



GEN. GARFIELD.

Ingersoll's Eulogy on Gen. Garfield.

[Extract from a speech at Rockford, Ill., Sept. 29, 1880.]

On the other hand we have a man who is a trained statesman, who has discussed those questions time and

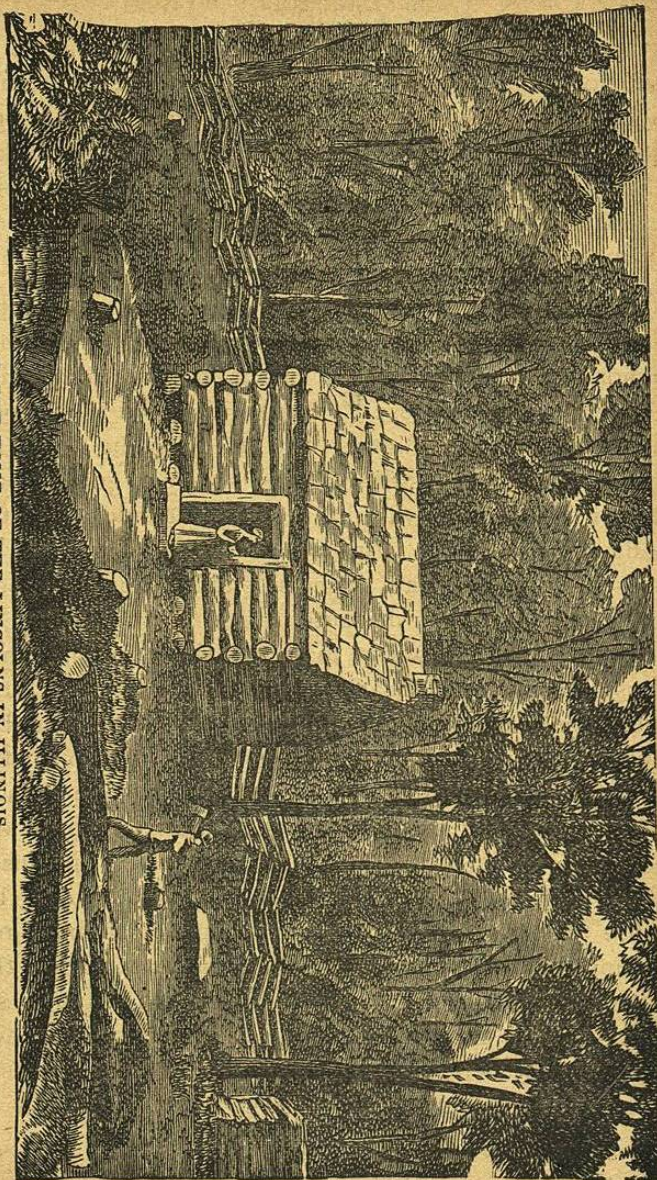
time again, and whose opinions are well known to all the intelligent people of this Union. He was as good a soldier as Hancock was. (A voice, "A volunteer," and applause.) The man who makes up his mind in a time of profound peace to make war the business of his life; the man who is adopted by the Government; the man who makes war his profession is, in my judgment, no better than the man who in time of peace would rather follow the avocations of peace, and who, when war comes, when the blast of conflict blows in his ears, buckles on his sword and fights for his native land, and, when the war is over, goes back to the avocations of peace. (Applause.) I say that Garfield was as good a soldier as Hancock, and I say that Garfield took away from the field of Chicamauga as much honor as one man can carry. (Applause.) He is a trained statesman. He knows what he is talking about and he talks about it well. I have known him for years. I know him as well as I know any other man, and I tell you he has more brain, more education, wider and more splendid views, than any other man who has been nominated for the Presidency since I was born. (Applause.)

Some people say to me: "How can you vote for Garfield when he is a Christian and was a preacher?" I tell them I have two reasons; one is I am not a bigot, and the other is, Gen. Garfield is not a bigot. He does not agree with me; I do not agree with him on thousands of things; but on the great luminous principle that must give to every other man every right that he claims for himself we do absolutely agree. (Applause.) I would despise myself if I would vote against a man simply be-

cause we differed about what is known as religion. I will vote for a liberal Catholic, a liberal Presbyterian, a liberal Methodist, a liberal anything, ten thousand times quicker than I would vote for an illiberal free-thinker. (Applause.) I believe in the right. I believe in doing to other people in these matters as I would like to have them do to me.

Gen. Garfield is an honest man in every way; intellectual every way. He is a poor man; he is rich in honor, in integrity, and in brains he is a millionaire. (Laughter and applause.) I know him, and if the people of Illinois knew him as well as I do, he would not lose 100 votes in this State. He is a great, good, broad, tender man, and he will do, if elected President, what he believes to be right. (Applause.) I like him too, because he is a certificate of the splendid form of our Government. I like him because, under our institutions, he came from abject poverty to occupy the position he now does before the American people. He will make Hope the tailor of every ragged boy. He will make every boy think it possible, no matter how poor he is, no matter how hungry he may be, he will make every one of those boys believe that there is in their horizon some one beckoning them to glory and to honor. (Applause.) That is the reason I like this country. I like it because the poorest man can live hoping his boy may occupy the highest place. That is the reason I like this country. That is one one of the reasons I want to see Gen. Garfield elected. He believes in honor; he believes in liberty; he believes in an honest ballot; he believes in collecting the revenues; he believes in good money; he

EARLY HOME OF THE LINCOLNS IN ILLINOIS.
located in Macon County, in the Sangamon Valley, about ten miles from Decatur. It was here, during the first year, that Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks split several thousand rails. Lincoln was about twenty years of age at this time.



believes in a Government of law; he believes that this is absolutely a Nation, and not a Confederacy, and I believe in him. (Applause.) Throwing aside, throwing to the winds, all prejudice, all partizanship, all hatreds, I beg of every one who hears me to conscientiously decide for themselves what, under the circumstances, as a man, as a patriot, as a lover of justice, what he ought to do. That is all I want you to do. Be honor bright. (Laughter.) Do not be led away by the appeals of the gentlemen who once belonged to the Republican party. Vote to sustain the greatest possible cause, human liberty. I know and appreciate what our liberty has cost. We are reaping to-day the benefits of the sufferings of every hero who ever died. We are to-day a great, a united, and a splendid people, simply because somebody was great and good enough to die that we might live. Now, do you believe if the dead could rise from their graves—the men fallen on all the battlefields of war—could they rise from the unknown graves that make this continent sacred, how would they vote next November? Think of it. Let us be true to the memory of every man that ever died for us. (Applause.)

[In his speech in New York, Oct. 28, 1880, Col. Ingersoll spoke of Gen. Garfield as follows:]

Fellow citizens of the great city of New York:—This is the grandest audience I ever saw. (Great applause.) This audience certifies that Gen. James A. Garfield is to be the next President of the United States. (Tremendous cheers.) This audience certifies that a Republican

is to be the next mayor of the city of New York. [Great cheers.] This audience certifies that the business men of New York are not going to let the country be controlled by the Rebel South and the Rebel North. [Cheers.]

I will tell you why I am for Garfield. [Laughter.] I know him, and I like him. No man has been nominated for the office since I was born, by either party, who had more brains and more heart than James A. Garfield. [Loud applause.] He was a soldier, he is a statesman. In time of peace he pursued the avocations of peace; when the bugle of war blew in his ears he withdrew from his work and fought for the flag (cheers), and then went back to his avocation of peace. And I say to-day that a man who, in time of profound peace, makes up his mind that he would like to kill for a living [laughter], is no better, to say the least of it, than the man who loves peace in the time of peace, and who, when his country is attacked, rushes to the rescue of her flag. [Loud cheers.]

James A. Garfield is to-day a poor man, and you know there is not money enough in this magnificent street to buy the manhood of James A. Garfield. (Enthusiastic applause.) Money cannot buy such a man, and I will swear to you that money cannot buy him. (Renewed applause.) James A. Garfield to-day wears the glorious robe of honest poverty. He is a poor man, but I like to say it here in Wall street, I like to say it surrounded by the millions of America, I like to say it in the midst of banks, and bonds, and stocks; I love to say it where the gold is piled,—that, although a poor man, he is rich in honor, in integrity he is wealthy, and

and in brain he is a millionaire. (Loud applause.) I know him, and I like him. ["So do we," and renewed applause.] So do you all, gentlemen. Garfield was a poor boy, he is a certificate of the splendid form of our Government. Most of these magnificent buildings have been built by poor boys; most of the success in New York began almost in poverty. You know it. The kings of this street were once poor, and they may be poor again; and if they are fools enough to vote for Hancock they ought to be. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Garfield is a certificate of the splendor of our Government, that says to every poor boy: "All the avenues of honor are open to you." I know him, and I like him. He is a scholar, he is a statesman; he is a soldier, he is a patriot; and above all he is a magnificent man; and if every man in New York knew him as well as I do, Garfield would not lose a hundred votes in this city. ["We will all be true to him," and cheers.] And yet this is the man against whom the Democratic party has been howling its filth; this is the great and good man whom the Democrats have slandered from the day of his nomination until now; this, the soldier, the statesman, the scholar, the patriot is the man against whom the Democratic party was willing to commit the crime of forgery.

—:o:—



James Buchanan's and Jake Thompson's Pistols.

[Extract from speech at Lewiston, Me., Aug. 21, 1876.]

Then there's Buchanan, an old bachelor, and, for God's sake, never trust another. I wouldn't trust a man who don't love a wife better than politics. Buchanan said, "I can't do anything." He fell back on State Rights. Now, I claim that nobody ever urged that doctrine who didn't want to steal something from somebody else. It was called up when the South wanted to secede. Buckle up your coat when they talk State Rights, —your pocket-book is in danger. They believe the United States is a simple partnership, and that when a member of the firm wants to set up business on his own account he may go out. Now, what has the Democratic party been doing all these years? The Republican party has its book open. The Democratic party says "For God's sake, let our pedigree alone." I say let's examine the pedigree. The Democratic party was opposed to the war, that ought to damn them eternally. I would be willing to let them end a little short, but politically eternally. The Democratic party opposed the means to put the war down, they swore the debt never ought to be paid. They tried to impair the National credit. The Democratic party said: "Don't buy a bond, the South will succeed." If the Democratic party had had its way, the soldiers in the field would not have been paid.

They ought, politically, to be damned for that. How many Democrats were delighted every time the Union army was defeated! That's a fact. I don't tell it as news, but simply to refresh your memories.

The Democratic party tried to get up a fire in the rear of Canada. Jake Thompson had \$700,000 from the Confederacy to operate in Canada in conjunction with Northern Democrats. The Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana and Illinois received money from Jake Thompson. He hired men to fire New York and Cincinnati. He furnished pistols to those men in boxes marked "Sunday-school books." I have right here a copy of Jake Thompson's letter in which he speaks of the danger of his letters falling into loyal hands; for, says he, they will implicate leading men in the North. What kind of leading men? Northern Democrats,—friends of honesty and reform, gentleman.

I was at Peoria, Ill., when the Democrats held their convention. "Brothers," they said, "let us put down that tyrant, Lincoln." They were for peace, they said, and all the time they had Jake Thompson's pistols in their pockets. That was the first meeting held in the interest of an uprising to aid the South. But Vallandigham told them, "We'll elect McClellan and that will accomplish by ballot what is proposed to do by force." Jake Thompson laments the failure of his attempt to burn New York with Greek fire. That's what the Democrats were doing in 1864. Recollect when I speak of the Democratic party I mean the men who did these things. I am sorry to see these men good and true and loyal, who are with the Democrats still, and who are trying to make them respectable. My voice has no

word against those men, do whatever they do, who faced shot and shell for the Union. I do not stigmatize them. I do not allude to the true and loyal Democrats, but to those Democrats who are Democrats from mere cussedness. How came it to this? Is a man to be ashamed for having fought the Democratic party with shot and shell? Will the time ever come when these scars worn by Gov. Connor shall be a disgrace to him? Shall the time come when we shall not mention the struggles of our boys and defend their scars? It can never come! But I say if the Democratic party gets the power, the Union soldier will have to hide his scars. If Samuel J. Tilden is elected President, he will be the tool and instrument of the Southern Democracy. Did the Southern Democracy ever allow the Northern Democracy to manage? They never did and they never will. And after the war was over the Republican told the negro he was free, and he must be a citizen and have the ballot. The Democratic party voted against all these measures. Mr. Hendricks spoke in the United States Senate, and said there was no power in the people to change the constitution and make the slave free. He believes to day these persons were unlawfully deprived of their property, and he will vote to pay them for their property.

It is some trouble to get up a Republican. You've got to build school-houses. If you want to make Democrats, tear them down. If you want to make a Democrat, appeal to prejudices or appeal to hard times. A Democrat in Illinois thinks the cinch-bug comes of the Republican administration. Who makes the hard times? Who made it necessary for the United States to borrow money? The Democratic party, North and South.

And now they say we ought to have whipped for less. Hard times! You will see what hard times mean if you get the Democratic party into power. We've got down to hard-pan. And we are already in the light of the dawn of the revived business. Why? Because the Republican party is bent on seeing a gold dollar and in resuming specie payment at the appointed time. The Republican party, I say, will pay the debt, and protect all men.

—:o:—

Tilden and Tammany.

[Extract from Ingersoll's speech in Cooper Institute, New York city, Sept. 11, 1876.]

The Democratic party have as their candidate for the Presidency, Samuel J. Tilden. It is enough for me to say of him that he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Democratic party of the city and State of New York. The Democratic party of the city of New York, as I understand it, and we have heard of it out West, never had but two objects, grand and petit larceny. We have always heard out west that Tammany Hall bears the same relation to the penitentiary that a Sunday-school does to the church. I understand that the Democratic party of the city of New York got control of the city when it didn't owe a dollar, and that it has managed to steal until now it owes about one hundred and sixty millions. I understand that every contract ever made by the Democratic party in the city of New York was larceny in disguise. I understand that every election they ever had was a fraud. I understand that they stole everything

they could lay their hands upon, and Oh, what hands. They grasped and clutched all that it was possible for the people to pay interest upon, and then, clapping their enormous hands to their bursting pockets, they began yelling for honesty and reform.

I understand that Mr. Tilden was a pupil in that school, and that now he is a teacher in that school. I understand that when the war commenced he said that he would never aid in the prosecution of that outrage. I understand that he said in 1860 and 1861 that the Southern States could snap the tie of confederation as a nation would break a treaty, and that they could repel coercion as a nation would repel invasion. I understand that during the war he was opposed to its prosecution, that he was opposed to the proclamation of emancipation, and demanded that the document be taken back. I understand that he regretted to see the chains fall from the limbs of the colored man. I understand that he regretted when the stain was wiped from our flag and we stood before the world the only pure Republic that ever existed. It is enough for me to say about him, and since the news from Maine you need not waste your time in talking of him.

—:o:—



Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes.

[From Ingersoll's speech, Cooper Institute, New York, Sept. 11, 1876.]

On the other side there is another man, Rutherford B. Hayes. I want to tell you something about this man. In the first place he is an honest man, a patriotic man, and when this war commenced Rutherford B. Hayes said: "I would rather go into the war and be killed in the cause of it than live through it and take no part in it." Compare, if you please, that with Mr. Tilden's refusal to sign a call for a Union meeting in this city of New York, headed by that honored man, who was, at that time, a staunch Democrat; John A. Dix; Rutherford B. Hayes is, as I said, a patriotic man; he went and dispersed rebel meetings when Mr. Tilden refused to disperse these meetings. He bears now three wounds in his flesh received while helping his country in this manner. He is also a man of good character. and, as I said before, good character cannot be made in a day; good character is made up of all good things; all the ennobling things accomplished go into this grand thing called character, and the character of Rutherford B. Hayes rises before the people to-day like a dome of honor, of patriotism and integrity. All the Democratic snakes, with their poisonous tongues thrust out, cannot find a crevice in the character of Mr. Hayes into which to deposit their malignity. Imagine a man so good that the Democratic men cannot lie about him. I would also say that William A. Wheeler is also as staunch a Republican as ever there was in the party. There is no one a greater advocate of reform than he.

——:o:——



Extracts From Ingersoll's Oration on Decoration Day, Delivered in New York, May 30, 1882.

This day is sacred to our heroic dead. Upon their tombs we have lovingly laid the wealth of spring.

This is a day for memory and tears. A mighty nation bends above its honored graves, and pays to noble dust the tribute of its love.

Here in this peaceful land of ours—here where the sun shines, where flowers grow, where children play, millions of armed men battled for the right and breasted on a thousand fields the iron storms of war.

These brave, these incomparable men founded the first Republic.

They fulfilled the prophecies; they brought to pass the dreams they realized the hopes that all the great and good and wise and just have made and had, since man was man.

But what of those who fell?

There is no language to express the debt we owe, the love we bear, to all the dead who died for us. Words are but barren sounds. We can but stand beside their graves, and, in the hush and silence, feel what speech has never told.