James C. Christie and Family Papers

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

[To Miss S. J. Christie, Wheaton, Ill.]

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Apr. 3d. 1876.

My dear Friend:-

I was rather startled on looking at your letter to find that the date was Feb. 26. But I have had so many things to think of since receiving it that I have had no time for letter writing - not even to my mother. We are passing through something of a revival & it occupies all our spare time & more than all our spare thoughts. I will proceed at once to answer your questions.

I do not expect to return another year. There are various attractions here, some of them are study & some are drilling as you might expect in a University of about-

twelve hundred students. I find a great deal of inspiration to everything good here, both from the faculty & students. I do not feel that I have accomplished great things, but I have gotten a glimpse over into the regions where the great things lie & that, I feel, will make me a bigger woman from this time on. The professors are not all what you would call scholarly though. I think, they are competent in their chairs, as for instance, in the medical department, you will hear from the professors some shocking pronunciation, but the anatomy no one can find fault with. As to coming here I should not hesitate for an instant; so far as I know, there is no other institution open to ladies in the

country to compare with it. I shall be thankful every day I live that I have been permitted to be here as long as I have. I only wish I could stay longer, but I know that God has something better for me elsewhere or I should be able to remain.

The expenses here are not high. You can get a room from 75¢ up to almost any price you wish to pay. A great many of the students board in clubs numbering from three or four to thirty & the steward often gets his board for his services. A part of last year I boarded myself. This year I am steward of a club of from 25 to 30 members & get my board & 10¢ a week for all above 20 in number. By close economy, I think you could live here on $250.00 per year. If you chose to matriculate in the

medical department you could take such studies as you pleased in the literary course, but, of course, if you would not be a candidate for any degree. I will send you a calendar which will give you a variety of information. We have a flourishing Christian Association with earnest workers in it who would be glad to welcome you to their number. I hope you will come, I have gotten so much good myself here that I wish I could tell it to every woman in the land who has any desire to make more of the powers that God has given her.

If there is anything more you wish to know, I shall be very glad to answer your questions.

Very truly yours,

Ellen C. Merriam.

Minneapolis, Apr. 15th/70.

Dear Miss Chrissie, [Sarah]

I dont know whether you would say to me if you were here about neglecting so long matters of such prime importance, but if I could only see you I think I could make my reasons much clearer than I shall be able to do otherwise.

In the first place my reply could have done you no good so far as the decision of the affair was concerned but would only have helped you in case you obtained the position and as Miss S. has continued right along at her work, I concluded that they had seen fit to retain her -

In the second place, I have had scarcely a moments time since I recd your letter for shortly before I had recd an earnest request from an old friend at Marshalltown, Iowa, to come down and teach their school. and making up my mind to go I had everything to attend to with little time to accomplish it. My Mother went down to my Brother's in Fillmore Co. to stay a few weeks, so I have the housework in connection with my studies and preparations for going away - I dont intend these things for excuses because there can be no excuse for neglect of that kind, but looking the matter over I dont see how I could have done otherwise.

The least was all right and you will for this once look only upon that which the All-forgiving Father sees always, wont you?

I write in much haste now to let you know that I start next Wednesday and shall stop a couple of days at Northfield. I will keep my eyes and ears open and tell you all about the folks and especially our friends.

We have no School to-morrow, (Good Friday) through the Pres. I suppose, it seems a little strange but I propose to improve the day by attending Lutheran service. Earley morning I am going to St. Marks, the largest Episcopal Church in town to attend morning service at 6 o'clock A. M.

I am also going with Rockwood Friday Eve. to hear Tilton!! I deliberated some time about it but finally concluded I would see what he looked like anyway, though I

to my destination. Address me
at Marshalltown Iowa.

Sleepily & Lovingly
Kenfey.

Allanhill.

Edinburgh

April 18th/96.

Miss Christie

Dear Madam.

As looking at the
date of your letter I feel
not a little ashamed of
myself for being so long
in replying I really do not know
how I can be of any use
to you (in the least you
wish as I do not make
any change that will suit
you in the least.

Any of the rules all return
to first term, with the except
tion of a Junior, whose at
tention you would not

Miss Christie
Decatur
Illinois
United States.

Miss Grant

Allankill

Apply at Mrs Arrol's, fruiterer, Helensburgh.

YOUNG WOMAN wants Situation at May Term as Under Housemaid.—M. B., Post Office, Wemyss Bay.

YOUNG LADY, going to Melbourne in ten days, will be glad to hear of a lady or young person going there, to whom she could make herself useful at sea.—Apply A. A., 56 Taylor Street.

Teachers, Governesses, &c.

BELLAHOUSTON ACADEMY, PAISLEY ROAD, GLASGOW.

The above Institution, which combines a high-class Boys' School with a Young Ladies' College, will be Opened in September next. Teachers of experience are invited to apply for the following Appointments:—

Classical Master, English Master, Mathematical Master, Writing Master, and Assistants. Also, Lady Superintendent, Governesses for Ladies, Senior, Middle, and Junior Departments, and Assistant Governesses; Music Governesses, Visiting Masters for French, German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Dancing, Drill, and Gymnastics. Also, a Janitor—a Tradesman preferred.

The Masters will be required to Teach in the Ladies' College.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, and stating salaries expected, to be addressed to the Rector, and lodged on or before 20th April current, at the Company's Office, 100 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

SCHOOLMASTER.—Wanted, by the School Board of Glassary, a Male Certificated Teacher for a Public School at Ford, Lochawe. The school and master's house are in course of completion. Salary £80, or £60 with half of fees and Government grant, the teacher to provide instruction in Sewing, and to enter on his duties by 1st June next.—Applications to be

New Haven

Ap 20 76

Alex. S. Christie, Esq.

Dear Sir

As a general scientific magazine perhaps the following is may be the best—

"Les Mondes— Revue hebdomadaire des sciences et de leur application aux arts et à l'industrie." Price 25 fr. (with postage to America 32 fr.) If you can remit the money (a draft on London or Paris would suit me) I should think you would do best to apply directly to the M. l'Abbé J. Moigno

Redacteur des Mondes

18 Rue du Dragon

Paris

over

If you get it through a N.Y. Bookseller, I suppose it will cost a good deal more. I see that L. W. Schmidt puts it down at ~~#~~ 9. ~~gold~~. (24 Barclay St.)

I think I would apply to Stechert & Wolff 2 Bond St, if I did not find it Paris.

Yours Truly
L. W. Gibbs.

Northfield, Minn.
Apr. 26. '96

Dear Miss Christie, [Dorah]

My plan of writing you a long letter immediately couldn't be carried out, you see, and the weeks have glided by until I am grieved to think how many weeks have glided by since your letter came.

Don't think I meant to retaliate for your long silence. The truth is, it is only with the greatest reluctance that

I write anything but the briefest business letters now-a-days, and my friends are all crying out against me. After any hard trial you know it is my nature to suffer in silence, to go away alone with my grief, and lately, many times nothing, but dying has seemed "worth while". Yes, it was my brave, noble brother George who was taken from us, just as he had become well started in his profession in Phil. and had learned a little how to bear a physicians burdens. He "laid down his life for his friends" taking diphtheria from some very sick patients whom he cared. The why is all a mystery. God's ways are not our ways. I believe He "loveth" as whom "He chasteneth" but you will not wonder that my heart is very sore these months, and to be here and see all these young men about me, is not always easy.

I am sorry to learn you are not strong and well. I hope the coming days, full of work as they are, will not quite exhaust you. I cannot tell you how glad and relieved I am that you are to stay next year at Nbeaton. You know I had a personal interest in it all, and wanted you, for my sake as well as your own to be a permanent teacher there. I am very, very glad.

Yes, if I were you, I think I would undertake the

the work laid out for you next summer. It is not very pleasant work, but is a good work, and who knows how successful you may be. Did I ever know any woman who did it? I have read of many Lyons, you know. and the grand work she did for Mt. Holyoke. Why not you as well as she. You remember the book in which the story of her efforts is told, the "Recollections" and the "Memoir of Mary Lyon". You will get many hints from them if you still think of doing the work.

I was greatly interested in your pen-pictures of your Co-laborers. I should like Mrs. Blanchard. I know. I like all moral

heroes".
I took great pleasure, too, in your friendship with Miss Baker. She must be a real comfort to you. I hope you will enjoy her more and more.
How I laughed over your discription of Dr. Walker and his eccentricities. I know he affords you a great deal of quiet amusement.
I was surprised at the small proportion of your girls who room in the building, only twenty one out of seventy, you said. Isn't because your building is small, or from past disadvantages connected with boarding at the Hall? It must lighten your labors.

Have you an assistant yet? If not, could Miss White get the place? She will resign at the end of the year, and probably go back to her old school in Green Bay, if no other opening is found for her. I think she has done very good teaching here, and has been a wonderful help to me in the building, as she is a very strict disciplinarian, and has kept excellent order. She is, however, outside of her class room, quiet and reserved, and someone more "self-asserting" is desired here. She brings the best of testimonials from her former schools, and I should be very grateful to you, if you can get her a place there.

You ask about matters here. We have had a very prosperous, smooth year. The religious interest has been quiet but progressive, until now but eight girls are left without a hope in Christ, and several of them are in a hopeful condition. There is rather more interest at present than usual, and we have had several extra meetings. Nellie Rolfe remains steadfast, you'll be glad to know. Minnie Watson, whom I think you know, last Friday for the first time publicly confessed Christ. Miss Snell proves a real treasure in Christian work among the younger girls.

Belle Carmichael is far from well this year, and has had several hemorrhages, though we

hope they are from her throat.
Essie Starr was called home
in vacation by the illness of
her brother and has not return-
ed greatly to her sorrow.
Miss Lambie is her this term.
She seems very lovely and good.
The Finney girls who grow
dear to me all the time
are not here this term, but
will be back in the Fall.
Wilson is here this term, as
I suppose you know. He was in
my Botany class but found
it too hard and has given it
up. I have'nt had many op-
portunities to talk with him.
yet. although he is going to call.
I asked him to attend a meet
ing for "Christian Students", thus
to declare himself among their
number, but he said he could

couldn't honestly. He thought last term he could, but he couldn't now.

Prof. Sperry, our new physical Prof. is proving a jewel. He is a dapper little chap, active and off-hand, but enthusiastic and able to inspire enthusiasm in his classes. His Geology & my Botany classes are going out together every two weeks. Mr. Mulliken is my left hand neighbor at table, and Miss White is on my other hand. Mr. Ba. is growing. I like him better every time. Parker boarded last term at Florence Stuart's. He only came back yesterday, so I don't know where he boards now. Edgerton sits opposite Miss Upton at Prof. C.'s table.

There's much to write but I must cease. Please write

me at least a note answering my question about the assistant, immediately, if possible. You remember how anxious these days may be.

Hoping & wishing all good things for you,

Margaret.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

25 Apr. 1876.

Madam, [Miss Sarah J. Christie]

I have enclosed your letter of Apr. 19th to the most influential member of the School Committee in this city; but I apprehend that there will be difficulty in procuring an appointment for one who cannot be seen or heard who is a stranger. There are generally many applications for each

vacancy in the schools. If you are in condition to take the risk of leaving your present position, you might very possibly procure a situation here after establishing yourself in Cambridge. Your experience seems to have been considerable. You will not fail to observe however that there is a serious risk in such a procedure.

Very truly yours

Charles W. Eliot

Miss Sarah J. Christee

Cambridge, April 26, 1876.

My dear Miss Chapin, [Sarah]

President Eliot has communicated to me yours of 19th inst. I being the only member of the College Faculty who is at the same time a member of the School Committee of the City of Cambridge. I am sorry to say that I can promise you nothing here. Our primary schools have their teachers furnished

from a Training-School specially designed for that purpose. Our Grammar Schools are graded schools, each with a master at its head, & with ladies under him to the number of from ten to fifteen. Vacancies among them are oftener than not filled from the Primary-schools, in the direct line of promotion, & there are so many candidates for a vacancy when it occurs, that a new name on the list would pass but ill. There remains the

high School, in which there are five masters & thirty ladies. Vacancies among the masters are filled from the Grammar-schools, & there seldom occurs more than one vacancy, & sometimes none, in a year. Candidates for the latter must be eighteen years old, & should keep their names before the Committee. & should be on the spot, & ready to act in case there should be a vacancy & a teacher

But in a matter in which it is impossible to give even the shadow of a promise, it would be unwise for you to incur the slightest risk as to your present situation.

In haste,

Very truly yours,

A. P. Peabody.

Madison Wis April 29th 1876

Alex. L. Critti Esq

Dear Sir & Bro.

Yours of March 20th came to hand in due time. Immediately on its receipt I chrcpeel a note to Dr. S. H. Carpenter of the State University, ~~one~~ who is a Post Master pro tem Leslie, Enclosing your letter and asking him if he knew anything about such a case. I enclose you his reply. I have since seen the Professor and he says, if he left under any pressure, it was probably because he had rendered himself so obnoxious to the students that he was compelled to leave. Such cases sometimes occur.

Now so far as anyone ever making himself so obnoxious in this community to the Masonic fraternity as to be in any danger personally it is all a fine fabrication. Nothing more or less than downright falsehood. The Masonic Institution does not rest on a basis so easily disturbed as to become excited over a little opposition. We had just as lieve the King Bee of Anti-Masonry" Ol Blanchard himself (who now seems to be the leader in that crusade) should come and

lecture on Anti Masonry or not, and no one would get excited over the matter except the Anti's themselves. I have sometimes attended the discussions at the University when they were discussing Masonry, but never saw any excitement. Prof Carpenter says he does not know a single student that belongs to the Lodge." I do not know any more that belong to our Lodge, but I know several that are Masons belonging in different parts of the State. We have in times past Initiated quite a number that belonged to the University, and most of them have been recommended by Dr Carpenter who is one of the most popular Professors in the University. You can set down your ~~[illegible]~~ Superintendent of Schools as a Cheat and a Liar, if he reports such stuff as that you state about Masonry in this City

Fraternally Yours

David H Wright

Secy Madison Lodge No 5

P S On the receipt of yer letter I dropped note to Dr Carpenter and received his reply and then laid yours letter and the reply on shelf and forgot them supposing I had written until I came across them this Evening which accounts for the delay in this matter

College Record.

VOL. I. WHEATON, MAY, 1876. NO. 7.

AN ODE TO LAMPS.

BY VIVIAN.

You have heard of the lamp of Aladdin,
Told in story weird and wild,
Which by earnest, constant rubbing,
Brought strange wonders to the child.

T'was an old lamp, small and rusty,
But it proved a maxim old,
That plain things, (though we despise them,)
May be "worth their weight in gold."

Think of all the lamps invented,
From the rude in size and shape
To the dainty porc'lain burners,
Or of heavy, precious plate.

And our minds e'en travel backwards
To our happy, childish days,
When the old "lard lamp" was lighted
And filled the room with smoky rays.

Then came a "vast improvement;"
The small glass lamps, straight, slim and high,
Filled with strange, disastrous "Fluid,"
Brought some relief to aching eyes.

Then came days of "final triumph,"
Lamps filled with golden "Kerosene,"
"Safety lamps" and "Non-explosive,"
Which without chimneys burned serene.

But the "latest, brightest, best,"
Shining down each street is seen,
And long be the days, and peaceful,
Of the glorious "Gasoline."

ANGEL MINISTRIES.

"EVERYTHING is shrouded in mystery." Everything merges into the infinite. Man may think that with attention and the will his mind may grasp whatsoe'er it comes in contact with, yet comparatively it can comprehend nothing. The very mud that clogs his carriage wheels is a mystery. Theories, certainly, have been advanced which have taken in the sciences of a universe, but the mystery still hovers near; we only know its properties, its substance is unintelligible. Look out upon nature; all is wonder, from the tawny carpet to the azure dome, from the springing herb to the falling rain. The seasons come and go with such precision that we marvel not at the change. Man is the greatest mystery to himself, his life here and his life hereafter. The forms which he sees and those that hover just outside the filmy veil of his mortal eyesight; the friends whose hands he clasps and with whom he communes "soul to soul" and those which circle around both when he wakes and when he sleeps, and of whom he stands in awe lest at any time he should receive a supernatural visit. Children have ever fancied they saw, or expected to see, one of these ghostly visitants, and however much they have been taught to disbelieve in them, a stream of moonlight comes through the half closed shutters, the little heads are popped under the bed-clothes, and their faith in ghosts is unshattered.

Although we may smile at the childish fancy, yet the mature mind is not at rest on the same subject. Disbelief may for a time quiet the mind, but the facts that are thrust upon the attention are too numerous to effectually silence all inquiry. Imagination may have a great deal to do with many instances, but there are some in which imagination plays no part. These the world has pondered over, and sought to satisfy the curious mind with theories. Do the spirits of the departed dead hover in an intermediate state between earth and heaven? Some say that only those of the wicked are permitted to walk the earth, and say that the name "demons" in the New Testanent if properly translated should read "the spirits of the wicked dead." We know that in the earliest times they came back to earth and possessed demoniacs, insomuch that they cast themselves into the fire and fell upon stones. The New Testament repeatedly speaks of the disciples healing those who were thus afflicted; indeed it is in the Bible that we find our strongest authority.

With what calmness and plainness everything is written therein! What a contrast between the pleasure and confidence experienced in reading of the spirits of the Bible, and the icy shudder that sweeps over the frame when listening to one of our modern tales of superstition! It tells of only a few cases where the spirits of the redeemed have returned. Moses and Elias appeared to Christ, an angel released Peter from prison, the angel teacher of John when he wished to convince him of his identity, says, "I am of thy brethren the prophets," and in later times there are well authenticated facts that they have returned to preserve the life of a friend or restore property to their kindred, yet they can only be said to have come back in extreme cases, when no other agencies were at hand, and something almost miraculous must interpose to carry out the great plan.

We have all of us experienced painful presentiments and felt at times as if some event were about to transpire; a very pall of gloom seemed to hang about us for days, which no effort of the will could shake off, and erelong the tele-

gram has told of sorrow, sickness and death among the loved ones. Pleasing events cast their shadows before, as well as somber, for the feet have kept time to invisible music, and the soul has looked into the future and sent back a smile to wreath the lips, and the heart has throbbed in unison with those who were dearer than self, though separated by many miles.

According to the Cabbalah, "Mankind are endowed by nature, not only with the faculty of penetrating into the regions of the supersensuous and invisible, but also by working magically above and below, or in the worlds of light and darkness. As the Eternal fills the world, sees, and is not seen, so does the soul fill the body and see without being seen. The soul perceives that which the bodily eye cannot. Sometimes a man is seized suddenly with a fear, for which he cannot account, which is because the soul descries an impending misfortune. The soul possesses the power also of working with the elementary matter of the earth, so as to annihilate one form and produce another."

But what do angel ministries consist in? Is it not "to touch with light fingers the heart strings of the sorrowing?" Must not this be the mission of the good angels, for "Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?

When Jacob, weary, heartsore and repentant, pursued by his brother, sank down upon his pillow of stone, then upon the ladder leaning on the cloud came the heavenly comforters, smoothing the pain from the aching brow and carrying the last trace of sickness from his heart beyond the jasper walls, to be purified in the crystal sea. When Christ had been given up to temptation, after the deep struggle was over, God sent, not his disciples, not even his own beloved John, to minister to him, but angels whom he had been accustomed to commune with in heaven; and it has always been a pleasant thought that they were those he loved the best, who were placed upon his right hand and upon his left before he came to earth. Thus we ever find them ministering to the prophets of old, watching over the disciples in temptation, in prison and death.

Thus will they go with us in our life work. When we are weak they will bear us up, when we fall they will extend a helping hand to draw us nearer heaven. They will direct our footsteps to the haunts of poverty, that we may transform them into happy homes; by their aid vice and crime will hide their hideous faces, and the hand will ever sow blessings. And when we at last come to cross the deep dark river, angel wings will act as sails which, filled with heavenly breezes will waft us safely into harbor. Well repaid, indeed, shall we be for all the sufferings we have endured if it can only be said that we have been a worthy "spectacle unto the world, and unto angels and to men."

MEMORY: ITS USE AND ABUSE.

W. F. B.

ALL MINDS in the beginning have their faculties equally balanced, and one mind differs from another only in strength. Therefore the developement of a mind depends first upon its strength; and, as all knowledge is obtained through or by means of the senses, its developement must be controlled in a great degree by the perfection of the senses, and lastly by cultivation or education.

If the above hypothesis is true a deficiency in any power of mind does not arise from any fault of nature or from any imperfection of the senses, and the multitude of persons who complain of poor memories must trace the cause to its cultivation.

If we do not cultivate the memory equally with the other faculties of the mind, we cannot expect it to be equal to them; and on the contrary if we impose too great and too many burdens upon it we must expect it will be weakened by them and give out from mere exhaustion.

Our educational system, although being improved, is perhaps still more faulty in this respect than in any other. In our schools the pupil is required to commit words to memory when he should learn their meaiing; he learns rules when he ought to learn their application and the principles which underlie them.

It is the office of the memory to receive and retain whatever we entrust to its keeping, and this any ordinary memory may be trained to do. But, while we may cultivate this faculty to almost any conceivable extent, people who have anything else to do in the world cannot afford to waste time in training this one faculty more than the others, even if the result was not, as it almost always is, to weaken the other and more valuable ones.

We should commit to the keeping of memory those things which it is necessary to commit to it, and those only, thus sparing it unnecessary burdens, not only because they are burdensome and unnecessary but also because the time thus spent might be used to better advantage in the cultivation of the other faculties of the mind.

A merchant might commit to memory his price list or a book-keeper the index of his ledger but it would be a useless burden and a sad misuse of time. And in this respect the great majority of our histories are at fault. They have thousands of dates scarcely a dozen of which will ever be wanted after we are out of the school-room, or if they should be wanted a dictionary of dates would give them accurately with much less time and labor than would be required to learn an extensive table of chronology.

HORACE; ODE XXX, BOOK III.

W. W. W.

I have reared a memorial
Than bronze more undying:
In their princely dimensions
The pyramids outvieing.

To destroy it are powerless
The blast, the rock-wearing rain,
A countless cycle of seasons,
And fugitive time.

Not all of me will perish,
From Libitina's portal:
The nobler part of my being.
Will flee immortal.

I will ever be up-growing
Green in future fame.
While, with the silent virgin,
The Pontiff mounts our fane.

Where Dannus, scant of water,
Rules his rustic boors,
I will be sung, and also,
Where the rough Aufidus roars.

From a lowly birth grown famous,
As the first who ever sung
The sonnets of Æolia
In our Italian tongue.

Assume the lofty bearing
By merit only won
And gladly wreath, O Muses,
For me the Delphian crown.

THE OUTSIDE.

A. E. B.

THERE is too much of that which is superficial in this age. Things are not estimated at what they are really worth, but at what they seem to be worth. Much of that which is almost worthless passes for first class simply because the outside is made to appear valuable, but if subjected to close examination they would reveal surprising imperfections. Take for illustration the display in dress. Who is paid the most homage? Whose friendship is the most courted? The person who dresses the most elegantly, no matter what his or her character may be; no matter how much intelligence that person may possess, if he or she only carries a gold watch and chain, wears diamonds and dresses in rich and costly material. This is the case much as we may wish it otherwise, with but few exceptions. If a person has a dashy forward way and possesses the faculty of saying an incredible amount of trashy nonsense, and clothing it in elegant language, he is set down for *smart*, and does not want for admirers, even among intelligent and educated persons. But if instead of looking only on the outside they would sound the depth of that person's intellect and knowledge, they would soon be convinced of its shallowness.

Notice also the deception that is practiced among the salesmen. How nicely some of the most worthless articles are made to appear! Material of but little value is fixed up to look well, so that an unpracticed eye could not detect its worthlessness, and the seller will proceed to tell you in smooth flowing words that it is just what you want, is the genuine article, no sham about that, and so, poor deluded mortal, you purchase, take it home, and after a while find that you *have been cheated*. You lose confidence in people in general, and in your haste feel almost constrained to say with the Psalmist, "All men are liars."

Then, too, what an amount of deception is carried on all around us in every day life. Persons say one thing and mean another; will appear friendly and sometimes very affectionate to your face, and then turn to another and slander you, or betray some confidence you have reposed in them. There seems to be no end of deceit: it is practiced in almost every sentence that is uttered, in every look and gesture. Many persons occupy high positions of honor and trust who are deceitful at heart, and use their position and all the means placed in their power to advance their own interests. They have not a particle of principle, and would not hesitate to stoop to do the basest acts if they could without being found out, and it would contribute to their worldly interests. Sometimes there are such persons at the head of governments who are unfit for their position, but because their station in life is high and they bear the title of Hon. their faults are overlooked, those that are apparent to the eye, for many are not discernable so covered are they by the cloak of hypocrisy. But, I ask, should they not if found out in their devices be brought to justice, and removed from their position? But they are not. Many such persons have committed crimes worthy of death, but justice was blinded, willfully blinded, and they were acquitted, while some poor vagabond without money, friends or position commits the same crime and suffers on the gallows. Sometimes an innocent person suffers for the guilt of another; for although the burden of proof may lie on the side of the guilty one, yet if the least particle of suspicion points to one who is less favored he is made to appear a villain of the deepest dye, his evidence is discredited, facts are distorted and he is convicted, while the guilty one goes free. Is this right? You answer, No! But how can it be helped; such things ought not so to be, but it is not in our power to make it otherwise. But it *is* in your power. In order to stop this tendency of the age to over-estimate what is not valuable, each one of us must be true; be honest; commence with ourselves; speak the truth at all times, even if we are the losers by it; pay virtue the honor due to it, and give vice our disproval and fight against it; not pay our homage to popularity, position and wealth when they are not deserving of it, and not hesitate to speak out when necessary against fraud and sin in all its forms, no matter by whom committed. This is the way to bring about a better state of things.

—DECORATIVE. Art in the Cincinnati School of Design is made to be thoroughly practical and effective. The feminine pupils have carved during the past term many beautiful cabinets, tables and the like, some of which are to be sent to the Centennial Exhibition. Their designs are original, and the carving is elaborate and delicate. The seating capacity of the school is 150 and these places are well filled, both day and night, during the term of nine months —viz., from September to June. The instruction in drawing is uniform up to a point that enables the students to express their ideas with facility, after which instruction is imparted in the principles of designing suited to the specialty of each. In the plan of instruction in drawing flat examples have been discarded and students work from round or solid objects from the beginning, and this has been attended with such results as to encourage the method in the future, the students learning in this manner with great rapidity.—*Tribune.*

—Ought to be allowed to sit dowm—A merchant of forty years standing.

The College Record.

PUBLISHED BY THE LITERARY UNION OF WHEATON COLLEGE.

The RECORD is published on the 15th of each month during the college year It will contain articles from the Alumni, members of the College Faculty and others. Contributions will also be inserted from the Students of the College. All are requested to contribute any Personal Items, or items of College News &c. which may be of interest. **TERMS: 75 cents per year: Single copies 10 Cents.**

Subscriptions may be handed to either of the Editors, or left at Barnes' Bookstore, where single copies of the paper may be obtained.

Address all letters pertaining to Subscriptions or Advertising to
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Wheaton, Ill.

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Editorial.

HE WANTS THE *COLLEGE RECORD* TO CORRECT.

CORPORATION ELECTION AGAIN. A Correction by J. M. Chapman. The following article was published in the *Turner Junction News* and a very limited number of the *Wheaton Illinoian*, of April 28th. We give it entire.

"Among the editorials in the April number of the COLLEGE RECORD is an article about the late election, from which I quote as follows:

'Last year the contest was between License and Anti-License, and by a united effort on the part of the temperance voters the whiskey ticket was defeated; but the fight this year was between two temperance parties The bone of contention, as near as we can learn, was neither moral nor political, but personal. It was a temperance campaign carried on in a most intemperate manner. There may be some slight apology for abusive language when one is under very strong pressure, but not the slightest excuse can be made for the person who sits down and deliberately writes out a tirade of abuse and then as coolly states to the public that it was written leisurely. If such argument was designed to disgust the voters, we think it accomplished its purpose. One thing is certain, it nearly gave victory to the License party. A little more earnest work and the liquor would have been recognized as legitimate business in Wheaton.'

This is not true either in letter or spirit. It is not an article a student would be likely to write, and it certainly is a disgrace to their paper to publish it. If the plain statement of facts every word of which, and much more too, *is true*, is styled "a tirade of abuse," then young gentlemen of the College, will you inform us what to call this article of yours? Would you call it a sample of College truthfulness, or a bid for the hearty admiration and support of a generous public.

The author of this gross misrepresentation and insult to the temperance people, owes it to the College, to the people of Wheaton, and to himself to promptly and publicly correct his article I hope it may not be necessary to speak again upon this subject, or give additional reasons why simple justice should be done in this holy cause of temperance. Yours for Temperance and Truth, J. M. CHAPMAN."

"This is not true either in letter or spirit," is a very polite way, we think, of telling a person he willingly falsifies (that we may not use a term that sounds more harshly), which is a very serious charge to make against a person's character unless it can be proved to be true. We would like to ask Mr. C. if he thinks it gentlemanly or Christian to make such a charge without giving one iota of proof? And is he to stand before the world as a man of unquestioned veracity, while another who differs from him in opinion is to be looked upon as a falsifier and "author of gross misrepresentations" simply because *he* says so? Such a thing is not just nor equitable. Let him produce the proof that the article, which has harrowed his feelings so intensely, was "false in letter and spirit," and we are ready and willing to retract every word of said article which he proves to be false, just as publicly as the statement was made. And if he really desires truth we believe he will publicly retract his correction unless he gives some proof of the falsity of the article to which he objects.

As to the statement that "it was not an article a student would be likely to write," we do not feel disposed at present to inform him, although we could do so if we chose.

In this correction he repeats, and emphatically too, that the statements made in that paper to which he supposed the article published in our paper referred, were true, *and even much more was true.*

If Mr. C. is so desirous of truth as he professes to be, and will send us that temperance document which he publicly read, we will publish it in our columns without note or comment, and leave it to the temperance people of Wheaton and the world to judge whether the article we published was false or not.

"The author of this gross misrepresentation and insult" desires to say that at present he has no correction to make to what was written, either to the College, to the people of Wheaton or to the gentleman who appears to have been so much injured. And furthermore the author of said article desires to say that he believes what he wrote to be true, and that the article might have been made stronger and not overstep the bounds of truth.

One thing strikes us as a little singular; if his correction contained so much of truth, as he would have us believe it did, why it was allowed to pass through the entire edition of one paper, which is not circulated in this town, and was suppressed after it appeared in a very few copies of another paper.

Passing over this affair in contemptuous silence will not now be taken as sufficient proof or apology for statements made in said "correction."

Now, in kindness and Christian love, we submit it to the sound judgment of all honest minds if the propositions we have made to this gentleman are not just and right.

We are yours very modestly,

A STUDENT.

HOMER; WAS HE A MYTH?—We are fully aware that this question has been ably discussed for many years by learned men, and we feel in approaching it as Elihu did among the sages of the land of Uz; but we shall try to present a few reasons to our fellow students and to all who are interested in classic literature, why we think the blind old poet of Scio's rocky isle was a real personage.

In the first place all the writers of ancient literature speak of him as a person who really existed. Cicero, in his oration for the poet Archias, tells that a number of cities claimed the honor of having been the residence of Homer, and certainly that wise old philosopher knew whereof he affirmed. Juvenal in his Satires mentions him several

times, always speaking of him as a man and not as a myth. Socrates, in one of his conversations with Aristodemus, a certain sophist, asked what men he admired most for their wisdom. The young man among others mentioned Homer as being the best writer of epic poetry. Here we have three men whose reputation has become world-wide, all of whom lived in times varying from five to nine hundred years after the time of the poet, testifying to the same thing, and they do not speak as if it was called in question in their day.

In the second place we believe that it is not possible that two such poems as the Iliad and Odyssey could have been written by different persons, at different times and then put together by some compiler or compilers. If any one will read the poems carefully he will find in the first place that the construction is the same throughout, the same arrangement of sentences and all written in hexameter; in the second place he will find many old forms which were peculiar to that age, and also the same use of the adjective which is very figurative, such as, "a mountain fed lion," "a hungry dart," "the dark gore," "the white milk," and hundreds of others. Again, he will find the same gods and goddesses and they have the same attributes in each and every part of the poems. His heroes, whether on earth or in Hades, retain their characteristics. Ulysses is crafty, Achilles is bold and Ajax is sullen. In view of all these things we cannot see how different persons, unknown to each other, could follow the same plot, use the same constructions and words, and make from parts, which must in all human probability be discordant, one harmonious whole, and we think we must accord the praise to that one great man whom Juvenal called "Magnus Homerus."

W. R. H.

The rage for antiquities is just now at its height, and especially are the dusty relics of a *hundred* years ago objects of great interest. But there are some things of more recent date that are entertaining, as views from the past, affording us a glimpse of the ways of our predecessors. Not long since it was our fortune to discover in the archives of a College library the minutes of one of its first debating societies. At the close of a report of proceedings that showed blissful ignorance of Cushing and his precepts the following passage occurred: "The Society then listened to some unnecessary business, you all know what it was so I will not mention it." Another Secretary remarked that "After some unnecessary talking they proceeded with the discussion." We think the latter might with truth be often written against societies of to-day in the reports of their proceedings.

—o—

The recent bill for reduction of the President's salary and its veto is occasioning considerable interest in the nation. So far as personal feeling should influence, we think the veto was commendable, from the fact that it would have been extreme selfishness in the President to have denied to his successor what he has enjoyed. We also think this nation is abundantly able to *afford* its chief magistrate fifty or even a hundred thousand dollars salary; but whether its obligation is determined by ability may be questioned. Certainly four years of service ought not to be required, without liberal compensation, from one whose talents and character would call him to the presidency; such compensation that on retiring he need not feel those were years of financial loss.

But as the personal expenses are subject only to personal control, it does not follow that if one chooses to expend the whole of $25,000 or $50,000 each year in gratification of personal tastes the government is under obligation to appropriate more. He is choosing to eat his cake instead of keeping it.

It would seem that with house-furnishing, house-keeping and numerous other expenses provided by the government $25,000 per annum is a liberal salary. The chief office in our Republic should continue to be one of honor and not become one that would be sought with bribes by unprincipled men because of its large salary.

The entertainment of foreign guests is made the grounds of excuse for large extravagance. We believe in large-hearted hospitality, but when our city people come to spend a few weeks with friends in the country it is with the expectation their entertainment will be in accordance with rural customs, and it is neither expected nor desired that every resource shall be taxed to carry out an imitation of city style, indeed, the comfortable simplicity of the farmer is most refreshing and acceptable. So with foreign guests, they come to see the workings of our democratic system and to admire the elevating equality of magistrates and people. Be it far from us to show to them a longing for the splendors of royalty. This spirit of display is chargeable also to the vanity of private citizens; but if we might see in "high places" the practice of more economy in the midst of general embarrassment it would be most commendable and worthy of imitation, and we doubt not such dignified simplicity would have a salutary effect.

The spirit of '76 was one of honorable equality. The President was one from among the people, and it was not intended that his surroundings when in office should remove him from that equality or encourage any attempt at royal display. Republicanism was then an experiment; we call it now a glorious success. Let us take heed lest abusing its privileges and falling into extravagant luxury we become unfitted to govern ourselves.

GEORGE L. ATKINSON

J. L. STRATTON.

WHEN Atkinson died the world lost one of its noblest young men. Although he did not reach the standard in years of the average life, yet his accomplishments and judgment were greater than his years, and his *life* was more than that of many a faithful one who dies "full of days." He was born at Union Grove, Ill., Dec. 22ond, 1848. Here, and with his uncle Charles Atkinson of Moline, he spent his boyhood. His course of study was spent at Wheaton and Oberlin Colleges. He graduated from the latter in 1871. There we first made his acquaintance. He was of such a nature that one was instinctively drawn toward him. And we never met him but we always were impressed with his manly purity and strength and we never left him but we wished to be a better man. The impressions which he left with me, he seemed to leave with every

one. No wonder he was the most popular student in that great school of twelve hundred pupils. No wonder his manly qualities made an abiding impression on many who still survive him. None of our number had a nobler heart, finer physique or a clearer mind.

After graduating he was engaged in business for a time in the large wagon shops at Moline. The same success attended him here that was with him in College. When less than three years had passed Consumption came to his office and laid its hand upon him. He dropped his pen, closed his books, went to his home to ask his friends and the physicians to help him secure a release from this stranger. But in vain. He went away to the beautiful lakes of Minnesota, but the wheels of the railway train were not swift enough to out-fly this messenger. It sat with him at the table, fished and hunted with him, slept with him at night and waked with him in the morning; his tyrant and constant companion. When winter was coming on he fled away to Jamaca in hopes to once more gain his freedom. But his guest went unbidden on shipboard with him; laughed at his efforts to gain health from the sea breeze, and mocked him to tears among the tropical groves of that sunny "sea girt isle." Again he returned home and went away to Colorado, up from whose mountains he passed to the "mountains of God." It was on the 24th of March, 1876, that he clasped his sister's hand, looked into her face in silence, as if the scenes through which he was passing were too wonderful to be described.

Ten years of Christian warfare were given him when the "gates of Paradise were opened" and he was invited home.

We reluctantly lay aside our pen, we reluctantly withdraw our minds from him to place them upon the busy cares of life. Our soul was ever knit to him as the soul of Jonathan was to that of David. But as soldiers in battle close up the gaps in their ranks from which their comrades have fallen and nerved by the bravery of the dead contend the more stoutly for victory, so we would come to life's contest.

We can only pause for a time to strew a few of memory's flowers and tears on the graves, and abiding in life's conflict wait till we, too, are called to the rewards and enjoyments of our loved and lost.

OUR SPECTACLES.

Prof. in Bible Class. "Whose son was Asa."
Student. "Jehoshaphat's."

We have shot the proof reader who made so many blunders on the last number of the RECORD. His doom was sealed immediately on appearance of the paper.

Our paper is delayed this month on account of the sickness and death of Mr. R. Nutting, father of J. D. Nutting who attends to the printing, &c., of the RECORD.

Owing to extraordinary press of matter which came in after the first pages were in print, the "Scissors" and "Personals were necessarily omitted this month, and the "Spectacles" and "Exchanges" are considerably shortened.

DIED.—In Wheaton, May 18th, Mr. Rufus Nutting, after a severe and protracted illness of nearly three years. His sufferings were intense, but he bore them patiently, sustained by his trust in Christ mighty to save.

How wonderfully gracious the Beltionians and Philadelphians are to a new student until he joins some society, after that they consider him thoroughly initiated, and think their manifestations of interest in him no longer necessary.

In the spelling class of our public school the other day the word "psalter" was given out. It was a poser to all until it came to the foot of the class when a bright eyed, curly-headed little boy spelled it correctly, and being asked to define it, cried out, "more salt."

One of our students not wishing to run any risks in these perilous times, inquired of a certain young lady whether or no she would go with him if he should ask her. The answer was not heard, but that same student still goes sadly forth alone.

It might be well when a gentleman contemplates visiting the ladies societies not to enter the room abruptly. A Junior Prep. received a shock, in this way, that might have been a detriment to his nerves. For the benefit of said Prep. we would state that the ladies have society meeting every Friday afternoon in the Library room.

We call special attention to the new advertisement of Edwards & Browne. We have recently examined their Spring stock, and are satisfied that those in need of anything in the line of Clothing or Gents' Furnishing Goods can be *suited* at their Store. Give them a call, and see for yourselves.

Saturday, the 13th inst., was celebrated as the day for planting Centennial trees on the College campus. All day long the students, both ladies and gentlemen, could be seen with spade and tree laboring to plant a living monument under which the students of 1976 may shelter themselves from the scorching rays of the summer sun. The Seniors, being the Centennial class, indicated their patriotism by setting out Arbor Vitæ in the form of 76. Music by the Wheaton Cornet Band and speeches by Dr. Walker and others enlivened the occasion.

EXCHANGES.

We have room this month to notice but few of our exchanges, although several of them are better than usual, and we wished more space than we are accustomed to devote to them. We hope for more room next year.

The *Tripod* is a new-comer, from Evanston, Ill. It has some good articles, especially "Money Power," and the editorial on "Manliness." A want of "manliness" or some other "ness" is evident in the author of the 15th local on the 32nd page, which we think must have found a place in their columns inadvertently.

We welcome to our Sanctum this month, as a new visitor, *The Undergraduate*, of Middlebury College, Vt. This paper comes from the College where our esteemed President, J. Blanchard, and also Prof J. A Bent, who was formerly connected with Wheaton College, spent their school days.

The first number of *Our Work* is before us. It is a 32 page magazine published by Union Christian College, Merom, Ind.

We have on our table a copy of the *North-Western College Chronicle*, published by the students of Naperville College The paper is neatly printed, the shape is good and we are glad to welcome it among our exchanges.

We have received the usual number of exchanges.

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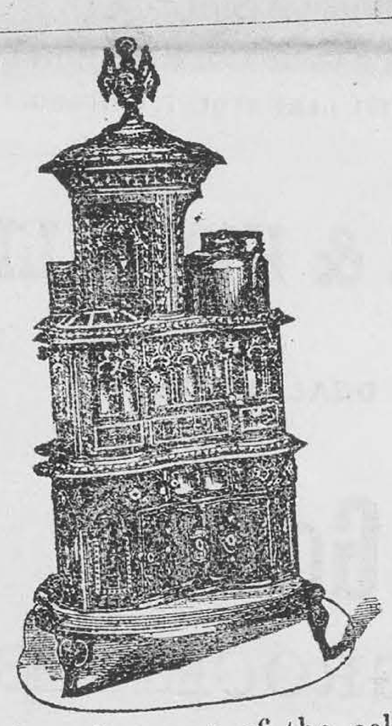

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W½ NW & NE NW	35	"	"		16 31
					72 28

G C Eaton County Treasurer. Per J M Eaton Deputy.

Alldown, May 3. 1896.

My Dear Father: [James Christie]

How welcome was your letter received yesterday! It was like a good chat with you & did us both good. No one writes letters like you, — so full of warmth & glow of heart & imagination. What a Minister you would have made if you had had my opportunities! I always feel as if I represented not only myself, but you also, & must do the work in quality & quantity that it has been denied you to do.

Do you know? Your letter after dear Bessie's death did not help me much? It seemed to come so far short of the Gospel. It was stoical, not Christian. Love my Children! Of course I will love them Even though I know they are to be taken away from me here; for I have not lost Bessie: I never

think nor permit myself to speak of her, as lost. I have her, she is mine, I rejoice over her & love her just as much as I ever did: yea more, for my love of her is wholly spiritualized now, & there is a glory about it & then that never could be on earth. I have felt like singing ever since she died, lifted up, the radiance of the opening heavens into which she passed has streamed through me, & in its light, the grave & death have become utterly other to me from what they ever were before. Now in such a state of mind I got your letter: "just let the children come, take little notice of them, dont set your heart on them" — such the strain. Why I only smiled, to see Cato the Elder in it all: and then I felt sorry to have you take such views of life & death. Now perhaps you think Mr Brewer, from that ugly picture you saw — & he is ugly enough himself till you come to talk with him — perhaps you think of him as a sour old Puritan. (Now mind you, I am laughing as I write: there is not a particle of condemnation or fault finding in my mood,) From that man I got the most glorious letter I ever read; the noblest, the sublimest consolations: they were like music, & why? It was one Christian heart speaking to another: It was neither Plato nor Zeno, it was Christ. Now, Christ was also in yours, but the old Greek would not let him breathe Himself forth in full utterance. Why father, if I had no other system of Christian Apologetics, I

could construct a satisfactory one from the files of letters we kept, sent by friends after Bessie's death. Our good German friend Frandenberg, writing on Shipboard, contributes what he can for our comfort: "we must remember the many pleasant scenes of the past, our Enjoyment of Bessie while we had her; & that there are joys still in store for us, the world is full of them" &c &c. But what can you Expect? A man can give only what he has, and our friend has not yet learned Christ.

But Enough: it has been a most blessed experience to me, & has I hope had its intended effect of refining & purifying. These afflictions to the Christian are not punishment: they are only Chastening, and they are all in love. See these Scriptures: Ps. 66: 10. Ps. 119:75. Deut. 8:5. Job 5:17. Prov. 3:11. Heb 12:5-11. Ps 114:12.

Isaiah 48:10. 2 Cor. 4:17.

I Know these promises to be true as I never did before. It is all in the way we take the experience: the blow that crushes a clod will send a ball into the sky.

What do you think I saw the other week? Geo. Christie had written for me to come up to Rye Beach N.H. & preach for his father-in-law, & I had to go through the old town of Newburyport. Changed cars there & had to wait 3 hours, so went down to see the old church in which Whitefield was buried in 1770. Found the sexton, fed him, & he let me in. A beautiful monument to Geo Whitefield, the old Bible he used when preaching, & the curious old church with square pews, — these were most interesting but there was more to come. He

took me around behind the pulpit, opened a trap-door, we went down some steps & into a vault directly under the pulpit. There were 3 coffins in it & in each a skeleton. One of Geo Whitefield, another of the Pastor of this Ch. Contemporary with him, and the third that of a man who was such an admirer of W. that he requested to be buried with him.

I took Whitefield's skull up in my hands & looked at it. Perhaps I should exaggerate if I should say it is the skull of a prize fighter, but what I should mean would be this: the forehead is quite low, and retreating somewhat; it is also narrow; — and the back part of the head is tremendous! The man was a steam engine of power if there is anything in phrenology. So as I looked at it, I could understand something of that tremendous force which chiefly characterized him; how he crossed the ocean 13 times, when a voyage across the Atlantic was something different from what it is now, preached more than 18000 sermons, traversed England, Scotland, and America from End to End, again & again, "hunting for souls" as he expressed it. I knew something of his life before, but since that I & C are reading it in full, & the conclusion we come to is that there never has been mortal man besides with the energy of Geo Whitefield. I think it the most glorious of lives save that of St Paul. He had but one thought, to save souls, and Oh didn't he

follow it! The roughs mobbed him, Egged, ducked, & cudgelled him, two or three attempts were made to murder him out & out; Bishops & Dissenting Ds united in attacks on him with the pen (among the Dissenters Even such men as Isaac Watts & Dr Doddridge — he was too radical for any of them, & yet his doctrines & methods are now accepted & employed among Evangelical Christians Everywhere, —) — but when they drove him out of the churches, he only said, "the fields are open," & went to hold thousands Entranced on Blackheath, or Boston Common. Preaching almost without intermission, travelling on horseback or afoot thro the pine woods of North Carolina, writing many letters, & his journal, collecting money for his Orphan asylum in Georgia & managing it affairs, tossing in Atlantic storms — Why, I never read

University of Michigan,

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 5 1876

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an Accountant, though She

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J. B. Small

Miss Christie

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May 4th. 1876.

My Dear Miss Christie! [Sarah]

I received yours a few days ago and can write but a few lines in return for my eyes are troubling me badly and I can only use them a little while at a time.

I get along very well with my school work but can not read or do anything that requires close attention.

About your plan of coming this way home, I think it would be splendid. and I don't know

when you will have so good a chance to see me again. I board about a mile from town, and if you will send word when you are coming and what train, I asked "the boys" will go down and meet you. you must stay more than one night, though - three or four at least. Mr. Hinman's folks will be glad to have you and you need not be at all troubled about your welcome. they are good friends of mine and will be glad to know anyone that I like.

I can't tell you about Carleton, will leave that until you get here, for you must come. There is no one but Mr. & Mrs. H. and two boys one sixteen the other eighteen, so you needn't be afraid (?)

My eyes won't let me say more.

Write soon and let me know about it. I have lots to tell you. nothing special, however.

Affectionately.

Fannykup.

P.S. Your shortest route is on the Northwestern R.R. via Clinton you can come right to Marshalltown without change of cars and it will be considerably nearer. you will have to come on the Mail for the express gets here at midnight.

F. K.

C. C. May. 6 '76

Dear Miss Christie,

Many thanks for your kind full letter. I have only time for a word to-night in reply.

Miss White sends love and many thanks & you for all your kindness to her.

I don't see how she can live on less than she has now, three hundred and board. If however, her

washing could be included with her board, as I suppose it might. I think she could get along with a little less.
She will make application as you suggested, as soon as she can. She has been having difficulty with her eyes this week.
She doesn't feel equal to taking the Greek at Ripon although she has studied the language some.
No one is yet found for her place here.
Things are going on as usual. No change - Yes. they are laying out the grounds about Wallis Hall, and setting out trees.
In haste, but lovingly
Mrs L E

"O, Woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

Room 3, No. 148 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.
MRS. MARIA B. HOLYOKE, Corresponding Sec'y.
MRS. G. T. POMEROY. Ass't Cor. Sec'y.
MRS. L. R. HALL, Rec'g Sec'y.
MRS. E. P. HOWELL, Pulpit and Press Sec'y.
MRS. GEORGE ROUNDS, Treasurer.

Chicago, May 15 1876.

My Dear Madam

Lack of funds prevents our Union from enlarging their work as we would be glad to do. We have no resources except by appealing to the charitably disposed, & one body has done the most of this. We have three ladies who are paid — all the others give service gratuitously. The three are Miss Willard myself & the lady in charge of the Bethel Home Reading Room being an expense altogether of 110 per month for the three. We are now carrying on 20 meetings a week, of which I have the charge of 15, beside the office work, editing columns for newspapers, addressing

meetings &c. Voluntary service here would be most gratefully received & widely & effectively bestowed by one adequate to the responsibility, & I only wish that our resources could remunerate such services as they would deserve. I send you the circular of our Liberty Union, & the Annual Report of the State Union.

Should you find it convenient to give a week or a few days to the cause at any time, please let me know.

Yours For Humanity,
& Reform
Maria L. Holyoke.

Northfield
May 22-1876

Miss Christie [Sarah]

Dear Friend

Your kind letter should
have been answered before. but
I have been so busy writing-
prize debate. orations. &c.
I thank you for your interest
in me. I wrote as you directed
and have been answered
The position in Nebraska is
to high for me. The other is
uncertain. I am waiting to
hear from a dozen or more
schools. some tell me to
wait until next month &

others that they do not expect to change their teachers & some do not answer me at all.
You know how it is.

Now Miss Christie I want to ask a favor of you. I am almost afraid to do it, but I must ask some one who has helped me before. I already owe you some money. I want some more. (Now is not that plain English?) Can you help me?

I have tried of all the faculty and none except Prof Payne, give me the least hope & he says he is not certain. so many are going to the Centennial, that it takes all the spare funds. Of course I cant go. I wish I could get $200. I would pay a very high rate of interest.

I cant write much now. I feel completely discouraged. Class honors have not been assigned.

I handed in my oration today.

My debate is almost ready for copying.

Write as soon as convenient to your sincere friend

W B Mullikin

Saratoga June 2nd 1876.

[Sarah Christie] Dear Sister. I forward this
letter to you. I should have done so
last month, but have not had time.
We are all well at present
and the Boys, three of them have put
in a month of Summer school.
Crops look well, and we hope
to do well, in all things.
Write and let us hear from you
Good morning from Louisa B. Wyld.

[To Sarah J. Christie
Wheaton College, Wheaton,
Ill.]

Rapidan Mines. June 3rd/76.

My Dear Sister:

Your kind letter of
29th ult. at hand, apprising me of the
probable vacancy of a tutorship
of Math. at Wheaton College, and
asking me to apply for the same.
In the first place, I would make no move
made in the matter, if the present tutor
desires to remain. It is sufficiently
unpleasant to drink the cup of the
one's fellow thirst, without having
snatched it from the hand of another.
I do not need the place, and be it may
be everything to him at present.
If then he talks of going away, because
he fears another tutor is being secured,
you may report me on the Arctic
Expedition. You see I understand how this
is - I do not. Again, I will

have nothing to do with a position, to hold which it would be necessary to "pull wire" or play the Talleyrand in any way. A man's character as a mathematician should be chalked out on the blackboard in his own hand and that of his pupils, without his resorting to arts incompatible with the character of a true man or a teacher. Nor would I consent to be a mere fundiment of other men. One should not seek the service of any cause whose interests he cannot advance without sacrificing his own integrity and self-respect. To conduct successfully our village schools, one has to be, more or less, a dependent variable, a very weather-cock, to show which way the wind blows — and, like any fine weather-cock, is likely to be blown down if he does not turn promptly as the wind shifts its quarter. A magnetic needle, trembling to the fixed pole, makes a poor vane. I presume there would be little necessity for this at an institution of the character of Wheaton College, but you see that I am thoroughly disgusted with that phase of the business wherever it exists. And to such an extent, that I am contemplating going out of the business altogether. Why, my whole being is in arms at the mere mention of such a life.

Or I lead a royal life. I confine. Shut out from the laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry of the schools, I am shut into the laboratory of the Great Chemist. All about me go on those wondrous mutations, those subtle catalyses, compared with which the Chemistry of Faraday and Berthelot is but a fish trick. I hold "communion with the visible forms" of

nature, and drink in at every pore
the sweet influences of this "beautiful
order". Beside me the bee builds his
hexagonal cell, above me the wood
walk in comic sections. I am taught
of the Omnipotent through his wondrous
works. My leisure days and my
evenings late outs the night are given
to study. I've done something this year
at Botany, to brush up what I did
know of it, read considerable in
connection with my lectures on phys-
ical geography and Chemistry last
winter, did some general reading,
and I have pricked my mathematics
and studies auxiliary to the same.
In Calculus no one can rest contented
with American works. Even Church, Rob-
inson, and Courtenay serve but to give

one a taste for the study, but on almost all subjects an quite incomplete. This year I plunged into the larger works of Price and Todhunter of Oxford and Cambridge. Those are, in some places, somewhat difficult, but they repay the trouble of studying them. Words to read the French and the German Authors, I took up those two languages in January. German is quite easy, while French is ~~very~~ plain to one who knows his English well and has a smattering of Latin. Have read Perrin's Fables and Télémaque and feel competent to take up the French mathematical works. My reading will be in this order —

1 — Lacroix. Calcul Différentiel et Integral. 3 vols. largest work on the subject in any

language, are now out of print.

2- Lagrange. Leçons sur le calcul des fonctions.
Out of print, but can get second-hand copies.

3- Lagrange. Théorie des fonctions analytiques.

4- Moigno et Lindelof. Calcul des variations.

5- Laplace. Mécanique Céleste. 5 vols. 1799-1825.

"Here are fields." "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness."

Here too I am with Father and Mother, and so long as I do not go out of the State, I may say that I am at home. And it is high time that I had an abiding place.

Strong, however, as are the many ties binding me to a life here, I was born a teacher, and out of the class-room I am filled with a deep feeling of isolation, of uselessness, and of actual, personal responsibility for all the ignorance and consequent misery afflicting the world. If you can imagine how an engine built by Massachusetts workmen would feel lying rusting beside the track of the Baltimore & Washington line during the Rebellion, you understand my feelings exactly. I am off the track. But as to getting on the track at Wheaton — that's something to think about. I am not college bred, and they may regard me as too narrow-guage. Now, there is much truth in that view, for, although I know "a little Latin and less Greek", and have read plenty of philosophies, Mental, Moral, and Natural, histories and systems of logic, &c, yet I do lack the college training. For dogged, persistent study, with physical resources to back it up, for alacrity to engage in single-handed combat with a problem in mathematics or metaphysics and "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer", I may compare with college men. The President of Wheaton College would

have to make due allowance for my
"bringing up." But when it comes to
teaching mathematics, in Wheaton
or almost any other American college,
I feel a little more confident. It would
be the merest egotism and very poor
policy to say such things to any one
else, but I know that I could give
an impulse to the study in almost
any institution. You know there is
much in creating an Enthusiasm
for any branch, and then letting them
do their own work, an occasional
hint thrown in. I believe that to
be the whole art and the sine qua non.

I am just now trying to
dissuade Tom from going to Wesleyan
(on the South slope of Taurus) as Theolog
ical professor, for I much fear that

I would be a fatal stop for him
and his. He and Carrie seem de-
termined to go as missionaries. My
plan for him is, to devote himself to the
cause of Education in this Country.
It seems his mission, with his good
gift of language and aptness to teach.
And there is daily looming up on my
visionary horizon, a time when I might
teach mathematics in the same school
with him. I believe that you, Lou, and
I, would make quite a little part of
a strong corps. Prof. Emerson with
him in Beloit, and Mr. Brewer would
like him there or somewhere else
near home. I shall redouble my
effort upon him.

You may, then, present my name
to President Blanchard, and let me know

the result. Do not say to mind me, for I would not have him deceived in the least in regard to my fitness for the place. Nor shall I be surprised if he answer unfavorably nor disappointed for I am contented here. That he may have something from others to judge from as to my success as a teacher, I inclose a few papers which I have by me. You may show them to him if you please but, but it will be nauseous, the writer to overshoot the mark. Let the President distinctly understand that I have not yet formulated my creed and am not a member of any church. Let him understand me as I am. I suppose there is no need of my writing to him at present. Reverse my testimonials and send me word soon as possible as I would wish to know whether I am to be there or Elsewhere, next year. I may go to Ohio, if I go anywhere. I ought to add that my development of the n^{th} integral of a function of a single variable seems to be new, as well as the discussion of the Cauchy (of Edward) ch. Prof. Trowbridge advised me to publish in Trans Am. Jour. of Science. My idea is, not to publish anything till my acquaintance with the literature of mathematics is more extended. In the case of the development of the n^{th} integral, I furthermore wish to exhaust its applications before making it public. But I will exhaust your patience and my postage stamps if I keep on.

We are all in health. The baby is quite tall, but as yet says very few words, though in imitation he is inimitable.

Your brother

Alex.

Good Thunder June 6/78

My Dear Sister: [Miss Sarah J. Christie]
Yours of 5th rec'd
as I past mine of 3d Saturday.
As to that matter wh you mentioned
before and now mention again.
You may rest assured that
I know Enough of that thing
and of them to let me dead
against it if it were prudent.
I had a little experience last
fall in the city of Winona
when coming home, that opened
my Eyes to the hollowness of
the system. I leaned upon the
broken reed and it pierced my
hand. Although I made never
take an active stand against,
you may depend on my

sympathies being with the grand old man.

You may, then, assure Pro. Blanchard that I am his man, if he wishes me to come, and can pay me somewhat promptly.

Have been thinking of the lecture field for some time. Find that I can think to the core of a subject, and have a very good flow of good English. No fear of audiences, for I feel that I am, and ought to be, am by divine right, their teacher.

Adept.

Milwaukee June 7 1896

Mr. B. V. Stevens

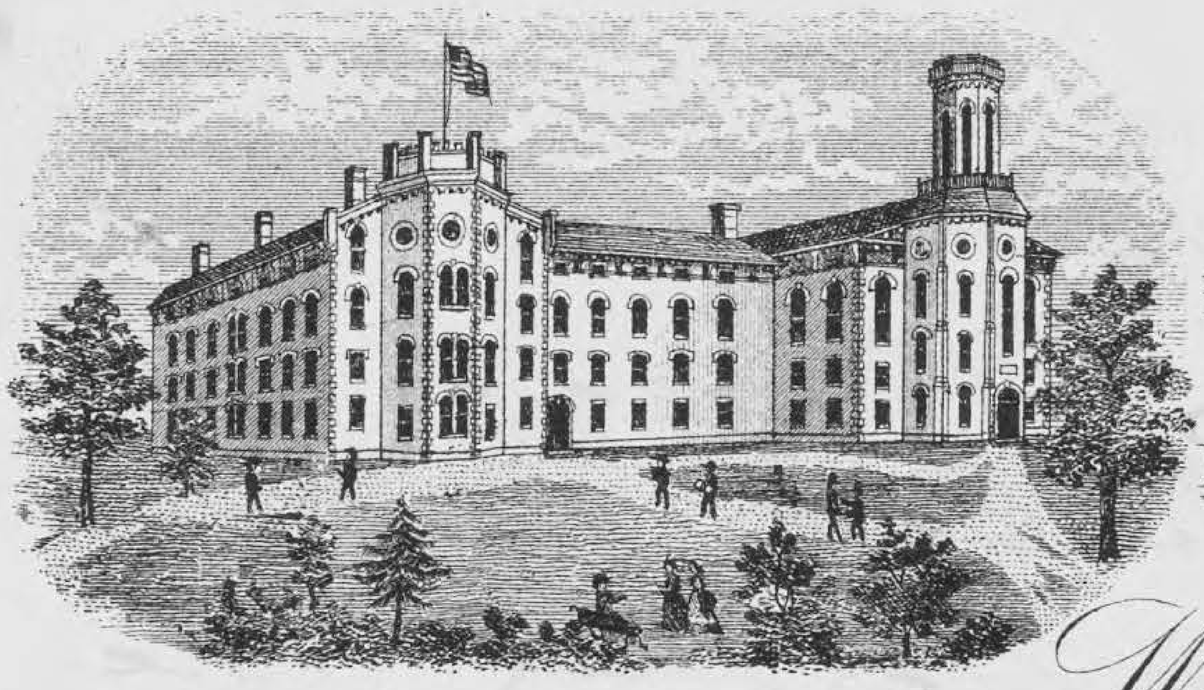
Dear Friend

As I do not know your address I take this way of trying to reach you. When in St. Louis last March I tried to find you at 3276 Pine St. Have been expecting to hear from you about your policy and the taxes which as is said is one of the things we cannot escape. If you will please let me know the amount will remit to you. Hoping to learn that you are well I remain

Yours sincerely

J. P. Buck

1810 Chestnut St.



WHEATON COLLEGE

J. BLANCHARD, PRESIDENT.

TERMS COMMENCE

First of September, January and April.

COMMENCEMENT LAST OF JUNE.

Wheaton, Ills. June 9th 1876

Mr. Alex. S. Christie

Dear Sir:- Your sister has shown me your certificate, and also, at my request, your letter to her. I like the papers very much, Especially your letter: and your ideas of instruction as well as your zeal and earnestness in the work not only as a teacher, but as a man.

We have offered the tutorship in Mathematics here to the present incumbent, and supposed he was engaged; but he is a minister and informs me that the Church to which he preaches insist on his coming & needs among them next year, which will take him away from

5

ed. The Confederation here is small; $450, and room and living in the College. Your letter Dictators are that the state this fact in her note to you, and as you say nothing about it in your letter to her I infer that you would not object to the matter on account of the salary. I should move our Faculty and Committee at once to appoint, or tender you the appointment for next year but for one circumstance: and a frank one like yours I thought before moving your appointment I ought, perhaps, to write you and become more thoroughly acquainted

with your views and idea
concerning Christ and the
Christian Religion. Your let-
ter has made me under-
stand that you do not object
to the Bible and its teachings
and your fondness for your
brothen who wishes to be a
missionary, and your desire
to be with him, make me
sure that you are no Repub-
lic. And there is no bigotry
here which would put you
or your teaching
at a discount because
you do not belong to a
Church. Still, it would be
new to us, and a little awk-
ward to you, to have in our
Faculty, one who could not
take part in conducting
the Chapel Exercise once in
a while: and as the motto
on our College Seal is,
"Christo et regno Ejus,
"For Christ and his Kingdom",

if I had met you on a steamboat, or in the cars, I should have felt very anxious that you should love and serve Christ, and try to do. And much more, if you are to come and teach with us; I am anxious to know your personal relations to Him (Christ) not only for your own, but for the sake of our students.

Will you, therefore, without considering me impertinent, write me some information touching your religious history and hopes; for instance:-

Do you, occasionally or habitually pray to God in secret?

What are your personal feelings toward Christ? Do you expect Him, as he said he would; to come and raise and judge the living and the dead? Yourself and me included?

Do you regret the want of conformity of your life to Him, in short; do you wish you loved and served Him; and do you look for a change in your life and hopes hereafter, which will make you a child of God?

Now, My dear Sir, I do not wish to catechise you, or confine your answers to the above questions: but they will serve as a guide of your mind to what I wish to know. And I know, from the frankness of your nature, that

you will like me the better because I wish to be faithful to Christ and the souls of men, Yourself included. "Notice you have not formulated your creed." My creed, My dear Emma Jean, is a short one. I believe in Christ and trust Him to save me now and forever. And as He made it possible for all of us to come to the Infinite God through Him, I see not why you should not without delay go to Him and make Him your trust, and to be my brother Eternally, whether we work together in the Faculty or not C.

Hoping to hear from you at once, I remain, with thanks to you for your acquaintance

Respectfully Yours in Christ

L. Blanchard.

Andover, Mass.
June 11th 1876.

Dear Sister Sarah. [Wheaton, Ill.]

Tom has been intending to write you but his work has pressed him for time. Mrs Cutler sent to his father to be forwarded & you have probably reached you giving you some of the particulars of Bessie's sickness.

She was very sick and suffered much. We do not know that she was exposed to contagion.

We cannot get used to having her gone but one cannot speak of the loneliness they feel when we are talking some about going as Tom's work

Expect to spend your vacation?

I go West before

Summer. Where do you

go Sept to school

We will send you

daily Evening after

an hair more.

Write us when

You can.

Tom sends

Love with me.

Your sister

Samuelie

Christie.

got more than was good for her. Well I had them come days after. Tom was filling her plate & she looking on. When he came to take the interrupted him. "No, no. Papa don't give me any of them. They make my commach (stomach) ache ache ache, make Bessie sicks." and she never asked for another bit pickle.

It is no use to try to give you an idea of her in less than a week or month. Tom has come home and it is late so you must excuse a short letter. The baby is very sweet and looks very pretty. She is not like Bessie but shows intelligence of another order. She is cunning & thoughtful. Plans her mode of action and takes all hearts by calm if not by storm. She is quite small for her age. has excellent health, several good teeth. creeps and stands up but does not walk yet. Tom & I are well. Manage to balance our accounts and keep up good heart. You must take good care of yourself or you will wear yourself out. Looking is hard work.

as bright and promising a child is taken from her earthly home, as I will not try to tell you how our hearts ache at thought of our merry, loving active little Bessie.

When she was 2 yrs & 9 months old we tried to get her picture but were not satisfied with the proofs, so postponed till too late. However the artist recovered our blackened proof, & copied & enlarged it - finishing with india ink so that we have a large picture which is a great comfort to us.

We had some photos copied from the large one. They lack expression and in no way do her justice yet - I will send you one.

Bessie was very mature both physically and mentally.

She was 3½ feet tall, was always plump and rosy-cheeked, her eyes sparkling and every muscle full of life and superabounding Energy. She never had colds and any children's weaknesses.

She always excited interest and admiration wherever she went.

Such a memory as she had! It was nothing for her to tell of little things that had happened six months before, when she was at Stockbridge. She would talk away to herself by the hour reasoning about things like a grown person. One day we were quite amused by her precaution.

A few days before I had had some hot pickles for dinner. She was very fond of them and having company we were careless about the number we gave her so she

Rapidan. June 19th 76.

My Dear Sister — [Miss S. J. Christie]

I have just
sealed a letter to Mrs. Blanchard
— one of the kind which
angry men, wrote when they
try to persuade themselves that
they are calm as the night,
and proceeding philosophically.
You may ask it of him, and
read for yourself; I am just
now under the influence of the
Northern Bear, and can do
nothing but growl; — for,
small as it is, they pay. I really
coveted the position. I would
have been in my Element —
nor do I think I should have
hurt his students, only in
the way I have invariably

hunt my own — to the delight of their parents and my own astonishment.

This is a most fatal day for me. Just five years ago, I wrote that other letter, full of righteous indignation, to Mr ——, and have been homeless ever since, and probably always will be.

Well, there is a satisfaction in rebelling against what we know to be wrong. I often glory in the stripes as they fall on my bare back, and feel that I am not in the company of malefactors, but of martyrs. 'Stand!' any other life would be insipid. 'Attention! Look to your powder, my men. Guide right! March!'

I handle my hoe like a musket, and lay hold of the pitchfork as Neptune grasps his trident. The spirit of '76 — a spirit of rebellion — is in my heart and pulsates through every fiber of my body. Every stroke of the axe is an article in my Declaration of Independence — every furrow I turn is a clause in my Bill of Rights. To be ransacked every other day, without a search warrant, by every man who offers me a dollar a day for ditching! Never!

Then again, who cares about having his knapsack inspected when there's nothing in it but evidences of bad management? No, No! I question the authority of the inspecting officer. Let him show his commission! I fall

back on Army Regulations,—
and would quote Gulliver's Yahoo
rather than have him get a
glimpse of my gun, rusty
inside and out."

The fact
is, there are men who would
rather bear the hardships of
an active campaign, than
go on inspection once a
month.

My action will be
a great disappointment to
you. But what could I do?
The President means well, and
it was very kind of him to
think of me at all; but I
can't stop to the meanness
of telling how good I am, or
how nearly I agree with him,
how mild my skepticism on minor
points, how firm my faith in the
all Essential respects - etc.
Were I a Christian, he could not get
me to encase myself with the dry
bones of the universe, not for one day.

I would unfurl the Banner of the Cross, Euclid should give place to St. Paul, Marriotte & Law to the Law sent forth from Sinai, and Lectures on Statics should take seats on the Board while I gave them the Sermon on the Mount and broke to them the bread of life. A Christian teaching mathematics! God forbid! And men all around him going down to Eternal damnation on the curve of swiftest descent! I, so, so; I would try to get them to walk the line $y = ax + b$, instead of talking about it: and our "counting" should be like Paul's in 3d Philippians.

But then came the train
to take of Bess, and
we are not yet saved!
Good by, and believe me
still endeavoring to cast out
everything evil — and they
come like uncleanbeasts
into the ark or imaginary
roots into equations — never
alone but in pairs —
Alex.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF

Wheaton College,

—ON—

Wednesday, June 28th, 1876.

—AT—

10:30 A. M.

Ezra A. Cook & Co., Printers, Chicago.

Sixteenth Commencement.

NITENTES AD MAJORA.

Order of Exercises.

PRAYER.

Opening Hymn.

SALUTATORY WITH ESSAY.

AMERICAN OLYMPIADS, FELICIA H. HIATT.

ORATION.

LABOR, M. L. HOLT

Quatre Honneurs, FAUST.

Orchestra.

ESSAY.

HIDDEN THINGS, EMILY D. KNIGHT.

ORATION.

HUMAN FREEDOM, WM. OSBORNE.

Reiselieder Waltzes, WEISENBORN.

Orchestra.

POEM.

LIFE, GUSSIE C. SMITH.

ORATION.

THE POWER OF A POSITIVE LIFE, J. F. SNYDER.

Trubel und Jubel, FAUST.

Orchestra.

ORATION.

CREATIONS OF CULTURE, J. LEANDER STRATTON.

ORATION WITH VALEDICTORY

ROCKS AHEAD, W. I. WHEATON.

CLASS SONG.

MASTER'S ORATION.

J. K. WHEELER.

Aus Rand und Band, FAUST.

Orchestra.

Degrees Conferred.

Benediction.

EVENING.

CONCERT,

CONDUCTED BY

LOUIS FALK

OF

CHICAGO.

Commencing at 7½ o'clock,

FOLLOWED BY

PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

CLASS SONG, BY A MEMBER OF THE CLASS.

MUSIC, .. PROFESSOR MARTIN.

MUSIC BY THE EXCELSIOR ORCHESTRA.

Wheaton College Ill.
June 22d 1876.

Mr. Alexr. S. Christie,

Dear Sir, —

I have just read your note in reply dearie. The contents lead me to fear I was unhappy in my letter to you. I did not intend to ask any question, in any letter which one gentleman could not ask of another without impropriety, or which it would be "mean" in you to have answered.

From my acquaintance with your sister, whose good qualities I highly appreciate, I fear your extreme sensitiveness, lest you should be thought to profess more religion than you have for the sake of a place, prevented your seeing serious propriety of my knowing something about your ideas of God and Eternity, beyond the naked fact that you belonged to no Church. A fact is by no means of sufficient importance to exclude you from our Faculty as tutor in Mathematics.

I am in the midst of funeral preparations for the burial of a beloved daughter killed yesterday by the cars. But I snatch a moment to write you this brief answer to your note to assure you that

the frankness and ability with which
you write, as well as my respect
for your sister, have won my sincere
regard: and while I withdraw
your application for the tutorship
you will not consider me either
indifferent or officious, when
I say, that I have sincerely prayed
for you, that you may be a
child of God by faith in Christ
Jesus. A. Lincoln said: "If slavery
is not wrong, then nothing is wrong:" and
he uttered a great truth.

But if Christ was not true then
nothing is true; it is a still greater
truth. And if He did teach truth,
you need his friendship and
help. May God bless you my
dear young friend, as I remain

Sincerely
and respectfully
Yours in Christ
J. Blanchard.

Rapidan Minnesota. June 30th 76.

My Dear Sister. [D. J. Christie]

Your letter of 22d, postmarked 24th, is before me, having arrived four days later than the President's of same date, postmarked 23d.

I am astonished at its contents. How can you believe that I, with all my rough independence, and ignorance of and disregard for the oft empty forms which govern men's intercourse, and my apparent self-sufficiency - real, if you so choose to misjudge one wide awake to his own infinitesimal littleness - how can you think me the impertinent dunce to write "Young Christie" on the exterior - or even the interior - of a letter to President Blanchard when he was seeking to do me a favor? Do it that you think me capable of this piece of barroom villainy? How my thirty years been characterized by efforts of this base character, that my own sister should at once conclude that I am the man, or the fool, and treat me accordingly?

I received the President's response, and intended to send him an apology for the bluff note in reply to his letter of inquiry, so soon as I could intrude upon the grief of his great affliction. His letter moved me as letters seldom do. To great heart that pulsed, through it all, bursting with grief yet full of Christian love and manly dignity; his touching allusion to his loss, and the

realization which came over me that I had insulted him as he wept his daughter, — could I be human and refrain from tears? But I dreamed not that, in the estimation of my sister and necessarily in his, I had gone into the presence of the dead and fling insult in his face.'

'It can't be,' 'Do you not know my handwriting.' 'The thing has been done by the postmaster of the Ford — Young Sexton — or by some agent of the on-hangers of the saloons, with his collusion. I have little doubt of it. His father is a saloon keeper, and he attends bar when not in the post office. They all know my sentiments concerning their nefarious occupation. I have pronounced it, at the Ford, nothing less than murder, and a mean kind at that. I have not been without my suspicions, that all our correspondence is read ere it goes to the train, or to us; and have contemplated having our postal matter changed to another office.

I have written the President in relation to this, and to my former note. You may read what I say to him. The Ford is ruled by a base set of men, and I may find great difficulty in managing this matter. If I can discover the guilty party, I will put him through, even if I have to carry arms ever after, and guard nightly against incendiaries and murderers.

In reference to our being together. Had I gone to Wheaton — no power short of heaven could have induced me to become in any way involved in any more financial troubles. I am bad enough off already, my last winter's pay gone to keep the ship from sinking, interest on my own debts standing still unpaid. I am thirty years old. I must, and I will, henceforth, do something for myself. I have gone out of all public business, for I will not have a part in abominations, and shall hereafter earn my bread by the strength of my muscles. I intend to have a home; for I shall make one in a legitimate way. An starting rather late; but better late, than never. I intend to head off that word never.

You will never be able to pay the interest on your debts. That mystery of debit and credit is altogether beyond my comprehension. I can have nothing to do with it. It's a masked battery, and one knows not when his brains may be blown out. I have thought the matter over very carefully, knowing you, knowing the world, knowing ourselves here at home; and my advice is, take advantage of the Bankrupt Law — whatever that is — and start anew, elsewhere, if necessary, and thereafter, limit your expenses to your salary. It's the honestest thing that you can do. Set aside my advice, if you choose; you will probably do far worse.

You cannot in any conscience expect me to

give another stroke on the pump-handle. It's nothing less than Haarlem Lake, and it may be, for aught I know or could ever be sure of knowing, an arm of the sea!

$5 & a lawyer will put you in possession of the mode of proceedure, Bankruptcy, Outlawed notes, etc: all that I know about it is, that all around me people, some very respectable, are engaged in this easy way of paying old debts. It would suit me my way: but neither is it my way to get into endless debt. I would not pity some of your creditors, those deserving of pity you could pay afterwards.

Love isn't dead, nor ingrail: but I will refrain from describing his true character. Tom's going abroad as missionary! Such is life, as unwisdom makes it.

We are in fair health and clothes [illegible] nice folks turn up their noses at, but — we will outlive all that — Wisdom is justified of her children, and nothing else is.

All mail matter must be sent to Mankato. Keeping you will take the best advice you have got since I told you not to get into debt larg dyne, I remain, Your brother, Alf.

Sunday. Clyman Dec
July the 2d 1876

My Dear Uncle [James Christie]

we received your letter yesterday
and were glad to hear from you. So you
really think Tom will go to Kharash
I cannot say that is good news to me for
we have always hoped that T. D. would
change his mind, but we Christies are
stubborn, we get an ideal and keep
trudging on after it through all kinds
of weather, so if Tom doesnt get to Kharash
he will be off to Hindostan or else some
other worse place. I supose it is all
right that he should go if he thinks
it his duty, but in connection with
this subject of Missions I have often
thought to myself that we English
speaking people do not convert, we
simply conquer. I do not understand
why it is but that seems to me all that
it really amounts to in the end. We are

like the old Jews we always at last just
"go up and possess the land" Darwin
speaks about "the persistent instinct" and
this seems to be ours. Writing that mans
name makes me think of what you said
to me about Tyndal and Huxley that
"they are deserving of our respect" I C That is
very true and I am willing to give them honor
and respect, but not more, no, nor as much
as I can give to any poor old mother whom
I find breaking her heart of love daily for
the life of those nearest her, for there is
no mistake about it, love is the life, it
comes from God and is God, and eternity
will teach us as the Abbé Lacordaire
said that "one drop of love will outweigh
the whole universe" I therefor I honor
these men not less but this poor old
woman more. I feel that this old
woman is in Gods heart, while these
men are only in his hands, as it were
Love is gold and knowledge is the iron cas

of ancient Sparta - You understand
what I am trying to say, for when I
am writing to you I feel as if I were
only giving you back your own ideas
Both and I are the two most indebted
to you intellectually and to us you were
all the schoolmen in one, and our instruc
-tion was somewhat after the manner of the
schools of the middle ages You dictated
on all subjects and we came and went
and took what we needed of it all, and
now however we turn out you will have to
accept your share in it. For my own
part I am very thankful to you

There is not anything new to tell
you Byron Miller is the only one I have seen
who has been to the Exhibition and
he went through it in a day and
calls it a "big show!" The Corliss engine
and Krupp's "baige cannon were the most
interesting things to him he saw I suppose.

The country looks well and the crops

are all in a promising condition in this part of the county. Through up north in the Prairie they say the chinch bug is in the wheat, I suppose when people see a yellow spot in the fields they call it that, whether it is or not, because we had it here last season pretty bad in some places. I met Mr and Mrs Read in Watertown a few days ago and they were all well. Will Read is still in Madison working at his printing business and getting along well The Ramseys are all well, Last week Mr and Mrs Ramsey were down on a visit to Milwaukee. They visit back and forth with some pretty well off Scotch folks there by the name of Campbell, and Mr Ramsey is really a fine looking old country gent, hearty and loud spoken and as ~~noisy~~ noisy about the fills as ever. He was up helping David to break some land on his new place

Grandfather and father send their regards

a week or two ago, The town of Clyman is still Catholic and Democratic, and will go on solid phalanx for Mr Tilden next Nov. of course, and we doubtless considering it safer to be on the opposite side as usual will try a general one more. I hear this man is a little given to books, and has a few ideas above fast horses &c which is a real comfort to think of, after one has had the sight of Mr Grant and his friends figuring in round headquarters for eight years

Clyman seems to me a better place than it was long ago, and I do not know if it really is so or if it is simply my own feeling in regard to it because father and lives over in the eastern part of the town. Personally I do not like father Ward very well He is a very tall sallow complexioned young man who would make a fine Torquemada by and by when he gets older, if such was needed but

after all I am glad he lives in Clyman[6]
This church insists that there is the so
-called "supernatural life", and that
it must be lived by all more or less - that
is all who have the true life in them
On this it builds a great structure
which doubtless is falling, but this I
think, that the other churches in
this country are giving away at the
very base. It seems to me they are
letting go the belief in the supernatural
life of faith - I am tired hearing about
this manly manliness of poor Mr
Beecher, and the other preachers who
have got the people by the ear, and
would like to know if they do actually
believe in the Cross From them to me
I assure you the trumpet has given an
uncertain sound, and I thank God
for this old Church whose words I hear
and understand and which I have listened
to
and obeyed when the struggle of the powers
of the Prince of the air seemed for a while
have
to drowned the inward Voice. I suppose you

will say that is woman like, to be so
thankful to give up debating with one
self and rest in peace by giving up the
decision into the hands of the Church
I must not write in this way or you
will think I am going to turn Roman
which I assure you I have no intention
of doing not any more intention of doing
than I have of going to California
this summer because I liked the taste
of a pear I ate which came from there
I have really nothing to write about. Will
works the farm and father helps about
little things once in a while, and grand
father feeds the calves and pigs and smuggle
out bread for the little chickens, and listens
devoutly to the reading of the Investigator
which father never tires of reading to any
one who will listen to him. Maggie is still
with us thinking I suppose of getting
married next winter to a young german
by the name of George Clair who is
now in Iowa working, and where he
expects to buy a farm on credit and pay

so much of it yearly. He is a hard working young fellow and they may get a long if Maggie cares for him enough which I doubt as for myself I keep miserable looking generally, but am not going to give up the ghost yet for a little while if I can help it Any spare time I have I give it to my books as usual It is a great fret to me that I do not understand Latin, and I have to laugh at myself for wasting time over that very now and then To tell the truth I know it is not out of any love I have for those grand old Romans, but rather for the great Thomas of Aquin St Teresa and the blessed Bonaventura P. D. would say "Ah! nonsense! nonsense"! if I should tell him that, but I found out he had a love for the old catholic Latin hymns God bless him. Please give my love to Aunt Persis and the boys: Will got a letter from Sandy a while ago but has not answered it yet he tells me. Tell Sandy I suppose he really has nothing to say. Love to Sarah when you write and please excuse this long nonsensical scribble I remain always yours affectionately Helen Christie

July 5. 25 76

My dear Miss Christy: [Sarah]

Doubtless you have been made unhappy, by the conversation we had a few mornings ago, & the more so from the fact of your own ill health.

There was no intention on my part of wounding your feelings, or injuring Miss. — My only wish was to know all the circumstances, that I might know just what I ought to do.

When you remember that although you had been here, 9 months & both teachers in the same school, & so near, you had never returned my call, made soon after you came, I think you may not wonder that I half believed what was said to me, would be true. I now think that one person, who intimated you would make it unpleasant for me, really

did do it, to injure you — The
other one, perhaps heedlessly.
I felt a stile feel that
Miss ~~B~~ did very wrong, & very
unkind acts towards me, but that
need not make us related unpleasantly
I have had so many & such trying
trials since we came here, & I was
so worn out that morning. Things
looked darker than usual, but
I had not the least intention of
saying what I did to you.
Now will you please forget it, &
if I am able to learn a room then
not think of it again!
I feel kindly towards all, but
cannot invite company & do
some things which if I was differ-
ently situated, I should like to do.
Part of this was written, soon after I
met you, & the rest in great haste
to night (Aug 26) Yours
Mrs L.H. Nutting

Guthrie Center, Iowa, July 5th '76.

Dear Miss Christie;— [Dear]

I am "home
again" at last and how good
it is, I can hardly tell you; but
I have no doubt that you know.
With so many loving hearts to
plan for me, I have serious fears
that I shall be spoiled. But I shall
have much to do this vacation, and
work is a panacea for all ailments
of the mind.

Frances is well and is enjoy-
ing her school very much. She was
at home when I came, but has
returned to her labor.

I remained with my friend from Friday until Monday afternoon. Enjoyed my visit very much. We rode to Princeton Monday morning - about eight miles distant from my friend's home. It is a beautiful place, and was the home of Owen Lovejoy. We visited his grave, in the Princeton Cemetery. I could not help thinking that people entirely devoted to Truth are the ones remembered, even if they suffer persecution and ignoming while living. The world builds the monuments of the prophets they kill.

We passed the Bureau County Poor-farm and should have stopped, but for lack of time. It looked very pleasant about the building, with its roses and climbing vines, and shade Trees. Some children were playing croquet and old people leaning upon the fence or sitting in the shade.

How much better it is to give the poor such a home in the country, where they may work if they are able to, than to shut them up in a "boarding house". I knew you would have enjoyed the opportunity of seeing the place and its inmates.

Miss Norwood came a short time before I left her cousin's.

Mabel and Florence were as good as their word. It seemed so good to see some of the girls.

The roads were almost impassible and I did not reach home until the evening of the Fourth, and so tired, too. It seemed an endless journey from the Depot. home. I am rested now, and I mean to follow Dr.

Walker's advice, To be as "rough as possible".

How are you progressing with your literacy work? Almost finished, I hope. I have been thinking about you and wondering if you were lonesome. I am almost afraid you are. In your solitude you will find the preparation you need for your summer's work. Dear me! I know you will be successful, and I feel just as if I wanted to go and work with you. Don't let anything damp your zeal, not failure, even.

I have more admiration and love for Wheaton College and its principles every day. You certainly have an inspiring cause with all lovers of truth and human

advancement. But all are not such, but you must make them so. It is so comforting to know that even if you should not seem to succeed, yet it will all be for the best, for the people, ~~you~~ to whom you may speak, for the College, and for yourself.

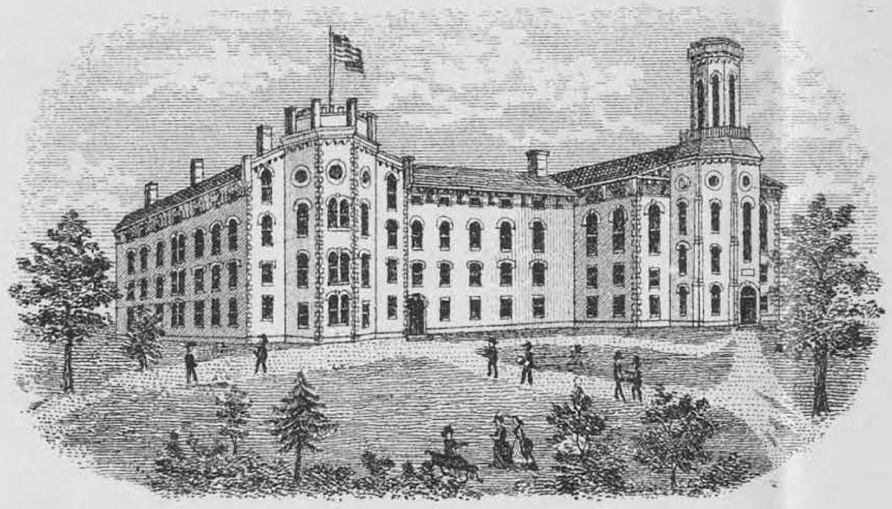
I met Dr. Pratt on the train going into the city. He said he thought you were wise not to let me go down to the Office. I told him you would get the bill.

I left a little phial of medicine in the stand drawer in the bed-room. Would it trouble you too much to empty into a paper and send with the album?

I met Miss Wheeler in the depot at Wheaton. We went into the city together, and she accompanied me when I did my shopping. She was quite profuse with apologies, they were quite unnecessary, as I did not feel hurt.

I presume you find Wheaton a very quiet place without the students. I hope you will find some warm-hearted people there, however. I think there are some.

I beg your pardon for writing such a long letter, I did not intended to, but I found so much to say. This is the first I have written, since my return and looks very much as a crazy-school-girl would write. Wishing for you the greatest success, and hoping I may hear from you soon I remain, with Love Ever your Jennie.



WHEATON COLLEGE

J. BLANCHARD, PRESIDENT.

Terms commence first of September, January and April.

COMMENCEMENT LAST OF JUNE.

Wheaton, Ill. July 6th 1870.

Alex. S. Christie Esqr

Dear Sir. — "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." I Endorsed the words "Young Christie" on the Envelope of your letter which I meant to send to your sister, in order to distinguish it. There is a Scotch Neighbor near me who will pay for an Edinburgh Gentleman, so I endorsed Yours, as I did that I might see at a glance which was your letter without opening it, or scanning the post mark. If your sister had spoken to me about it I would have given her the information and saved you the anxiety.

Our affliction in the death of our daughter is indeed great but Christ said He had all the power in heaven and earth and I believe Him. And He loved our child better than we for he died for her.

There is now a prospect that the Gentleman who was tutor here last year will remain next year. So

events & life like dreams - Thoughts now we literally know not what a day may bring forth.

The letter to which you refer-
ren did not displease me; on the
contrary it made me feel the im-
propriety of a man who does not
even profess to know Christ becoming
a teacher of morals and religion
to youth in an institution specially
dedicated to Him. I did cannot but think
that if we had been associated to-
gether here God might have made
our minds and hearts much
alike before the year had closed.

In a few days we shall all
be in Eternity together and I sincerely
hope you may be led to know Him
whom to know aright is life Eternal.

Very respectfully

Yours in Christ

L. Blanchard

South Haven July 8th 1876.

My Dear Friend Miss Chicéé. [Sarah]

I have nearly broken my promise. haven't I? But if you knew how much I have been enjoying myself. you would forgive me, I know. — Our journey home was quite pleasant. We met friends in the city. who stayed with us until our train started. Mother and sister Ella met us at the junction and we spent a pleasant afternoon. At So. Haven we were met by Father and my brother-in-law and three of my girls. I presume you've heard me speak of them all. I hope to bring two of them back to Wheaton with me in September. They and their parents are meditating upon the subject. There has

been so much rain since we came home that we haven't been out much. Nearly all our friends have called. The second evening we were home. We were serenaded by one of the South Haven bands. and enjoyed the music very much as they play nicely. We have spent two days with my sister. Happy days they were, too. One evening we attended a meeting of a Glee Club of which Alla is organist. Of course we have sufficient patriotism this year of all years, to enable us to endure a "Fourth of July." So we helped celebrate the anniversary in S. Haven. The orator. I could not hear. The music was not good – at least not very. and the grass was wet. so you can picture my enjoyment of the day. I had a nice little ride in the afternoon, and spent part of the day with Viola Burlingame, (afore-mentioned friend) I am making up a term of Latin. Have already read 55 lines of the first book of Virgil. and have made over two dresses. So you see my time has been well employed — I am spending a few days with Mrs. Anderson. You remember my speaking of her so often. The Congregational minister's wife with whom I lived so long. Mr. Anderson and Miss Lou are both in Chicago and I am trying to keep Mrs Anderson from loneliness. Since I have been away. every thing with which I was connected has been all torn in pieces by petty quarrelling. The church where I attended is nearly broken up. The choir entirely so. The school in which I taught has been in trouble during the whole year. Two teachers have been discharged and one resigned in term session. Some pupils expelled and nearly all the rest taken out of school, – So it hardly seems natural to me yet. I have not been to church. There is no Congregational service. A sermon from the Baptist minister acts upon me as a narcotic. and the M.E. Church is in a very unsettled state, —

Has Professor Blanchard started out yet. I am anxious to know how he and

you are to succeed. Is any one going ahead
of you to arrange preliminaries and be a
general attendant? If so, who? It must seem
lonely there in the college, and no girls there.
Tho' I suppose it is a blessed relief to have the
girls gone. If Osborne is there, give him my
kind regards and tell him I do not in-
tend to cheat him about those photographs.
But shall send one to him before long. —
I have to order more before I do so however —
It has been very warm for a few days — I
heard from Perlie yesterday. She seemed to
be enjoying herself very much. But said
that Emma had not been at all well
since her visit to Wheaton. Viola is coming
to spend this afternoon with me. so I
must go and prepare to meet her.

You will soon leave Wheaton but I hope
to hear from you — before you go —

Sincerely I remain
Your friend
Stella — —

South Haven, Van Buren Co. Mich.

Minneapolis, July 11th, 96.

Dear Miss Christie, [Isaiah]

Your little speck of a letter was rec'd last week. You will owe me a whole volume of news pretty soon, but then I know you have been busy and could not write more.

Why did'nt you let some of the students know that you were going to leave? I was strongly tempted to write to Mullikan about it, but not knowing your reasons for not having the affair known, I thought perhaps it might not be just right.

If I had only been there you would have rec'd a little

more substantial proof of Carleton's favor than upon slight. I think, still they did very well indeed. I wish they had given me an opportunity to have added my mite - I thought when D. was here, that perhaps I should be able to go down, but we had friends visiting us about the time the term closed, so I could not possibly leave.

I have heard nothing from any of the Carleton girls for a long time, how were they all getting along? I & Holly to be there next year, and Dessie I suppose Miss Hunt will remain, of course. Do you know that sometimes when I review her character, I wonder how I ever trusted or even admired her. It seems to me that the great defect in her character is vanity or rather love of approbation.

She has some noble qualities but I think almost every action of her life can be traced back to that one cause.

I see by the "Pioneer-Press" that Rolfe carried off the honors. I hope he deserved them, but I am deceitfully sorry that the Philomathians were not able to take the first prize. I would rather Rolfe had received it than any one else. I am getting to admire him, or his memory, more and more every day - think he is the most thoroughly solid character I became acquainted with among the students - if there was a possible exception it would be Alexander.

We have some very fine boys here but I have made very little progress toward repentance, heeding the encouragement

I had a C. There is no rule against it. It takes a little opposition to give zest to anything of that sort & you know a bit I feast to me.

To tell the sober truth, I have become acquainted with two or three young ladies and as many representatives of the Attorney, who I think are fully equal to Cowlerous's best. One of the young ladies is German, partially educated in France, so that she has perfect command of both languages besides splendid musical ability. She is an orphan with only one relative (a brother) in this country. She supports herself entirely by teaching music and French and manages to keep herself in school the year round. Another girl whom I have taken quite a fancy to is the daughter of an Episcopal Clergyman. She is a fine scholar and a remarkab

Do you intend to stay in Nantucket all Summer? I should think you could do for better in Boston than Chicago. That is where I shall go if I ever go anywhere to learn the "divine art of healing" "murdering" would be more appropriate in my case, I fancy, at all events, & pity the heathen.

Do you know that Miss. Woods salary has been increased from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars, and that Miss Sutherland's (the only lady teacher in the institution) has been increased from fourteen hundred to twelve hundred and fifty: and for no reason, only she is a woman. They said they were fairly satisfied with her teaching but could not afford (!) so much salary, and then added that and so much more right on to the Presidents. These things make me disgusted with teaching, nineteenths of our schools nowadays and controlled by corporations and

corrupt politicians. Whoever can get into favor with the "Board of Trustees" or make himself useful as a political instrument can obtain the chief places of the synagogues and grow fat on honest profits money.

One of our Profs. was married a few days ago in the East. He was somewhat aged and decidedly bald headed, so I suppose he has blessed with wife and mirror responsibilities and had always treated him in the most daughterly manner imaginable — "where ignorance is bliss" &c, I don't want you to misunderstand that his bald-headedness had any connection in any manner with his matrimonial possessions. I must close. Address Mr. Foor, Cor. 4th & University Ave. S.E. L.L. stands for Lotts side, East division. I used to think it was a mistake and turned it around to E.L. = East side. Please write back quick. Yours

[on July 17, 1876]

Words fail to set forth the convictions entertained by this committee of the baseness of this man and his coadjutor, Baker.

They both pass from the respect of all honorable men and take their appropriate place in the ranks of swindlers and confidence operators.

Blakely holds no place under the Government, but Baker is now surveyor-general of Minnesota, and this committee desire to state that no such man should be allowed to hold office under the United States.

44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. } REPORT No. 796.

CHICAGO PENSION-AGENCY.

AUGUST 4, 1872.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
[Accompanied by H. Mis. Doc. 182.]

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, by unanimous consent, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, to whom was referred certain allegations in reference to the Chicago pension-agency, report back to the House the testimony taken and the conclusions to which the majority and minority of the committee have arrived, and ask that the testimony and the reports of the majority or minority be printed and laid upon the table.

[House Report No. 678.—Forty-fourth Congress, first session.]

JUNE 17, 1876.—Recommitted to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service have had under consideration certain matters relating to the pension-agency in Chicago, and beg leave to make the following report, and to ask the adoption of the resolutions:

Two cases of alleged wrong-doing have been presented to the committee, both referring to the pension-agency at Chicago, but differing in the elements of time and of parties.

The first presents a case of contract for influence to procure an appointment, and a valuable consideration agreed to, and paid and received, in relation to a public office.

The testimony before the committee establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that, in the year 1869, General B. J. Sweet, a distinguished officer, severely wounded in the war, now deceased, was a candidate for the office of pension-agent at Chicago; that George W. Campbell was also a candidate for the same office.

That J. Russell Jones, then marshal for the northern district of Illinois, and now collector of the port of Chicago, was the person principally relied on by Campbell to procure his nomination.

That the friends of General Sweet, especially Mr. Charles L. Wilson, of Chicago, sought to secure Mr. Jones's supposed powerful influence for Sweet.

That Jones suggested that if Sweet would appoint George W. Campbell as chief clerk, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, his influence could be secured for Sweet.

That Sweet accepted the offer, and was appointed pension-agent, and did in fact appoint George W. Campbell chief clerk, at the rate of $2,500 per annum.

That such employment continued for nearly a year, Sweet paying and Campbell receiving pay at the rate named.

That at the end of about eleven months Sweet and Campbell made a new arrangement, by which Campbell was to receive $1,500 per annum, and do no duty and perform no work in the office, but it is in evidence that Mr. Jones knew nothing of this last arrangement and was absent from the country. Mr. George W. Campbell's recollection about this, and especially as to the reasons for this singular arrangement, is exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory.

It is further in evidence that the sum of $2,500 is exorbitantly high, if considered as wages, and that Mr. Campbell was of very slight use and advantage, if not a positive disadvantage, in the office, and it is fully proven that the chief clerk in the office only earned and received $1,500 per annum.

This employment of George W. Campbell, or rather this tribute to him of $1,500 a year without any corresponding services, continued until General Sweet was removed from office.

The evidence in support of these statements is contained in the depositions of Charles L. Wilson and George W. Campbell, as to the contract; and of M. B. Johnson and Miss Ada C. Sweet, as to the value of services and usual wages of a clerk in that office.

There can be no doubt whatever that this sum of $2,500 per annum, although nominally for the hire of George W. Campbell, as a clerk, was in truth and in fact the moving consideration, and the only consideration, for the transfer of the influence of Mr. J. R. Jones to the support of General Sweet.

Mr. George W. Campbell expressly so states the fact to be in his testimony, pages 41 and 42.

The second case is one of special cruelty and hardship, and develops a degree of criminal conspiracy to defraud and injure a young and innocent woman, which cannot fail to disgrace all the participants in the plot.

Miss Ada C. Sweet, orphan daughter of General B. J. Sweet, is the victim, and James H. Baker, then Commissioner of Pensions, now surveyor-general of Minnesota, and David Blakely are the wrong-doers, and Mr. Benjamin H. Campbell, now marshal of the northern district of Illinois, appears to have been made a party to one portion of the plan, but without any conclusive evidence that he was cognizant of the character and extent of the frauds intended to be perpetrated.

In the early part of the year 1874, David Blakely was pension-agent at Chicago, having succeeded General Sweet. He was also editor and part proprietor of a newspaper in that city.

It is in evidence that, from losses caused by the great fire in that city and other causes, he was desperately involved, and in fact practically insolvent.

He had procured from Mr. Benjamin H. Campbell, and Mr. Bradley, clerk of the United States circuit court, a loan of

their credit by an indorsement on his note for $5,000, discounted in the National Bank of Illinois, in Chicago. This note he was unable to meet, and it was from time to time renewed, on payment of interest.

He appears to have made up his mind to withdraw from Chicago and seek new fields at St. Paul. The only thing which appears at that time to have held which he considered merchantable, was his position as pension-agent.

Miss Sweet, then a clerk in the internal-revenue office at Chicago, wished to obtain this place, and appears to have had the support of many good citizens, both on her own account and that of her dead father. General Sweet had died a poor man, and she was naturally anxious to do something for her family. The difficulty appears to have been to create the vacancy, as Mr. Blakely's term did not expire until April, 1875. She was familiar with the duties of the office, having been clerk for her father.

In March, 1874, Blakely proposes to her to create the vacancy by resigning, and to give all the influence he can muster to secure her appointment, on condition that she will devote all the earnings of the office above necessary expenses, and a small salary for herself during the first year, to the payment of the one among his many debts which he chose to consider a debt of honor.

Why he should have selected this particular debt for that pre-eminence does not appear, nor is it material, except to his other creditors.

This proposition he binds this young girl to consider as an exceeding personal favor to her, and compels her to secrecy, positively interdicting that she should communicate with or consult her friends on the subject.

Miss Sweet accepts the proposition with its accompanying obligation of secrecy, and evidently considered this man Blakely as her benefactor, and the arrangement was consummated. She agreed to pay Benjamin H. Campbell, within the year, $2,100, out of the earnings of the office, and to pay the expenses of the office, and also to pay Blakely $2,000 for books, furniture, papers, and outstanding fees.

Mr. Campbell was informed by Mr. Blakely of the arrangement, and by his request Miss Sweet came to his office, and stated in precise terms the sums to be paid him, the installments, and the times when such installments would be due and payable.

Punctually as the days of payment arrived Mr. Campbell called at Miss Sweet's office after she was appointed, and received the amounts agreed to be paid, and his receipts are produced and are in evidence.

Blakely resigned according to contract, and Miss Sweet was appointed according to contract, on the 1st of April, 1874, and Mr. B. H. Campbell received his installments of Blakely's debt to him and Bradley according to contract, until the 10th of April, 1875, when Miss Sweet claimed that her contract was fulfilled, which was at first disputed by Campbell, but, after referring to Blakely, was admitted as final.

Meanwhile another and darker feature in this disreputable transaction took place.

On the rendition of Blakely's final accounts an item improperly charged by him of about $3,200 was disallowed by the proper accounting-officers, and he was ordered forthwith to make it good by paying over the amount to Miss Sweet, his successor.

Again this bad man tries his powers of persuasion upon the feelings and sympathies of this young lady, who was still under the mistaken conviction that she was under great obligations to him. He represents to her that he cannot raise the money at the time, but will soon be able to; that discovery will ruin him; that she ought to help him, and can safely do so; and thus, by prayers and promises, overpersuades her to give him a receipt as a public officer for money which he owed the Government, without actual receipt by her of the sums pretended to be paid, and thus shoulders both the crime and the consequences of the default from himself, over upon her.

She yielded, very unwisely, to his importunity, and gave him a receipt for $40,000, in round numbers, when she had only received from him $37,000, in round numbers. Elated with this present success, Blakely departs for Minnesota, and then comes the usual sickening story of a successful scoundrel shutting his ears to the piteous appeals of the party whom he has cheated and betrayed. Letter after letter, telegram after telegram followed him to his various haunts. Miss Sweet is left alone to her own counsel, for this same odious pledge of secrecy has been demanded and given. It is, however, largely to her credit that no attempt was made by her to conceal by any arts of book-keeping the fact which was always apparent on her books that she appeared in default to the United States. In addition to all her other burdens this man Blakely had borrowed of her on private account $400, which, of course, remained unpaid.

In October, 1874, Mr. Lockey, then Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, called at her office, and, in course of a casual examination, ascertained the apparent deficit, and called Miss Sweet's attention to it. She, still bound by the pledge of secrecy, did not at that time explain to Mr. Lockey the real nature and cause of the deficit. Lockey left, promising to return in a few days and fully examine into the affair.

Miss Sweet follows Blakely up with telegrams, and on the 2d and 3d of October receives from him the two telegrams printed on page 10 of the testimony. The parts which specially relate to the pending investigation of the deficit are as follows:

BRADFORD, VT., *October* 2, 1874.

Don't worry. Baker will understand, and will make all right.

D. BLAKELY.

BRADFORD, VT., *October* 3, 1874.

All right. Have telegraphed Baker this morning.

D. BLAKELY.

Thus the fact of the communication by Blakely of the impending danger of discovery to Baker, then Commissioner of Pensions, is established, and Baker himself, in his testimony on page 34, admits the fact:

Q. During the absence of Mr. Lockey on this trip had you any communication with Blakely?—A. He telegraphed or wrote to me, or did both, from Vermont.

Q. Have you either the dispatch or the letter?—A. I have neither. I think it was destroyed.

It is also in evidence that Miss Sweet wrote to Baker more than once about this deficit, and the cause of it, before Lockey's visit in October. She, however, kept no copy of the letters, and Baker does not produce them.

Mr. Lockey returned to Chicago within three or four days, but while absent at Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, had received from Mr. Baker the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 3, 1874.

[Received at Dubuque, October 3, 1874.]

Hon. JOSEPH LOCKEY,
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Dubuque, Iowa. (*Care of Pension Agent.*)

You need not stop at the Chicago agency, as I will go there.

J. H. BAKER, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

On his arrival at Chicago, Lockey had a long and full conversation with Miss Sweet, who then informed him precisely how the deficit occurred, and how she was persuaded by Blakely to assume his deficiency.

Particular attention is called to his testimony on page 12, which clearly establishes that he then received a full statement of the case from Miss Sweet, and on his return to Washington informed his superior, Baker, of the entire transaction.

Thus, in the early part of October, and before Baker went out to Chicago, he was informed of this deficit, and the manner in which it occurred, from three sources—from Blakely, from Miss Sweet, and from his official deputy, Mr. Lockey.

It is further in evidence that Blakely and Baker passed through Chicago, on their way to Minnesota, to attend the November elections, and that after the elections in that State they appeared together in Chicago, and that a peremptory demand was at once made by Baker on Miss Sweet to settle this deficit on that day. This whole most infamous transaction is detailed in full in the testimony of Miss Sweet on page 5. And your committee have no possible doubt that by deliberate conspiracy between Baker and Blakely it was purposed to make Miss Sweet pay up this amount, both of them having full knowledge of the manner in which she became liable.

Blakely had procured of some friends in Minnesota notes to the amount of $2,000, which he proposed to leave with his friend Baker as security to that extent, and that Miss Sweet should pay the balance in cash, and then Baker would allow her to carry the rest of the deficiency on the security of these notes. Miss Sweet insisted that the notes be delivered to her, and at last broke the bonds of secrecy under which she had been held and consulted her friends.

By the aid of these friends she raised the whole amount of the deficit, partly on her own credit and partly on the discount of the notes given by Blakely, and thus escaped from the power of these designing and dishonorable men.

Your committee have no doubt that it was the purpose of Commissioner Baker to force her to pay up the whole of Blakely's liability, or compel her to abandon the office in dishonor as a defaulter; and your committee feel bound to say that a more utterly wicked and criminal combination for oppression and wrong has never been before revealed.

These cases, connected with the Chicago pension-agency, disclose a very low and discreditable tone of opinion, among men of standing and prominence, in relation to the public

offices of the Government, and the propriety or impropriety of the barter and sale of real or supposed influence in the procurement of appointments to office.

Persons themselves in high and responsible office and alleging themselves to have influence with the appointing power, and undoubtedly believed by others to possess such influence, make that influence the subject of barter and sale, and put it upon the market as a merchantable commodity.

In the case of the original appointment of General Sweet to the pension-agency, a clear contract is established by which Mr. J. Russell Jones, then United States marshal, and believed to be on terms of special intimacy with the President, agreed to use his influence for General Sweet's appointment on the clear bargain and express condition that George W. Campbell, a connection and friend, should be put on duty as a clerk at an exorbitant and unusual salary—a salary which is also in evidence he never earned. It is this feature particularly which compels your committee to stamp their disapprobation on the transaction. The services of the very best of clerks could have been procured for $1,500 per annum. This man was paid $2,500 per annum, and the additional $1,000 was a gratuity, or rather an extortion, demanded and paid, not for services to be done, but for the influence of his patron and his connection.

The worthlessness of Mr. Campbell as a clerk is further and most convincingly proven by the extraordinary fact, established by himself, that after a year's trial General Sweet actually paid him $1,500 a year to leave the office entirely, and Mr. Campbell does not seem to consider this as a singular arrangement.

There can be no doubt that this transaction should be considered in precisely the same light as if General Sweet had agreed to pay so much money as a consideration for influence.

There is no law on the statute-book forbidding or making criminal the practice of office-broking, or the barter of real or pretended influence in the matter of appointments, except as to members of Congress and certain other named officers.

But the sound sense of the people will condemn the practice as having the most direct and deplorable tendency toward corruption, and toward securing public offices by unworthy means.

David Blakely succeeded General Sweet, and when he, in his turn, wished to retire, he sold out his interest in his unfinished term of office, and his personal and political influence, to the orphan daughter of his predecessor.

Words fail to set forth the convictions entertained by this committee of the baseness of this man and his coadjutor, Baker.

They both pass from the respect of all honorable men and take their appropriate place in the ranks of swindlers and confidence operators.

Blakely holds no place under the Government, but Baker is now surveyor-general of Minnesota, and this committee desire to state that no such man should be allowed to hold office under the United States.

He appeared before the committee with a carefully-prepared

statement, which he read as evidence, evasive, indirect, and contradicted by his own cross-examination and by the testimony of all the other witnesses. His relations with Blakely are known to have been very intimate and confidential, and there is no reasonable doubt that he was a willing partaker with Blakely in his dishonorable schemes.

Mr. Benjamin H. Campbell, now United States marshal in Chicago, desires the committee and the country to believe that he knew nothing whatever of the transactions between Blakely and Miss Sweet which were the consideration for the assumption and payment by her of the debt due by Blakely to Campbell.

The committee desire to believe this statement if it were at all consistent with the evidence. But the fact remains that, for for some reason, Miss Sweet agreed to pay, and did pay, to B. H. Campbell $2,100 due by Blakely; that Blakely did resign; that Miss Sweet was appointed; that the payments commenced from and were dependent on her appointment; that the arrangement for the payments was talked over and agreed to by Miss Sweet in the presence of and at the request of Mr. Campbell; that Miss Sweet was known to Mr. Campbell to possess no means from which to pay; that she was a young woman, working at the time as clerk in the Internal Revenue Office at a small salary.

Under all these known facts, the committee are of opinion that any ordinary business man must have assumed that the payments would come from the pension-office, and that Blakely's surrender of that office to Miss Sweet was the consideration.

It is very probable that this may not have been said in express words, but that it was understood can hardly be doubted.

On any other hypothesis it would puzzle Mr. Campbell or any one else to show where he expected the money to come from, or what motive there was for this extraordinary benevolence on the part of Miss Sweet toward Mr. Blakely and Mr. Campbell.

In the view which the committee are forced to take from the evidence, the transaction is illegitimate and improper, and tends to the sale of offices, and is closely of kin to the similar transaction in relation to the original appointment of General Sweet.

Mr. Campbell himself seems to have so regarded it, when, as he states, he became fully acquainted with its real effect, for since this investigation commenced he has repaid to Miss Sweet the entire amount paid by her to him.

The committee cannot close this subject without stating that as soon as the President of the United States learned from Miss Sweet, in January, 1876, the fact that she had been paying money to Mr. B. H. Campbell, he at once expressed his most decided and emphatic disapprobation, and informed her that she must not pay any more money; that any further payment would be deemed by him cause of removal. And the committee have no doubt that this disapprobation by the President was one, at least, of the causes which led to the restitution made by Mr. B. H. Campbell.

Your committee do not propose to criticise with any severity

the course taken by Miss Sweet. She was evidently anxious to secure a position by which she could aid her father's family. She was unacquainted with the world; young and inexperienced. She believed that Blakely was doing her a favor; she was hopeful of good results; she found men of position and character proposing a transaction, and she evidently thought it was right. She has been deceived, wronged, and cheated by false pretenses, but she has kept her plighted word and only spoken in self-defense. Her sympathies have been played upon, and it was not until she was threatened by the conspirators with financial ruin and official dishonor that she took counsel of her friends and stood up for her rights.

Her testimony is direct, modest, clear, and conclusive, and is fully believed by the committee. Her relations with the procurement of office for herself under the contract, as proven, are, in the judgment of the committee, venial, and to be passed over with light censure, if any, as not of her own devising, but the suggestions of others in whom she believed.

As the result of their examination, the committee recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

1. That, in the opinion of this House, the demanding or acceptance by any person of money or any other valuable thing for himself or any other person as a consideration for real or pretended influence to be used in procuring appointments to public offices is disgraceful to the individual, prejudicial to the public interest, and leads inevitably to corruption and dishonor.

2. That such misconduct, when found to exist in the case of a public officer is, in the judgment of this House, good cause for removal.

3. That the Judiciary Committee of this House be directed to report a proper bill for the definition and punishment of offenses of this nature.

4. That a copy of this report and resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States for his information.

Since the foregoing report was made and approved by the committee, certain other witnesses have been examined, at their own request, namely: Mr. J. Russell Jones, Mr. E. H. Gary, Mr. David Blakely, and Mr. J. L. Lumbard; and Mr. M. P. Johnson and Miss Ada C. Sweet have been recalled and re-examined.

Their testimony is now printed, and has been very carefully examined by the committee; and after careful consideration of the whole matter, the committee can discover no reason for changing either the conclusions or the expressions in their report.

J. O. WHITEHOUSE, *Chairman.*
JOHN YOUNG BROWN.
J. W. THROCKMORTON.
H. B. PAYNE.
R. A. DEBOLT.
AUG. W. CUTLER.
S. A. HURLBUT.

Garden City
July 13th 1876.

Dear Miss Christie. [Dorak]
You will
hardly reproach me for not
writing before. Your own house
is too fragile to allow you to
indulge in throwing stones.
I shall expect another
letter from you before the
next Centennial — perhaps.
But seriously — I should
have written before, had
I supposed you would care
especially to hear.
If you stay at Wheaton
during this long vacation (8 wks

Mr Carr the other day & he said you intended to do so) you will have time to read & answer a letter without being seriously bored.

I saw Messrs. Baker & Mulliken graduate before leaving Northfield. Mr B. covered himself with glory. Took the first prize on the Lyn. Elocute. & his oration also was the best of all.

I saw Miss Lambie a day or two before coming away. She said she had rec'd a letter from you, in which you spoke of me & wished to be remembered. Had it not been for that I should not have troubled you with this letter. You must regard it as an infliction which you have brought on yourself. I learned from Mr. Carr that your brother Alexander was to study at Wheaton next year. I was very glad to hear it, on your account. I suppose you have heard of Willson's run-away marriage with Miss Spalding. Everybody seems to blame him & pity her, but I don't see any sense in that way of looking at it. Girls don't run away & get married in that way without knowing it. If she is young, so is he, & it is just as good an excuse for him as for her. If she would stand by him & make the best of it; instead of sitting down at home & crying all the time, leaving him to bear all the blame, she would show more sense & spirit.

I haven't any definite plans
for next year, as yet. I have
given up laying plans, & propose
to let Destiny shape my ends
with doing any rough-hewing
myself. This doesn't happen
so much from an overwhelming
trust in Providence as from a
disposition to let the devil have
his way: he will any how.
I ought to do something to earn
some money. Would teach
if I could get a place.
What are teachers wages in Ill.?
If you can find time to write.
I shall be very glad to hear.
I am experiment & astonish
me by writing immediately.
Your nearly forgotten friend. E. W. Parker.

1856 and 1860 the Republican party was composed almost entirely of colored people, to which a few citizens of other races added their votes. The first time a white man ran on the Republican ticket for any office in the State was in 1864, when a few scattering votes were cast for Governor Clayton, a gentleman who had been a Union officer in the army. In 1865 the Republican party was first joined by a few white men, and in 1866 by a considerable number. In 1867 the white Republicans began to organize clubs, and in 1868 they had a regular State organization, and were able to poll a respectable vote. Since then the party has been constantly increasing in numbers, and in 1874 it was able to poll a majority of the votes in every county in the State except Yazoo, Madison, Issaquena, Sharkey, Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Pike, Copiah, Lincoln, Lawrence, Franklin, Jefferson Davis, Covington, Simpson, Smith, Rankin, Hinds, Scott, Newton, Kemper, Neshoba, Leake, Attala, Choctaw, Webster, Carroll, Holmes, Yalobusha, Grenada, Montgomery, Chickasaw, Monroe, Lee, Itawamba, Pontotoc, Union, Tippah, Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss, Tallahatchie, Panola, Lafayette, Tate, Quitman, Coahoma, Tunica, Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo

tage of the whole people. It is the end a politi-
cal unity will be first enforced, and then the
equal dominion of the whole people. In

brium and is applied almost indiscriminately to every man of Southern birth who has joined the Republican party, and is often more offensive in its application than that of "carpet-bagger."

APPLES OF THE DEAD SEA.

The colored people are fiercely denounced for their ignorance and want of moral training, and their condition, which is in many respects unhappy, is imputed to them as a crime. It must be admitted that slavery was a bad training school, not only intellectually, but morally. The cruel and inhuman laws which made it a penitentiary offense to teach a colored child to read and write have borne their fruits, like the apples of the Dead Sea turned to ashes upon the lips of those who enacted them. It is written that the sins of the fathers are visited upon their children unto the third and fourth generations, and it is not in the providence of God that the inventors of those laws should entirely escape their consequences. I would that the cup of bitterness could entirely pass from the white people of the South; but that is not possible under divine economy. Those who practiced African slavery for two hundred years cannot hope to escape all the evil consequences from it.

THE MURDER OF COLORED MEN DEEMED UNIMPORTANT.

It is the merest folly to deny the atrocities that have been committed upon the colored people in the Southern States. The evidence is found in thousands of depositions taken before investigating committees, in the continual revelations by persons coming from the South, and in the current statement of hundreds of newspapers, although there is reason to believe that not half, perhaps not a tithe, of the outrages are ever brought to the attention of the public.

They have been hunted like wild beasts, and the white sportsmen went gunning for them. If that many white men had been murdered by the Indians the whole country would have demanded vengeance, and a large portion would have clamored for the extermination of the savage tribes. When some twenty starving and desperate Modocs murdered Gen. Canby and three of his colleagues, the Government never stopped until the last man had been killed or captured. When Captain Joseph Ives Virginius, notoriously engaged in an illegal and hostile expedition against the Spanish Government, was captured by a Spanish cruiser, and some fifty of the crew tried by a court-martial and shot, the Government demanded immediate reparation, and threatened Spain with war in case it was not made. When some six years ago an American boat was fired upon and two men wounded upon the coast of Corea, our fleet demanded reparation; and when it was not granted, battered down the forts and slaughtered nearly three hundred of their soldiers. When Mexican robbers make a raid across the border into Texas and steal five or six hundred cattle, the depredation is ten-fold magnified, the Government of the United States is urged by many to go to war with Mexico, and at least to place the army of the United States along the Rio Grande for the protection of the property of the people of Texas; but when a hundred negroes are murdered in cold blood it is considered a small matter, unworthy the attention of the Government, and not even justifying an examination. One difference is, perhaps, that the cattle can be sold and the negroes cannot.

THE STALE LIES ABOUT NEGRO PLOTS.

The infamous lies about negro plots to murder the white people have become exceedingly stale and disgusting. Last summer the columns of the Southern Associated Press for days groaned with the stupid and clumsy story that the negroes had conspired to murder the white men and the ugly white women of Georgia. That this infamous lie was intended as a pretext for a slaughter there is but little doubt. If apprehensions of these uprisings ever existed, they grew out of the conviction of intolerable wrongs inflicted upon the colored people, and are another proof of the truth of the saying, "Conscience doth make cowards of us all."

Every year before the war there were stories of plots among the slaves to "rise" and murder their masters and families, which I believe in every instance turned out to be false, but were often made the pretext for the greatest cruelties.

There is a class of newspapers in the North, not professedly Democratic, but really so, that for several years have done everything in their power to blacken the character of Southern Republicans. They have denied, justified, or excused every persecution and outrage that has been heaped upon them. They have jeered at their complaints and sought to cover with ridicule and calumny every man who has dared to lift his voice against these horrible atrocities.

The peaceable conduct of the colored people of the South during the war in remaining upon the plantations and working with their usual industry, while their masters were in the field fighting for the professed purpose of perpetuating slavery, has been the subject of world-wide consideration and surprise. Their general behavior since the war, and often under circumstances of great trial and oppression, has been remarkable for its pacific character and for their failure to take into their own hands the terrible vengeance enormous wrongs they have suffered. Nothing could be more infamous than the attempts which have been repeatedly made, in fact, constantly made to justify the atrocities committed upon them by alleging that they themselves had conspired to rob and murder the white people, and had themselves provoked and begun the different conflicts in which they have suffered so greatly. The conclusive answer to these foul calumnies is founded in the fact that colored men only are killed; that if white men are killed they are few in number, and the cases are exceptional.

While the masses of the colored people of the South are uneducated, they are far from destitute of natural capacity, are well instructed in the lessons of experience, and possess far greater intelligence than their enemies give them credit for. They know full well that their enemies are trained in the art of war, possess the best quality of arms, are skilled in the use of them, and are daring and aggressive, and that in any conflict that may ensue themselves must be the greatest sufferers. They know full well that their interests lie in peace and the observance of the laws.

"On motion of Captain Frank Burkitt, the following resolutions were read:

"1. That we solemnly declare our purpose to stand to and abide by our pledges made during the canvass, and that we will hold in utter detestation any man claiming to be a Conservative Democrat who by any equivocation shall in the least violate the sacred promises made by us previous to the election, either as a club or as individuals.

"2. That at no time and under no circumstances will we employ those who are regarded as leaders in the Radical party.

"3. That we will not employ any laborer who has been discharged by any member of our club because of his past political course.

"4. That the members of this club are requested to send into the secretary the names of all persons turned off by them under the above resolutions, and that the executive committee of the county is requested to publish their names.

"5. That every other club in the county is requested to take like action.

"6. That our papers are requested to publish these resolutions and the names of persons sent to them by the executive committee.

"7. That colored men are invited to join this club.

"8. That this club meet the first Saturday in each month.

"J. B. GLADNEY,
"Secretary."

THE STARVING-OUT PROCESS.

Mr. MORTON. I will now ask my friend to read certain extracts and state what papers they are from.

Mr. INGALLS read as follows:

"The Democratic Conservative Club at Rocky Springs, Clairbourne county, on Saturday last discussed the question of renting lands, advancing supplies and employing men in the year 1876 who voted the radical ticket in 1875. It was finally determined that no member of the club should rent or advance to or employ any but members of the Democratic Conservative party, and any employed men who voted the Radical ticket at the late election should be discharged at the expiration of the year unless they came forward voluntarily and joined the club and promise henceforth to act openly with the friends of honest and good government.

"Is it not time that the Raymond club should take some definite action on this subject? We are to have a Presidential election in 1876, and in 1877 a Governor and all the State officers are to be elected. Our triumph in 1875, great as it certainly is, will not be complete unless we repeat it in 1876 and again in 1877."—*Raymond Gazette*, December, 1875.

"Colonel R. O. Reynolds, our noble standard-bearer in this Senatorial district, sounded the key-note of the campaign in his brief but telling speech at Buena Vista last Thursday, when he said that his platform hereafter was that 'whoever eats the white man's meat must vote with the white man or refrain from voting at all,' and the immense applause with which this sentiment was greeted showed that he had reached the heart of every auditor."—*Aberdeen Examiner*.

"Remember that you solemnly pledged yourselves, each to each, and one to the other, that after the expiration of your present contracts and leases you would neither rent land to nor employ any lessee or laborer, 'without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude,' who sanctioned the oppression under which you and your dear ones groaned, by his voice on the 21 of November; that inasmuch as it was impossible for many of you to make a clean sweep on the 1st of January, you each and every one of you agreed not to lease land or hire one third of those now your tenants and employees who disdained your proffered friendship, and that no one of you would contract with, as landlord or employer, any laborer or tenant who so refused.

"This solemn pledge was made in the hour of danger; it was made for the salvation of all that you held sacred and dear, and you are not true men to yourselves or your country if you do not stand by it now that the storm has passed."—*Aberdeen Examiner*.

Resolutions adopted by the McCondy Store Club, Chickasaw County.

"*Resolved*, 2. That we organize ourselves into a company, for in time of peace we should prepare for war.

"*Resolved*, 3. That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively not to employ in any manner, for any purpose, directly or indirectly, any man, black or white, who casts his vote with the so-called Republican party at the next election.

"*Resolved*, 4. That if any member of this club fails to comply with the provisions of the last resolution he be expelled from the club, and his name be published in the *Messenger* and *Southern States*."

"HOW IT IS DONE IN CHICKASAW COUNTY.—The Democratic clubs of this county are requested to meet at their respective club rooms on Saturday, November 13. Every member will at that meeting give to the secretary of this club a list of the names of his employees with whom he does not expect to make contracts next year. The secretaries of the different clubs will please forward a complete list of these names to the secretary of this committee.

"D. P. BLACK,
"Chairman Democratic Executive Committee."

"A Republican victory in Mississippi this fall means 10,000 laboring men out of work and out of food."—*Vicksburg Herald*.

"Are those who are to be turned off for voting the Republican ticket included in this number?"—*Jackson Times*.

"That's the understanding in this part of the country."—*Aberden Examiner*.

"Men who employ hands, or rent lands, or advance supplies on crops, yet have the right in Mississippi to employ, to rent land and to advance to whom they please. They are not compelled to contract with Radicals, and they may refuse to do so if they think proper. Men do not often willingly feed and provide for their enemies."—*Raymond Gazette*.

TESTIMONY INEXHAUSTIBLE.

Mr. MORTON. I could treble the number of these extracts. I did not suppose it was necessary to read them all, and I have not done so. I have brought them to the attention of the Senate for the purpose of showing the spirit of

sale. Take a little advice, ye imps of Radicalism:

What treasonable utterances can be wedded into one resolution? All differences of opinion, all personal asperities, must be settled within our own organization, and from thence issue each individual to battle for the principles of the party. Let the Democratic speech go out to the country from the stump, the hustings, the rostrum, the press, the social circle, the fireside, the platform—to every man, woman and child in the land, and the Democratic victory will be overwhelming.

"In the counties in Alabama, and Georgia, and Louisiana, and Texas, and Arkansas, and Florida, and Mississippi, where the Democratic majorities are large, they have elected their tickets by the Democratic majorities, and have not resorted to fraud. In the counties where the majorities are small, they have resorted to fraud, and have elected their tickets by fraud. In the counties where the majorities are small, and where they have resorted to fraud, they have elected their tickets by fraud, and have not resorted to violence. In the counties where the majorities are small, and where they have resorted to fraud, and have not resorted to violence, they have elected their tickets by fraud, and have not resorted to violence, and have not resorted to intimidation. In the counties where the majorities are small, and where they have resorted to fraud, and have not resorted to violence, and have not resorted to intimidation, they have elected their tickets by fraud, and have not resorted to violence, and have not resorted to intimidation, and have not resorted to colonization. In the counties where the majorities are small, and where they have resorted to fraud, and have not resorted to violence, and have not resorted to intimidation, and have not resorted to colonization, they have elected their tickets by fraud, and have not resorted to violence, and have not resorted to intimidation, and have not resorted to colonization, and have not resorted to bulldozing. In the counties where the majorities are small, and where they have resorted to fraud, and have not resorted to violence, and have not resorted to intimidation, and have not resorted to colonization, and have not resorted to bulldozing, and have not resorted to anything else, they have elected their tickets by fraud, and have not resorted to violence, and have not resorted to intimidation, and have not resorted to colonization, and have not resorted to bulldozing, and have not resorted to anything else

and social rights of millions of people; and the South will be the battle-field of the contest. Already very ominous mutterings of the coming storm are heard in the press and in the halls of legislation. We stand in the presence of the United States overwhelming the South-ern States, in which those of the North are powerful, and in many of the white races, who have come to openly avow or secretly sympathize with the policy of subjugation. Should the South be overwhelmed in this political struggle, the policy of universal negro suffrage will be established over the Southern States. Universal negro suffrage means universal black Republicanism all the Southern States.

PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION OF WHICH IT IS THE GLORIOUS BOAST THAT ITS BLOOD WAS SHED IN ITS DEFENCE.

The Vicksburg *Herald* (Democratic) reports a speech of L. Q. C. Lamar, at Aberdeen, Mississippi, on the 8th inst., in which he is reported to have said:

"Does the vote of the Southern people of Mississippi mean that the Constitution of the United States, as it is, is satisfactory to them? Will you tell me that it is not a dead letter? Will you stand silent and see it violated in every form? Will you not solemnly take your stand and declare that the Constitution of the United States shall be preserved, and that the Democratic party either lives, or dies, in defence of the Constitution? Do you mean to say that the Constitution of the United States is a dead letter? Do you mean to say that the Constitution of the South is a dead letter? Do you mean to say that the Constitution of the United States is a dead letter? Do you mean to say that the Constitution of the State of Mississippi

chartering them. There were very few insurance companies, and scarcely any banks; so that there was but little property in the State except real property and a comparatively small amount of colored people's property; and yet in levying the taxation for that year (and that continued to be the law till 1870) there was but one mill assessed on real estate. The land-owners threw the burdens upon the mechanics and working-people of the State; and, as I shall show you, a more oppressive system was never devised; and I defy any member of this body to show anything in the history of what are called the carpet-bag governments that bears any comparison to the oppression, I may say the wickedness, of the tax law of 1865. Of course one mill upon real estate would not raise money enough to meet the expenses of the government; and to supply that deficiency they put a tax of $25 on a barber's shop. The poor barber might not have five dollars' worth of property in his shop, yet he paid $25; while a man whose real estate was assessed at $25,000 in value would only pay $25.

THE POOR OPPRESSED.

I want to show you what ideas of justice and equity prevailed at that time, and how the labor of the State was oppressed. The blacksmiths, bakers, butchers, brick-masons, brewers, carriage-makers, carpenters, dealers in lumber and shingles, printers, gunsmiths, tailors, tanners, watch-makers, painters, millners and owners of flouring-mills were taxed twenty-five cents on each and every $100 of the gross receipts of their several trades or callings.

"On sales of merchandise sold by any regular merchant or dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, furniture, books, carriages, or any other species of merchandise, except ale, beer, spirituous and vinous liquors, .3 of 1 per cent.

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This was the State tax on a few of the many subjects of taxation, and then the counties came in, and sometimes triplicated these taxes, so that I have heard of cases down there where a man's license on his dray would be $20, and the county tax assessed on a barber's shop, and the county tax would make it $100.

It will thus be seen that this system of taxes was devised for the purpose of relieving these who owned the land, and throwing the burden upon the labor of the State. I might refer to many other things to show the inequity of this system of taxation under Democratic administration in Mississippi; but there has been so much said about the oppression of the Republican party, as if it was a new thing in Mississippi; but it has been so grossly and shamefully exaggerated for political purposes that I wish now to refer briefly to the history of Mississippi under Democratic rule. I do so to meet a charge that I heard made on the floor of the Senate four years ago, and I have a very distinct recollection of it. A Senator was inveighing with great bitterness and power against the oppression of the Republican party of Mississippi, and said he, "I state it upon my honor that the taxes upon real estate in Mississippi have been increased tenfold." I thought it was a very grave charge and a very gross outrage if it was true; but I did not know then that the tax before had been only one mill on real estate and had afterward been put up to 1 per cent.

STARTLING DEMOCRATIC DEFALCATIONS.

Now I come to the question of Democratic taxation before the war, and I shall quote entirely from official sources. The Senate Journal of Mississippi for 1840 shows a list of defaulters for one year in that State, amounting to thirty-eight county sheriffs. They numbered twenty-eight defaulters in that many counties, amounting to $26,980. The Senate Journal for the next year shows thirty-six defalcations in that many counties on the part of tax collectors, amounting to $90,617; and I shall show by a quotation from the message of one of the Governors that these men were never brought to justice, but that defalcations, recklessness and robbery were so common that there was scarce any attempt made to hold men to official responsibility. The following tables are taken from the official Journals of the Mississippi Legislature:

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State can be overwhelmed with impunity by violence and fraud, and whether a movement that looks to the overthrow of the political and civil rights of five millions of people and the defeat of at least two important amendments to the Constitution of the United States, can pass on without notice and without condemnation. I ask the Senate this morning, as a matter of duty to themselves as well as to the country, to listen to the evidence that I shall produce. I will say in the beginning, to disarm criticism, that it will be almost all from Democratic sources. I am aware that letters and statements brought here, and especially if I am not at liberty to give the names, will have their force weakened because of their anonymous character; but I propose now to show to the Senate and to the country from Democratic sources the actual character of the late contest in Mississippi and the principles that are involved in it.

But, Mr. President, before coming to that, I want to notice the question of the finances of Mississippi, and put that matter in a true light if possible. It has been constantly asserted, until a large part of the people of the North believe it, that the reconstructed government in Mississippi, first under Governor Alcorn, then under Governor Powers, and then under Governor Ames, has been extravagant beyond precedent; has been and is thoroughly corrupt and rotten; and these charges, so persistently made, have made an impression upon the North and have been made the excuse and justification for murder and intimidation in the State of Mississippi. I want, then, first to consider that question—how much, if any, truth there is in that general statement that has been so persistently made.

THE STATE WHEN THE REPUBLICANS TOOK CONTROL.

First let me say a word in regard to the condition of the State when the State of Mississippi in 1870 when the reconstructed government went into operation. Mississippi was then in an impoverished condition. She had been under a State government organized by President Johnson from 1865 until 1867, then under military government for three years, and the reconstructed government went into operation in March, 1870. The Republican party found Mississippi in a destitute and prostrate condition. Many of the public buildings had been destroyed by fire; all of them were out of repair, many of the court-houses, jails, asylums, and most of the bridges over the rivers had been destroyed; the public highways were all in a dilapidated and insecure condition, and many of them almost impassable. Extraordinary expenses had to be incurred necessarily, for the purpose of lifting the State out of this prostrate condition. The work of reconstruction had to be undertaken with a majority of the citizens newly enfranchised, wholly unacquainted with the science of government. The judiciary was reconstructed under the new constitution, and I may say right here, and I believe I shall not be successfully contradicted, that that judiciary has perhaps been the best the State has ever had; that there has been but little said against it. I believe no well-authenticated charge has been made against the Supreme Court, or against any one of the forty judges of that State. If such charges have been made they have not been brought to my attention. Amidst the storm of obloquy and calumny that has swept over that State, the judiciary has comparatively escaped from it. So far as the State officers are concerned, the administration I believe has been comparatively pure. No well-grounded suspicion exists against the integrity of Governor Alcorn, the first Governor, or against Governor Powers, the second Governor, or against Governor Ames, the present Governor. I know that general charges of corruption are made against Governor Ames, but I imagine that it will be impossible for any Senator upon this floor to bring evidence fixing any charge of corruption or fraud upon Governor Ames.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the Senator from Indiana allow me to ask a question?

Mr. MORTON. I hope my friend will allow me to make my general statement. I will yield a little further on.

Mr. STEVENSON. I only wanted to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. MORTON. In regard to the subordinate State officers, I understand that no charges of corruption have been made against any of them. The present lieutenant governor, Davis, has been charged with taking a bribe of $500 to pardon a criminal at a time when he was acting Governor in the absence of Governor Ames. I believe it has not been officially or judicially established in any way, and whether he is guilty or not I cannot say. Mr. Cardozo, the superintendent of public instruction, was charged with having been guilty of corrupt practices before he became superintendent of public instruction; but I have not heard of anything having been preferred against him since that time, though there may have been.

The sheriffs of the counties of Mississippi are collectors of taxes *ex officio*. I have heard of but two cases of defalcation on the part of tax collectors in that State since reconstruction in 1870. I do not say there are not others, but I will say that upon inquiry I have heard of but two, and the aggregate sum of the defalcations amounts to $15,000. One of these tax collectors was a Republican and the other a Democrat.

There have been charges in regard to the public printing, that there were great extravagance and corruption in that. It has been said the rates for printing fixed by the Legislature of 1870 were too high, and I am not prepared to dispute it. I believe they have been largely reduced since that time; but the public printer against whom these charges have been chiefly made was re-elected in 1872. The principal charges against him were for maladministration during 1870 and 1871. He was re-elected by the Legislature in 1872, and at that time received the entire Democratic vote in the Legislature. He was indorsed by the Democratic party after those charges had been made, and I believe some of them had been preferred by Governor Alcorn himself. That does not justify or vindicate his conduct. But what I mean to say is that, whether he was guilty of those charges or not, the Democratic members of that body, with a full knowledge of what had been done, voted for his re-election, I believe, unanimously.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question of the finances of Mississippi; and I ask the

a short distance, yields but small profit, if any, beyond the current expenses of the company."

HOW THE LATE CAMPAIGN WAS INAUGURATED.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I have said as much in regard to that State government before the war as I care to do. I have very much more material of the same character, but it is hardly worth while to take up the time of the Senate reading it. I now come to the question of the last campaign; the question of violence, intimidation and fraud; and I ask the attention of the Senate, and I ask the attention especially of the Democratic Senators, who, I have no doubt, from sources of information more open to them or perhaps that they more frequently consult than we do, entertain sincerely different opinions. I want them to understand what was the true character of that campaign, and I want them to understand how it started out—the policy of violence and of fraud in which it began and in which it was consummated; and I first ask my friend from Kansas [Mr. INGALLS] to read an extract from the Raymond (Hinds county) *Gazette*, a leading Democratic paper, in the month of August, at the beginning of the campaign, indicating a policy that was afterward pursued, as I am advised, in nearly every county of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. INGALLS read as follows:

"There are those who think that the leaders of the Radical party have carried this system of fraud and falsehood just far enough in Hinds county, and that the time has come when it should be stopped—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. And to this end it is proposed that whenever a Radical pow-wow is to be held, the nearest anti-Radical club appoint a committee of ten discreet, intelligent and reputable citizens—fully identified with the interests of the neighborhood, and well known as men of veracity—to attend as representatives of the tax-payers of the neighborhood and the county, and true friends of the negroes assembled, and that whenever the Radical speakers proceed to mislead the negroes and open with falsehoods and deceptions and misrepresentations, the committee stop them right then and there, and compel them to tell the truth or quit the stand."

THE WHITE-LINE POLICY.

Mr. MORTON. I shall read from many other Democratic newspapers during and early in the campaign, to show the spirit and policy in which it was conducted. I read from the Shubuta *Times:*

"Call it what you please. Some call it the color-line. It looks to us like the white-line. It shall be seen who, in this emergency, can chose to stand with the negroes as against the whites. Mark them."

Again I read from the Handsborough *Democrat:*

"We are in favor of the color-line as a principle, a necessity and a policy.

"As a principle it means that property, intelligence and integrity enjoy, of right, a superiority over poverty, ignorance and duplicity; for which reason, as an abstract principle, it has our hearty indorsement."

I now read from the Meridian *Mercury:*

"Rally on the color-line boys, beyond the platform, every man to his color and colors, and make these negro pretenders to govern this great county come down, else put 'em down. What do the young men say to the old man's battle-cry in this political campaign: 'Step across the platform, boys, and go for 'em.'"

Next, from the Forest *Register:*

"The body of the Democratic party will carry their colors of the White Line over the State. Some of the auxiliaries in a scout or bushwhacking manœuvre may use a mild, conservative face over the flag, but still it will rest on a white journal. To the Radicals we say just superintend your structure—we will raise our own flag and colors."

Here is another:

"The Forest *Register* keeps the following standing at the head of its editorial column:

"'A white man, in a white man's place. A black man, in a black man's place. Each according to the 'eternal fitness of things.'"

I read now from the Vicksburg *Monitor*, (Democratic,) being a report of the Democratic State convention, August, 1875:

"As the convention was strictly White Line, and as no negroes were nominated, and as the hankering after the negroes was pretty thoroughly squelched, how would it do to raise a little purse to buy a few bags of salt for the use of those who still want to try and catch black birds?"

From the Columbus *Index:*

"Already do we see signs in our State of the good effects of the color line. Prior to its organization there was no harmony or unity of action among the whites. The negroes had perfected their race in organizations, and were able to control the politics of the State. The whites, after having attempted every scheme to secure an intelligent government and a co-operation of the negroes in this behalf, wisely gave it up, and determined to organize themselves as a race, and meet the issue that had presented itself for ten years.

"Now we recognize the fact that the State is most thoroughly aroused, more harmonious in its actions, and more determined to succeed in the coming election than it has been since the days of secession. * * * *

"So the grand result of the color line has been accomplished in organizing the white people of the State, and placing them in a position to control the coming election. No other policy could have effected the result."

From the Meridian *Mercury:*

"Our correspondent at Running Water Mills makes his points well. His positions cannot successfully be contradicted. The miserable bunglers who have put the negro in the Constitution have certainly written themselves down asses all. When we accept 'results of the war,' we do not accept the notion of statesmen, but the blunders of unreasoning malice and stupidity, and of course we continue to accept it only so long as we are compelled to."

I read now from the Aberdeen *True Republican*, being a report of a speech by Col. C. E. Hooker, member of Congress from Mississippi, at Aberdeen, during the late canvass:

"Col. Hooker, of Jackson, then addressed the convention in a speech of over an hour, in which he advocated the color-line, and said, in conclusion, 'White men must and shall rule in Mississippi.'"

controllable anger by the allegation of corruption and mismanagement on the part of the Republicans of Mississippi for the last six years? And, Mr. President, I have only made a little beginning in it.

I am authorized to state here by a gentleman who is very familiar with the condition of Mississippi that this defalcation of Haynes in 1866 of $61,000 is greater than all the defalcations which have taken place in Mississippi since that time.

MISSISSIPPI'S SHAME.

This is only a very small part of the history of corruption in Mississippi before the war. In 1829 the Legislature of Mississippi chartered the Planters' Bank, in which the State subscribed $2,000,000 of stock under the charter. The State issued her bonds to procure the money to pay for that stock, and the bonds were sold in the London market at 118½. A part of them passed afterwards into the hands of George Peabody. A sinking fund was provided to pay these bonds. It was provided that the dividend on the stock should go into the State treasury, and remain there as a sinking fund to pay the bonds when they should fall due, and that sinking fund had grown until it contained $260,000. In 1838 the State chartered what was called the Union Bank of Mississippi, with a capital of $15,000,000. The State provided for issuing to the bank her own bonds, made payable to the bank, for $15,000,000. In other words, the State guaranteed the stock, but only $5,000,000 of bonds were issued. These bonds were sold to Nicholas Biddle, the President of the Bank of the United States, at par, and the State subscribed her stock, or took stock to that amount in the Union Bank of Mississippi. Two years after that the bank failed, and the Planters' Bank failed, and then the State repudiated the bonds of the Planters' Bank and the Union Bank, and there began the darkest spot in the financial history of any State in this Union. These bonds were boldly and shamefully repudiated upon the smallest possible legal quibble or pretext, and I desire to read to the Senate the reasons given by Governor McNutt for this repudiation. It seems that the $5,000,000 of bonds that had been purchased by the Bank of the United States had been hypothecated with the Rothschilds, in England, for borrowed money. Governor McNutt, in giving the reasons why these bonds should be repudiated in the hands of the Rothschilds, says this:

"The bank, (i. e., the Bank of the United States,) I have been informed, have hypothecated these bonds and borrowed money upon them of the Baron Rothschild; the blood of Judas and Shylock flows in his veins, and he unites the qualities of both his countrymen. He has mortgages on the silver mines of Mexico and the quicksilver mines of Spain; he has advanced money to the Sublime Porte, and taken as security a mortgage upon the holy city of Jerusalem and the sepulchre of our Saviour. It is for the people to say whether they shall have a mortgage upon our cotton-fields and make serfs of our children. Let the baron exact his pound of flesh of Mr. Jordan and the Bank of the United States, and let the latter institution of our country exact the same of the Mississippi Union Bank. The honor, justice and dignity of the people of this

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Noxubee	$1,235 60
Lowndes	866 88
Greene	22 89
Adams	7,703 09
Winston	65 13
Carroll	1,231 29
Hancock	210 21
Scott	42 00
Greene	718 84
Wilkinson	1,017 83
Adams	204 43
Jefferson	4,113 28
Hinds	2,637 24
Marshall	625 00
Chickasaw	75 92
Kemper	650 72
Choctaw	285 61
Marshall	158 35
Jefferson	1,480 30
Pontotoc	836 38
Warren	2,831 98
Yazoo	72 13
Wilkinson	68 40
Covington	873 51
Jones	317 58
Lauderdale	266 86
Lowndes	285 06
Adams	36,431 77
Leake	101 00
Hinds	16,836 78
Monroe	1,271 32
Madison	5,995 44
Holmes	8,866 13
Total	$90,617 46

I read from the message of Governor McNutt, of Mississippi:

"Thirteen tax-collectors are in default for the year 1838 in the sum of $23,533.38; and twenty-one in the sum of $33,859.25 for the taxes of 1839. Large balances are still due for taxes which have accrued previous to the year 1838. Some of the assessors have failed to return their assessment-rolls. The auditor estimates the taxes of 1840 at $192,876.94. It will be perceived that the expenses of the government cannot be sustained hereafter without a change in our whole system of assessing and collecting the revenue. Not more than one half of the taxable property in the State is ever assessed, and large portions of the taxes collected are never paid into the State treasury."

THE STATE TREASURY ROBBED.

That is the testimony of Governor McNutt. In 1843, Mr. Graves, State treasurer, was a defaulter to the amount of $165,547.07, and a second. In 1858, the then Governor says of the auditor, John Mallory:

"It appears that he is a defaulter to the amount of $54,097.96, all except $230.58 on account of town lots and the 3 per cent. seminary and sinking funds."

In 1866, under President Johnson's government, the defalcation of A. D. Haynes, State treasurer, was $61,962.38. According to the report—

"The amount of defalcations and insolvencies disclosed annually in the auditor's report can but satisfy you that there is great remissness on the part of some of the collectors."

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In Senate Journal, 1840, pages 86 and 87, exhibit A, is a list of public defaulters, referred to by name and county and the amount due by each, 1839. Number, 33. Total amount, $90,617.46:

Noxubee	$1,235 50
Lowndes	356 88
Greene	22 89
Adams	7,703 09
Winston	65 13
Carroll	1,331 30
Hancock	210 21
Scott	42 00
Greene	718 84
Wilkinson	1,047 33
Adams	204 43
Jefferson	4,113 28
Hinds	2,637 24
Marshall	425 00
Chickasaw	75 92
Kemper	850 72
Choctaw	285 51
Marshall	153 35
Jefferson	1,480 30
Pontotoc	835 38
Warren	2,821 98
Yazoo	72 73
Wilkinson	58 40
Covington	873 51
Jones	317 58
Lauderdale	256 36
Lowndes	285 06
Adams	35,431 77
Leake	101 00
Hinds	15,836 78
Monroe	1,271 32
Madison	5,995 44
Holmes	3,826 13
Total	$90,617 46

I read from the message of Governor McNutt, of Mississippi:

"Thirteen tax-collectors are in default for the year 1838 in the sum of $23,533.38; and twenty-one in the sum of $32,859.25 for the taxes of 1839. Large balances are still due for taxes which have accrued previous to the year 1838. Some of the assessors have failed to return their assessment-rolls. The auditor estimates the taxes of 1840 at $192,876.94. It will be perceived that the expenses of the government cannot be sustained hereafter without a change in our whole system of assessing and collecting the revenues. Not more than one half of the taxable property in the State is ever assessed, and large portions of the taxes collected are never paid into the State treasury."

THE STATE TREASURY ROBBED.

That is the testimony of Governor McNutt. In 1843, Mr. Graves, State treasurer, was a defaulter to the amount of $165,547.07, and absconded. In 1858, the then Governor says of the auditor, John Mallory:

"It appears that he is a defaulter to the amount of $54,097.96, all except $230.58 on account of town lots and the 3 per cent. seminary and sinking funds."

In 1866, under President Johnson's government, the defalcation of A. D. Haynes, State treasurer, was $61,962.38. According to the report—

"The amount of defalcations and insolvencies disclosed annually in the auditor's report can but satisfy you that there is great remissness on the part of some of the collectors."

In view of this character of its government before the war is it probable that the Democracy of Mississippi have been aroused to an uncontrollable anger by the allegation of corruption and mismanagement on the part of the Republicans of Mississippi for the last six years? And, Mr. President, I have only made a little beginning in it.

I am authorized to state here by a gentleman who is very familiar with the condition of Mississippi that this defalcation of Haynes in 1866 of $61,000 is greater than all the defalcations which have taken place in Mississippi since that time.

MISSISSIPPI'S SHAME.

This is only a very small part of the history of corruption in Mississippi before the war. In 1829 the Legislature of Mississippi chartered the Planters' Bank, in which the State subscribed $2,000,000 of stock under the charter. The State issued her bonds to procure the money to pay for that stock, and the bonds were sold in the London market at 113½. A part of them passed afterwards into the hands of George Peabody. A sinking fund was provided to pay these bonds. It was provided that the dividend on the stock should go into the State treasury, and remain there as a sinking fund to pay the bonds when they should fall due, and that sinking fund had grown until it contained $560,000. In 1838 the State chartered what was called the Union Bank of Mississippi, with a capital of $15,000,000. The State provided for issuing to the bank her own bonds, made payable to the bank, for $15,000,000. In other words, the State guaranteed the stock, but only $5,000,000 of bonds were issued. These bonds were sold to Nicholas Biddle, the President of the Bank of the United States, at par, and the State subscribed her stock, or took stock to that amount in the Union Bank of Mississippi. Two years after that the bank failed, and the Planters' Bank failed, and then the State repudiated the bonds of the Planters' Bank and the Union Bank, and there began the darkest spot in the financial history of any State in this Union. These bonds were boldly and shamefully repudiated upon the smallest possible legal quibble or pretext, and I desire to read to the Senate the reasons given by Governor McNutt for this repudiation. It seems that the $5,000,000 of bonds that had been purchased by the Bank of the United States had been hypothecated with the Rothschilds, in England, for borrowed money. Governor McNutt, in giving the reasons why these bonds should be repudiated in the hands of the Rothschilds, says this:

"The bank, (*i. e.*, the Bank of the United States,) I have been informed, have hypothecated these bonds and borrowed money upon them of the Baron Rothschild; the blood of Judas and Shylock flows in his veins, and he unites the qualities of both his countrymen. He has mortgages on the silver mines of Mexico and the quicksilver mines of Spain; he has advanced money to the Sublime Porte, and taken as security a mortgage upon the holy city of Jerusalem and the sepulchre of our Saviour. It is for the people to say whether he shall have a mortgage upon our cotton-fields and make serfs of our children. Let the baron exact his pound of flesh of Mr. Jordan and the Bank of the United States, and let the latter institution of our country exact the same of the Mississippi Union Bank. The honor, justice and dignity of the people of this

a short distance. Yields but small profit, if any, beyond the current expenses of the company."

HOW THE LATE CAMPAIGN WAS INAUGURATED.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I have said as much in regard to that State government before the war as I care to do. I have very much more material of the same character, but it is hardly worth while to take up the time of the Senate reading it. I now come to the question of the last campaign; the question of violence, intimidation and fraud; and I ask the attention of the Senate, and I ask the attention especially of the Democratic Senators, who, I have no doubt, from sources of information more open to them or perhaps that they more frequently consult than we do, entertain sincerely different opinions. I want them to understand what was the true character of that campaign, and I want them to understand how it started out—the policy of violence and of fraud in which it began and in which it was consummated; and I first ask my friend from Kansas [Mr. INGALLS] to read an extract from the Raymond (Hinds county) *Gazette*, a leading Democratic paper, in the month of August, at the beginning of the campaign, indicating a policy that was afterward pursued, as I am advised, in nearly every county of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. INGALLS read as follows:

"There are those who think that the leaders of the Radical party have carried this system of fraud and falsehood just far enough in Hinds county, and that the time has come when it should be stopped—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. And to this end it is proposed that whenever a Radical club appoint a committee of ten discreet, intelligent and reputable citizens—fully identified with the interests of the neighborhood, and well known as men of veracity—to attend as representatives of the tax-payers of the neighborhood and the county, and true friends of the negroes assembled, and that whenever the Radical speakers proceed to mislead the negroes open with falsehoods and deceptions and misrepresentations, the committee stop them right then and there, and compel them to tell the truth or quit the stand."

THE WHITE-LINE POLICY.

Mr. MORTON. I shall read from many other Democratic newspapers during and early in the campaign, to show the spirit and policy in which it was conducted. I read from the Shubuta *Times*:

"Call it what you please. Some call it the color-line. It looks to us like the white-line. It shall be seen who, in this emergency, can chose to stand with the negroes as against the whites. Mark them."

Again I read from the Handsborough *Democrat*:

"We are in favor of the color-line as a principle, a necessity and a policy.

"As a principle it means that property, intelligence and integrity enjoy, of right, a superiority over poverty, ignorance and duplicity; for which reason, as an abstract principle, it has our hearty indorsement."

I now read from the Meridian *Mercury*:

"Rally on the color-line boys, beyond the platform, every man to his color and colors, and make these negro pretenders to govern this great county come down, else put 'em down. What do the young men say to the old man's battle-cry in this political campaign: 'Step across the platform, boys, and go for 'em'?"

From the Columbus *Index*:

"Already do we see signs in our State of the use of those who still want to try and catch black birds?"

From the Columbus *Index*:

"Now we recognize the fact that the State is most thoroughly aroused, more harmonious in its actions, and more determined to succeed in the coming election than it has been since the days of secession. * * * * *

"So the grand result of the color line has been accomplished in organizing the white people of the State, and placing them in a position to control the coming election. No other policy could have effected the result."

From the Meridian *Mercury*:

"Our correspondent at Running Water Mills makes his points well. His positions cannot successfully be contradicted. The miserable bunglers who have put the negro in the Constitution have certainly written themselves down asses all. When we accept 'results of the war,' we do not accept the notion of statesmen, but the blunders of unreasoning malice and stupidity, and of course we continue to accept it only so long as we are compelled to."

I read now from the Aberdeen *True Republican*, being a report of a speech by Col. C. E. Hooker, member of Congress from Mississippi, at Aberdeen, during the late canvass:

"Col. Hooker, of Jackson, then addressed the convention in a speech of over an hour, in which he advocated the color-line, and said, in conclusion, 'White men must and shall rule in Mississippi.'"

From the Vicksburg *Herald*:

"Every white man, in a white man's place. A black man, in a black man's place. Each according to the 'eternal fitness of things.'"

From the Vicksburg *Monitor*, (Democratic,) being a report of the Democratic State convention, August, 1875:

"As the convention was strictly White Line, and as no negroes were nominated, and as the hankering after the negroes was pretty thoroughly squelched, how would it do to raise a little purse to buy a few bags of salt for the use of those who still want to try and catch black birds?"

From the Columbus *Index*:

"Now we are in favor of the color-line as a principle, a necessity and a policy.

"As a principle it means that property, intelligence and integrity enjoy, of right, a superiority over poverty, ignorance and duplicity; for which reason, as an abstract principle, it has our hearty indorsement."

I now read from the Meridian *Mercury*:

"Rally on the color-line boys, beyond the

State can be overwhelmed with impunity by violence and fraud, and whether a movement that looks to the overthrow of the political and civil rights of five millions of people and the defeat of at least two important amendments to the Constitution of the United States, can pass on without notice and without condemnation. I ask the Senate this morning, as a matter of duty to themselves as well as to the country, to listen to the evidence that I shall produce. I will say in the beginning, to disarm criticism, that it will be almost all from Democratic sources. I am aware that letters and statements brought here, and especially if I am not at liberty to give the names, will have their force weakened because of their anonymous character; but I propose now to show to the Senate and to the country from Democratic sources the actual character of the late contest in Mississippi and the principles that are involved in it.

But, Mr. President, before coming to that, I want to notice the question of the finances of Mississippi, and put that matter in a true light if possible. It has been constantly asserted, until a large part of the people of the North believe it, that the reconstructed government in Mississippi, first under Governor Alcorn, then under Governor Powers, and then under Governor Ames, has been extravagant beyond precedent; has been and is thoroughly corrupt and rotten; and these charges, so persistently made, have made an impression upon the North and have been made the excuse and justification for murder and intimidation in the State of Mississippi. I want, then, first to consider that question—how much, if any, truth there is in that general statement that has been so persistently made.

THE STATE WHEN THE REPUBLICANS TOOK CONTROL.

First let me say a word in regard to the condition of the State when the State of Mississippi in 1870 when the reconstructed government went into operation. Mississippi was then in an impoverished condition. She had been under a State government organized by President Johnson from 1865 until 1867, then under military government for three years, and the reconstructed government went into operation in March, 1870. The Republican party found Mississippi in a destitute and prostrate condition. Many of the public buildings had been destroyed by fire; all of them were out of repair, many of the court-houses, jails, asylums, and most of the bridges over the rivers had been destroyed; the public highways were all in a dilapidated and insecure condition, and many of them almost impassable. Extraordinary expenses had to be incurred necessarily, for the purpose of lifting the State out of this prostrate condition. The work of reconstruction had to be undertaken with a majority of the citizens newly enfranchised, wholly unacquainted with the science of government. The judiciary was reconstructed under the new constitution, and I may say right here, and I believe I shall not be successfully contradicted, that that judiciary has perhaps been the best the State has ever had; that there has been but little said against it. I believe no well-authenticated charge has been made against the Supreme Court, or against any one of the forty judges of that State. If such charges have been made they have not been brought to my attention. Amidst the storm of obloquy and calumny that has swept over that State, the judiciary has comparatively escaped from it. So far as the State officers are concerned, the administration I believe has been comparatively pure. No well-grounded suspicion exists against the integrity of Governor Alcorn, the first Governor, or against Governor Powers, the second Governor, or against Governor Ames, the present Governor. I know that general charges of corruption are made against Governor Ames, but I imagine that it will be impossible for any Senator upon this floor to bring evidence fixing any charge of corruption or fraud upon Governor Ames.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the Senator from Indiana allow me to ask a question?

Mr. MORTON. I hope my friend will allow me to make my general statement. I will yield a little further on.

Mr. STEVENSON. I only wanted to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. MORTON. In regard to the subordinate State officers, I understand that no charges of corruption have been made against any of them. The present lieutenant governor, Davis, has been charged with taking a bribe of $500 to pardon a criminal at a time when he was acting Governor in the absence of Governor Ames. I believe it has not been officially or judicially established in any way, and whether he is guilty or not I cannot say. Mr. Cardozo, the superintendent of public instruction, was charged with having been guilty of corrupt practices before he became superintendent of public instruction; but I have not heard of anything having been preferred against him since that time, though there may have been. The sheriffs of the counties of Mississippi are collectors of taxes *ex officio*. I have heard of but two cases of defalcation on the part of tax collectors in that State since reconstruction in 1870. I do not say there are not others, but I will say that upon inquiry I have heard of but two, and the aggregate sum of the defalcations amounts to $15,000. One of these tax collectors was a Republican and the other a Democrat.

There have been charges in regard to the public printing, that there were great extravagance and corruption in that. It has been said the rates for printing fixed by the Legislature of 1870 were too high, and I am not prepared to dispute it. I believe they have been largely reduced since that time; but the public printer against whom these charges have been chiefly made was re-elected in 1872. The principal charges against him were for maladministration during 1870 and 1871. He was re-elected by the Legislature in 1872, and at that time received the entire Democratic vote in the Legislature. He was indorsed by the Democratic party after those charges had been made, and I believe some of them had been preferred by Governor Alcorn himself. That does not justify or vindicate his conduct. But what I mean to say is that, whether he was guilty of those charges or not, the Democratic members of that body, with a full knowledge of what had been done, voted for his re-election, I believe, unanimously.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question of the finances of Mississippi; and I ask the

attention of the Senate to the present condition of the State government of Mississippi in a financial point of view. I read from the message of Governor Ames, and I presume it will not be successfully contradicted in any of the matters which he states. He says:

"The condition of the State's finances is unprecedently favorable.

"The real debt of the State, that is, its outstanding obligations beyond its ability to pay at once with its current and available funds, (the taxes received for 1875,) amounts to $500,000."

But very few States in the North are in as good condition in that respect. There would have been a large public debt hanging over Mississippi, coming down from the years before the war, if before the war that State had not repudiated the debt. But I am now speaking of the present debt of Mississippi.

"The common and Chickasaw funds—debts upon which the interest only is to be paid, the principal never becoming due, (obligations incurred many years since)"—

Before the war—

"amounts to * * * $1,530,620."

This debt against the State, upon which the State pays interest, the State having received the money herself, is formed in this way: $823,000 were received from the sale of Chickasaw school lands in 1847—lands granted by Congress in the northeastern part of Mississippi, sold for gold and put into the Treasury. These moneys were loaned by the State in 1858 to four railroad companies and lost. The rest of this $1,500,000 consists of fines, forfeitures and liquor licenses paid into the State treasury and set apart for the school fund.

The expenses of the State government during the past year amounted to..... $618,259 18

The amount paid to the two universities of the State, to normal schools and interest on Chickasaw school fund was..... 136,896 37

The Mississippi State bonds paid amounted to..... 250,000 00

Interest on bonds..... 37,564 00

Extra improvements,(State buildings) * * * * * 56,017 44

Receipts over disbursements were for 1874..... 49,114 47

Receipts over disbursements were for 1875, (based on moderate estimate of taxes already received and due,) over..... 400,000 00

Since this message was delivered I have received a communication from Governor Ames, stating subsequent returns made by the State treasurer, which shows that the receipts over disbursements for 1875 will be $496,000.

EXPENDITURES COMPARED.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question of taxation. The Republican government of Mississippi has been foully and so persistently slandered on that subject that I beg the indulgence of the Senate to go into a little detail upon that point; but before doing that I want to contrast the expenses of the present State government of Mississippi under Governor Ames with the expenses of the State government, beginning with 1857. I have figures here which I am told have been carefully prepared from the journals.

TAXATION.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question of taxation in the State of Mississippi. In 1873 the State tax for general purposes was seven mills; interest and principal on bonded debt, one and a half mills; school teachers' tax, four mills. The tax for school teachers was first imposed this year by general law. This tax had been previously levied by the counties, but to obtain uniformity throughout the State it was thought best to make a general levy, and therefore it made the State tax that much larger. Now I will read to the Senate the law passed in 1872:

"*Be it enacted*, That the powers of the board of supervisors in the several counties in this State, to levy taxes for all purposes of whatever kind, is hereby so limited and restricted as to prohibit the said boards from levying a tax any one year which, with the State tax added, shall exceed $25 on the $1,000 of assessed valuation."

Now, I come down to 1874. The State tax was then six and three fourths mills; interest and principal on the bonded debt, three and one fourth mills; teachers' fund tax, four mills. Allow me to remark right here—and it is particularly worthy of attention—that there never had been a common-school system in Mississippi before the war; and, of course, there was none during the war; and the very first Legislature after the reconstructed government established a common-school system. There were four hundred thousand school children in Mississippi of both races, and the means of education; and the State was taxed to establish and maintain a common-

The expenses of that State government were in—

1857	$736,531 00
1858	614,659 00
1859	740,015 00
1860	663,536 00
1861	1,824,161 00
1862	6,819,894 00
1863	2,210,794 00
1864	5,546,732 00
1865	1,410,250 00
1866	1,860,800 00
1867	626,000 00
1868	526,678 00
1869	463,219 00

In these last two years there were no State Legislatures, and that accounts for the diminution at that time. I have not been able to get the figures for 1870, 1871, and 1872. For the first year of the reconstruction of course they were necessarily larger than they are now from the causes I have stated—

1873	$953,030 00
1874	908,330 00
1875	618,259 00

I think that will compare very favorably with State governments anywhere. Then bear in mind that, by the enfranchisement of the colored people and they becoming citizens, the expenses of the Government have been necessarily enlarged. That is an item that ought to be taken into consideration; and, further, that the expenses of the State government before the war were paid in coin, and since that time they have been paid in paper, which has been at a very considerable discount, sometimes as low as sixty-five cents on the dollar.

school system, and if there should be any complaint about the increase of taxation or increase of expenditures, bear in mind that it comprehends a school system, a thing before unknown in the State of Mississippi. In 1875 the tax law was amended, as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the boards of supervisors of the several counties of this State are hereby prohibited from levying taxes which, with the State and school taxes, will exceed $20 on the $1,000 of valuation."

In addition to the above levy for public purposes a like tax was laid on business by the general tax bill of this year, and a slight one on merchants and some other branches of business perhaps. A poll tax of one dollar is levied that goes exclusively to the school fund. The average delinquent list on all taxes is about twenty per cent. The proceeds of all fines, liquor licenses, sales of public lands, &c., go to the common-school fund, and cannot be used for general purposes. Therefore the tax during the last year for all purposes cannot exceed twenty mills, or two per cent. I now invite the attention of my Democratic friends to a comparison between the rate of taxation in Mississippi and other States. This is compiled from the census returns of 1870. Of course I cannot speak for the last year or two, but I understand that the rate of taxation in Mississippi in 1875 was no higher than in 1870.

New York:
Assessed value of property.....$1,967,001,185
Total taxes..... 48,550,308
Rate of taxation, 2.4 6-10 per cent. on the dollar.

Ohio:
Assessed value of property.....$1,167,731,697
Total taxes..... 23,526,548
Rate of taxation, 2.01 per cent. on the dollar.

Illinois:
Assessed value of property.....$482,890,575
Total taxes..... 21,825,008
Rate of taxation, 4.5 per cent. on the dollar.

Indiana:
Assessed value of property.....$663,455,044
Total taxes..... 10,791,121
Rate of taxation 1.6 2-10 per cent. on the dollar.

Massachusetts:
Assessed value of property.....$1,509,983,112
Total taxes..... 24,922,900
Rate of taxation, 1.5 9-10 per cent. on the dollar.

Missouri:
Assessed value of property.....$556,129,989
Total taxes..... 13,008,498
Rate of taxation, 2.5 per cent on the dollar.

Michigan:
Assessed value of property.....$272,242,917
Total taxes..... 5,412,957
Rate of taxation, 1.9 per cent. on the dollar.

Pennsylvania:
Assessed value of property.....$1,313,238,042
Total taxes..... 24,531,397
Rate of taxation, 1.8 8-10 per cent. on the dollar.

The average rate of the above States is 2.1 5-10 per cent on the dollar.

TAXATION COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

I submit, in this connection, further evidence showing the rate of taxation in several States of the North. Mr. Smith, of Ohio, (*Congressional Record*, page 1605, Forty-third Congress, second session,) says:

"In the table before me there is a statement of valuations of forty-five cities and towns, all the cities and a number of the large towns in Ohio. The total valuation of the property in those cities is, in round numbers, $448,000,000. The average rate of taxation is 25.433 mills per $100, a little over 2½ per cent. on all the town property in the State of Ohio. This includes all the taxes except special assessments for improvements," &c.

The auditor of the State of Indiana says:

"That a large portion of the taxes in the towns of that State are not returned to the State auditor; but, notwithstanding he has not those taxes in many instances, the average is there over 2 per cent. * * *

"Am I told by gentlemen here, who live in New England that the rate of taxation there is at least 2½ or 3 per cent. in that part of the country?"

Mr. Cotton, following Mr. Smith in the discussion on taxation in the District of Columbia, said:

"I do not think that the city tax should be higher than 2 per cent., although that is not a very high tax. * * * We pay much more than that all through the West, in some case 4 and 5 per cent. on the value of the property."

Thus it will be seen that this charge about extravagant taxation in Mississippi under the circumstances is without foundation. There is another species of taxation, however, that I must call attention to so as to avoid confusion, and that is called the levee tax. The counties along the line of the Mississippi river that are liable to overflow are divided into two divisions. Each county sends a representative to what is called a levee board. These levee boards assess taxes for levee purposes. They are paid more cheerfully than any other taxes in the State. They are assessed by the planters themselves owning the land, and of these, I believe, there is little or no complaint made. I understand that they are paid cheerfully, and the complaint has been often that they were not high enough to protect the lands, because unless the levees were kept up the plantations would be entirely destroyed.

Now I desire to call the attention of the Senate to this rate of taxation as compared with the taxation of Mississippi established by the Democratic Legislature of 1865, and that which existed in Mississippi before the war under Democratic administration. The law in Mississippi until 1870 in regard to the assessment of real estate is found in the code of 1857, and I will read it and would like to have the opinion of my friends upon it:

"Lands shall be assessed every four years according to the intrinsic value, to be judged of by the owner or person having possession or charge thereof." (Code 1857, page 75.)

The owners of plantations were made to assess themselves, and it is not recorded that they ever made the assessment too high, but there is much evidence that it was too low, and that the burdens of taxation were thrown upon the few feeble industries of that State.

INIQUITOUS DEMOCRATIC REVENUE LAW.

In 1865 there was a new tax law passed, to which I wish to call the attention of the Senate, under the government established by President Johnson, when there was no Republican in the Legislature, and when the colored men were still little better than slaves. The first provision was that real estate should be assessed at the rate of one mill on the dollar. Bear in mind that Mississippi is an agricultural State, that there are few manufactories, and a very few moneyed corporations. The railroads there were exempted by law from taxation for twenty years by the Legislatures

State will not suffer them to interfere in the bankers' war."

A BITTER SARCASM.

The bonds were repudiated. I now want to call the attention of the Senate to a sarcasm, and a very bitter one, by Mr. Peabody. Mr. Peabody held a part of the bonds issued to the Planters' Bank, and just before his death, as you are aware, he made a magnificent donation to the Southern States and a gift of $1,000,000 to the State of Mississippi. In a letter addressed by Mr. George Peabody to the trustees of the Peabody fund for education in the Southern States, dated February 7, 1867, in which he designated the amount and character of funds set apart for that purpose, he says:

"In addition to this gift ($1,000,000) I place in your hands bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued by the Planters' Bank, and commonly known as the Planters' Bank bonds, amounting with interest to about eleven hundred thousand dollars, the amount realized by you from which is to be added to the fund and used for the purpose of this trust."

A BLACK RECORD.

But, Mr. President, this is not the worst part of the repudiation of the bonds of the State of Mississippi. The Union Bank was incorporated in 1838. The money was loaned to members of the Legislature and the leaders of the party who had incorporated the bank. They borrowed it with security, or with imperfect security, and I read the statement in regard to the winding up of that bank and of the Planters' Bank, which has been made out for me, and I have no doubt is correct, and I ask the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Alcorn] to tell me whether the history is correctly given or not.

The State sold bonds at par to the amount of $5,000,000, which was subscribed as stock to the bank. The bank was organized and its directors appointed. Among their first acts was an order authorizing the cashier to discount the individual notes of the directors for $50,000 each, and this they obtained. The bank went forward in a most reckless style, but secured, nevertheless, on its loans, a large amount of money circulated among the people by taking mortgages and other securities.

In 1842, while the banks were going on in the effort to recover the moneys they had loaned, an act of the Legislature was passed—I call attention to this, because I do not think any carpet-bag government, with their best efforts, could equal this—the Legislature passed an act authorizing a writ of *quo warranto* to be sued out against the banks in order that their charters be forfeited. The Legislature provided a sharp and speedy remedy for the forfeiture of their charters. The charters were forfeited, and all efforts on the part of the creditors of the bank to induce the Legislature to provide a remedy for the recovery of debts due to the banks were fruitless, and the whole amount was lost. The debts due the banks were thus wiped out, and all suits were abated. The corporations could neither sue or be sued, as they were *functus officio*.

The men who borrowed the money had controlled the Legislature, provided for forfeiting the charter, and destroyed the banks, so that they could not be sued for money loaned, and thus they kept the money. Now, take it altogether, has there ever been anything like this in the history of any other State? I invoke my friends to search the history of carpet-bag governments in Mississippi or elsewhere, and see if anything approaching this enormity can be found. The idea of destroying the charter of a bank by the very men who borrowed the money so that they could not be sued, and then the State repudiating the bonds that had been sold in good faith, and for which it had received the gold, I think never occurred to anybody outside of Mississippi. Now I want to give the specimen—it is only one of many—of another steal down there, and, by the way, I will ask the Senator from Mississippi if the facts I have presented are correct.

Mr. Alcorn. My recollection is that it is substantially correct.

Mr. Morton. In 1841 the Legislature, being in possession of a large sum arising from the two and three per cent. funds derived from the sale of public lands received from the United States, passed an act making an appropriation from the three per cent. fund for the purpose of improving the navigation of various streams within the State. Sixty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for the improvement of the Chickasawka river; I believe I never heard of that stream before. John J. McRae, afterward Governor of the State, took a contract and executed a bond for its performance and drew the money in advance. He did no work whatever, but drew the money. After several years had elapsed suit was brought on the bonds, and after many delays, and when it was supposed the case was ready to be tried, the bond was missing from the office of the Secretary of State, in which it had been filed. It was, therefore, necessary to file an amended declaration to aver upon the lost bond. The usual delays were resorted to in order to prevent the making of the issue. Finally the issue was made up, but before the case was tried McRae was elected Governor. Under the statute all suits were required to be brought in the name of the Governor, and the attorneys of the Governor filed a plea in abatement, alleging that he was Governor of the State, and that an action could not be maintained, and therefore the suit was abated, because it had to be brought in his name. I take it that it is a model in its way, and that nothing half so ingenious and smart has been done under the carpet-bag government.

SACRED TRUST FUNDS STOLEN AND SQUANDERED.

But, sir, it does not stop here; I now come to the question of the school fund of Mississippi, and I shall read from the report of the State Board of Education on that subject. I will remark that the Government of the United States has dealt with Mississippi in the way of grants of land with more liberality than with any State of this Union. The total grant of lands to Mississippi has been 6,000,000 acres, equal to one-sixth of the whole area of the State. It is estimated that, had these lands been husbanded and taken care of instead of squandered, their value would have been over $25,000,000. About 850,000 acres were originally granted for school purposes—a quantity equal to over one-thirty-sixth of the whole area of the State—that is, the sixteenth section in every sectional township.

Nearly all of this munificent endowment has been disposed of and the proceeds squandered. From investigations already made, we are satisfied that thousands of acres of these lands, some of them the most valuable in the State, are held and occupied without the shadow of title. It is our purpose to thoroughly investigate this matter, and recover all lands thus illegally held.

We have no means of arriving at a correct estimate of the value of the unsold school lands, but it cannot be doubted that a very moderate degree of honesty, economy and skill in the administration of the lands donated by the General Government to the State for school purposes, would have produced enough of revenue to have furnished perpetual and efficient free schools for all the people of both races in this State to the full extent of their needs forever!

The following table exhibits the amount of the proceeds arising from the sales and rental of school lands:

Amount arising from the sale of Chickasaw lands.....	$826,432 73
That was paid into the State treasury in 1867, and the whole amount loaned to four railroad companies in direct violation of the terms of the grant, and the whole amount lost.	
Amount arising from the sale of Chickasaw lands.....	$826,432 73
Amount held by the State in trust...	815,227 73
Amount of the proceeds arising from the sale and rental of sixteenth-section lands, about.....	1,599,000 00
Aggregate amount of the proceeds arising from the sale and rental of school lands, about.....	2,226,432 00

Of the proceeds of sale and rental of sixteenth-section lands it is estimated that at least $1,000,000 is a total loss on account of the want of proper management, and the remainder consists of outstanding claims, in notes, for loans and leases made by township trustees and the former board of police.

UNPARALLELED CORRUPTION AND MALADMINISTRATION.

The school fund has been squandered; the money for the education of the children has been stolen. It is a part of the financial history of the State of Mississippi before the war. Now, the "white-liners" of Mississippi, educated in this way, pretend that they are outraged by the frauds and corruptions of the Republican party in Mississippi, that they are justified in resorting to violence for the purpose of getting clear of that government. I am reminded of a general exhibit of the financial affairs of Mississippi, given in the message of Governor Tucker, and I would not do my duty if I did not present it. I will ask the Clerk to read this, as I am somewhat fatigued. This was the message delivered in 1843 by Governor Tucker.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"On the 1st day of January, 1838, as appears by the reports of the State treasurer up to that date, there was a surplus or balance of cash in the treasury amounting to $379,612.31½, not including, as I understand, either the effects of the sinking fund, the seminary land fund or the Jackson City lot notes. Besides this balance and the sinking fund in the Planters' Bank, the seminary land notes and the Jackson City lot notes, the State holds stock in the Mississippi Railroad Company, then insolvent. I found, also, the first installment of the bonds issued on account of the Planters' Bank, $125,000, due and unpaid, as well as the interest for several years on said bonds. The interest, when added to the first installment, amounted to but little short of $500,000; making a difference to the State in this transaction, including the $2,000,000 of State stock transferred and thereby lost, of $2,500,000. Besides these enormous liabilities, I found a claim set up against the State of $5,000,000, in the shape of bonds, created under and by virtue of the act supplementary to the charter of the Mississippi Union Bank, together with the interest which had accumulated thereon, a sum not short of $250,000. This sketch, which will be found by practical tests to be more than fanciful, shows a vast difference in the financial condition of the State in the period of four years preceding my administration. On the 1st day of January, 1838, there was in the treasury the sum of $379,613.31½ in cash. On the 10th day of January, 1842, when I came into office, the real and pretended claims against the State exceeded the sum of $8,000,000. This presents a scene of reckless extravagance and prodigality unequaled in the administration of any free government which has ever existed. The State has to exhibit as the proceeds or avails of those enormous liabilities: First, the sinking fund in the Planters' Bank, supposed to amount to between $500,000 and $1,000,000, but uncertain as to nominal amount, and still more so as to the real and available value thereof; second, $2,000,000 in stock in the Mississippi Railroad Company. This company has suspended both in the payment of its liabilities and the performance of the public works contemplated by its charter. The stock is of but little, if any, value. The railroad being completed only for

City lot notes, the State held stock in the Planters' Bank to at least $2,000,000, which stock had, prior to that time, yielded to the State a dividend of 10 per cent., or $200,000. When I came into office the scene was lamentably changed, notwithstanding the population of the State had been burdened with the payment of a heavy tax for each year prior to that period. What was the condition of the State treasury when I came into office? On the 10th of January, 1842, the report of the State treasurer, as made to the Legislature, shows a balance in the treasury, on the 30th of November, of $302,959.95½, consisting of the attorney general's receipts for claims on ... Brandon and other broken banks for the sum of $233,102; the notes of the insolvent Mississippi Railroad Company, $63,050; the notes of the Mississippi Union Bank, $1,800; the notes of the Hernando Railroad Company, $20; Jackson City corporation tickets, $3.62½, and specie, the sum of 34 cents. These amounts are not, in my estimation, intrinsically worth 5 per cent. on their amount.

"I found, at the same time, an immense liability pressing on the treasury in the shape of outstanding and funded auditor's warrants, ranging in amount from one half to three fourths of a million of dollars, and that instead of the State being the owner of $2,000,000 of stock in the Planters' Bank, yielding a dividend annually of $200,000, that this stock had been referred to the Mississippi Railroad Company, then insolvent. I found, also, the first installment of the bonds issued on account of the Planters' Bank, $125,000, due and unpaid, as well as the interest for several years on said bonds. The interest, when added to the first installment, amounted to but little

attention of the Senate to the present condition of the State government of Mississippi in a financial point of view. I read from the message of Governor Ames, and I presume it will not be successfully contradicted in any of the matters which he states. He says:

"The condition of the State's finances is unprecedently favorable.

"The real debt of the State, that is, its outstanding obligations beyond its ability to pay at once with its current and available funds, (the taxes received for 1875,) amounts to $500,000."

But very few States in the North are in as good condition in that respect. There would have been a large public debt hanging over Mississippi, coming down from the years before the war, if before the war that State had not repudiated the debt. But I am now speaking of the present debt of Mississippi.

"The common and Chickasaw funds—debts upon which the interest only is to be paid, the principal never becoming due, (obligations incurred many years since)"—

Before the war—

"amounts to * * * $1,530,620."

This debt against the State, upon which the State pays interest, the State having received the money herself, is formed in this way: $823,000 were received from the sale of Chickasaw school lands in 1847—lands granted by Congress in the northeastern part of Mississippi, sold for gold and put into the Treasury. These moneys were loaned by the State in 1858 to four railroad companies and lost. The rest of this $1,500,000 consists of fines, forfeitures and liquor licenses paid into the State treasury and set apart for the school fund.

The expenses of the State government during the past year amounted to	$618,259 18
The amount paid to the two universities of the State, to normal schools and interest on Chickasaw school fund was	136,396 37
The Mississippi State bonds paid amounted to	250,000 60
Interest on bonds	37,564 00
Extra improvements, (State buildings)	56,017 44
* * * *	*
Receipts over disbursements were for 1874	49,114 47
Receipts over disbursements were for 1875, (based on moderate estimate of taxes already received and due,) over	400,000 00

Since this message was delivered I have received a communication from Governor Ames, stating subsequent returns made by the State treasurer, which shows that the receipts over disbursements for 1875 will be $496,000.

EXPENDITURES COMPARED.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question of taxation. The Republican government of Mississippi has been foully and so persistently slandered on that subject that I beg the indulgence of the Senate to go into a little detail upon that point; but before doing that I want to contrast the expenses of the present State government of Mississippi under Governor Ames with the expenses of the State government, beginning with 1857. I have figures here which I am told have been carefully prepared from the journals.

The expenses of that State government were in—

1857	$736,531 00
1858	614,659 00
1859	740,015 00
1860	663,536 00
1861	1,824,161 00
1862	6,819,894 00
1863	2,210,794 00
1864	5,546,732 00
1865	1,410,250 00
1866	1,860,800 00
1867	625,000 00
1868	525,678 00
1869	463,219 00

In these last two years there were no State Legislatures, and that accounts for the diminution at that time. I have not been able to get the figures for 1870, 1871, and 1872. For the first year of the reconstruction of course they were necessarily larger than they are now from the causes I have stated—

1873	$953,030 00
1874	908,330 00
1875	618,259 00

I think that will compare very favorably with State governments anywhere. Then bear in mind that, by the enfranchisement of the colored people and they becoming citizens, the expenses of the Government have been necessarily enlarged. That is an item that ought to be taken into consideration; and, further, that the expenses of the State government before the war were paid in coin, and since that time they have been paid in paper, which has been at a very considerable discount, sometimes as low as sixty-five cents on the dollar.

TAXATION.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question of taxation in the State of Mississippi. In 1873 the State tax for general purposes was seven mills; interest and principal on bonded debt, one and a half mills; school teachers' tax, four mills. The tax for school teachers was first imposed this year by general law. This tax had been previously levied by the counties, but to obtain uniformity throughout the State it was thought best to make a general levy, and therefore it made the State tax that much larger. Now I will read to the Senate the law passed in 1872:

"*Be it enacted*, That the powers of the board of supervisors in the several counties in this State, to levy taxes for all purposes of whatever kind, is hereby so limited and restricted as to prohibit the said boards from levying a tax any one year which, with the State tax added, shall exceed $25 on the $1,000 of assessed valuation."

Now, I come down to 1874. The State tax was then six and three fourths mills; interest and principal on the bonded debt, three and one fourth mills; teachers' fund tax, four mills. Allow me to remark right here—and it is particularly worthy of attention—that there had never been a common-school system in Mississippi before the war; and, of course, there was none during the war; and the very first Legislature after the reconstructed government established a common-school system. There were four hundred thousand school children in Mississippi of both races, and the most of them, even the whites, were without the means of education; and the State was taxed to establish and maintain a common-school system, and if there should be any complaint about the increase of taxation or increase of expenditures, bear in mind that it comprehends a school system, a thing before unknown in the State of Mississippi. In 1875 the tax law was amended, as follows:

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That the boards of supervisors of the several counties of this State are hereby prohibited from levying taxes which, with the State and school taxes, will exceed $20 on the $1,000 of valuation."

In addition to the above levy for public purposes a like tax was laid on business by the general tax bill of this year, and a slight one on merchants and some other branches of business perhaps. A poll tax of one dollar is levied that goes exclusively to the school fund. The average delinquent list on all taxes is about twenty per cent. The proceeds of all fines, liquor licenses, sales of public lands, &c., go to the common-school fund, and cannot be used for general purposes. Therefore the tax during the last year for all purposes cannot exceed twenty mills, or two per cent. I now invite the attention of my Democratic friends to a comparison between the rate of taxation in Mississippi and other States. This is compiled from the census returns of 1870. Of course I cannot speak for the last year or two, but I understand that the rate of taxation in Mississippi in 1875 was no higher than in 1870.

New York:

Assessed value of property	$1,967,001,185
Total taxes	48,660,308
Rate of taxation, 2.4 6-10 per cent. on the dollar.	

Ohio:

Assessed value of property	$1,167,731,697
Total taxes	23,526,548
Rate of taxation, 2.01 per cent. on the dollar.	

Illinois:

Assessed value of property	$482,890,675
Total taxes	21,826,008
Rate of taxation, 4.5 per cent. on the dollar.	

Indiana:

Assessed value of property	$663,455,014
Total taxes	10,791,121
Rate of taxation 1.6 2-10 per cent. on the dollar.	

Massachusetts:

Assessed value of property	$1,609,983,112
Total taxes	24,922,900
Rate of taxation, 1.5 9-10 per cent. on the dollar.	

Missouri:

Assessed value of property	$556,129,969
Total taxes	13,008,498
Rate of taxation, 2.5 per cent on the dollar.	

Michigan:

Assessed value of property	$272,212,917
Total taxes	5,412,967
Rate of taxation, 1.9 per cent. on the dollar.	

Pennsylvania:

Assessed value of property	$1,313,238,042
Total taxes	24,681,897
Rate of taxation, 1.8 8-10 per cent. on the dollar.	

The average rate of taxation in the thirty-seven States is 2.1 5-10 per cent on the dollar.

TAXATION COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

I submit, in this connection, further evidence showing the rate of taxation in several States of the North. Mr. Smith, of Ohio, (*Congressional Record*, page 1605, Forty-third Congress, second session,) says:

"In the table before me there is a statement of valuations of forty-five cities and towns, all the cities and a number of the large towns in Ohio. The total valuation of the property in those cities is, in round numbers, $445,000,000. The average rate of taxation is 25.433 mills per $100, a little over 2½ per cent. on all the town property in the State of Ohio. This in-

thus they kept the money. Now, take it altogether, has there ever been anything like this in the history of any other State? I invoke my friends to search the history of carpet-bag governments in Mississippi or elsewhere, and see if anything approaching this enormity can be found. The idea of destroying the charter of a bank by the very men who borrowed the money so that they could not be sued, and then the State repudiating the bonds that had been sold in good faith, and for which it had received the gold, I think never occurred to anybody outside of Mississippi. Now I want to give the specimen—it is only one of many—of another steal down there, and, by the way, I will ask the Senator from Mississippi if the facts I have presented are correct.

Mr. ACORN. My recollection is that it is substantially correct.

Mr. MORTON. In 1841 the Legislature, being in possession of a large sum arising from the sale of public lands received from the United States, passed an act making an appropriation from the three per cent. fund for the purpose of improving the navigation of various streams within the State. Sixty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for the improvement of the Chickasawka river; I believe I never heard of that stream before. John J. McRae, afterward Governor of the State, took a contract and executed a bond for its performance and drew the money in advance. He did no work whatever, but drew the money. After several years had elapsed suit was brought on the bonds, and after many delays, and when it was supposed the case was ready to be tried, the bond was missing from the office of the Secretary of State, in which it had been filed. It was, therefore, necessary to file an amended declaration to aver upon the lost bond. The usual delays were resorted to in order to prevent the making of the issue. Finally the issue was made up, but before the case was tried McRae was elected Governor. Under the statute all suits were required to be brought in the name of the Governor, and the attorneys of the Governor filed a plea in abatement, alleging that he was Governor of the State, and that an action could not be maintained, and therefore the suit was abated, because it had to be brought in his name. I take it that it is a model in its way, and that nothing half so ingenious and smart has been done under the carpet-bag government.

SACRED TRUST FUNDS STOLEN AND SQUANDERED.

But, sir, it does not stop here; I now come to the question of the school fund of Mississippi, and I shall read from the report of the State Board of Education on that subject. I will remark that the Government of the United States has dealt with Mississippi in the way of grants of land with more liberality than with any State of this Union. The total grant of lands to Mississippi has been 6,000,000 acres, equal to one-sixth of the whole area of the State. It is estimated that, had these lands been husbanded and taken care of instead of squandered, their value would have been over $35,000,000. About 850,000 acres were originally granted for school purposes—a quantity equal to over one-thirty-sixth of the whole area

of the State—that is, the sixteenth section in every sectional township.

Nearly all of this munificent endowment has been disposed of and the proceeds squandered. From investigations already made, we are satisfied that thousands of acres of these lands, some of them the most valuable in the State, are held and occupied without the shadow of title. It is our purpose to thoroughly investigate this matter, and recover all lands thus illegally held.

We have no means of arriving at a correct estimate of the value of the unsold school lands, but it cannot be doubted that a very moderate degree of honesty, economy and skill in the administration of the lands donated by the General Government to the State for school purposes, would have produced enough of revenue to have furnished perpetual and efficient free schools for all the people of both races in this State to the full extent of their needs forever!

The following table exhibits the amount of the proceeds arising from the sales and rental of school lands:

Amount arising from the sale of Chickasaw lands	$826,432 73
That was paid into the State treasury in 1857, and the whole amount loaned to four railroad companies in direct violation of the terms of the grant, and the whole amount lost.	
Amount arising from the sale of Chickasaw lands	$826,432 78
Amount held by the State in trust	815,227 73
Amount of the proceeds arising from the sale and rental of sixteenth-section lands, about	1,500,000 00
Aggregate amount of the proceeds arising from the sale and rental of school lands, about	2,326,432 00

Of the proceeds of sale and rental of sixteenth-section lands it is estimated that at least $1,000,000 is a total loss on account of the want of proper management, and the remainder consists of outstanding claims, in notes, for loans and leases made by township trustees and the former board of police.

UNPARALLELED CORRUPTION AND MALADMINISTRATION.

The school fund has been squandered; the money for the education of the children has been stolen. It is a part of the financial history of the State of Mississippi before the war. Now, the "white-liners" of Mississippi, educated in this way, pretend that they are outraged by the frauds and corruptions of the Republican party in Mississippi, that they are justified in resorting to violence for the purpose of getting clear of that government. I am reminded of a general exhibit of the financial affairs of Mississippi, given in the message of Governor Tucker, and I would not do my duty if I did not present it. I will ask the Clerk to read this, as I am somewhat fatigued. This was the message delivered in 1843 by Governor Tucker.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"On the 1st day of January, 1838, as appears by the reports of the State treasurer up to that date, there was a surplus or balance of cash in the treasury amounting to $279,612.31½, not including, as I understand, either the effects of the sinking fund, the seminary land fund or the Jackson City lot notes. Besides this balance and the sinking fund in the Planters' Bank, the seminary land notes and the Jackson City lot notes, the State held stock in the Planters' Bank to at least $2,000,000, which stock had, prior to that time, yielded to the State a dividend of 10 per cent., or $200,000. When I came into office the scene was lamentably changed, notwithstanding the population of the State had been burdened with the payment of a heavy tax for each year prior to that period. What was the condition of the State treasury when I came into office? On the 10th of January, 1842, the report of the State treasurer, as made to the Legislature, shows a balance in the treasury, on the 30th of November, of $302,959.95½, consisting of the attorney general's receipts for claims on the Brandon and other broken banks for the sum of $233,102; the notes of the insolvent Mississippi Railroad Company, $63,030; the notes of the Mississippi Union Bank, $1,800; the notes of the Hernando Railroad Company, $20; Jackson City corporation tickets, $3.62½, and specie, the sum of 34 cents. These amounts are not, in my estimation, intrinsically worth 5 per cent. on their amount.

"I found, at the same time, an immense liability pressing on the treasury in the shape of outstanding and funded auditor's warrants, ranging in amount from one half to three fourths of a million of dollars, and that instead of the State being the owner of $2,000,000 of stock in the Planters' Bank, yielding a dividend annually of $200,000, that this stock had been referred to the Mississippi Railroad Company, then insolvent. I found, also, the first installment of the bonds issued on account of the Planters' Bank, $125,000, due and unpaid, as well as the interest for several years on said bonds. The interest, when added to the first installment, amounted to but little short of $500,000; making a difference to the State in this transaction, including the $2,000,000 of State stock transferred and thereby lost, of $2,500,000. Besides these enormous liabilities, I found a claim set up against the State of $5,000,000, in the shape of bonds, created under and by virtue of the act supplementary to the charter of the Mississippi Union Bank, together with the interest which had accumulated thereon, a sum not short of $250,000. This sketch, which will be found by practical tests to be more than fanciful, shows a vast difference in the financial condition of the State in the period of four years preceding my administration. On the 1st day of January, 1838, there was in the treasury the sum of $279,613.31½ in cash. On the 10th day of January, 1842, when I came into office, the real and pretended claims against the State exceeded the sum of $8,000,000. This presents a scene of reckless extravagance and prodigality unequaled in the administration of any free government which has ever existed. The State has to exhibit as the proceeds or avails of those enormous liabilities: First, the sinking fund in the Planters' Bank, supposed to amount to between $500,000 and $1,000,000, but uncertain as to nominal amount, and still more so as to the real and available value thereof; second, $2,000,000 in stock in the Mississippi Railroad Company. This company has suspended both in the payment of its liabilities and the performance of the public works contemplated by its charter. The stock is of but little, if any, value. The railroad being completed only for

State will not suffer them to interfere in the bankers' war."

A BITTER SARCASM.

The bonds were repudiated. I now want to call the attention of the Senate to a sarcasm, and a very bitter one, by Mr. Peabody. Mr. Peabody held a part of the bonds issued to the Planters' Bank, and just before his death, as you are aware, he made a magnificent donation to the Southern States and a gift of $1,000,000 to the State of Mississippi. In a letter addressed by Mr. George Peabody to the trustees of the Peabody fund for education in the Southern States, dated February 7, 1867, in which he designated the amount and character of funds set apart for that purpose, he says:

"In addition to this gift ($1,000,000) I place in your hands bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued by the Planters' Bank, and commonly known as the Planters' Bank bonds, amounting with interest to about eleven hundred thousand dollars, the amount realized by you from which is to be added to the fund and used for the purpose of this trust."

A BLACK RECORD.

But, Mr. President, this is not the worst part of the repudiation of the bonds of the State of Mississippi. The Union Bank was incorporated in 1838. The money was loaned to members of the Legislature and the leaders of the party who had incorporated the bank. They borrowed it with security, or with imperfect security, and I read the statement in regard to the winding up of that bank and of the Planters', Bank, which has been made out for me, and I have no doubt is correct, and I ask the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Alcorn] to tell me whether the history is correctly given or not.

The State sold bonds at par to the amount of $5,000,000, which was subscribed as stock to the bank. The bank was organized and its directors appointed. Among their first acts was an order authorizing the cashier to discount the individual notes of the directors for $50,000 each, and this they obtained. The bank went forward in a most reckless style, but secured, nevertheless, on its loans, a large amount of money circulated among the people by taking mortgages and other securities.

In 1842, while the banks were going on in the effort to recover the moneys they had loaned, an act of the Legislature was passed—I call attention to this, because I do not think any carpet-bag government, with their best efforts, could equal this—the Legislature passed an act authorizing a writ of *quo warranto* to be sued out against the banks in order that their charters be forfeited. The Legislature provided a sharp and speedy remedy for the forfeiture of their charters. The charters were forfeited, and all efforts on the part of the creditors of the bank to induce the Legislature to provide a remedy for the recovery of debts due to the banks were fruitless, and the whole amount was lost. The debts due the banks were thus wiped out, and all suits were abated. The corporations could neither sue or be sued, as they were *functus officio*.

The men who borrowed the money had controlled the Legislature, provided for forfeiting the charter, and destroyed the banks, so that they could not be sued for money loaned, and

Westfield Mass.

July 14 "76

Miss S. J. Christie,

My dear friend:-

Those precious letters! I declare even before any reception of them I was almost homesick for Wheaton. My dear friend, it is as you say in regard to patience but- Thus so grateful to "Him who says" that He will He only enables me to overcome and I am trying to accurately watch and obey those rules necessary; but- Truly had I not been enabled to "cast my burden on the Lord" I do believe

my recovery would not have occured. I make this statement; though eminent physicians thought my recovery impossible I ascribe it all to the Great Physician.

I believe I should state that such true kindness as has been shown me by my friends in Wheaton demands of my closest attention and now my dear friend if I am ever capable of bestowing a favor in consequence of your circumstances please allow me to do all I can for you because I am sure I'll desire to express gratitude. I'm much stronger than I was when I came home.

Please express my gratitude to Miss Baker for the sympathy expressed for each enables me to thank the blessed Master for Christian influences and I've always had a great deal of confidence in and admiration for the Christian graces which she possessed I'm so glad to be sure you know well the great source of help.

If you think it is appropriate. You may please give Prof. and Mrs. Baker my regards. My sister who was there has gone to Philadelphia

Truly your friend
Chas. R. Hunt.

P.S. You may please return my regards to Miss Baker. I believe I did not express this

C. R. H.

My Dear Friend

Mother brought me your letter Sunday morning. before I was up. and it was quite welcome. I assure you. I am sorry to hear of your ill-health. - I feel all the time as though you were unwise to undertake any work during vacation. Your work all the year has been so hard - for you that you are completely worn out. and you need rest - such rest as can be found nowhere except at home - You are with friends. who are doubtless very kind to you. But I urge you to go home, and do not think I doing as much. Of course it would make quite a change in all your plans. But I am very certain that the necessity of the case demands careful consideration. I hope you will pardon me for presuming to speak in opposition to your decision, in the matter. But I am

afraid the result will be an injury to you—
Wheaton seems to be rather lonely. All our
letters from there sound as forlorn and
disconsolate as possible— It is unfortunate
for W— people that their Normal Musical comes
during Centennial year. I suppose a good
many have gone East from there. South Haven
has sent representatives without number. I
think. if I could go at all I would want to
stay a long time. and not feel as if there
were something calling me away. Then I could
enjoy it. — Helen and I are alone to day
and having a gay time. We can't be persuaded
to go out at all. but insist on staying here all
the time. One never knows how to appreciate
their home until they have been away. and
when I think that six weeks from tomorrow
the Fall term will open. I almost decide not
to go back at all. We are busy sewing. and
arranging all the details of our next year's
wardrobe. This morning Helen went out to
pick blackberries and she found some
beautiful fruit. She forgot her berries and
gathered such a lot of them and all day she
has been freezing them. to take to
Nora Lunny. — Isn't her constancy quite re-
markable? I am getting very much interested
in the Political affairs. I am an ardent
supporter of "Tilden and Hendricks" - Attended
a Mass-Meeting on Saturday. and had the
honor and pleasure of riding under a Tilden
Banner. I heard speakers from Kalamazoo
and other places. and enjoyed it very much
— Evening — Helen is reading Virgil tonight.
I have finished it and have it partly review-
ed - I wish I could make up Mathematics
as easily as Latin. You asked us about room-
ing next year. We want to room with Gertie just
the same as we did. Mary doesn't think of
coming back. We left our things - part of them
there. It will seem kind of strange at first
when we go back - so many of the girls will
be gone - But I hope just as many will
come — Whom we will like as well after we
become acquainted with them. I hear from
Gertie often - Have had a letter from Floy— She

had-it commenced to enjoy herself yet-
Have also heard from Nora. Carrie. Mary
and Ruth-Nulling. I fell sorry for Dena
Poor girl. she must be getting tired indeed
I reckon. Where is Mr Hunt and how is he
getting along? I saw him come into the chap-
el during the commencement exercises
and he seemed very weak. Do they think
he will recover his mind? You spoke of
three of Mrs. Stoddard's children being at
the President's. Where are the others? I
spent two days of last week with sister Alla.
Her little girl is as cunning as possible. She
calls herself "Auntie's girl" - She is one of the
irrepressible kind - always in mischief. But
in that respect she is like her mother. I love
to go there. - The girls I spoke of in my last
letter. haven't yet decided about coming to
Whalon with me - I want them to come
as much - Then take an excursion on the
lake - to day from this port to St. Joseph. I am
not going to spend any of my precious
vacation sailing around the lake and

Dear Sister Lou

Rapidan, July 29th 1876

My Dear Annie [Christe]

I have received

Various papers at different Times from you

But no letter for a Long Time. I do not

feel disposed You do not Write to me.

And I cannot Write to You

Without Condemning Your Conduct.

therefore I remain Silent, for I have no

pleasure in Accusing You — I Wait,

Almost Without Hope for You —

Said as is usual about this

season has a bad spell of Asthma, all others

about the usual way. We all are in

Great difficulties, With Debt and Scarce

See our Way out Without ruin.

I Write Specially Now to

inform You of the Death of Uncle William

Daughter Miss Jones. Killed in Crossing

a Railroad in a Buggy. Thomas saw it

Noticed in that Evening paper and rode to the Scene and saw her Body.

he sent a full account of it to your Uncle which he sent to me.

I read with surprise the notice that You were to speak in public on Temperance I suppose then you have done so. now I do not think Well of this Public Speaking by Women in Great Crises such may be necessary. But to make a Business of it, No. unless we shall suppose Extraordinary Qualifications in the Speaker. which would Annihilate the Unnaturalness of the position, I think You would do well to let it alone. the true places of power for Women are beside the Hearth. the Table, the Cradle, and the place of prayer. and not the Rostrum, the dejected Countenance, the deploring look. or the heart sick of a true Woman are more powerfull than reams of printed talk or Polished Oratory to move the Conscience upon the Eye to the depravity

Little it may be that the newness of that field for Women is all that is the matter with it to me.

Tell me What does your Gospel Temperance Society do with the second Chap. of St Johns Gospel? does it understand the Marriage of Cana as a historical fact. the Bacchic Miracle of 3 Barrells of Wine after the usual allowance had been finished seems to me a little too much to swallow in any sense. too much of a bad thing to here proceeded from the pattern of all Good Conduct. I think it looks like an interpolation of some monkish transcriber who loved Good Wine if it is to be taken literally, that incident of the "Six Bottle Movement" should be expurgated either by by denying its Literality or else by the scissors, the Bacchanalian sense cannot be true, and there no difficulty in saying it is a Lie, and the Affixation of a Scandal on the Name of the Lord Jesus. I would rather see in it a prophecy of the Good time Coming when all things will be inherit full in the City of God. or the indication that Christ

Will turn the Water of natural Truths
in to the Wine of the Kingdom, for all
who are invited to the Wedding where he is.
Pardon My free thinking and free speech.

I was much Grieved that your Good
intentions to Alex were frustrated by his
Condition. I had hoped that the position
if he could here come into it would have been
of Great service to him. Would here brought
him into such Associations as would finally
have placed him Amongst believers, swept
away the Cobweb from his Eye, made him to see
the Glories of Christ and Christianity, to see the
intellectual profundity, its Complete adaptations
to our needs, the Sublimity of its Truths, in short
to see that Christ is the Supplement to
Nature for Man. I have respect and
Admiration for Jos. Blanchard, and
Sympathize with in this new Calamity in his
family. Jolene Write to me

Your Father S. Christie

[To Miss S. J. Christie, Wheaton, Ill.]

Owatonna Minn
July 31st 1876.

My dear Miss Christie:—

Your letter was received Saturday, was glad to hear from you as I always am.

Mother and baby Alfred both are ill, and have been for several days. Their sickness has led me to think that I ought not to leave home so long at present absolutely necessary that one of us should remain here.

It would indeed be pleasant if we both could go to "Wheaton" next year

I hope you will believe that I appreciate your kindness in offering me so excellent an opportunity for study. I thank you heartily for the interest you have taken in my welfare. Always, since I have known you you have helped me, and made me happy. What to do the coming year has not been an easy matter to decide; for it seems as though it were a "turning point" in my life.

My plan now is, to teach this year, and next fall go East to study. Our relatives all reside in Maine & Mass. I could spend my vacations there. What do you think of this?

I enclose the only picture of myself that I have. You may look at it all you choose too, but I don't like to be looked at, and criticized by the President.

The "Photo" was taken specially for you last winter, but not liking it I had but one finished, thinking that I would try again very soon but I neglected to do so.

I would like to write more, but it is so very late I must not. Please write very soon. I wish there might be no more gaps in our correspondence.

Hoping to hear from you soon. I remain, Your loving friend,

Nettie Dresser.

Audoun, July 31. 1876.

My Dear Father:

Your last most excellent letter has waited long for an answer, but I need not repeat the old excuse. I trust you know that you are in my heart Even though the rushing life leaves me little time to say so to you. Your letters are always instructive and stimulating: Surface, I never saw any letters like them. You must have had a most interesting mental history: I wish you would commit it to paper for me. I have thought for some time of asking you, as you have leisure to jot down something of an autobiography. Such a work

would be a benefit to me, & it may be, to others. I am not alone in this opinion. A gentleman of Education and good judgment, to whom I read a little of your last, said, "the interior history of such a mind would be of value to the world." And he urged me by all means to have you put into shape some such memorials of your life as might, with the help of portions of your letters, be made a help to others who are struggling in their mental and spiritual progress with many of the obstacles you have met and in measure surmounted.

I want you to think seriously of this matter. Your children at least, and possibly others, will be greatly helped by the story of your life written by yourself. I wish you would undertake it for the glory of God and the good of men.

We are all well in our little household. ~~Day before yesterday~~ Friday was the fifth anniversary of our Engagement, — being also the Eleventh anniversary to me, of another kind of Engagement, that of the Right Wing at Atlanta the day that Howard took command of us. We observed the first with a good deal of the romantic feeling of the original. A marriage having the sanctions of the Spirit is indeed a blessing. Religion keeps the heart fresh: We know from day to day that the dew of our youth is abiding & must even abide upon us. I have

been greatly interested and blessed this summer in writing a series of sermons on the relation of Christ to the moral law. My sermon yesterday was from 1st Cor. 12:27, Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular. I considered the Reality of the dear and intimate union of Christ & His people, and its Nature. Next Sunday I shall try to present the Consequences of that union. These sermons are all written. The writing occupies my forenoons, and the afternoon is given to the German book — which I know you will like Exceedingly. It is both philosophical and popular in its method of treating the Early History of Christianity. Oh Dear! If you