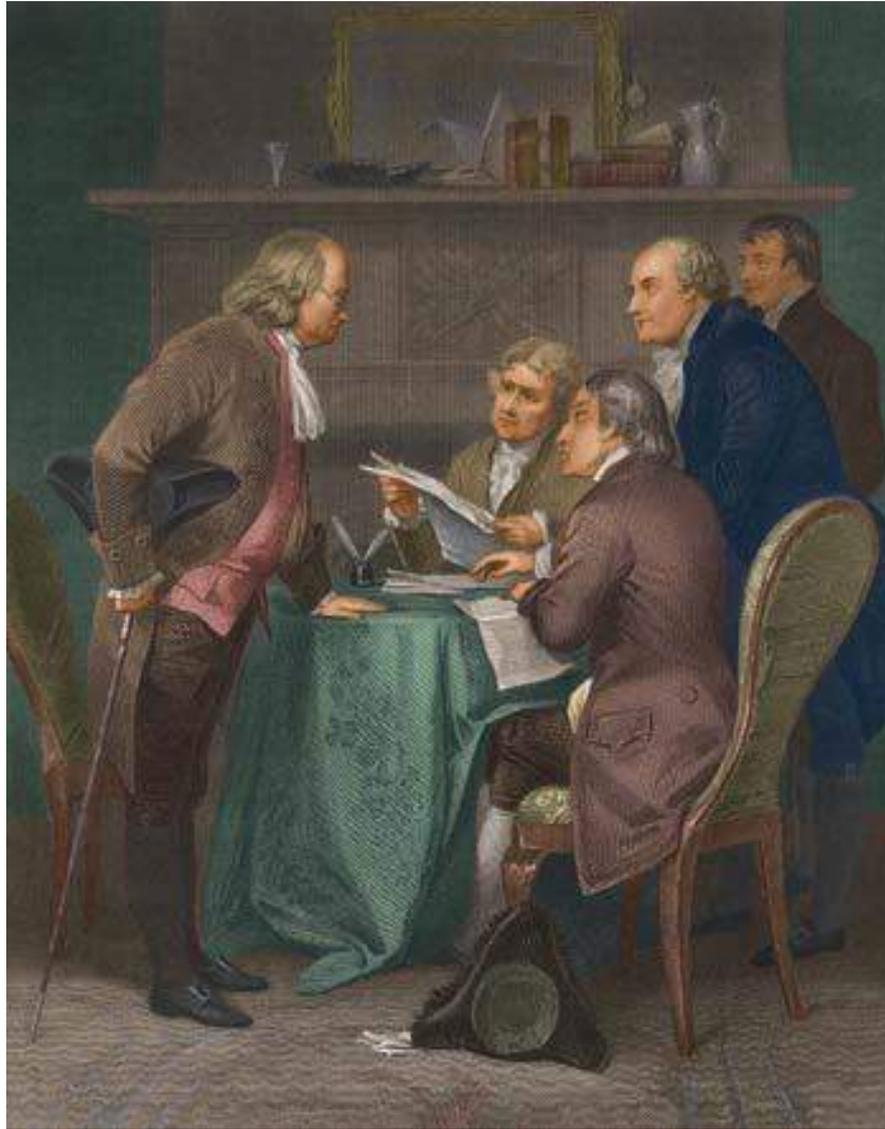


...our fathers...



This painting shows the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. The “Founding Fathers” who made up this committee are from left to right: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, John Adams, and Roger Sherman. The original black and white drawing, titled “Drafting the Declaration of Independence” was completed by Alonzo Chappel (1882-1887) circa 1896. The colorized version is courtesy of britannica.com.

...brought forth...



This painting by John Trumbull (1756-1843) depicts the moment in 1776 when the first draft of the Declaration of Independence was presented to the Second Continental Congress. This painting was completed in 1818 and placed in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol in 1826.

...on this continent...



This is a map of the continent of North America. It is called a “political map” because the outline of countries, states, and provinces are outlined. This image is courtesy of [datemplate.com](https://www.datemplate.com).

...a new nation...



The “new nation” brought forth on this continent was the United States of America. This image is courtesy of datemplate.com and mrhousch.com.

...conceived in liberty...



To “conceive” means to form an idea of. The United States was formed with the idea of liberty. This is the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. It rang in the tower of Independence Hall and called lawmakers to their meetings. It probably rang on July 8, 1776 when the Declaration of Independence was read to crowds in Philadelphia. On the bell are the words “Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.” This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on July 30, 2009.

...and dedicated to the proposition...

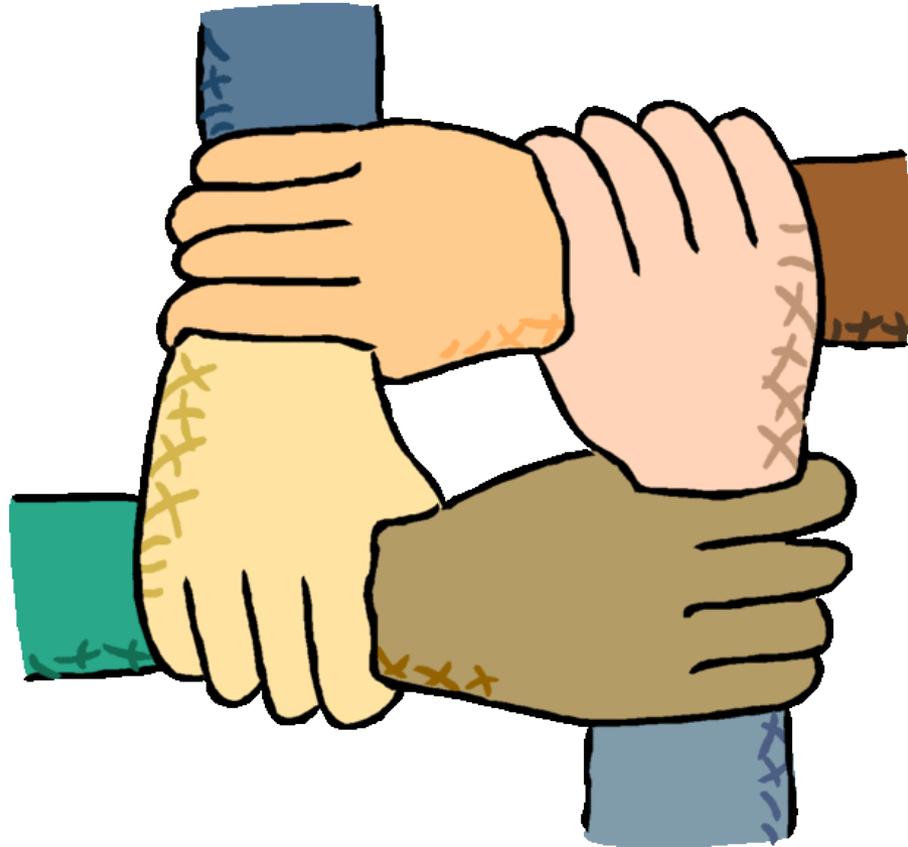


As we know from our debates, a “proposition” is a statement upon which a debate is based. Propositions we have previously used in class to debate include: “Illegal Immigrants should be allowed to become American citizens,” “Congress should make a law banning American civilians from owning guns,” and “The government has a right to spy on its citizens in order to better protect its citizens.” This image is courtesy of humboldt.edu.

...that all men are created equal.

*of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that the principles of the Declaration should be solemnly
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, in the first instance, requires that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience has shown that the abolition of old Governments has never been successful, unless the people were impelled by some urgent and obvious cause, which the sense of justice has approved. It is the duty of the Legislature to consider the rights of the people, and to provide for their safety and happiness, and to secure to them the enjoyment of their rights, and to protect them from the oppression of any individual or class of individuals. It is the duty of the Executive to execute the laws, and to see that the rights of the people are not violated. It is the duty of the Judiciary to interpret the laws, and to see that the rights of the people are not violated. It is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws, and to support the Government, and to protect the rights of the people. It is the duty of every citizen to be just, and to love their neighbor as themselves. It is the duty of every citizen to be honest, and to tell the truth. It is the duty of every citizen to be brave, and to stand up for their rights. It is the duty of every citizen to be patriotic, and to love their country. It is the duty of every citizen to be virtuous, and to live a life of honor and integrity. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good neighbor, and to help those in need. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good citizen, and to contribute to the well-being of their community. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good person, and to live a life of purpose and meaning. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good human being, and to love and respect all people. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good American, and to uphold the values of the Declaration of Independence. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good person, and to live a life of honor and integrity. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good human being, and to love and respect all people. It is the duty of every citizen to be a good American, and to uphold the values of the Declaration of Independence.*

The second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence begins: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, ..." This image is courtesy of bcsteaparty.com.



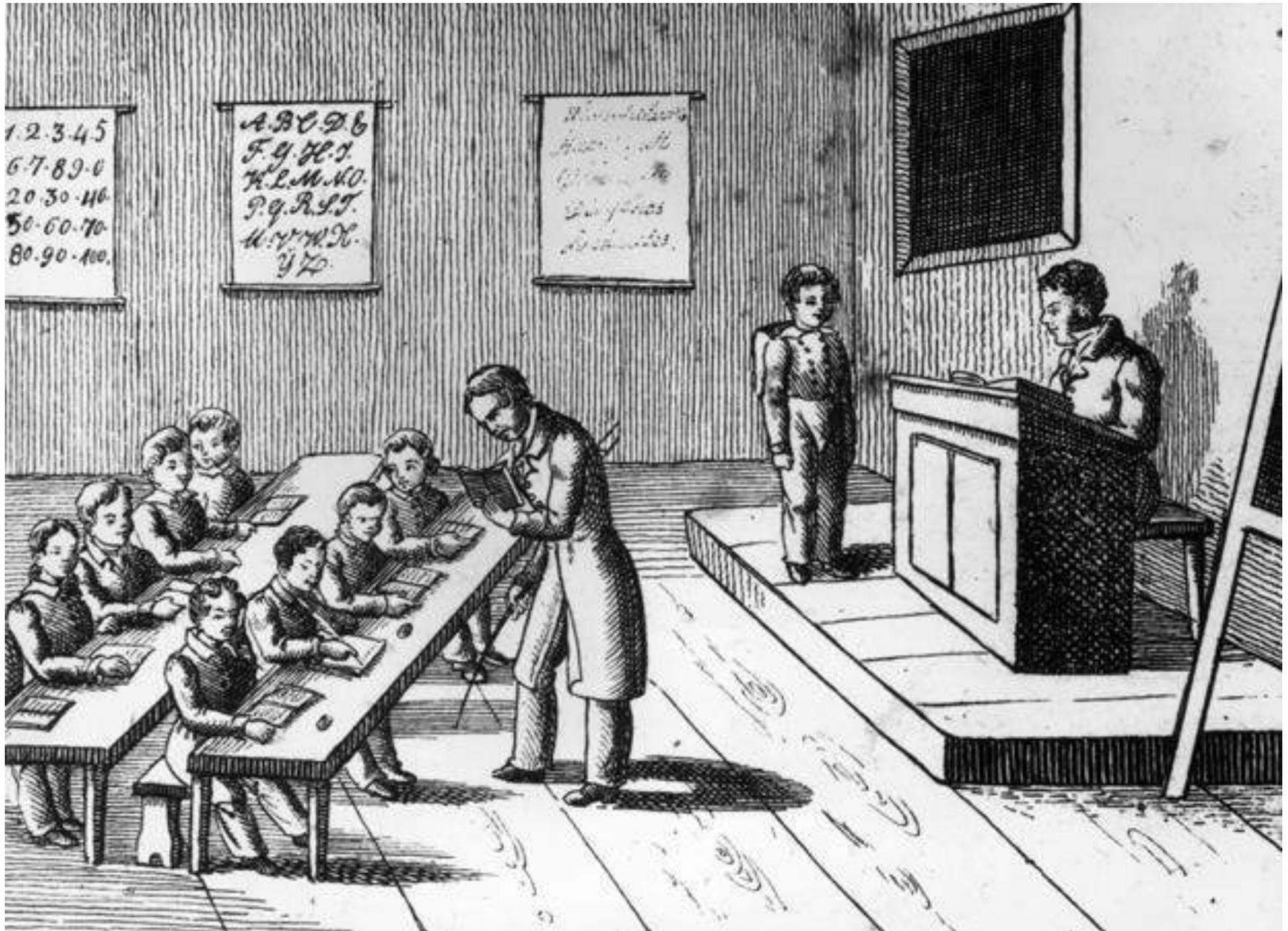
The Declaration of Independence is stating all men are born equally free and independent, and it does not make an exception for the color of their skin, or how rich or poor they are. This image is courtesy of allmenarecreatednickual.weebly.com.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war...



A civil war is a war between political fractions or regions within the same country. The American Civil War lasted from 1861-1865. By 1863 it had evolved into a war where the Northern States were fighting to set slaves free, and the Southern States were attempting to keep their slaves. This is an image from the Gettysburg Cyclorama created by Paul Philippoteaux (1846-1923) in 1884. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

...testing whether...



This image shows students in an 1800s school house being tested. This image is courtesy of mentalfloss.com.

...that nation,...



That nation is the [United States of America](#). This image is courtesy of [dateplate.com](#) and [mrhousch.com](#).

...or any nation...



This map shows the countries of the world, or "any nation." This image is courtesy of mapsofworld.com

...so conceived,...



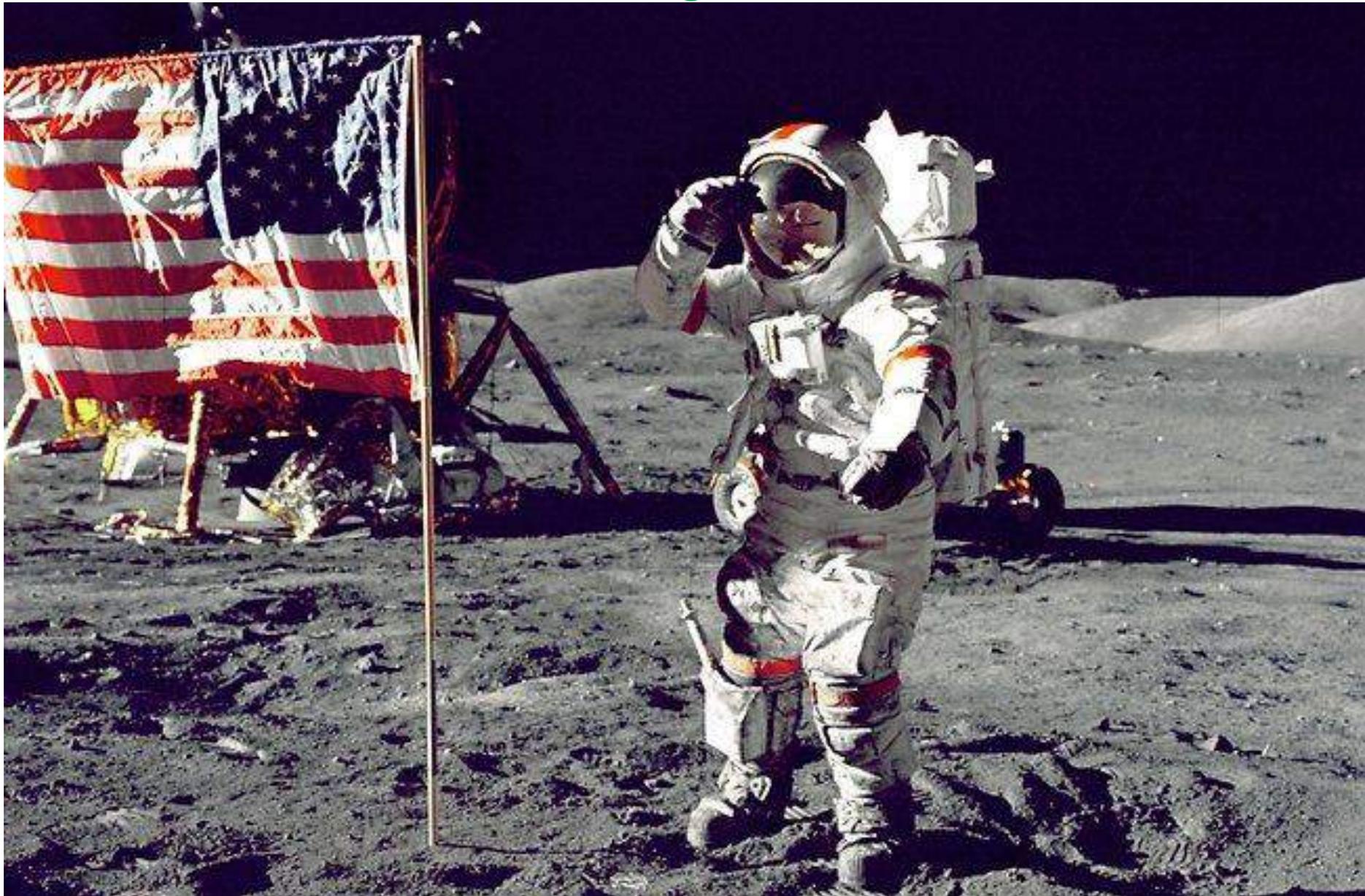
This photograph represents any nation “so conceived (in liberty).” The image on the right was taken by Robert Housch on July 30, 2009.

...and so dedicated,...



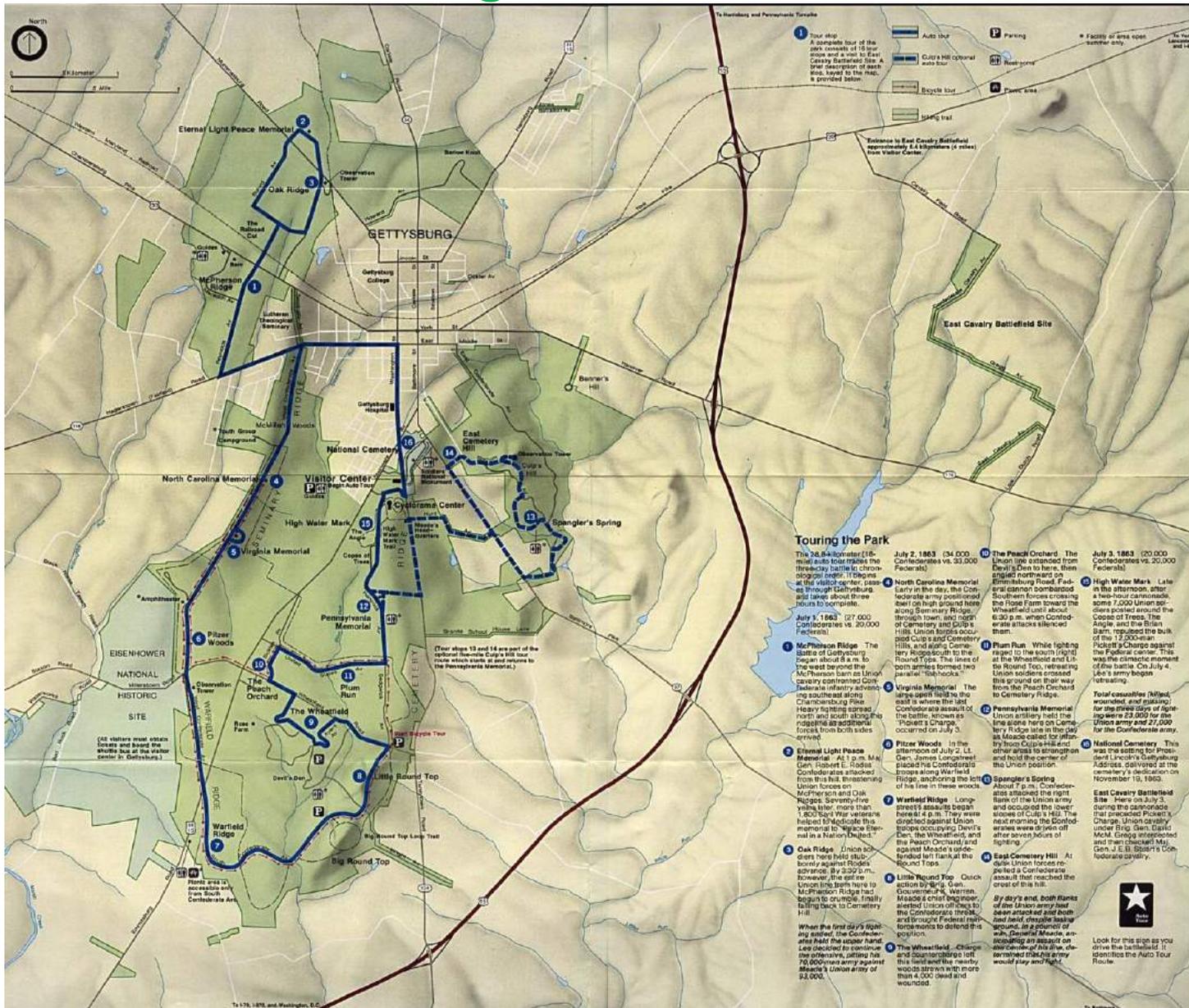
When one is dedicated to something, they are wholly committed to either an ideal, a political cause, or to a personal goal. This photograph shows Civil War reenactors saluting. This image is courtesy of theintell.com.

...can long endure.



To endure means to continue to exist, or to last. The United States of America did endure, at least to the space age. Photograph shows a United States astronaut saluting the flag on the moon. This image is courtesy of pics-about-space.com.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war.



Touring the Park

- The 26.84-kilometer (16.68-mile) auto tour follows the three-day battle in chronological order. It begins at the visitor center, passes through Gettysburg, and takes about three hours to complete.
- July 1, 1863** (27,000 Confederates vs. 20,000 Federals)
- 1 McPherson Ridge** The battle of Gettysburg began about 8 a.m. to the west beyond the McPherson barn as Union cavalry contained Confederate infantry advancing southeast along Cranberry Ridge. Heavy fighting started north and south along this ridge as additional forces from both sides arrived.
 - 2 Eternal Light Peace Memorial** At 1 p.m., Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes' Confederate forces from this hill threatened Union forces on McPherson and Oak Ridges. Seventy-five years later, more than 1,800 Civil War veterans helped dedicate this memorial to "Eternal Light" in a Nation's Salute.
 - 3 Oak Ridge** Union soldiers here held stubbornly against Rodes' forces. By 3:30 p.m., however, the entire Union line here in McPherson Ridge had begun to crumble, finally falling back to Cemetery Hill.
- When the first day's fighting ended, the Confederates held the higher ground. Lee decided to continue the offensive, setting his 70,000-man army against Meade's Union army of 33,000.
- July 2, 1863** (34,000 Confederates vs. 33,000 Federals)
- 4 North Carolina Memorial** Early in the day, the Confederate army positioned itself on high ground here along Cemetery Ridge through town and north of Cemetery and Culp's Hills. Union forces occupied Culp's and Cemetery Hills, and again Cemetery Ridge south in the Round Tops. The lines of both armies formed two parallel "fishhooks."
 - 5 Virginia Memorial** The large assault on the east to where the last Confederate assault of the battle, known as "Pickett's Charge," occurred on July 3.
 - 6 Pitzer Woods** In the afternoon of July 2, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet placed the Confederate I Corps along Warfield Ridge, anchoring the left of his line in these woods.
 - 7 Wheatfield Ridge** Longstreet's army set traps here at 4 p.m. They were directed against Union forces occupying Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, and the Peach Orchard, and against Meade's extended left flank at the Round Tops.
 - 8 Little Round Top** Quick action by Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, Meade's chief engineer, alerted Union off-back to Confederate troops, and brought Federal reinforcements to defend the position.
 - 9 The Wheatfield** Charge and countercharges left this land near the nearby woods strewn with more than 4,000 dead and wounded.
- July 3, 1863** (20,000 Confederates vs. 20,000 Federals)
- 10 The Peach Orchard** The Union line extended from Devil's Den to here, then angled northeast on Emmittsburg Road. Federal cannon bombarded Southern forces crossing the Rose Farm toward the Wheatfield unit about 6:30 p.m. when Confederate attacks sliced them.
 - 11 Plum Run** While fighting raged to the south (right) at the Wheatfield and Little Round Top, retreating Union soldiers crossed this ground on their way from the Peach Orchard to Cemetery Ridge.
 - 12 Pennsylvania Memorial** Union artillery held the line here on Cemetery Ridge late in the day as Meade called for infantry from Culp's Hill and other areas to strengthen and hold the center of the Union position.
 - 13 Spangler's Spring** About 7 p.m., Confederates attacked the right flank of the Union army and occupied the lower slopes of Culp's Hill. The next morning, the Confederates were driven off after seven hours of fighting.
 - 14 East Cemetery Hill** As the Union forces repelled a Confederate assault that reached the crest of the hill.
- By day's end, both flanks of the Union army had been attacked and both had held, despite losing ground in pursuit of what General Meade, announcing an assault on the center of the line, determined that the army would stay and fight.
- July 3, 1863** (20,000 Confederates vs. 20,000 Federals)
- 15 High Water Mark** Late in the afternoon, after a two-hour cannonade, some 7,000 Union soldiers pushed around the Copse of Trees. The Angle and the Bull Run Barn, required the bulk of the 12,000-man Pickett's Charge against the Federal center. This was the climactic moment of the battle. On July 4, Lee's army began retreating.
 - 16 National Cemetery** This was the setting for President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered at the cemetery's dedication on November 19, 1863.
- East Cavalry Battlefield Site** Here on July 3, during the cannonade that preceded Pickett's Charge, Union cavalry under Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg intercepted and then checked Maj. Gen. E. B. Slocum's Confederate cavalry.
- Look for this sign as you drive the battlefield. It identifies the Auto Tour from the visitor center.



The battlefield is now Gettysburg National Military Park. This is an image of the area where the battle was fought including land owned by the United States government which is colored green. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

...as a final resting place...



The “final resting place” is the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Bodies of those killed during the battle were many times buried where the soldiers fell or near hospitals where they later died. There were multiple burial locations in and around the town of Gettysburg. The National Cemetery was set up “as a final resting place” to move the bodies to so that they could all be buried in one area. This image was taken by Robert Housch on May 25, 2008.

...for those who here gave their lives...



The original black and white photograph of this view was taken at Gettysburg by Timothy O'Sullivan (1840-1882) circa July 5-6, 1863. The photograph was colorized by Mark Maritato. This image is courtesy of gettysburgdaily.com.

...that that nation might live.



“That nation” which was “conceived in liberty” was the United States of America. This image is courtesy of datemplate.com and mrhousch.com.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.



When Lincoln said “fitting and proper” he meant that it was appropriate to dedicate the cemetery. This is an aerial view of the Gettysburg National Cemetery taken in 1935. The soldiers are buried in rows just as they stood in their battlelines while living. Their feet are pointed to the large monument. There is order here, adding another meaning to “fitting and proper.”

This photograph was taken by William H. Tipton (1850-1929) circa the 1920s.

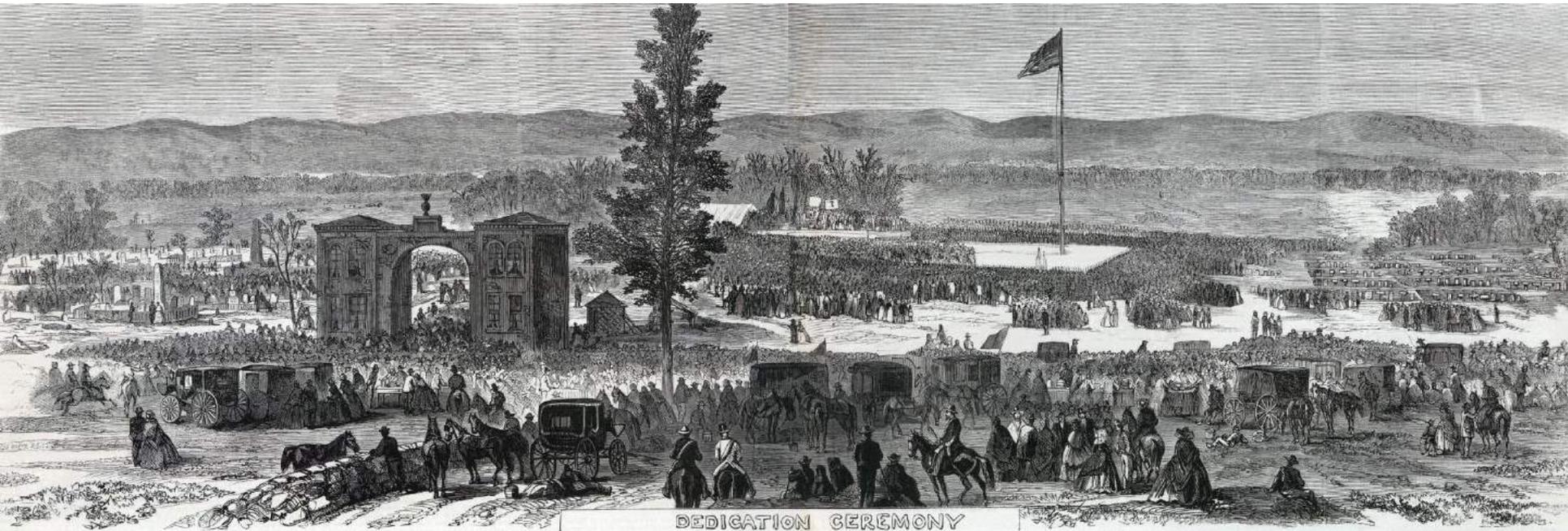
But in a larger sense,...



NASA

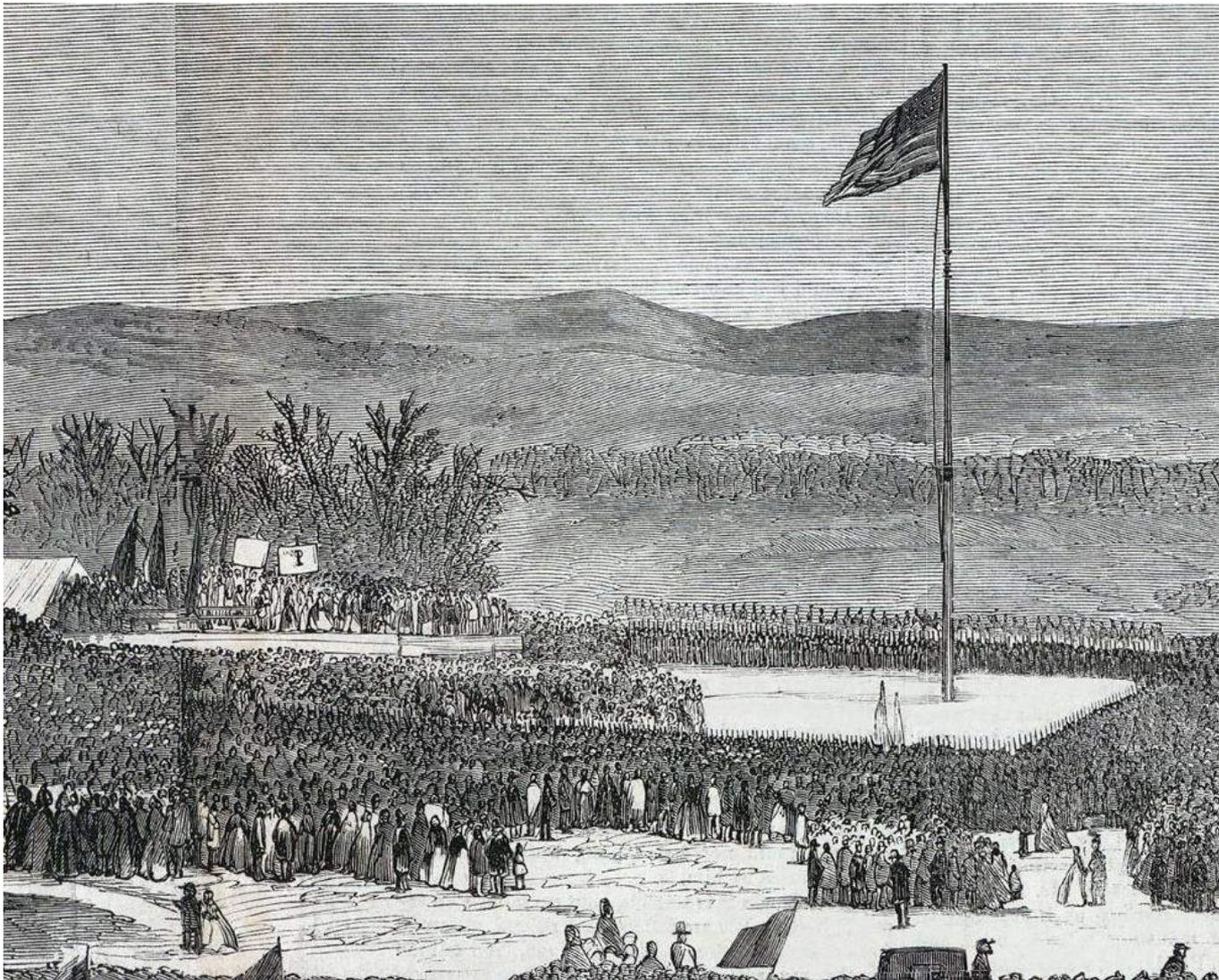
When Lincoln said “in a larger sense” he means to put things in perspective. He meant that even though dedicating the cemetery was an important event, the bigger picture or larger view is how small their cemetery dedication efforts were compared to those who fought and died during the battle. This image is courtesy of pics-about-space.com.

...we cannot dedicate--...



To dedicate means to mark the official opening by formal ceremonies for a religious purpose. This drawing shows the dedication ceremony of the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on November 19, 1863. On the left is the Evergreen Cemetery Gatehouse. Evergreen Cemetery was Gettysburg's private, civilian cemetery. There is a large tree in the center of the image. To the right of the large tree is a white tent. To the right of the large tent is the speaker's platform where President Abraham Lincoln made his speech. Around the flagpole is an empty space. Soldiers are inside the empty space keeping the crowd back from the speaker's platform. This image was drawn by Joseph Becker for the December 5, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, pages 8 and 9 or 168-169.

...we cannot consecrate--...



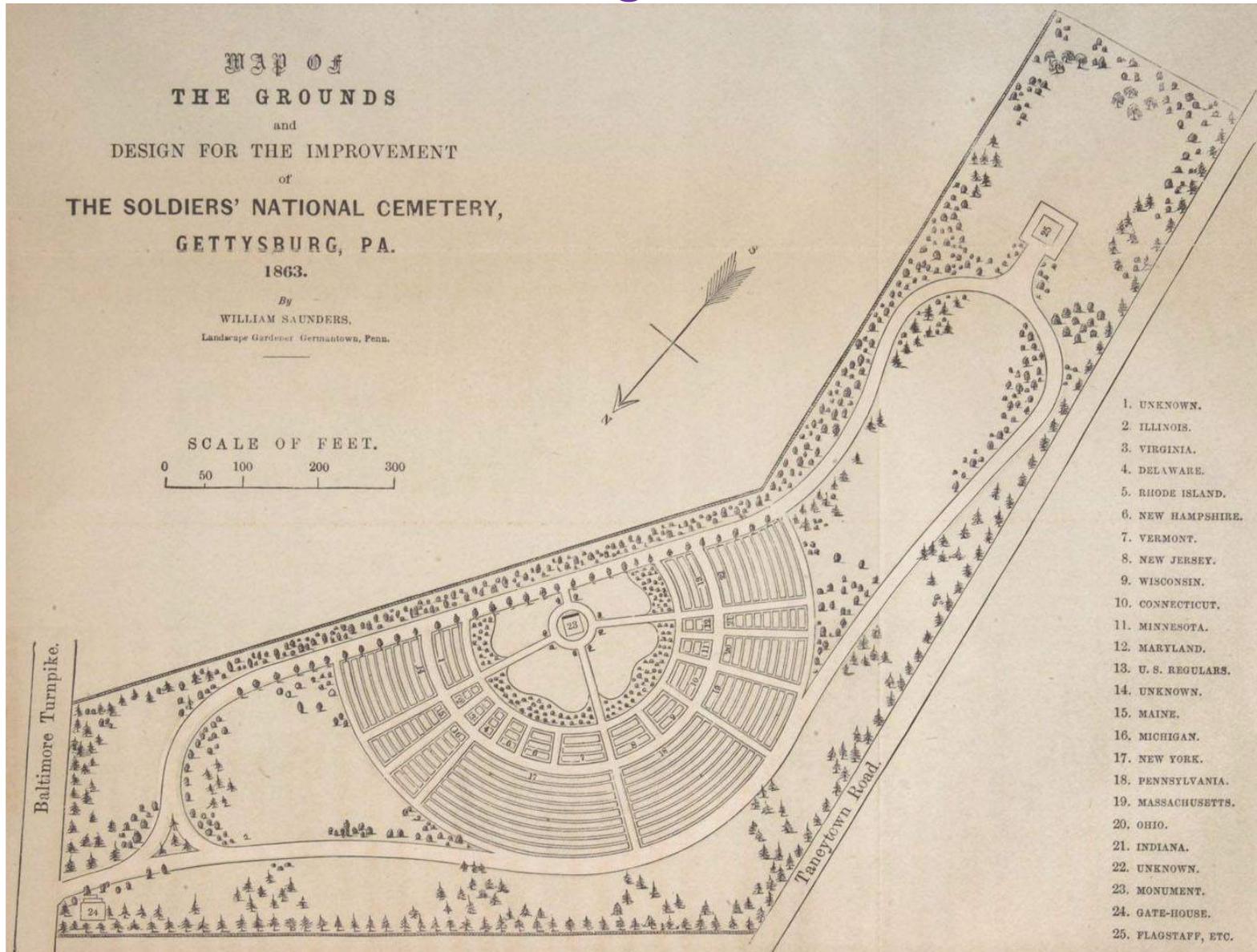
To consecrate means to set apart the ground for its religious purpose. This is a closer view of the previous image. On the left is the white tent. To the right of the large tent is the speaker's platform where President Abraham Lincoln made his speech. Around the flagpole is an empty space. Soldiers are inside the empty space keeping the crowd back from the speaker's platform. This image was drawn by Joseph Becker for the December 5, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, pages 8 and 9 or 168-169.

...we cannot hallow--...



To hallow means to honor the ground as if it was holy or dedicated to a religion. This is a photograph showing the crowd gathered for the dedication of the Soldiers' national Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on November 19, 1863. The people in the background are sitting on the Speakers' Platform. President Abraham Lincoln is sitting, not wearing a hat, and is approximately an inch below bare tree in the left center. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

...this ground.



This drawing is landscape architect William Saunders' plan for the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Saunders showed this plan to Lincoln on November 17th. The next day, November 18th, Lincoln traveled to Gettysburg. November 19th was the day the cemetery was dedicated. This image is courtesy of cornell.edu.

The brave men,...



This is a detail from Peter Rothermel's (1812-1895) painting *Charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves* which he created in 1881. This painting hangs in the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

...living and dead,...



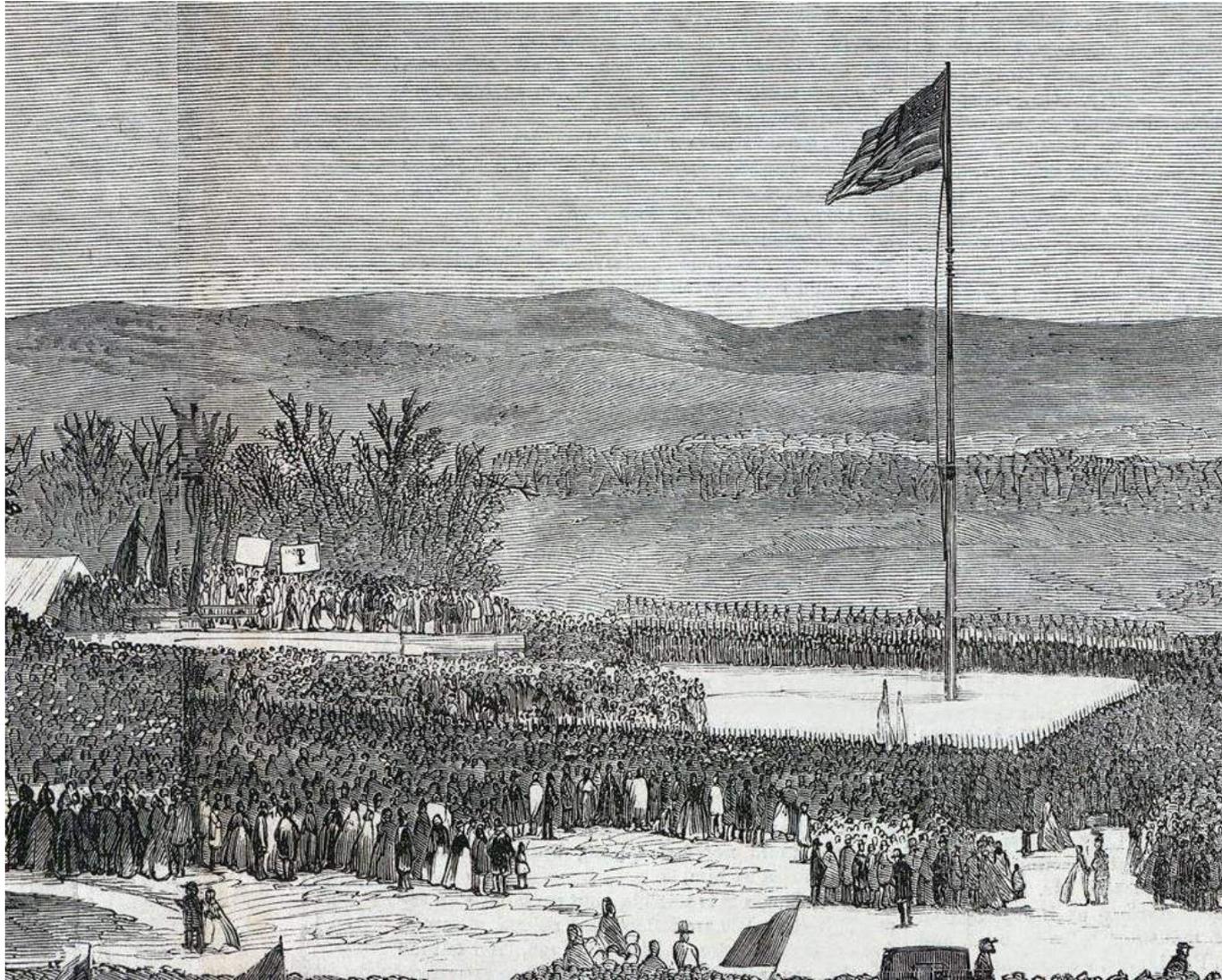
This is a detail from the painting *Gettysburg*. It was created by Peter Rothermel (1812-1895) in 1871. The painting hangs in the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

...who struggled here,...



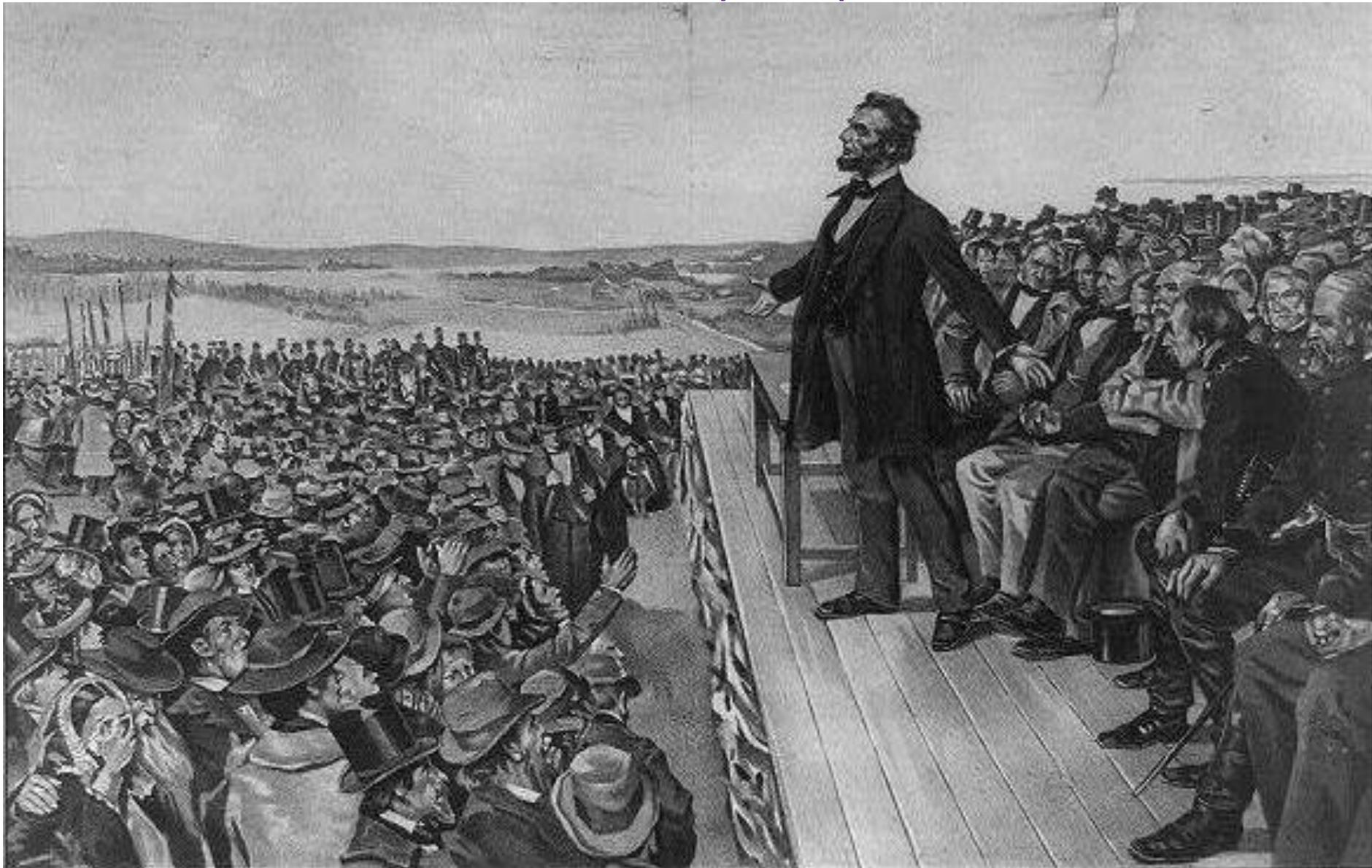
This is a detail from the painting *Gettysburg*. It was created by Peter Rothermel (1812-1895) in 1871. The painting hangs in the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

...have consecrated it...



To consecrate means to set apart the ground for its religious purpose. This is a closer view of the previous image. On the left is the white tent. To the right of the large tent is the speaker's platform where President Abraham Lincoln made his speech. Around the flagpole is an empty space. Soldiers are inside the empty space keeping the crowd back from the speaker's platform. This image was drawn by Joseph Becker for the December 5, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, pages 8 and 9 or 168-169.

...far above our poor power...



This image is titled "Lincoln's Address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, 1863." This image was created by the Sherwood Lithograph Company of Chicago, Illinois circa 1905. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

...to add or detract.



To “detract” means to take away something. This photograph shows part of the crowd at the dedication ceremonies. The speakers’ stand is in the left background. The flagpole is located where the Soldiers National Monument now stands. This photograph was taken by David Bachrach (1845-1921) on November 19, 1863.

The world will little note,...



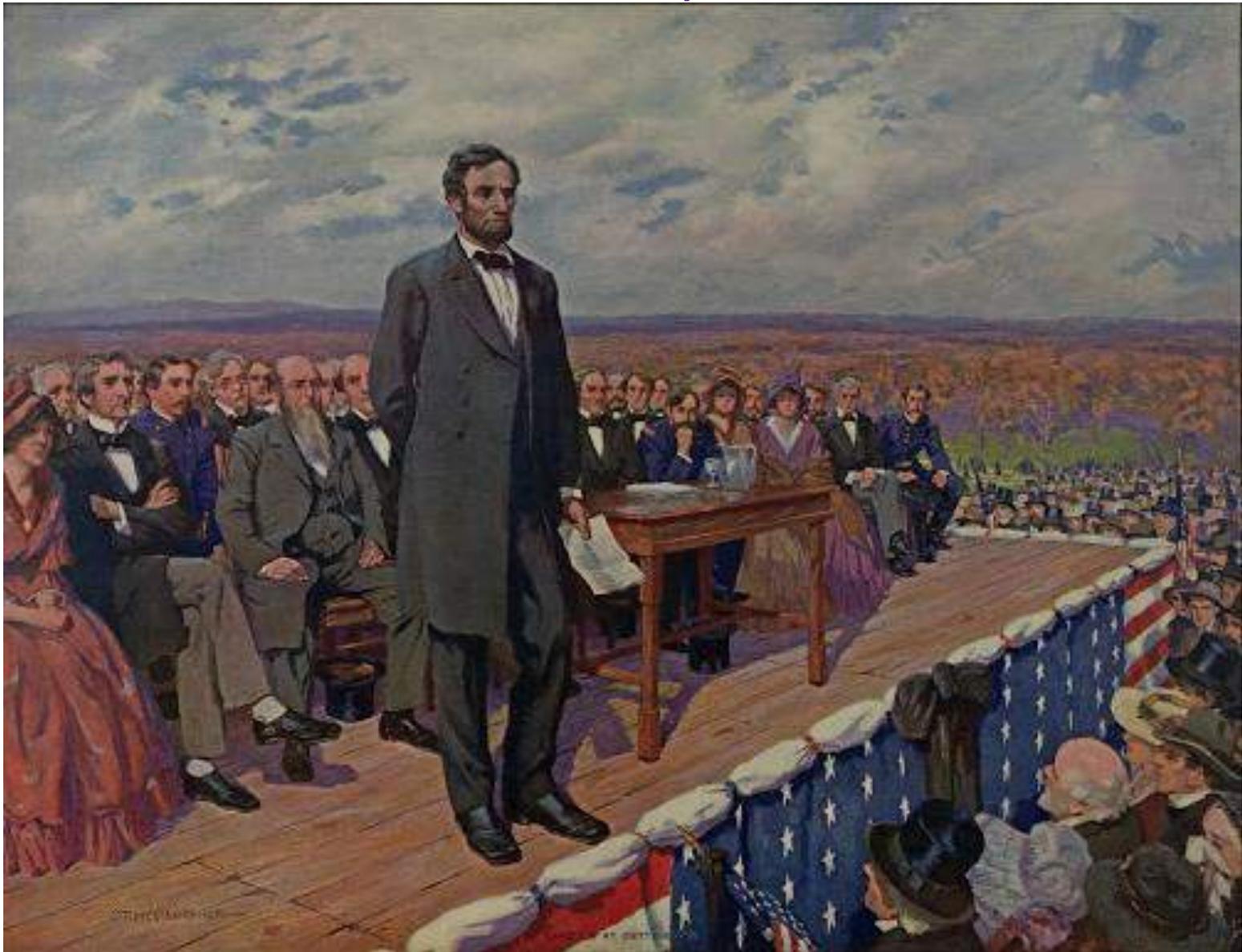
This image is a map of the world in 1863. It is titled "Chart of the World on Mercators Projection." This map was created by Hermann Berghaus. This image is courtesy of majestymaps.com.

...nor long remember,...



This photograph shows the beginning of the procession to the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The road is Baltimore Street. The military was towards the front of the procession. This photograph was taken by the Tyson Brothers on November 19, 1863. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...what we say here,...



Most sources describing Lincoln giving his speech at Gettysburg state that he either did not look at his notes, or that he only glanced at his notes. This painting was created by Fletcher Charles Ransom (1870-1943) in 1938. This image is courtesy of [googleculture.com](https://www.google.com/cultural/institution/). The painting is currently on display at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield, Illinois.

...but it can never forget...



This photograph was by Charles and Isaac Tyson on November 19, 1863. They photographed Baltimore Street in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This could be a test image taken before the procession marching to the cemetery dedication arrived at this point. This image is courtesy of gettysburgdaily.com.

...what they did here.



This painting shows Pickett's Charge from the Union perspective. This painting was completed by Thure de Thulstrup (1848-1930) in 1887. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

It is for us the living, rather...



This image shows the crowd moving into the Cemetery for the dedication ceremonies on November 19, 1863. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...to be dedicated here...



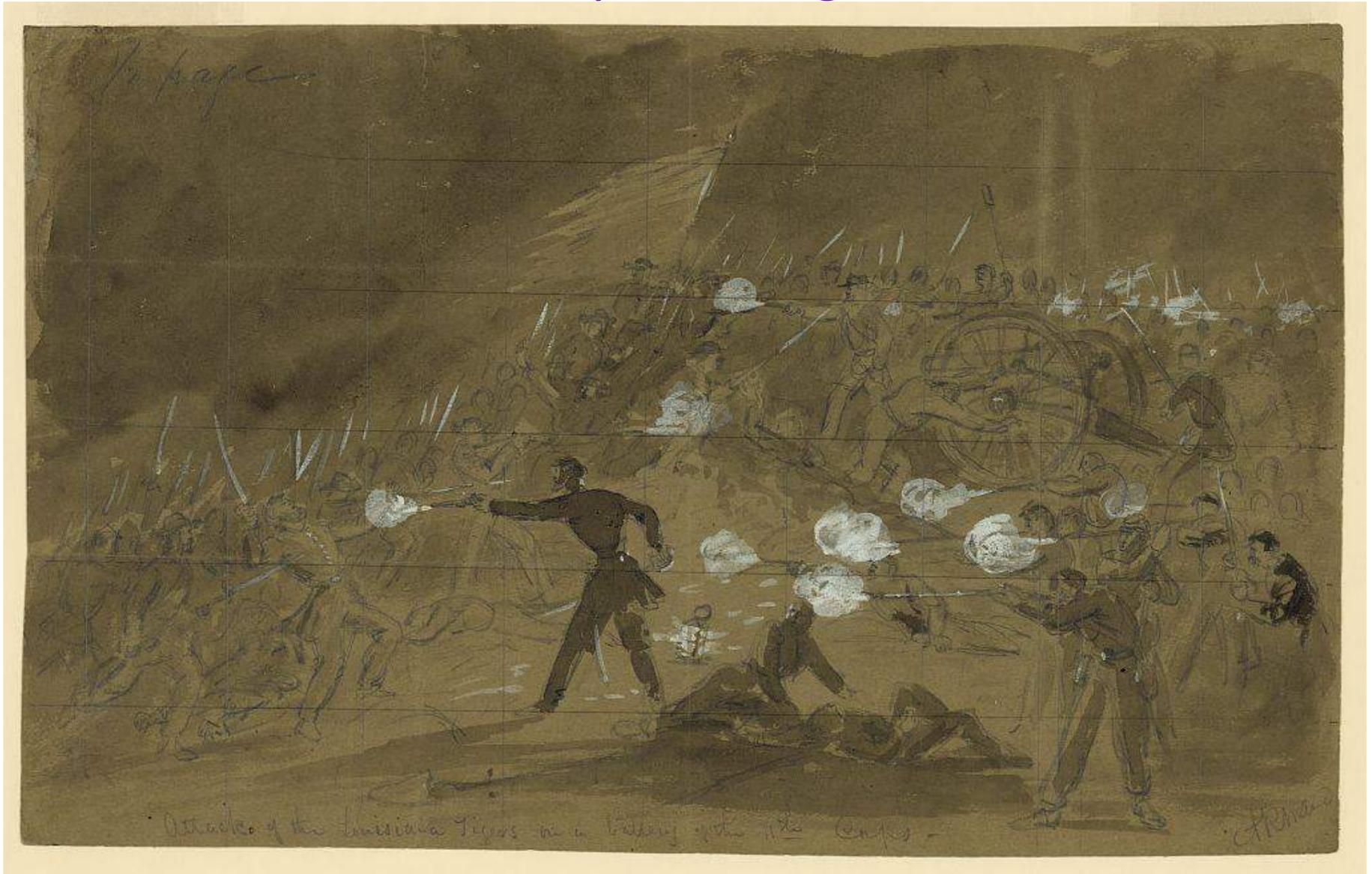
This photograph shows the Evergreen Cemetery (civilian cemetery) Gatehouse on the left, and a tent on the right used by speaker Edward Everett before and after his address. To the left of the tent a raised platform holds the main dignitaries. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner on November 19, 1863.

...to the unfinished work...



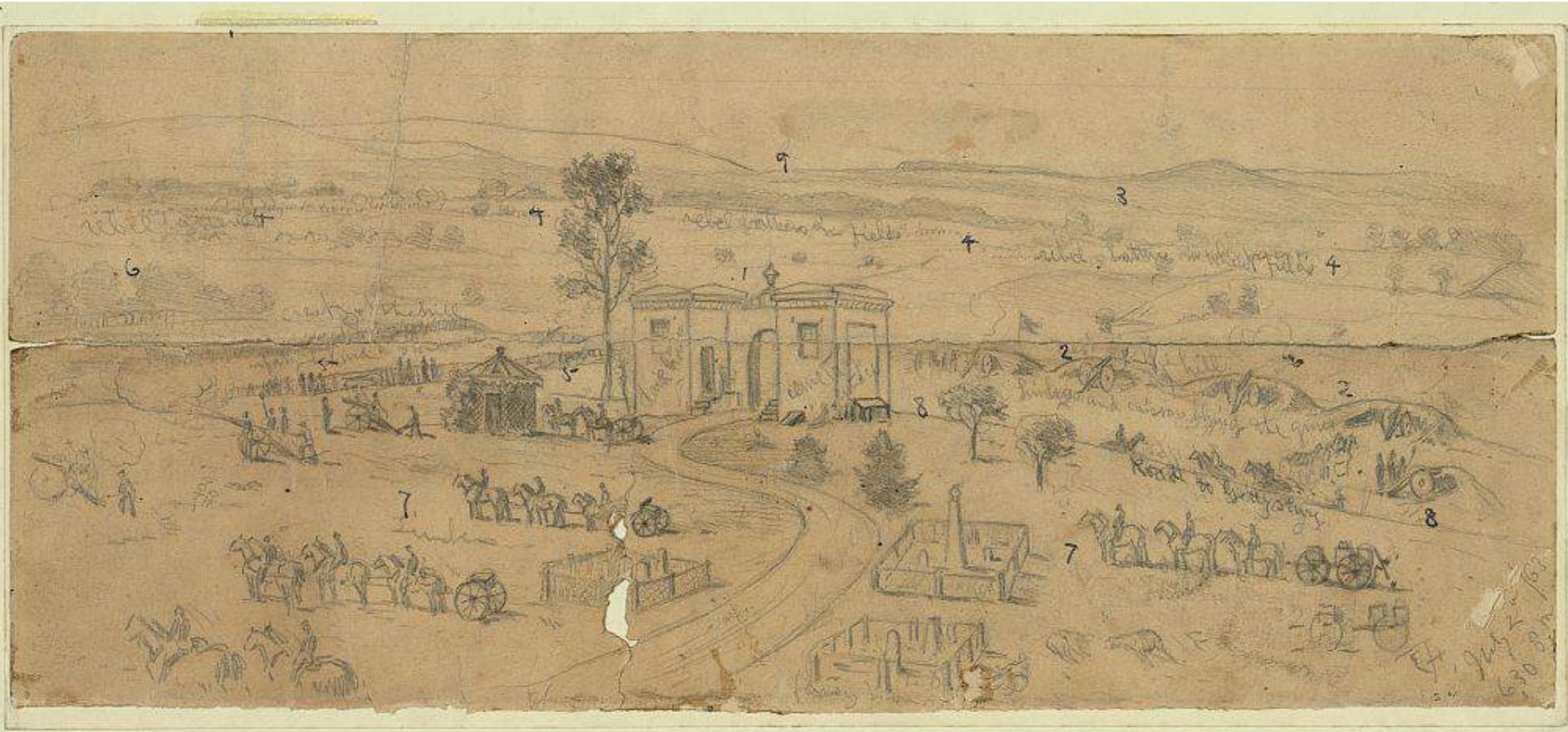
This image again shows the crowd at the dedication of the Soldiers National Cemetery. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner on November 19, 1863.

...which they who fought here...



The image shows Confederate soldiers attacking up the slopes of Cemetery Hill on the evening of July 2, 1863. The United States soldiers on the right, were able to stop the Confederates here. This image was drawn by Alfred Waud (1828-1891) circa the 1870s.

...have thus far so nobly advanced.



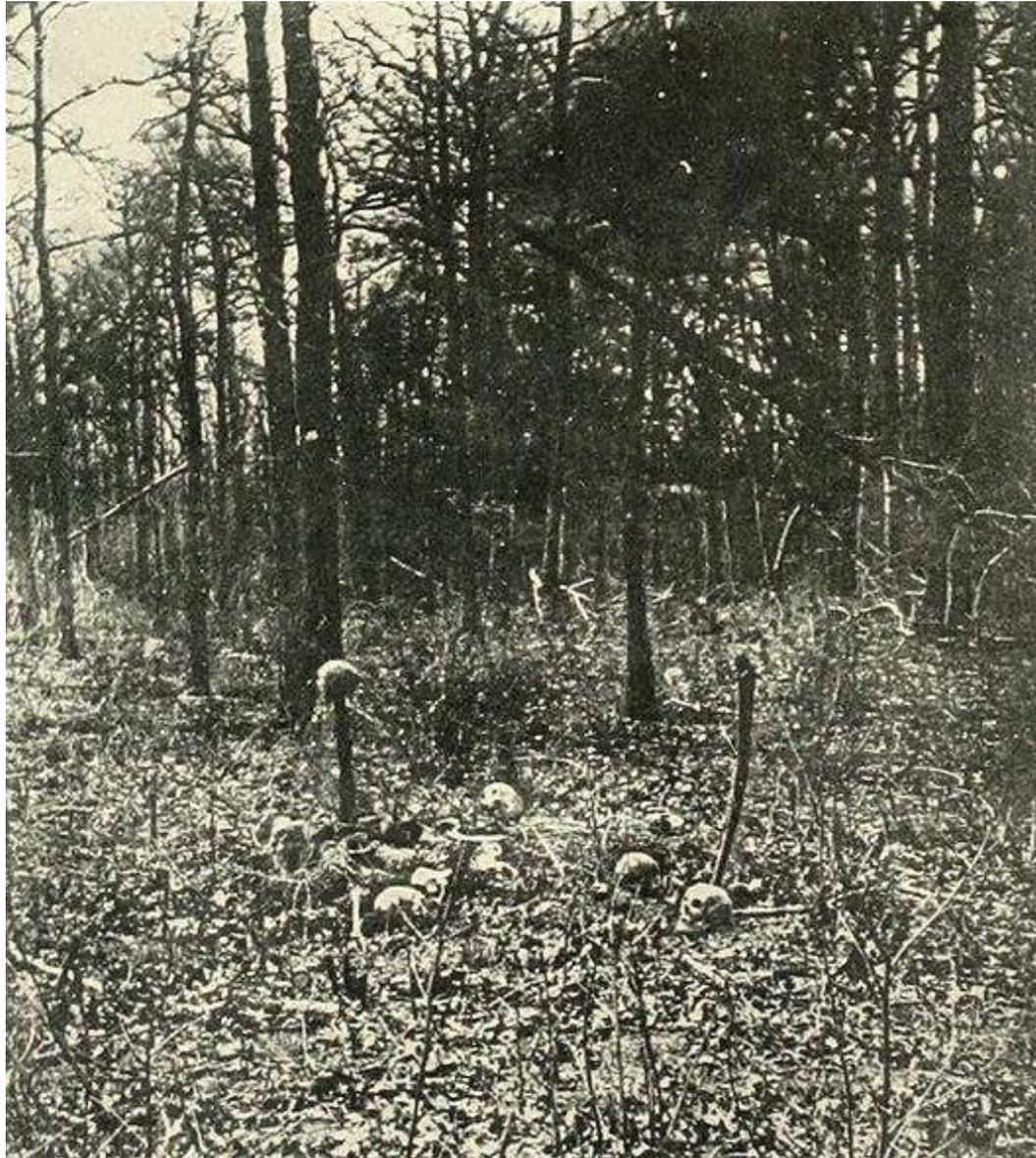
This image shows the Evergreen Cemetery Gatehouse (civilian cemetery) on Cemetery Hill during the Battle of Gettysburg. Union artillery (cannon) and their horses and ammunition are on top of the hill. This image was drawn by Alfred Waud (1828-1891) in July, 1863.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated...



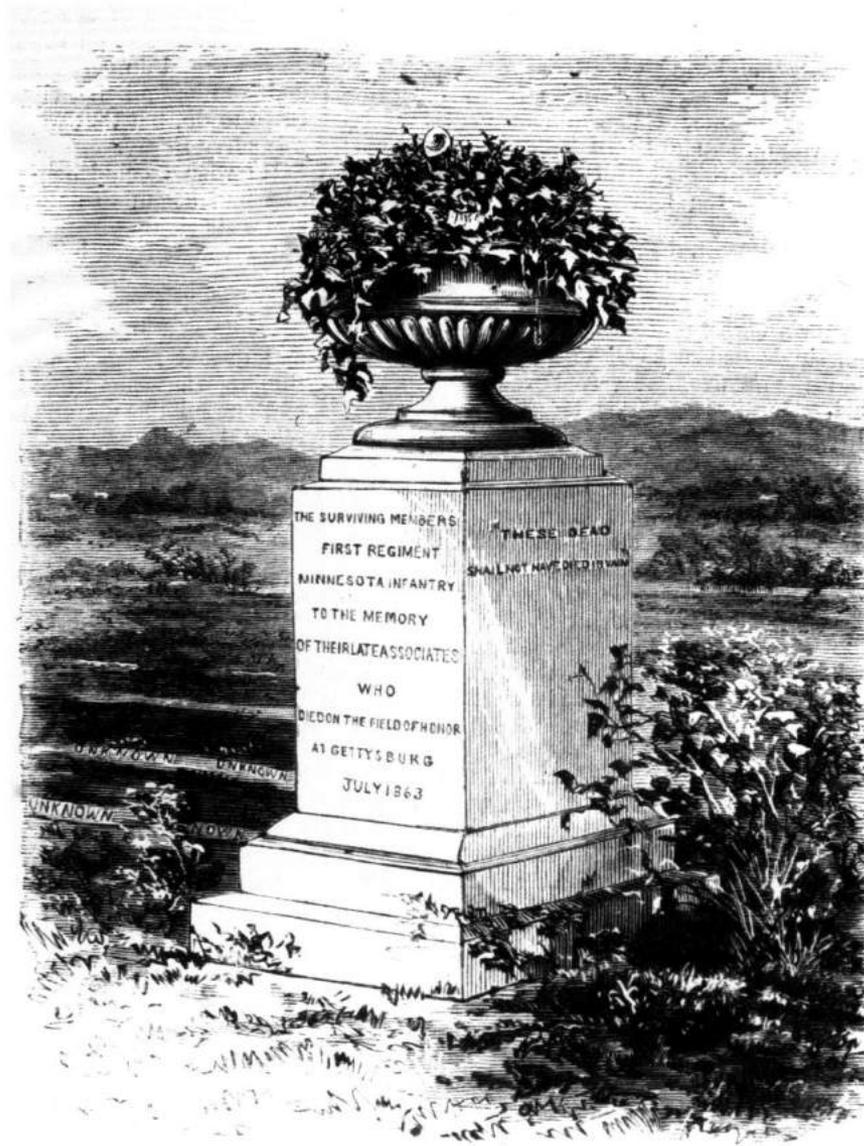
The Gettysburg Address Memorial was dedicated in 1913. It is on the southern end of the National Cemetery near the Taneytown Road entrance to the cemetery. The monument is approximately 300 yards south of where Lincoln actually spoke on November 19, 1863. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 9, 2017.

...to the great task remaining before us--...



The “great task remaining before us” was to finish the war with a victory. This image shows skulls from the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia which was fought in May, 1864. This photograph was taken by G. O. Brown (1850-1910) circa the 1860s.

...that from these honored dead...



THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.

This monument was to the First Minnesota Infantry Regiment was the first monument placed on the Gettysburg Battlefield. It was dedicated in October, 1867. This image is from the July 24, 1869 issue of the magazine *Harpers Weekly*, page 5/469.

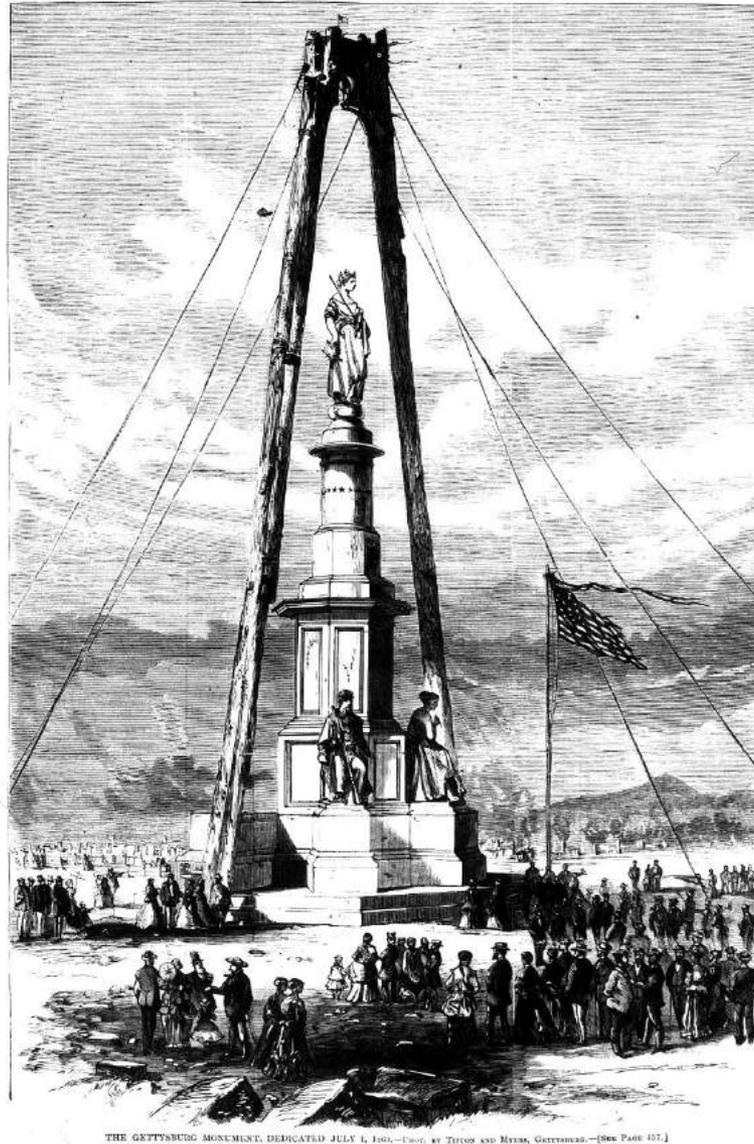
...we take increased devotion...



GETTYSBURG—THE SPOT WHERE GENERAL REYNOLDS FELL.—[SKETCHED BY TITUS R. DAVIS.]

This image shows soldiers dressed in Zouave uniforms camped in McPherson's Woods/Herbst Woods/Reynolds Woods in July, 1869. One of the soldiers is looking at an "R" on a tree marking the spot where United States Major General John Reynolds was killed. This image is from the July 24, 1869 issue of the magazine *Harpers Weekly*, page 5/469.

...to that cause for which...



THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT, DEDICATED JULY 1, 1869.—ENG. BY TITCOM AND MYERS, GETTYSBURG.—(SEE PAGE 107.)

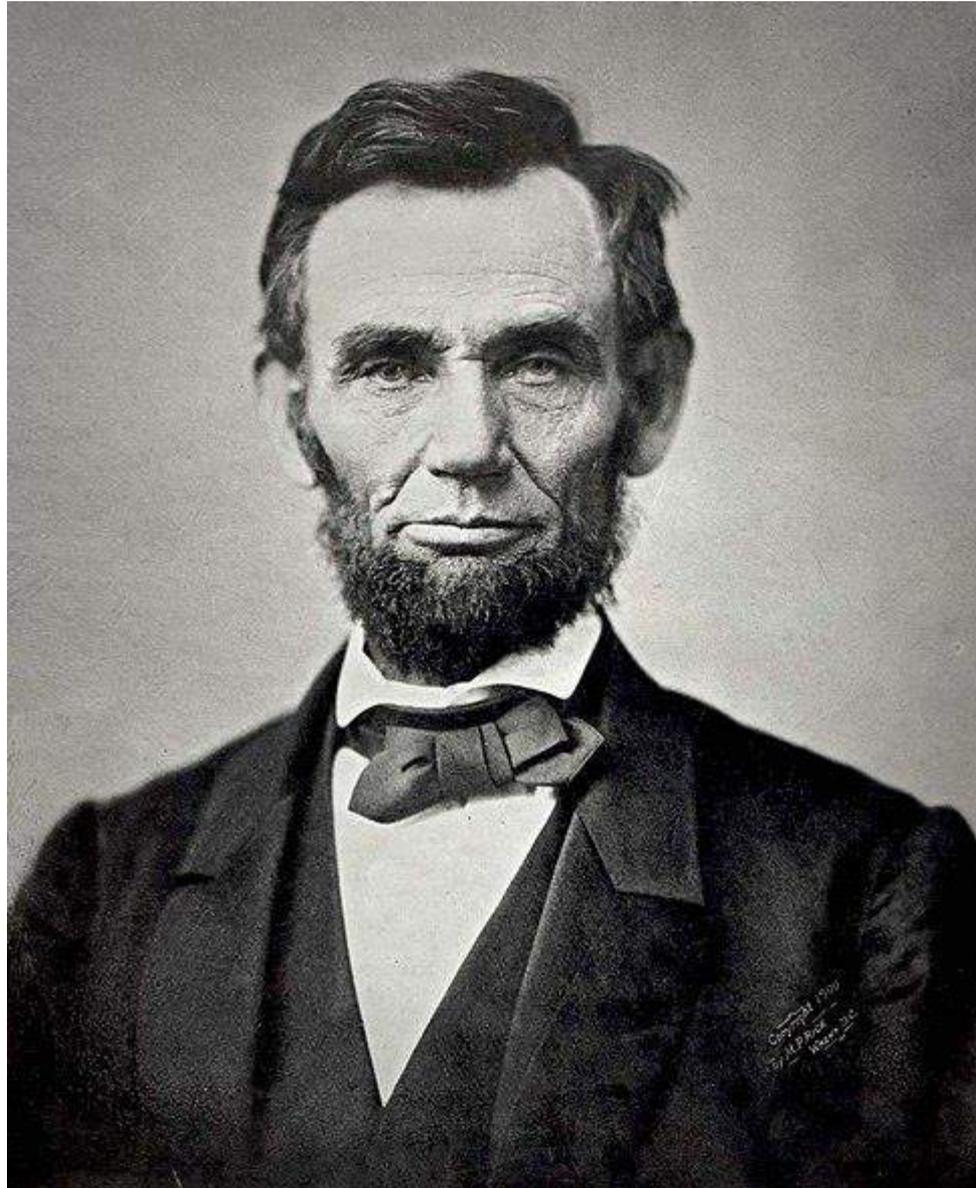
“...that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion” is “Freedom.” Freedom is the statue on top of the Soldiers National Monument which was dedicated on July 1, 1869. This image shows the monument as it was being completed. This image is from the July 17, 1869 issue of the magazine *Harpers Weekly*, page 8/456

...they gave the last full measure of devotion--...



The “last full measure of devotion” was their lives. This original black and white image was taken by Timothy H. O’Sullivan for Alexander Gardner circa July 5-6, 1863.

...that we here highly resolve...



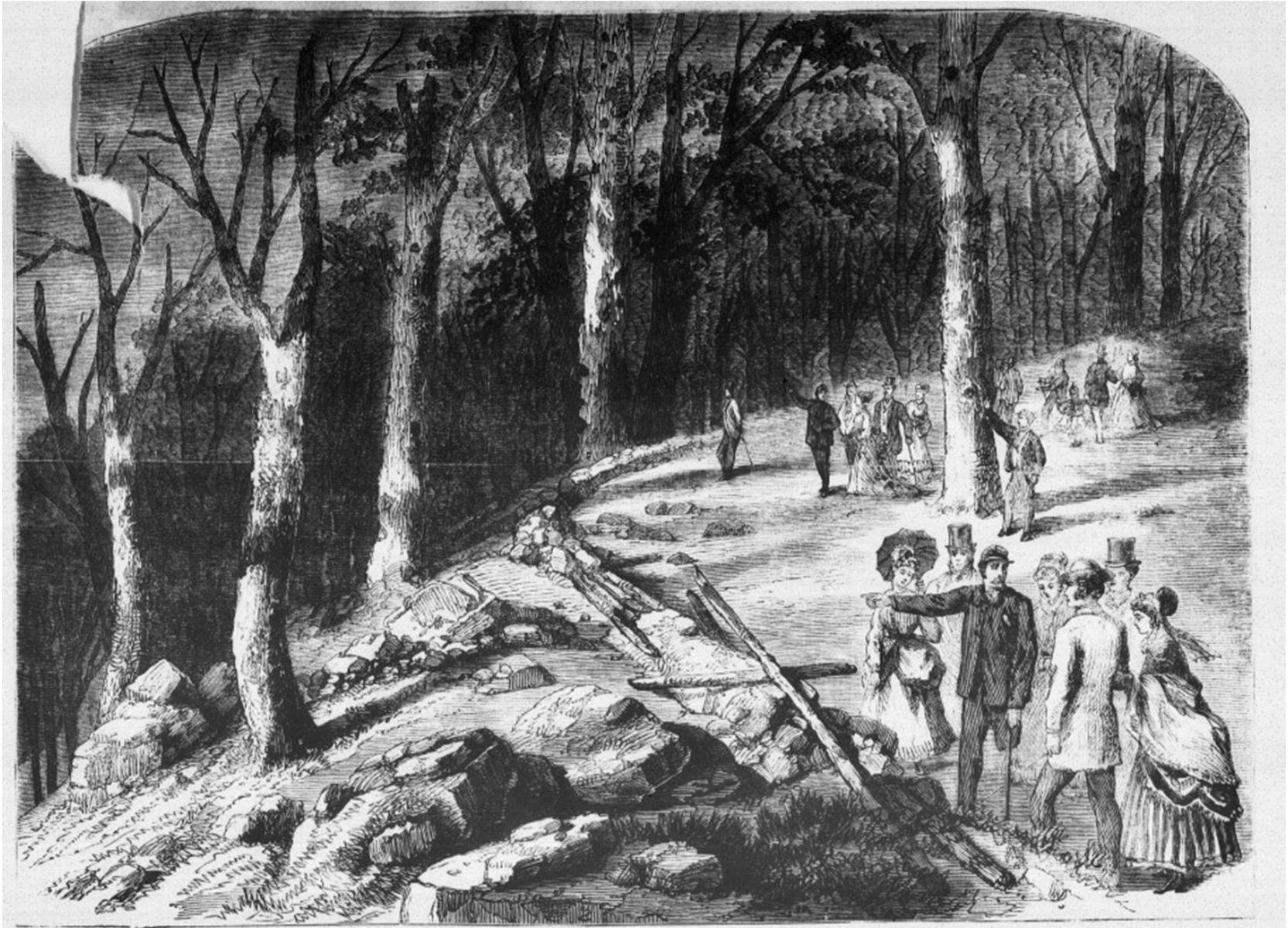
When one is resolved, one is determined to do something. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner (1821-1882) on November 8, 1863. This was 11 days before Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...that these dead...



United States Major General John Reynolds was killed at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. His statue was placed in the National Cemetery on August 31, 1872. Reynolds is buried in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This photograph was taken by Levi Mumper (1843-1916) circa 1883. This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library.

...shall not have died in vain--...



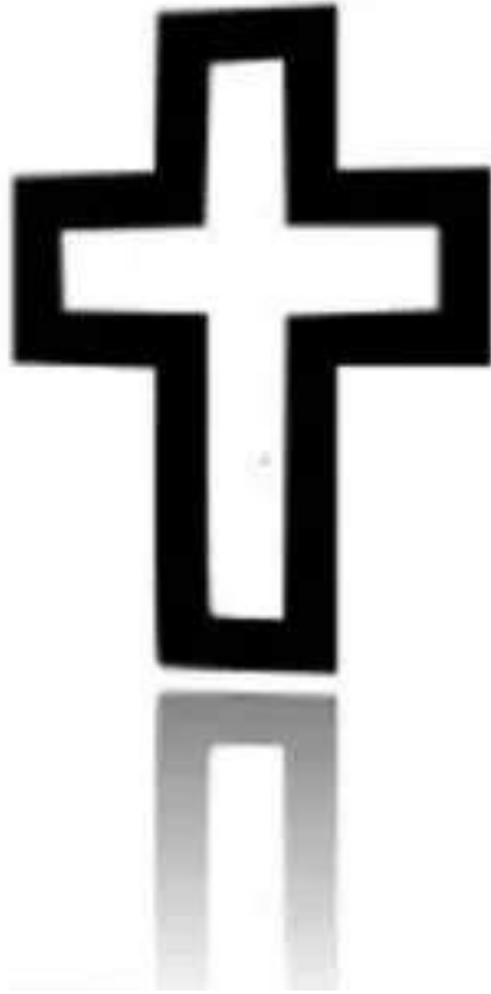
This means that there will be a purpose or meaning for their deaths at Gettysburg. If one dies “in vain,” then they are dying for nothing. This image shows Union veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg showing their families where they fought at Culp’s Hill. This image is from the magazine *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Weekly* from July 24, 1869 page 9/297.

...that this nation...



In November, 1863 when President Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg, the United States had 35 states. This image is courtesy of gettysburgflag.com.

...under God,...



This image shows the symbols for the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religions. Because they worship the same God and are supposedly descended from Abraham, they are known as the Abrahamic religions. This image is courtesy of iqra.ca.

...shall have a new birth of freedom--...



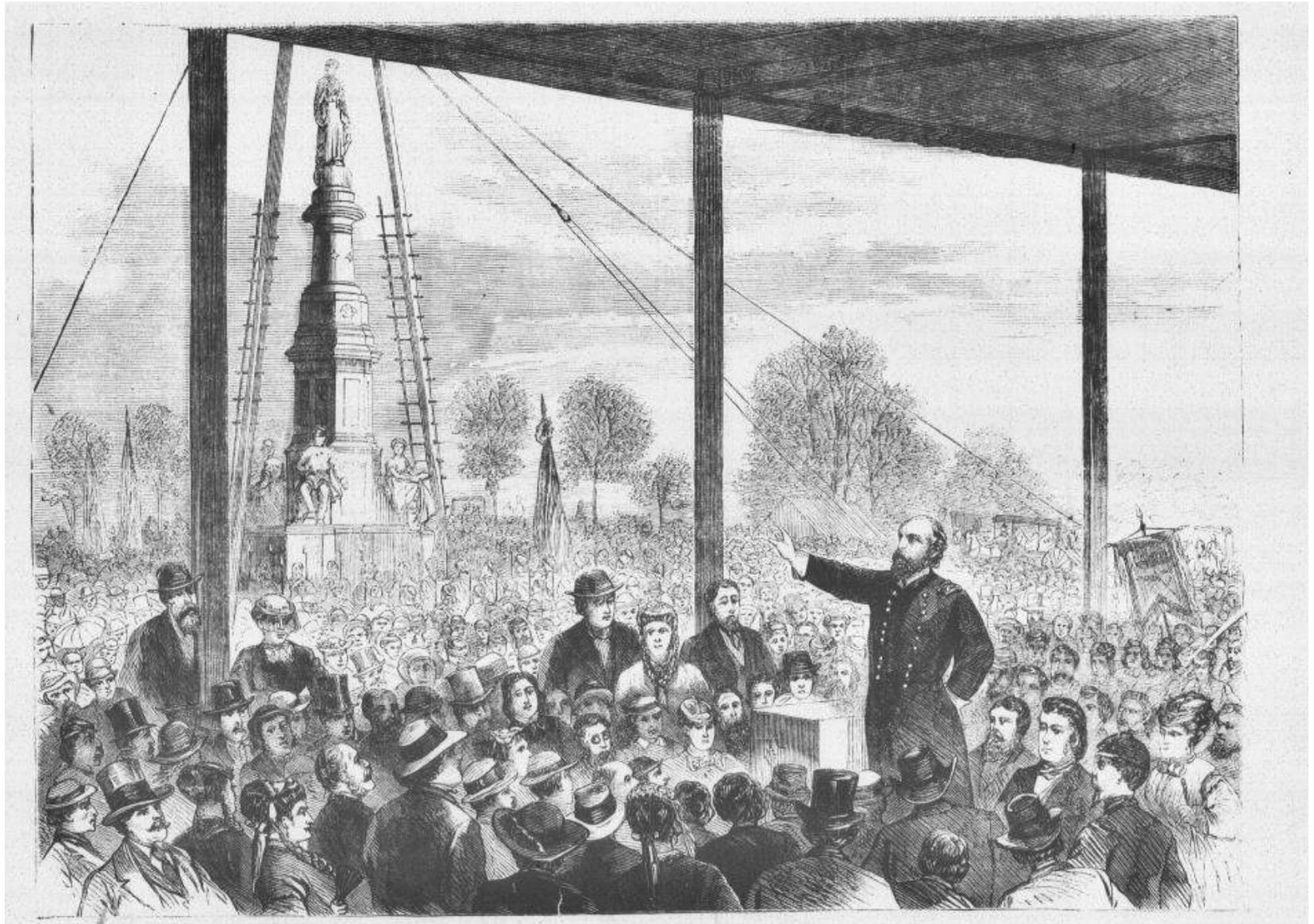
This painting shows President Abraham Lincoln riding through the former Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia at the end of the Civil War. African Americans, who were freed by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and the victory of the Union armies have come out to greet Lincoln. This painting, titled *Lincoln's Drive Through Richmond* was created by Dennis Malone Carter in 1866. It is courtesy of 19thcentury.usapaint.blogspot.com.

...and that government...



This image shows the west side of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. The House of Representatives meets on the right or south wing. The United States Senate meets in the left or north wing. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

...of the people,...



This image shows Major General George Gordon Meade, the commander of the victorious United States' Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg dedicating the Soldiers National Monument on July 1, 1869. This image is from the magazine *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* from July 24, 1869 page 9/297.

...by the people,...

**FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED
NEWSPAPER**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY FRANK LESLIE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER, 155 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

No. 121—Vol. XXVIII.] NEW YORK, JULY 24, 1869. [Price 10 Cents. 50 Years, 25 Cents, 10 Cents.

Cheap Labor, and Where to Get it.

In the United States were an almost boundless population country, with its tools built, its mines all of them in process of working, with all its acres under cultivation, and with a supply of labor equal to a dozen of England's, it is not to be wondered at that the labor question would present to us quite a different aspect than it does here. The great working masses, among whom competition had already reduced wages to the lowest standard, or to the lowest price consistent with supplying their wants, what they regard as the tremendous and countless of 250,000,000, had not as yet the introduction of a supply of more and cheaper labor in the already crowded field. The soil was already heavily populated, with but a fraction of its soil under cultivation, and with only a few resources remaining unexplored, with the vast unworked lands only just stepped here and there, and where the things show all other things needed in some labor, the general welfare, public policy, and private interests, all demand that every means and resource of human ingenuity should be applied to open new sources, and secure new supplies of labor, and especially cheap labor.

The American continent, with all its countless resources, is probably a desert, holding only the temporary hoards of labor to meet the wants of the world. It should be known to the mechanical civilization and enterprise of Europe, and those who dwell there, and to the millions of population of Asia, who to its aid, with their civilization and a people born to guide and govern, there is no reason why the development should not be effected in years instead of decades. The reason why, indeed, unless that reason should be, as it is, the discovery of labor.

We have pretty well drained Europe of the surplus labor—all save the 250,000,000 of population in no proportion to her needs of labor, in demand. Ireland, which in 1862 sent to 97,107

emigrants, sent us only about half that number, 47,072, in 1863. Germany, it is true, which sent us only 30,073 in the first named year, gave us 104,769 in that last named. But German labor goes mainly to England, and not to us, and, as a rule, it is not con-

called to go to anything else, having many departments of work which we are building for. Some very tall, or railway people, than we did receive, you say, but our supply of "Polish" and Slavonic mechanics and workmen—has fallen off "materially." We have allowed ourselves the necessity to borrow our supplies, that we possessed ten years ago, or rather, it has been developed, and we have everything wherewith to develop it except labor. And yet with three million men labor in, it is not according that we should find a large party, on the Pacific coast of Asia, besides the introduction of Chinese labor, which, when the Pacific railway could not have been built, was the great relief of the continent, and the great question in California? "Where from?" is to be what it may easily become, the New York of the Pacific coast, the seat of highest civilization, refinement, and luxury. It must draw the great masses of White toward itself. There is not a man in that flourishing Province, nor in the great basin of the continent, who does not know that no American "to the man here" will furnish normal work, nor who does not think that the source of manual labor, not one who does not know that without such kind of labor neither prosperity or comfort is possible. The man who does not know that the supply of labor which he seeks, with his high civilization, on the one side, and the necessity, in trying up at its source, and that the real kind of labor, could not be made that produce a million dollars' worth of enterprise, and that it is also and indispensable work for people to see that labor is not paid, and that the workman must work fewer hours, and have more work, or that others "strive" for anything more than attempts at securing a share of the labor, and that the man who is not a man of high intelligence, and capital have a right to receive.

In the best of these days, what new we think of the likelihood, the kind of man who in California seek to combine to keep out of that state an essential part of the life of the

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT, LOCATED AT GETTYSBURG, PA., IN MEMORY OF THE BARRING DEAD—DEDICATED JULY 1st, 1869—SEE PAGE 218.

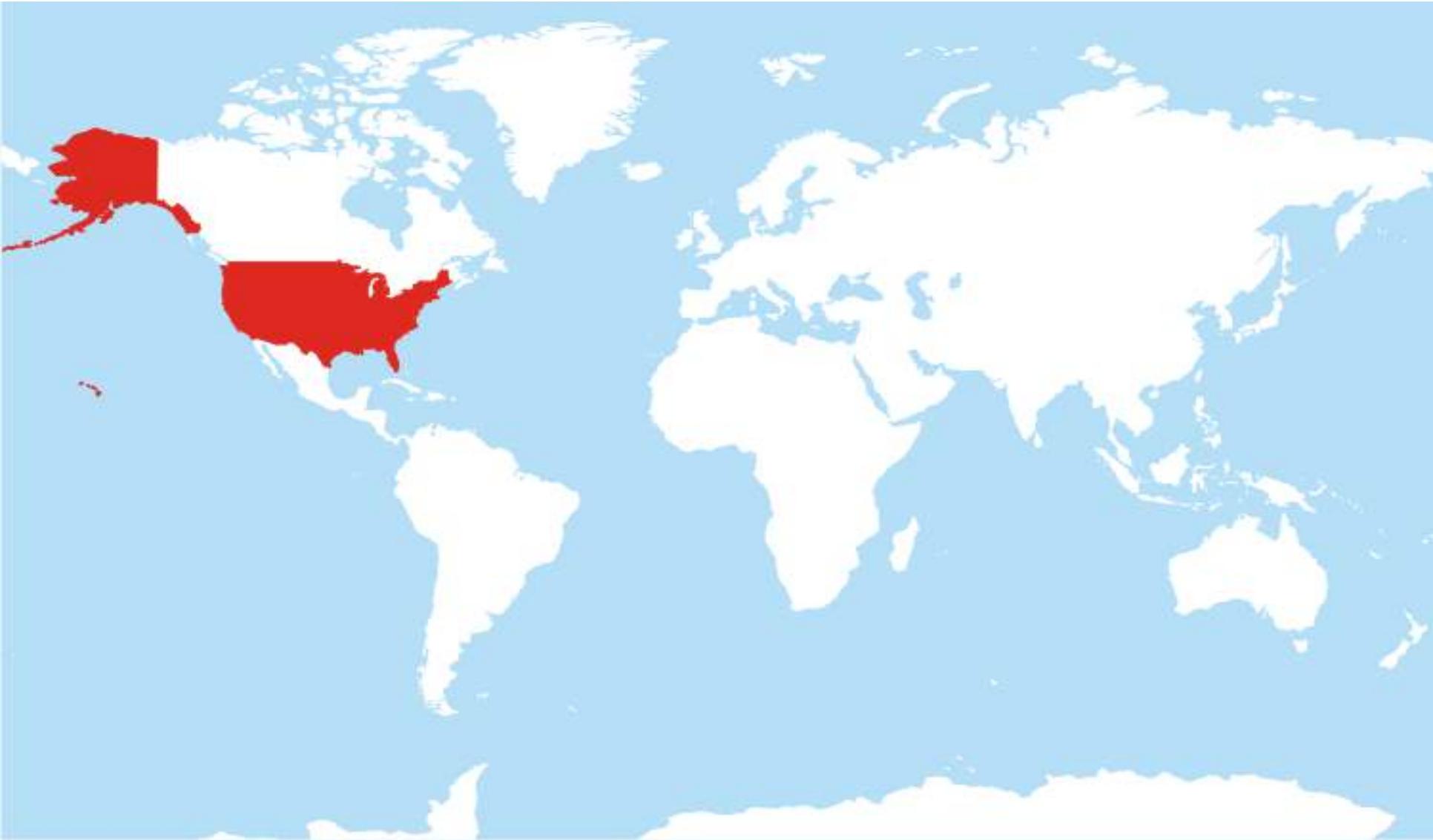
This image shows the completed Soldiers National Monument at the Gettysburg National Cemetery during its dedication on July 1, 1869. This image is from the magazine *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* from July 24, 1869 page 1/289.

...for the people,...



This image shows President Abraham Lincoln delivering his Second Inaugural Address on March 4, 1865. Lincoln was reelected after the American people decided that Lincoln was the person to lead our country and direct the war to its conclusion. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner (1821-1882). It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...shall not perish from the earth.



This image shows the Continental United States and Alaska and Hawaii on a map of the world. This image is courtesy of freeworldmaps.com.