Lincoln University
Dec. 8th 1871

Gen. O. C. Howard

Dear Sir,

You are hereby notified that at the request of three of the Trustees, fearing that from the prevalence of Small-Pox in Philadelphia many may be prevented from attending the adjourned meeting on the 27th [sic], the President of the Board has called a meeting of the Trustees at Lincoln University in the Library on Wednesday the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of considering the case.
Prof. Westcott which will then be brought before them. Of electing a Prof. to fill the Chair made vacant by the decease of Dr E. E. Adams; and of attending to the financial concerns of the Institution.

Yours truly,

C. R. Bower,
Chairman of the Board.
Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1871

Major General O.O. Howard
Washington D.C.

My dear General:

I am preparing a lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg and wish to ask for the report of your corps in the fight. I was a young officer in the 84th P.V. present in the Battle with Col. V. J. Humphreys was pleasantly surprised that the war and brought back last Spring as Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, we have built a new church edifice during this year and desire to put in the Audience Room Memorial Windows commemorative of the services not only of our brave boys who sleep in the cemetery but also of the Secretary and Christian Commanders, and of the women who labored in hospitals and at home on behalf of the soldiers. I know of nothing in the land intended to accomplish this better end. The lecture is intended to further the design in view and its proceeds are to be devoted to the Memorial Fund. I am in possession of the reports of Gen. Hancock, Sykes, Humphreys, Caldwell & others and am in need of yours. If you have any personal reminiscences of the Battle, not yet printed, or any suggestions to make as to the anchoring of the hooks, the nature of the buff...
the results of the Battle &c &c. I shall be very grateful to you for them.

Pardon me for intruding - of interest it be - on your busy hours for the sake of the object in view.

Very Respectfully
Your old friend and brother in Christ
Joseph Young
Pastor M. E. Church
Gettysburg, Pa.
is well: I will be doubly benefited to recount to her with him. She will do all she can for him & then it will settle him because now need when given comes to care for her. Will you tell General Webbersey? Have Henry draw a few larger checks in currency for Burns use—then in case of need he can buy drafts or get drafts without cost from any bank. Do this before my signed checks run out.

Tell me, expect me by Christmas. The distance and location & size is more than I had supposed. Again I don't wish to write officially, but if you wouldn't write in lieu of deficiency before my return it will save much trouble & errors. Ask Gen. Whittelsey to try & get him to do so. Now darling again remembearto write to you & tell the little place. Mrs. Whittelsey send much kind regard to you—hope she will see you again. Ask her husband give us excellent hospitality.

From your loving husband: Alice

Rochester, Minn.
Dec 8, 1871

Dear Alice: I am back as the same place again. Found Mrs. Youngblood & Mrs. O. Whittelsey came with us last night. Alice had a good Thorpe mass meeting. When you presented your resignation object for Mr. Masters & Mrs. Boundary—do I know I spoke before. Me old lady morticians are asked (about) a mile in the church with me. It was so cold & windy that Washington people never would have attended. My house before breakfast & I had to dress fast to tell you in a few rooms. Hunt the hornet's nest only gave a buzz that will rage.
At Woodstock Mrs. Nuisle whose family lived at a Mrs. Nuisle's, a wealthy
democrat. His wife is 90 a. has 2 children per family. Mrs. Nuisle at the age of
80 died. At the other the age of 80

There was a Mrs. Buena who lived at a Mrs. Buena's. Her husband has

Mr. Nuisle college with me and it was so cold that after a few

Mr. Nuisle college with me and it was so cold that after a few

My brother said, "Tell Mary, he broke

Buffalo. We have plenty of

Buffalo. We have plenty of

The college is Goodpasture High School. Nov. 13

I learned here that Bishop Whipple is himself,

sick. He left the South in Sentiment

During the war wife of Capt. Pro.

Washington who went with his state

into the Southern Army. Boudoir as

Mrs. Nuisle with her little daughter was a

boy, 11 yrs. is at the College. She is

got on very well at Mr. Buena. At

seemed a little like a visit to Salem Nc.
Bethel Rie, Dec. 9, 1871.

Gen. O. C. Howard,

My dear Sir,

I have contemplated writing to you for sometime, but have been let without. I have been employed for eight years past in teaching in Geography, Mineralogy & Natural History, chiefly in my own good State of Maine where I still find myself to do. I have also been employed as thesuperintendent of Schools for Oxford County, and Lecturer at the County Teacher's Institute for the last three years, and have given Courses of Lecture on the Physical Geography, and On the best mode of imparting knowledge in the
Schoolmarm,

How my object in writing to you is partly a selfish one. I want to visit Washington once in my life, not for an office, but with a desire to see the Capital of our nation, and examine its treasures of science, art and literature; and it has occurred to me that I might attain my object if I could secure a situation in the University of which you are president, to give a Course of Lectures that would be of value to the State and to me as though it would give me a new inspiration to go on in the best of such an undertaking.

a cause at any time during the winter of the the middle of January, and will pledge myself to give all reasonable satisfaction.

If you think I may be too old for such service, I will simply say, that I never expect to grow old so long as I can find some one to whom I can impart knowledge; besides, I have still more convincing proof that I have an interesting little daughter just two weeks old.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest leisure moment.

Without apologies for writing, but with great reverence I shall remain

Your friend,
Annacastia City, Dec 10, 1871
Major Gen. O. C. Howard

Dear Sir,

I have not been able to put a very letter to do as yet and now the work is all stopped in this inspectorate nothing is being done here at present and have not for some time will you be so kind as to try and get me something for me to do if you please.

Edward Gibson
Minneapolis, Minn.,
Dec. 11, 1871

Dearest Lizzie,

This is Monday morning; before breakfast we got a letter from home today. I learned to mean from home for a long time. I was in hopes you would have compassion on me—how I wish you when you could not.

Your last letter of resignation was the best I received from Mr. Bowling. Any letter sent to Chicago is the correct address. I think you.

Our arrangements have been so often changed that I have not been able to give the engagements before hand. A week from next Saturday will bring me home. I go to Seattle, about the first of December. As you think me.

Yesterday we had at Minneapolis in the morning, full house at the Second Church, and in the evening at the First.
A young man, Mr. Moeres from
St. Edmund's, was so importunate
that I arranged his Sunday School
concert in the early part of the
evening at Westminster. He longed
across the Miss. Separation
with his words: Most Mrs. Pilkington, when
we are staying on the N. It. She
was a frail, feeble lady, with
Mr. Mr. Meade of Boston. She was 3
girls & one little boy 9 yrs. long
like the Saffron family.
was one of them. Names of the children
for 10 down on Ada, Susan, Sada
(Who? was Sarah.) I forget. B. S. Shells
mrs. Minnie adventures to keep quarters when
she is not travelling from one town to
another post. I had thought a quiet dinner
a Bishop Whipple, till I knew him.
then I found him to be very Nyle
Church & almost all Episcopalians,
eyebrows high, church inclines to
the wheels. I do not understand it:
the other denomination bag A whom Mr.
should be Mr. Bishop. Friday
after writing you, you went to
Mankato, and I declared there,
A George Marti sent for me to
come to his house, found him there.
just like Mrs. Senator Blackburn: He
was a moderate Democrat. Colonel
Fontenelle (now 2 km). The
Shapiro was then. A Mr. Kristie
married the only daughter of your
city. He told me before we got to the
station that he married a niece
I wish you I could congratulate
him, if he has made as much by
us as I had: Almost time for
the train. Much love to you
Mrs. Christian.

Lovingly your husband
Otis
Hula dec 11 1871

Gen O.O. Howard,
dearest,

be an any antians to

have you join a lecture for us in our church
(Plymouth?) as soon as you can make
it convenient to do so. I think your
mention will do so. The moment when
you could would you be kind
eough to fix the date, if return mail
so we can stir up the neighborhood
and have them ready for you?

I said nothing to you about the scheme
attended when it, but of course we
do not want you to be to any serious
attending (as you have enough of that with your
chance). Drums) for us, but we do wish
to use your reputation & brains for our benefit —

Hoping to hear from you at once.

I am,

Yours obediently,

[Signature]

[Name]
New York, 11 Dec., 1871.

Dear Sir,

You are invited and urgently requested to participate in a meeting of gentlemen interested in the growth of American Commerce, etc., etc., to be held in the rooms of the Am. Geographical Society, Cooper Union, New York, on Friday, Dec. 15, at 4 o'clock P.M., to discuss the late Mr. Hurlingame's plan for a bill to use the surplus of the Chinese Indemnity Fund to establish an American College in China, as explained in the accompanying paper.

The appointment of important standing committees will also be requested.

Gentleman,

N. P. Jones.
PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH

AN

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

“Resolved, That we invite members of other college and university faculties to co-operate in commending this matter to the attention of the public, and especially of Congress, early in the next session.”—See Yale College Resolutions, Appendix.

“Resolved, That we request the members of other college faculties, and all organizations operating for the extension of scientific and commercial communication with foreign nations, to join us in the present movement for this object.”—See Williams College Resolutions, Appendix.

During the spring of 1870, meetings of prominent citizens were held in New York city and Chicago to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress to carry into effect the recommendations of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, advising the use of what is known as the “Chinese Indemnity Fund,” to establish an American School in Peking, China.

The design of this school is to educate interpreters for the diplomatic, consular and commercial services of both nations, to foster the study of the literature, geography and natural history of China, and, by the help of models of American inventions, and lectures illustrated with striking philosophical experiments, to gradually lead educated Chinese to favor the employment of American enterprise in the improvement of their schools, and exploration and development of their rich mines and other natural resources. Such employment of American talent is already begun in China, while in Japan it is fast remodeling their government.

Both meetings appointed large committees, composed in each instance of the President of the Chamber of Commerce and other
leading citizens, to prepare memorials to Congress on this subject. These memorials were received with respect, and duly referred to the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations, where they were favorably considered. Farther than that nothing was done,—other matters claiming precedence of this until Congress adjourned.

There is a determination among the friends of this measure to revive it this winter, when it is probable that the principal scientific, literary and commercial organizations of the country will all be arrayed in its support. So far, every expression received indicates but one judgment among those who have taken pains to investigate this proposition, and that is, that, in equity, this money ought not to be selfishly retained in this country, but should go back to China, either by direct repayment or by the plan now under consideration, which is commended by all as promising eminent benefits to the Chinese and important aids to American trade, science, and Christian civilization.

HISTORY OF THE FUND.

In the last Anglo-French and Chinese war, the natives destroyed the foreign settlement at Canton. At the close of the war, the American minister, Mr. Reed, demanded 525,000 taels, as indemnity for the losses of American citizens; proposing, at the same time, to refund any surplus left after the claims had been accurately adjusted. The Chinese, having little hope of the recovery of anything that once got into the hands of foreigners, preferred, (especially after the Americans, fearing delays, objected to having a Chinese commissioner participate in the final examination and adjudication of claims), to leave it to the judgment and honor of our minister, after a careful revision of the evidences before him, to name the minimum amount he would accept in full of all demands, without any provision to refund. On these terms they finally stipulated to pay 500,000 taels (or about $700,000), "evidently thinking," says Mr. Reed, "that it was their best policy to get rid of the matter forever." (See Minister Reed's dispatch, Ex. Doc. 1st Sess. 36th Congress, pp. 520, 522.)

In due time all claims were fairly adjudicated by commissioners appointed under the Act of March 3, 1859, and paid, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum; and the surplus under consideration
remained. This was left in China until with interest it amounted to over $240,000, when, in 1867, it was remitted, by order of the Secretary of State, to this country, at favorable rates of exchange, and converted into U. S. Bonds; amounting at this time, with interest, to more than $400,000 (see Ex. Doc., 2d Sess. 41st Congress).

The better class of Americans in China, including consuls, merchants and missionaries, have always maintained that this surplus is in the nature of an overpayment; that it would be beneath the honor and dignity of the United States to selfishly appropriate it to its own sole use; and that, if the fact that our own Minister assumed a great risk by reducing the demand to only 500,000 taels, when the still unadjudicated, though in many cases plainly unfair, claims on file aggregated nearly double that sum, and the further fact that the Chinese, in consideration of the reduction of the demand from 525,000 taels to 500,000, waived the right to repayment in case of a surplus—give us some right to this balance, it is a dubious right, and our honor and advantage would both be best served by sending the money back to educate interpreters for the Chinese foreign service and for our own consular courts; which latter we are by solemn treaty in conscience bound to do in any event, either with this money or some other. So also thought Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, Secretaries Cass and Seward, and Minister Burlingame; as will immediately appear.

ORIGIN OF THIS PLAN.

The above just and wise plan for using this fund was first proposed to Mr. Cass in 1860, by Dr. S. Wells Williams, author of the “Middle Kingdom,” for many years our excellent Secretary of Legation and Chinese Interpreter, and several times Chargé d’Affaires at Peking; a man, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the relations of both governments and a participant in the negotiation of the indemnity treaty.

The suggestion met the approval of Mr. Cass and President Buchanan, who, after declaring that the Chinese had faithfully executed the treaty, made the following recommendation in his Annual Message of 1860:

“After the awards shall have been satisfied there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity be-
long to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?"

In relation to the same subject, President Lincoln, in his Annual Message of Dec. 3, 1861, says:

"I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in regard to the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China."

Seven years later Secretary Seward's report to the 40th Congress, third session (Ex. Doc. No. 29), says: "In submitting these papers, it becomes my duty to invite attention to two subjects which are discussed in some of them, and which require to be disposed of. These questions have arisen in consequence of the existence of the surplus fund. The first of these is the plan proposed by Minister Burlingame of appropriating the balance of the sum paid by the Chinese government in satisfaction of claims of citizens of the United States, to the establishment, at Peking, of an institution of learning, as explained in his dispatch of the 18th of November, 1863, No. 58, published on page 346 of the Diplomatic Correspondence for 1863, and as recommended in the respective Messages of James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln, heretofore quoted."

Mr. Burlingame pressed this subject upon the attention of our government repeatedly (see his dispatches, Nos. 15 and 16 of 1862, No. 57 of 1863, and No. 144 of 1865). The more thoroughly he became acquainted with the exigencies of our political and commercial connections with China, and understood the growing desire of Prince Kung, and others of the progressive class of native rulers, to encourage the study of foreign languages and sciences, the more zealous did he become to have Congress return this surplus to China in the form recommended by the Presidents. In his dispatch No. 16 of 1862, after arguing at some length for the proposed school, he concludes as follows:

"I believe that the American people will continue to exert an increasing influence upon this country; and the establishment of a college at Peking, with a few philanthropic, well-educaded, earnest-minded instructors in charge of it, would tend to exert a lasting and excellent influence at the seat of government in support of peace and commerce throughout all the provinces."

Again, two years later (when, at the order of the Secretary of
State, he remitted the money to Washington for safe-keeping), he wrote:

"I still cherish the hope that this money will be applied to the purpose for which I have so often urged its appropriation, and the school, which its income might support, will yet be established to do good to this people and be an honor to the American name in this land. I confidently rely on your influence to carry out this plan you have approved."

Secretary Seward's report, above quoted, adds: "It appears that when it was ascertained that this surplus would remain, the return of it to the Chinese was proposed, but that they declined to accept it."

Secretary Fish (41st Congress, 2d Sess., Exec. Doc. No. 58) says: "The Secretary of State is informed that, after the awards were completed, and it was definitely known that there would be a surplus, Mr. Burlingame informally proposed to return whatever should be left. The Chinese, however, did not seem disposed to accept it."

Certainly it is not strange that a government so proud as theirs refuses to be surpassed in magnanimity by a "barbarous nation," or declines to be beholden to the clemency of another government for the repayment of a small sum like this; especially when the humiliating circumstances by which they were forced to give the indemnity are fresh in memory. But, aside from this, there are considerations of State policy peculiar to China which would render it very embarrassing for them to accept a direct repayment of this money.

On the other hand, when Mr. Burlingame afterwards conversed with Prince Kung in relation to this plan of using the fund in the interests of both nations, His Highness regarded it favorably, and declared that such a course would be "highly honorable to the United States, and advantageous to both countries." Still later, when Mr. Burlingame was in this country as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the United States, in a private letter addressed to the undersigned, he wrote as follows:

"WASHINGTON, June 17th, 1868."

"My dear Mr. Jones:—In relation to your enquiries respecting the desirability of establishing an American college at Peking, I beg leave to refer you to my dispatches 16 and 57 of 1862 and 1863, and to say that I still hold to the views there expressed as to the desirability of such an institution; and any aid you..."
can render that project or one like unto it will be, or ought to be, warmly appreciated by every friend of America and China. If the friends of such an institution should call upon me at New York, I shall be most happy to communicate with them upon this subject."

"Yours truly, Anson Burlingame."

Had not the war and the problem of reconstruction so long absorbed the whole attention of Congress, it is probable that this recommendation would have been acted upon years ago. On February 7, 1867, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs referred all the papers upon this matter to H. J. Raymond, with instructions to prepare a report; the committee having expressed themselves favorable to the general proposition. But, although Mr. Raymond was most friendly to the measure, he could not find time for this labor before Congress adjourned.

In the winter of 1870, a resolution was offered in the House to "cover" this fund into the Treasury for ordinary home uses. This was referred to one of the Committees, and there ended. Then followed the above-mentioned memorial from New York, signed, in behalf of the meeting, by Chancellor Ferris, Ex-Governor Morgan, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Pres. Cham. of Commerce, and Messrs. A. A. Low, Thos. G. Winship, E. C. Benedict, John C. Green, Stewart Brown, Samuel B. Ruggles and William P. Jones, Secretary; and the memorial from Chicago, signed by Ex. Lieut. Gov. Bross, Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of U. S. District Court, Hon. R. B. Mason, Mayor, Hon. J. E. McLean, Collector, J. M. Richards, Pres. Chamber of Commerce, Gen. Julius White, E. O. Haven, D. D., J. C. Burroughs, D. D., Dr. N. S. Davis, and Messrs. O. Lunt, S. Nickerson, E. W. Blatchford, J. V. Farwell, T. B. Blackstone, and F. G. Welch.

At the present time many of the leading members of both political parties in Congress are known to be favorable to this measure. Indeed it is so eminently equitable and honorable to both nations, and promises such grand, practical benefits to science, commerce and civilization, that the remark of the venerable President Hopkins, of Williams College, "that surely it only needs some influential friend in Congress to make a fair statement of the case to secure success," seems to be the first thought of every one.

But it is a pre-requisite to the action of Congress that personal or public interest should stimulate the attention of members.
This natural demand will be met by the expressions uttered by the scientific, commercial and other bodies above referred to. Yale College, Harvard University, Williams College, the Northwestern University and several others, have already been heard from and many others will take action during the current month.

PLAN OF THE COLLEGE, TRUSTEES &c.

Mr. Burlingame submitted to Congress a form of charter for the institution, calculated to keep the fund within ultimate control of the government, and secure the fulfillment of the designs above indicated; but very properly confiding the details of the plan mostly to the wisdom and faithfulness of Trustees. The College is not to be under the control of any religious sect. The trustees recommended to Congress will be selected with the intent to give all Americans interested in China equal representation, and will all be men of national reputation for ability and integrity. It is recommended that the total present amount of the fund be preserved by law as a permanent endowment, and that $20,000 of the first year's interest be set aside to purchase the necessary buildings to commence operations. It is believed that this amount is all that will be required for such purpose for several years to come; as men and instruments and not bricks and mortar, it is hoped, will constitute the American College in China.

To all Americans, who favor the adoption of a just and liberal policy towards China, the foregoing and following papers are respectfully submitted by the undersigned, who was for nearly six years United States Consul in China—first at Macao, then at Amoy, and finally at Canton. His experience and observations, extending from Canton to Peking, have thoroughly instructed him that the prejudice to our political and commercial relations with the Chinese suffered for the want of suitable interpreters, works incalculable mischief and injury both to them and to us. He be-
lieves that the honor and interests of the United States imperatively demand that this want be supplied. He has firm faith in the slow but steady progress of China in the adoption of American and European inventions and ideas, and feels confident that the proposed institution would effect the most beneficial results, and prove one of the wisest acts of diplomacy this government can perform.

When at Peking, in November, 1867, on the eve of returning to the United States, he was requested by several Americans, and encouraged by Minister Burlingame, to use what influence he could in this country for the above cause. By their advice, as he returned to Canton he consulted Americans at Tien-tsin, Chefoo, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow and Canton, at all of which places he was further advised and urged to press this proposition upon the attention of the intelligent classes in this country, and through them upon Congress.

He invites the co-operation of the press, and all who can in any way awaken the interest of our national representatives in this subject.

Members of Boards of Trade, College Faculties, Historical Societies and Art and Science Associations are requested to procure action in this behalf in their respective organizations, and report the same to some one of their representatives in each house of Congress, also sending a copy to Hon. N. P. Banks, or Hon. James Brooks, Washington, D. C.

W. P. Jones,
U. S. Consul in China from 1862 to 1868.

New York, December 4, 1871.
Lincoln University
Dec. 11, 1871

Gen. O. O. Howard
Dear Sir,

The President of the Board has requested me to add the following item to the business already in the Cal for the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University on the 20th inst.

"I receive and act upon the report from the Committee appointed to recommend legislation for the further replenishment of our Charter."

Yours truly,
E.R. Rower, Sec.
Brooklyn, Dec 12th, 41.

General Hancock,

Dear Sir,

If you remember, we is pleasantly as I understand you.

Perhaps not, but I trust you have not entirely forgotten the pleasant conversations and meals in the car coming from Washington.

My heart was kept anxious about General Grant when I heard of his elevation, and to you I came to learn whether either people could not confide him as their leader.

You strengthened my faith, helped on mine, and asked me hence to try more earnestly their cause.
...before, till he sought not only peace
through and truthfulness, that might
be led to seek his strength from
the only true source.

Here since then have I for ever one
day forgotten, her care, and have
placed my love to be her sufferer,
and paid her her debt.

For you too here I implore that
you might ever realize your resolves
and find your strength in seeing
heavenly and the Lord of your beloved
Deer.

My sister, Mrs. Bridgley, broke
several faithfully during the case
as a volunteer nurse, has published
a short account of her experience
treating this single case well over
in Long Grove, and feels
into the army of the Lord.

...
Dear O.O. Howard,

Your love and kindness during my time there, as well as your personal letter, means the world to me. I intend to return to the States as soon as possible and I believe the official will be able to assist you with your affairs.

I have been working on my farm and have sold all of my livestock. The cattle are all well and I have received one order for beef. I am glad to have been able to return to the States.

I remain your devoted,

[Signature]

Oct 12th, 1877

[Postmark: Dec 20, 1877]
Bought them, and know him to be a most reliable person. Then, Dear Sir, if it will not be asking too much will you not please do me the very great favor to wait until their 2nd visit? at which time I will leave it without fail. I fully expected to have the money ready by this tenth, but unforeseen misfortunes prevented me from doing so. On the 7th, lowering Monday after you made me the least my bow, whom I intended to send right away to your University, was taken ill of typhoid fever and has been covered from the effects of it yet. The eldest daughter Fida had also the misfortune to break her arm about six weeks ago and these added to her other trials and troubles is the cause of my being compelled to ask you to give me a few days longer. And now, General, thanks for your great kindness, and hoping to receive assurance of your mailing me the amount I have named, I am,
Most respectfully,
Yours,
Sarah J. Carson.
H. Paul Mose.  
Dec. 12th 1871

Dearest,

We had a very interesting time at Anoka. Left Mrs. Adams and Mr. Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. McMurr at the farm. Came down from Soudan and spent the evening at Mr. Adams. Large, full figure; rather tall and steady in movement. She took us to her house, a kind of frontier house. Her house was large, comfortable; a beautiful spirit, always ready to go and therefore sacrificing Mary to stay. Her children were abundant and happy, a beautiful soul. Mrs. Adams was now old and happy, simple hearted and quiet.

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Mose 16. Bible 18
Lady H. Lucy 9 & Frances 4. Ther.
When lunch & dinner finished for...

the soup (no soup plates)! And the fountain
was much worn & few sheets of
the bulletin, of whose...genius
hospitality that...Henry
were...Back in New York...
peace & everyone was content.
I had to deuter...Budden
One thought...They like
want to keep something his
own little estate...I'm a month
no top...I have...pleasure..."I...mean...know her.

She had a good time meeting...with...it interested me deeply.

- the letter...Many the
Indians...Charlie gave us some
insights into the...in my
country...Me home to St. Paul today
and...still waiting for...
Princeton Ills. Dec. 12, 1871

Dear Mr. Fair.

Your letter from Mr. Lamberti

was received with great pleasure to me. I appreciate the

absorbing and interesting nature of your present life

circumstances, and I hope any new thoughts or ideas

you may have on the matter. My visit to Washington

was chiefly interesting and interesting, because of the

renewed acquaintance I made with your wife

and children. I have been over to Wooding and was

no patient with our 2 mother, that I found her

better than well. I told her that she was

to her family would be greater than Ellen to

her. The children were almost strangers except Grace,

who was thoughtful and interesting. I carried the

wedding dress and lace collar that my sister

asked me to give her four weeks before the date.

She seemed to look upon Grace as the natural

their, in our families, of her (Ellen) best things.

and mother etc. who gave her the nicest

things the people had. Her experience of life is

her great faith in Jesus. If these could have

been given away: Janie & I have gymnastics

together. Shannon writes of big things. Johnny
was dying for work of some sort. Helen reminded one of my absence. Frank, but it was beautiful in person and more demonstrative in manner.

The baby is a good little darling. How lonely it is complete a home scene without a baby! The baby is as remembrance to a perfect family of our theme as one letter to mother at the other.

I dined with Mr. Harrison Sunday, was composed by his evident sympathy, intellectual, poetical, Christian - if not actual (of the same kind of mover, with me. He since the frost has taken you to Europe in the vicinity of the University. While I am uninstalled in my family scattered, my health not confirmed, I would like a three months or more trip across the sea. If you go abroad (and yours, a 'leave' in due time) within a year please (confidentially) count me in if you can. I wish I might have some official wish to strengthen the offense. I was taken with a more severe attack of fever last night, but I am not yet, but preach with Grace Sunday since when I have kept quiet and have been getting better. Our girl had the house in...
good order. Things met us at the depot.
Mother seems well & happy. Daddy has
resumed his school. He says he came once
see us if you can. Thank Charles for his
letter to Brunswick. It was some like trusting
God when I could not feel certain that
everything was right when he did not want
us in Chicago. All this letter explains.
We spent two days at Richmond
very pleasantly. We received late news from
Kitty and Cousin Carrie. At Richmond
Walden & Cambridge (where we spent
Thanksgiving) I felt off from the usual
spirit that pervades the hoven households
so there can be no pleasure without Christ
as there can be none without Christ does
not.

The love we bear one another as disciples
for nurture natural affection at last?
First that which is carnal, afterwards that
of spiritual. Brother, husband, sister, how can
we love one another unless mutually joined together
by Christian sympathy? If this he do if a change
gradually takes place in us by the grace
of God, then we find in us anything that
the hearing companionship & affection. Can
not this help to explain the old question
problem—How can I be happy in heaven
without my unregenerate child? But
God allows us to love the unregenerate
our families & out of them urges us to be
them, that we may save them—Yes Ellen
was instructed & glories. God did smile
on her & me, for me. Eternity my will shall
to chant & praise Him. But I cannot bear
from a step or tear when I take up her kerchief
or other articles of dress in the drawer, then her
missing or many letters & usage of book. her neat
methodical arrangement of little things that
furnish up in the house. the absence of the
heart & ear where I poured out my little, personal
but intense feelings. the "steady heart" at the beating
of the same. the true, faithful, unchanging heart.
I always try to frame a quick & response.
the candor, wisdom, rebuke, encouragement (I
never needed her to say "it is all for the best"
as much before, as now that I grieve for her
all these things. the trials of life, at least
all these are gone! And now her Christian life
palty. she are great need of a reminder—But she
is not dead." Jesus lives. His people many of them.
live. Simon lives. I live. that which real
live. Simon, live. I live. the best of me seems someone to have lifted
you early morning yesterday

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