us whether or no Mrs. Lincoln ever held her reception!

A & 1996.

Lincoln's correspondence shows that he went immediately after the debates of 1858 hard at the law, and also that he had hopes of earning a little by lecturing. There are evidences that he long had had the possibility of ~~lecturing~~ this in mind. In 1838, we find a lecture of his given before the young men's lyceum of Springfield, printed at their request in one of the local papers. In his complete works, Nicolay and Hay, his secretaries, include several fragments - "Notes for Lectures" - which they found among his papers. Quick as he was to take a hint, that is, to ask himself whether this or that thing that somebody else was doing was not possible for him, it was natural that he should think of the platform. Population considered, there were probably as many lecturers, speakers and readers, English

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Two years later, February 1857, we find Mrs. Lincoln writing to a sister in Kentucky:

> "I may surprise you when I mention that I am recovering from the slight fatigue of a very large and, I really believe, a very handsome and agreeable entertainment, at least our friends flatter us by saying so. About five hundred were invited; yet owing to an unlucky rain, three hundred only favored us by their presence. And the same evening in Jacksonville, Colonel Warren gave a bridal party to his son, which occasion robbed us of some of our friends. You will think we have enlarged our borders since you were here."

This enlarging of her social borders went on steadily - and all that cost money! Lincoln's correspondence shows that he went immediately after the debates of 1858 hard at the law, and also that he had hopes of earning a little by lecturing. There are

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and domestic, going up and down the ~~Middle West~~ Mississippi Valley in those days as there are now. Both Dickens and Thackery had been West. Emerson was in Springfield in 1853 and gives a rather lugubrious picture of the town and of his quarters there, also of his fears that his time was not going to be paid any such rate as was promised him. It would be interesting to know whether Lincoln heard him. At all events, lecturing was one of the things that ambitious men of his type of mind tried out, and in the year following the Lincoln and Douglas debates he undertook a talk on "Discoveries and Inventions" - a subject which had always fascinated him and to which in one way or another his activities had contributed. When he was in Congress he had spent many an hour in the Patent Office at the time he secured a patent for his contrivance for getting boats over shoals - the model is still to be seen on the shelves of the Patent Office - he had a mind that no matter what interested it - a principle, a custom, a tool, went back to the start and traced the growth of the particular thing. Discoveries and inventions, their beginnings, their progress, their future - he would never tire of studying them, speculating about them, and this lecture that he now tried, with the hope of earning a little extra money, was the outcome of long thinking and obsercation. He gave the paper only a few times, and without any particular success, in his judgment. He doubted whether it was worth the little sum he was paid; but there are observations in it which convince one that it was more of a lecture than he thought. For instance, "How could the 'gopher wood' for the

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ark have been gotten out without an axe? It seems to me an axe or a miracle was indispensable."

His speculation about the use of wind as a motive power is interesting. He thought that possible one of the greatest discoveries of the future would be the taming and harnessing of the wind. In line with his thinking in this lecture is the talk on the plow, whether or no it was possible to get some other force for running it than man's own muscular power, which is to be found in a lecture which he gave at the state fair at Milwaukee, late in 1859. It might be Henry Ford talking!

> "I have thought a good deal in an abstract way about a steam plow. . . . To be successful, it must, all things considered, plow better than can be done with animal-power. . . . That one which shall be so contrived as to apply the larger proportion of its power to the cutting and turning the soil, and the smallest to the moving itself over the field, will be the best one. . . . Railroad locomotives have their regular wood and water stations. But the steam plow is less fortunate. It does not live upon the water, and if it be once at a water-station, it will work away from it, and when it gets away cannot return without leaving its work, at a great expense of time and strength. It will occur that a wagon-and-horse team might be employed to supply it with fuel and water; but this, too, is expensive; and the question recurs, 'Can the expense be borne?' When this is added to other expenses, will not plowing cost more than in the old way?"

How fascinated he would have been with the tractors of today!

The pressure ~~on him~~ from the outside was too great for him to find time to bring the lecture to anything like a satisfactory professional point, and he finally dropped it entirely. He was "in the public eye" - a hazardous place! People sought his opinion on all sorts of public questions - the

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naturalization of foreigners, the tariff. The politicians would not let him alone - even sought to embroil him with Senator Trumbull and with Judd, the chairman of the Republican State Committee. The Republicans expected him to help them in carrying out the counsel that he was continually giving, to hold together what they had built up, and, above all, to keep the principles on which they were working uncorrupted. Lincoln had never had any doubt but what and that he would do his share. there was more work to be done, "Another blow-up is coming," he wrote Editor Ray of the Chicago Times after the election, "we shall have fun again. Douglas managed to be supported both as the best instrument to put down and uphold the slave power, but no ingenuity can long keep the antagonism in harmony." The "fun" began in a few months. There were powerful Republicans who now, as in the year before, were hankering after Douglas, believing that if he could be brought into the Republican party he would make its future secure. The most powerful of these was Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune. He was doing his utmost to annex Douglas. Lincoln fought it. "The Republican principles can in no wise live with Douglas; and it is arrant folly now, as it was last spring, to waste time and scatter labor already performed in dallying with him", he told Senator Trumbull.

> "Let the Republican party of Illinois dally with Judge Douglas;" he told them, "let them fall in behind him and make him their candidate, and they do not absorb him - he absorbs them. They would come out at the end all Douglas men, all claimed by him ashaving endorsed every one of his doctrines upon the great subject with which the whole nation is engaged at this hour - that the question of negro slavery is simply a question of dollars

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and cents; that the Almighty has drawn a line across the continent on one side of which labor - the cultivation of the soil - must always be performed by slaves."

There was no keeping out of the fray, and by the fall of 1859 Lincoln was in it again as hard as ever. Douglas had been in Ohio, and made an impression. In September Lincoln followed him, speaking in Columbus and in Cincinnati. At the end of the month he was in Milwaukee, in December in Kansas, where he spoke at least half a dozen times. On February 27, 1860, he delivered the Cooper Union speech, and followed it up by a tour in New England, the actual extent of which has never been recorded in the biographies. Only recently has there appeared a brochure on this trip by Percy Cee Eggleston of New London, Conn., which shows it to be much more extended than has been set down. Between February 28, when he spoke in Providence, R.I., and March 10, when he spoke in Bridgeport, Conn., he made nine speeches, nearly all of which were favorably and some of them enthusiastically reported in the New England press.

The significant features of this six months' work coming as it did on the top of a very energetic effort to catch up financially, are its vigor and the extension of his range of thinking and of research. The work was fresh, not a rehash of the campaign with Douglas. To be sure, the backbone of his argument was that Douglas' doctrine of popular sovereignty meant the final nationalization of slavery, but he used fresh illustrations and fresh appeals, skilfully seizing every-point/every significant phrase or word that Douglas and others gave him. There was what he called

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"the Judge's moral climate line" - the idea developed by Douglas after election in a tour of the South, that the Almighty had drawn a line across the continent, on one side of which labor could only be done by slaves. "Once we come to acknowledge," answered Lincoln, "that it is the law of the Eternal Being for slavery to exist on one side of that line, have we any sure ground to object to slaves being held on the other side?"

He used Senator Hammond's "mud sill" theory of labor as pertinently. Cultivated society rested on an inferior or slave class, Hammond was arguing at this time "as a house stood on mud-sills." Lincoln picked up the expression and used it in his first talk on labor and capital - the first talk in which he shows that he had been wrestling with the economic theory under slavery. Here we have him attacking ~~not~~ the idea that nobody labors unless somebody else owing capital induces him to do it by hiring or compelling him and that the state of labor, hired or slave, is fixed - also that it is incompatible with education or free individual progress. His treatment of this "mud-sill" theory is keen, flexible, humorous - with many pointed, satirical comments as that "a blind horse upon a tread-mill is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be - all the better for being blind that he could not kick understandingly" or "a Yankee who could invent a strong-handed man without a head would receive the everlasting gratitude of the "'mud-sill' advocates."

In Lincoln's work in this period, March 1859 to March 1860, there are a number of ideas which his previous speeches show have

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passed through his mind but upon which he had not enlarged, which now come to the front. There is the feeling, he had already shown of the injustice of bitter and vituperative attacks upon the Southern people. He never could forget that the people of the South had been born to slavery, that all their teachings and associations had led them to accept it as a matter of course, a part of the constitution of things, and that the North had had its part as well as the South in perpetuating the institution in the country. In his talk to the Cincinnati people, in September of 1859 there was an effort to make them feel that while he thought slavery was wrong and must not be extended and they felt it was right and should be extended, yet he did not hate or despise them; and he asked that they in turn should not hate or despise him. Alongside with this effort at conciliation or better understanding was a vigorous expression in regard to dis-union. His reply to the suggestic always had been certain, but never perhaps quite so certain as in one of his Kansas speeches of this time where he used John Brown and his tragic fate as an illustration.

> "Old John Brown thought slavery wrong, as we do; he attacked contrary to law, and it availed him nothing before the law that he thought himself right. He has just been hanged for treason against the State of Virginia; and we cannot object, though he agreed with us in calling slavery wrong. Now if you undertake to destroy the Union contrary to law, if you commit treason against the United States, our duty will be to deal with you as John Brown has been dealt with. We shall try to do our duty."

The speech at Cooper Union on February 27, 1860 -It-was- hard -that- shows best how Lincoln worked and how he grew in this period. The invitation to make this speech had come to him in the fall of 1859. He had been flattered and excited by it. He had consented to

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go and had decided to make a political speech. These who were with him in these days remembered well how hard he worked through the winter, how many hours he spent in the state capitol and over Elliot's debates on the Federal Constitution, which he owned. The best proof of his labor is the lecture itself. The point which he set out to demonstrate in his opening was what the fathers who framed the government thought about slavery. He runs them down, one after another, the thirty-nine who signed the Constitution, and the result of his patient inquiry was proof that twenty-three out of the thirty-nine who framed the government under which we live were on record on the question and that twenty-one - "a clear majority of the whole thirty-nine" were on record as believing that the Federal government had the power to control slavery in the federal territories - the point at issue in the Dred Scott decision.

The point was so clearly and conclusively made, it was of such importance in the argument, that it won Lincoln immediate recognition in his audience of intelligent and superior people as a serious student. It gave a sound historical basis for the campaign against slavery extension that until then had been lacking. Here was proof that the Republicans were carrying on what the fathers had begun, that is, as Lincoln argued, it was not the North but the South itself that was the revolutionist.

The reception of this speech certainly justified all the care that Lincoln had taken in preparing it. Four great New York papers printed it in full, and there was a demand that it be put in

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pamphlet form for circulation. Charles C. Nott, whom in 1865 Lincoln appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, wrote him about this. Nott had gone over the speech and suggested certain changes. Lincoln's comments on these changes are evidence of the care with which he had prepared the original speech and of his sensitiveness about careless and unauthorized statements.

> "So far as it is intended merely to improve in grammar and elegance of composition, I am quite agreed; but I do not wish the sense changed, or modified, to a hair's breadth. And you, not having studied the particular points so closely as I have, cannot be quite sure that you do not change the sense when you do not intend it. For instance, in a note at bottom of first page, you propose to substitute 'Democrats' for 'Douglas'. But what I am saying there is <u>true</u> of Douglas, but is not true of Democrats generally; so that the proposed substitution would be a very considerable blunder. The <u>imprudently absurd</u> I stick to. The striking out 'he' and inserting 'we' turns the sense exactly wrong. The striking out 'upon it' leaves the sense too general and incomplete. The sense is 'act as they acted <u>upon that question</u>' - not as they acted generally."

Mr. Nott and those associated with him in editing the Cooper Union speech were anxious that there should be questioning of the exactness of Mr. Lincoln's historical references. Accordingly they asked him to give them a memoranda of his investigations. He wrote back that he had preserved no memoranda and that to re-examine and make notes for them would take more time than he could possibly spare. The result was that the editors undertook the investigation themselves and with the speech published an appendix giving the exact references on which Mr. Lincoln based his statements. In order to do this they declared that they had to ransack all of the material available in the libraries of New York and that they consulted

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as well the leading historians of the day - Bancroft, Hildreth, Goodell. In their preface they said of this work that no one who had not actually attempted to verify the details of the speech could understand the patient research and historical labor which Mr. Lincoln had given to it.

"The history of our earlier politics," the editors went on, "is scattered through numerous journals, statutes, pamphlets, and letters; and these are defective in completeness and accuracy of statement, and in indices and tables of contents. Neither can any one who has not traveld over this precise ground appreciate the accuracy of every trivial detail, or the self-denying impartiality with which Mr. Lincoln has turned from the testimony of 'the Fathers', on the general question of slavery, to present the single question which he discusses. From the first line to the last - from his premises to his conclusion, he travels with swift, unerring directness which no logician ever excelled - an argument complete and full, without the affectation of learning, and without the stiffness which usually accompanies dates and details. A single, easy, simple sentence of plain Anglo-Saxon words contains a chapter of history that, in some instances, has taken days of labor to verify and which must have cost the author months of investigation to acquire. And, though the public should justly estimate the labor bestowed on the fact which are stated, they cannot estimate the greater labor involved on those which arecomitted - how many pages have been read - how many works examined - what numerous statutes, resolutions, speeches, letters, and biographies have been looked through. Commencing with this address as a political pamphlet, the reader will leave it as an historical work - brief, complete, profound, impartial, truthful - which will survive the time and the occasion that called it forth, and be esteemed hereafter, no less for its instrinsic worth than its unpretending modesty."

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pamphlet form for circulation. Charles C. Nott, whom in 1863 Lincoln appointed judge of the Court of Claims, wrote him about this later. Nott had gone over the speech and suggested certain changes. Lincoln's comments on these changes are evidence of the care with which he had prepared the original speech and of his sensitiveness about careless and unauthorized statements. "So far as it is intended

This meticulousness extended not only to the quality of his own but his rivals' speeches. A correspondent had proposed a plan for the publication of the debates of 1858 along with supplementary material, the Republican party's platform, for instance; but he objected; it would give a one-sided cast, he said, unless the Democratic platform was also included. Again, his correspondent had suggested taking both his and Douglas' speeches from the Press and Tribune. As I mentioned in the last article, there had been a

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pamphlet form for circulation. Charles C. Nott, whom in 1865 Lincoln appointed judge of the Court of Claims, wrote him about this. Nott had gone over the speech and suggested certain changes. Lincoln's comments on these changes are evidence of the care with which he had prepared the original speech and of his sensitiveness about careless and unauthorized statements.

> "So far as it is intended merely to improve in grammar and elegance of composition, I am quite agreed; but I do not wish the sense changed, or modified, to a hair's breadth. And you, not having studied the particular points so closely as I have, cannot be quite sure that you do not change the sense when you do not intend it. For instance, in a note at bottom of first page, you propose to substitute "Democrats" for "Douglas'. But what I am saying there is <u>true</u> of Douglas, but is not true of Democrats generally; so that the proposed substitution would be a very considerable blunder. The <u>impudently absurd</u> I stick to. The stricking out 'he' and inserting 'we' turns the sense exactly wrong. The striking out 'upon it' leaves the sense too general and incomplete. The sense is 'act as they acted <u>upon that question</u>' - not as they acted generally."

This meticulousness was characteristic of the attention he always gave to anything of his which was to be printed. In the case of a proposed edition of the debates of 1858, he looked after even Douglas' rights. The plan submitted to him included, along with the debates, certain supplementary material such as the platform of the Republican party. But he objected; it would give a one-sided cast, he said, unless the Democratic platform was also included. Again, his correspondent had suggested taking both his and Douglas' speeches from the Press-Tribune. As I mentioned in the last article, there had been a

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controversy during the campaign over the reporting of the speeches, so Lincoln tells him to take Douglas' speeches from the Chicago Times - Douglas' paper. "This" he said,"would present each of us as reported by his own friends and thus be mutual and fair." As he had corrected a few small typographical errors in his own speeches, Judge Douglas should have the right to correct typographical errors in his, if he desired.

There is no question but that ~~this~~ the country had look of at Lincoln in the fall and winter of 1859 and 1860 more than satisfied those who were curious about him, that here was a ~~man~~ leader. David Locke (Petroleum V. Naseby) whose admiration and respect for him was intensified by his talk with him in Quincy at the time of the debate in 1858, heard him at Columbus and was greatly impressed by the way that Lincoln had, as he said, pictured the future. He believed that he already had a glimmering of what was to come. "Slavery," he told him in a talk they had after the speech, "is doomed, and that within a few years. - In discussing it we have taught a great many thousand people to hate it who had never given it a thought before. What kills the skunk is the publicity it gives itself. What a skunk wants to do is to keep snug under the barn, in the day time, when men are around with shot guns."

Of course the impression made in New York was the most important, for here he was touching closely some of the chief springs of Republican action. There was William Cullen Bryant, the editor of the Evening Post, who introduced him, and of whom he said

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to one of the committee, "It is worth a visit from Springfield, Ill. to New York to make the acquaintance of such a man as William Cullen Bryant." Then there was David Dudley Fields, James W. Nye, Horace Greeley and James A. Briggs, all of whom spoke after the lecture, and the last of whom said, talking of whom the Republicans should nominate for President, "One of three gentlemen will be our standard bearer in the presidential contest of this year - the distinguished Senator of New York, Mr. Seward; the late able and accomplished Governor of Ohio, Mr. Chase; or the 'Unknown Knight' who entered the political lists against the Bois Guilbert of Democracy on the prairies of Illinois in 1858, and unhorsed him - Abraham Lincoln."

That was a rash prophecy at the moment, and Mr. Briggs says that after the meeting, some of his friends joked him as not being a good prophet. But that did not chill him. Two weeks later on his return from New England, Mr. Lincoln stopped over Sunday in New York and went to Brooklyn to hear Mr. Beecher speak. Mr. Briggs was with him and called his attention to the Post Office, then a dark and dismal place. "I do this for a reason," he told him. "I think your chances for being the next President is equal to that of any man in the country. When you are President will you recommend an appropriation of a million of dollars for a suitable location for a post office in this city?"

"I will make a note of that," Mr. Lincoln replied, and later

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he said to Mr. Briggs, "When I was East several gentlemen made about the same remark to me that you did today about the presidency, they thought my chances were about equal to the best."

But he did not see much in it. He noted that it was not Greeley or Bryant or George William Curtis or Thurlow Weed in New York City, nor Sumner nor Wilson nor Hamlin in New England that made these remarks to him. He was not fitted for the presidency. He wrote it and said it to more than one. Any man that had made a dent, as he of course realized he had done, in a great discussion was bound to have his friends claiming him for the presidency. It took more than one swallow to make a summer, and the last thing he proposed to do was to fool himself.

However, when he went back to Illinois he found that the Lincoln boom which he had left behind him a healthy if not too large growth, had assumed state-wide proportions. It means a lot back home to have a favorite son go for the first time to New York City and make a speech, to be introduced by William Cullen Bryant, and to be reported verbatim in four metropolitan dailies. That is what had happened to Lincoln. And he had followed it up by speeches that papers in New England had declared the "most powerful, logical and compact" that they had ever listened to. It was a conquering hero who came back from the East to Illinois in March of 1860 - a conquering hero who was most decidedly in the hands of his friends. And what they now did with him is the subject of our next article.

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Chap. XXIX.

~~par before L. stated~~

a man here came ~~with~~ to a caucus of the ~~party~~ of the U.S., by a most respectable ~~party~~ man a.L.f. He was there ~~by the virtue of his~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ because he had helped most stuck out that they knew to be the most difficult problem they had faced since they united the ~~white~~ white in a democratic ~~party~~. He had carried them, the had an important ~~appointment~~ - constitutional ~~state~~ ~~political~~ party were faced a ~~presidential election~~ ~~presidential~~ ~~election~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~Republican~~ ~~party~~ of the Republican ~~party~~ - a crisis never ~~had~~ had ~~had~~ ~~had~~ had a ~~crisis~~ ~~of~~ ~~such~~ ~~kind~~ ~~of~~ ~~such~~ ~~kind~~ ~~of~~ ~~such~~ ~~kind

Chapter XXIX

never came into [illegible]
A man's world hardly find interest
~~is a by a by a~~ by a candidacy Rienzi
~~a. L. in~~ a. J. L. to trial-

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Chap XXII

So he nine ejected? students in following
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w the mathematics at the pendulum
Rep Rep card - pendency in 1660.
- it is such a respectable a word -
it is named by so pun made
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uninteresting - not - quite the effect
something - always upward
spirity - spirit - corporeal - This it
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pendu - velocity
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2

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Quite alike.

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T. p. 337-38

Seiland's agent at Medell

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His fitness - self believed Civil

2 men like C. - "Vol-fil"

Seiffe - received

Excitement at home - Emerson
Miss Wis called - T. N. 337-34

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Examiner - Currie -

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K 2 2 0

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Immediately Sewards enemies 2
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see Chamberlain - Tracy - pp. 34 eg
Eyem County - Conn. " 137
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Sellus li Corrupire - on pilgrim
138 - 144
Tarli is my mutt - p 142 - Tracy

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