National Education - A national safeguard
Hon. Mr. Howar of Massachusetts after consulting a carefully prepared table of facts makes to Congress and the country this remarkable statement: "It is not too much, therefore, to say that in sixteen states of this Union which will be required to elect during the next decade thirty-two Senators and ninety Representatives, therein, only one fourth of the persons who are growing up to assume the functions of citizens will be able to read or write." This seemed to me at first almost incredible, yet
The text is not clearly legible. It appears to be handwritten notes or a letter, but the handwriting is unclear and the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
after returning again and again to the figures, I can only see that Mr. Hoar has not overstated them; and can the better feel the force of his warning words which follow: The Senators of sixteen States and ninety Representatives are to be sent here by the choice (if choice it can be called) of men who are unable to comprehend the Constitution under which they live, unable to read newspapers, unable to read an argument, unable to receive into their minds any of the enlightened knowledge which comes from the capacity to read. In order to feel more forcibly the necessity of a more general
interest in this subject of education and of applying special remedies thereto, let us dwell for a few moments upon this startling announcement. According to the census of 1860 in the sixteen Southern States we have 13,819,448 persons of school age attending upon instruction against 3,238,580 without school advantages. By a careful comparison of the census of 1860 with that of 1870 as far as the figures have been ascertained it is found that the proportion of illiterates has greatly increased. This was caused by
I see that I am not in the right place at the right time.

I wonder if I should go elsewhere.

I must not be late.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.

I wonder if I can find another place to go.

I must be on time.
The war shutting up nearly all the schools in Virginia, North Carolina, and in the other Southern States where any public system had ever existed; and this diminution has not been remedied since, and only slightly relieved by the five or six hundred colored children that have been brought within the rudiments of knowledge. So that, after making all due allowance for those taught at home, it is no exaggeration to say that in those states, should one hundred children of school age pass in review before you, seventy-five could not read a verse in the Bible, or write their names.

Then why are we surprised at the dreadful increase of crime in the Southern States!
Why are we so shocked beyond measure when we read in the morning journal: One week ago last Sunday night, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, a band of disguised men, variously estimated at from five to eight hundred, entered the town of Union, threw out their pickets on every road leading out of the town, ordered all the lights to be extinguished, surrounded the jail, broke open the outer doors, and demanded of the jailor and deputy sheriff the keys of the jail. These officers, not complying wit...
the demand, wore seized, bound

together, and tied to the hitching

pole in front of the jail. The

wife of the jailer was then called

upon, and with a pistol at

her head, was compelled to disclose

where the keys were. The jail

was then opened. Ten prisoners

taken thence to a place about

one mile distant, and there

barbarously murdered. Six were

tied to the trunks of small trees

and their bodies completely

riddled with rifle balls, two

were hung, and the other two

have not Since been seen.

As soon as they were ready to

start from the jail, a shrill,

train whistle was blown, and
in a marvellous short time the pickets came in, fell into ranks, four deep: the procession reached in close order, from the Presbyterian church to the jail. This was consummated one of the most cold-blooded and deliberate tragedies ever perpetrated in this state, and the arises: For what and by whom, was it done? This is done by brutal men organized against all that is good in our Government, and its object is patent: it is to strike terror into the hearts of the
ignorant masses and trebly obtain and maintain absolute control. It is the same class of men that burned down the twelve school houses in Maryland that had maltreated and outraged teachers of schools in different States, that attacked an unarmed convention in New Orleans; that fired the dwellings, and poured out the blood of our citizens in the streets of New York before the close of the war. Now without regard to any benevolent considerations, without regard to any feelings of sympathy or thoughts of religion, I think of this state of things as touching the question of our national safety, our national existence.
You all know that these men, and the men they influence or control, participate in governing; they divide the power and share its fruits in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, and in other large cities. They have the mastery in New York city, and in whole States of the South. In three States are thousands of voters, large counties, so dealt with by nightly visits, and fearful outrages, or by some methods of terrorism, so apportioned to a few that the many dare not exercise any right, that the leaders of the organized mob have it all their own way. A Southern paper says:
"That an organization of desperate and daring men is in existence throughout the South, and perhaps some of the Western States, cannot now be doubted, and that it has grown to be a powerful and thorough organization, the numbers and completeness of discipline of those who have visited this place is sufficient proof. Its power and influence is not confined to any locality, but is now felt and feared throughout the land. That there is a band of determined, linked together by no ordinary tie of mutual desperation and defense, is certain. Enshrouded in complete mystery, moving in complete harmony,
almost ubiquitous, and apparently sufficiently numerous to place in the shortest time any number of finely mounted and completely equipped men that they may suppose will be required at any given point: it will require something more than forces of numbers or indiscreet and coercive legislation to disperse them or drive them from their purpose. What their motives are, none outside of their organization, but Almighty God knows. Those of our citizens who saw them here feel convinced that it is a formidable organization of men, too well prepared for any emergency, and too numerous
and well controlled to be scoffed at or suppressed by rash and incautious means; while the reports we receive from every other Southern State are proof positive that they are gathering strength and extending their influence. To me, my friends, the object is plain enough; it is in the interest of despotism, it is to obscure the sunlight of freedom, it is to wield the voting power of the ignorant and superstitious masses of men in such a way as to render abortive all measures of reform that enlightened Statesmanship has introduced and put into execution operation during
The last six years. Now who fears combinations of such satanic organizations in the North, outside of a few of our large cities? In Maine or Massachusetts or Ohio, they might be found, they might have a few drunken and debauched adherents, but there is too much knowledge for them; too wholesome an appreciation of what makes for the common welfare; too high and too universal an appreciation of the value of human life; too clear a comprehension of the requirements and penalties of law, too much of the love and fear of Almighty God. Organized terrorism is not the only force.
brought successfully to bear upon ignorant masses. In the model city of Philadelphia there are four thousand grog-shops. Behind them stand, in the front line, the men who have invested their wealth in these crossed traffic persons: behind them are the unscrupulous demagogues who barter their fellow-men and their own souls for office; these men send their clergies to the polls and seek tremendous power with the men of low life. In New York, the grogery, the brothel, the rings often cemented by religious intolerance produce a combined front.
Oversaw that subsidizes the public press and maintains absolute control of an immense number of ignorant and depraved human beings. So, in defiance of all law, in times of political excitement, or public danger they are accustomed to obey the beck and the nod of the leaders of the mob. Now, my friends, if these things be so, if the ignorant classes are so great that they are counted by the millions and if so many of our youth are growing up to replace them without the power of reading constitution or law, that we are made to feel that illiteracy is on the increase, and if the masses
So made up, are under the control in the main of the satanic Shrewd and thousands of wicked men, of men without patriotism, of men intensely selfish and Balkanic, like the Ku Klux Klan of the South, and the trained mob leaders of Northern cities, where one springs that quiet feeling of security that pervades our good, law-abiding people! Whence comes the belief that the public debt will soon be paid and that our Sacred Union purchased with so much Samoan blood will be preserved! I saw no alarmist. Once I remember, just after the terrible battle of Fredericksburg
as I was making observations from the steeple of a church, my eye swept along our line, when our men under the crest of a ridge were lying down, watching any movement of the enemy from his continuous works. All at once I saw from one of my regiments men breaking to the rear, at first a few and then more and more. I descended the ladders and stairs as rapidly as I could, mounted my horse and rode with all the speed I could command to the breach; checked the backward movement and reestablished the wavering line.
My look and my movement were those of alarm and I was severely censured at the time for endangering a panic. A division commander must be unperturbable! I never forgot the modifying rebuke. It is well for our leaders to remember this now and never look frightened or sound too loud an alarm for a small breach in the line. Yet was it not wise then and is it not wise now to be fully sensible of the points of danger to perceive and mend the breach? To show further...
Can't read the handwriting.
To follow hose 18.

One of our ablest men and
closest observers writing from Memphis


Teen as late as the 10th of Januy last year.
That my views of the needs in the Southern States are not singular. I quote from a letter written by one of our ablest and closest observers from Memphis Tenn. as late as the 10th of January. He says: 'The masses of the children of our State are utterly excluded from the blessings of books and knowledge and enlightenment, except in those comparatively few instances where their parents are wealthy or in a high degree intelligent and self-sacrificing for the good of their offspring. In other words the law, as it now stands in the State, carefully and zealously provides for the
basarity and debasement of post below. Our public press is generally hostile, often bitterly so, to any general and efficient system of popular education. It prefers that the masses should grow up prejudiced and ignorant and brutal. The promise is not to lead from all the South as from Tennessee, yet the tendency is that men are coming into power everywhere who fear and hate and oppose every adequate system of public instruction. Notice that certain so-called conservatives must admit that...
there is great need of reform in the territory under direct United States control, and rejoice to find that under Republican administration, education has retrogressing back toward in the States, and propose as the sovereign remedy a change of administration. I will not anticipate, by now discussing the proposed remedies, but I do feel that this subject ought to be raised far above mere party considerations; its justice to the party in power this charge cannot be properly made. It is not responsible for the war and its consequences, one of which was the extensive loss
of schools. Wherever this party remains in any length of time in power in any of the Southern States it pushes hard for a good state system of schools open to all conditions and classes of children. Where it loses its power, as in Tennessee, the schools, so extensively and handsomely established, go down. The freedmen's bureau a radical measure which is made the scape-goat of some many of the ills that afflict the South, carried education to a half million that surely never would have had it by "conservative influence." I do find fault because the party...
in power does not go ahead more vigorously in this matter and I am not sure that the democratic party does not begin to see the advantage to be gained by a sudden spring to the front. There are a few signs that point in that direction. A democrat from the far west looked carefully through Howard University the other day, examined the classes in Greek, Latin, Arithmetic -- and just as he was leaving said; "I am going to take my stand boldly for education;" but you know
we read in our child's book that one swallow does not make a summer. But Baltimore city came under democratic rule and sustained the existing colored schools; again the Georgia legislature put in a first class Dept of Schools and voted money to the Atlanta University. And better still I read that the Virginia legislature, which the New York World says by a strict party vote gave money for a statue for Robert Lee and refused to give any for a statue to that noble patriot Gen. H. Thomas made an appropriation to the colored normal school.
I think we should consider moving to a different location. Our current place is not very well-suited for our needs and it seems like there might be better options available.

I've been looking into some alternatives and it looks like we could potentially find a new home that would be much more suitable for our lifestyle.

What do you think? Have you considered any other possibilities?

Best,
[Your Name]
as at Hampton.

[Handwritten word cut off]

Confessions. I hail these hopeful signs, and God grant that every man who is able to read the daily papers may join hands with every Irishman, without regard to party lines, to hasten the day when the privileges and blessings of education may be secured to every child capable of learning. Let the democrat outstrip the republican in this matter if he can, and shame upon both if they do not do their best. Mr. Hear from whom
I quoted at the beginning speaking upon his proposed bill days: "The Republican who denies the constitutional power of Congress to provide for the education of the people is bound by logical necessity to deny the power of this people to enact those two great constitutional amendments which cannot be carried into effect without this education. The man who flinches from this duty abandons the work which he had solemnly pledged himself and the American people to undertake. If this measure or some better or kindred measure shall not be adopted the members of the Republican party will go down to posterity timid, feeble, face,
blind Statesmen who undertook the work of emancipation which they were incompetent to carry on to its final results, as unable to understand the needs and unfit to hold the destinies of a great and free people. With the method proposed by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts all reading men are, doubtless, familiar. It is a system of national education equally applying to all the States and Territories from which each State is to be relieved upon complying with the condition of actually having in operation a school system adequate to a reasonable demand. Great objections have been urged against this proposition.
The chief are, that in case of any states declining to comply with the prescribed conditions there would be the unwelcome presence of paid officials of the United States; there would be too cumbersome a machinery necessary, and one liable to corruption; the reserved rights of the states would be endangered and the cost would be so heavy as sooner or later to make the system unpopular and inoperative. These objections were well answered by Messrs. Hoar of Mass. Townsend of Penna., Clark of Texas, and others.
[Handwritten text not legible due to degradation]
yet there is not sufficient interest in the subject to overcome this opposition. Most of the lukewarmness and inertia of those who ought to be friends to some such measures. Other methods are urged upon Congress, one to gradually enlarge the present educational bureau of which Gen. John Eaton is the head. Till it shall not only gather in and report statistics for the help of Congress and the educational men of the country, but shall have the power to educate. It is proposed that the interest...
derived from the public lands in certain states shall be applied to education within those states. The Hon. Henry Wilson in an excellent and remarkably able letter to the Hasper's Weekly has favored the taking of a new departure of party with education as one of the principal objective points. Speaking of objective points, the technical pharmacology of war reminds me of the 100 days before of 1864 when Atlanta was the objective point of our brilliant military leader. We tried to win it for the North.
East, west and south-west; by direct attack but-in vain. We pushed up closer and closer till the enemy sprang out upon us, and forced us to cover. We seized old intrenchment and out-works and converted them into lines of circumvallation, but Hood's troops except five miles around our exposed flank and it took unheard of fortitude to regain lost ground and to maintain the position. At last the batteries, elaborately prepared and the intrenchments complete and handsome according to engineering esthetics had to be given up, and all direct work was abandoned.
By a circuit of twenty miles we struck the enemy's line of communication, a battle of course ensued, but Atlanta is evacuated by the enemy; our flag waved above the ramparts, and the objective point is won. So it may be in this context of reform against stagnation of education against ignorance. The States where ignorance of books prevails, where it out-votes the friends of progress, where it is so largely controlled by fear or poverty for crime, these States must successfully resist all our
Efforts to establish efficient systems by simple and direct legislation. If, as in Tennessee, the goal be almost won, every county has its schools in operation, it comes a new party under a fair name and a false promise to sweep the schools from existence by one fell blow of adverse legislation. If such a state conformed to Mr. Hoar's system, I would fear that it would be like him who keeps the basket of promise to the ear and breaks it to the senses. The best plank movement I could suggest would be one which would enter a country and secure a homestead to the industrious poor man, or
Enable him to move to a better county or a better state. You take a county where five men own all the land in it, with say, ten dependent heads of family, for each of the five land holders to do the work for them, there you cannot have a schoolhouse and education; there you cannot have free voting. But manage to divide the land into numerous smaller farms where each industrious head in time becomes master of the soil, and is fully protected in it, and where others, men of small means
The text appears to be a personal or academic note, but the handwriting is quite difficult to read due to the faded ink. The content seems to include a mixture of dates and possibly a recounting of events or a discussion of a project or topic. The text is spread across multiple lines, indicating a continuous thought process or a series of notes.
but large energy came in to share and to help; there the school house is built - the teacher is employed and the spire of the church points heavenward as the dial finger on the plan of progress. Is this visionary? I took a number of the poorest, and encouraged them to buy on time a single acre with a small cheap house near Washington for a homestead; - today you have thrift and industry; there the many feel independent; - there the children are comfortably dressed, and at
School, and there is also the larger number are honest and church going. Study the work in South Carolina there some forty thousand acres have in a similar manner by the help of the state passed into the hands of poor men black and white, the people are gradually rising. Go to any of the settlements where this Society of Friends or some of our wealthy philanthropists are trying experiments in this direction, in North Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas, they are encouraging to the most-sanguine. Whoever will successfully secure homes of their own to
our worthy poor in our rural district, whether in the North or in the South, will not have to wait long for schools to follow. It is not hard to see how a State may accomplish this work; how it may develop its resources as a portion of Pennsylvania has done, where each little village sees its neighbor village and intervening fields so filled with products that you see no woods for fuel, and no open ground for pasturage. But everybody shakes the head at this national aid. Corruption, oh corruption! This cry is so repeated that it comes to be believed that many of our true-hearted, patriotic,
self-deny ing, comparatively poor, God-fearing men are not to be trusted with any monetary interests. If the railroad officers can be trusted with millions of lives and millions of money, can not men be found who could Joseph-like gather in the immense surplus of wealth in our country; buying in the lands at proper valuation; giving only United States securities, and disposing of them as has always been done with our public domain, so as

Signed
To individuals who shall become actual settlers under all proper restrictions of law. The South and the West and the South-West might with a little practical wisdom, backed up with genuine honesty, be made to develop their rich resources so rapidly that we should not need be tempted by the tropical products of Saz Domingo yet to return to the figure you saw you really pushed directly to the objective point till Atlanta was taken with a diminished force. This is true. I would do you justice in education— I would establish a department of education.
I will establish a seat of war

with a Secretary of Strength and
power in the Cabinet. I would have
under the direct supervision of
this department—all the territories,
not forgetting either the Chinese
or the Indians—and I would keep
encouraging every needy part of
the country by judicious help re-
strained by the limits of appropri-
ations and other restrictions of law.

Let the eye of this department follow
the lines of the new settlements
that are extending across the conti-
inent; let the struggling industri-
ous be encouraged by a little help
such as Rev. Dr. Trask is rendering for
Mrs. Peabody upon condition of so much home aid. Who can estimate the
gains of education in ten years? Who can not feel that men would
love the nation better that brings
to them a comfortably home and a
good school? Out the state what
becomes of the state? When is the
loss of state to be fostered? There
are plenty of peculiar local inter-
est to render home, the town, the
county, the state dear enough.
The danger in this country is not
that the state will be submerged
beneath the waves of the nation's
wealth and power; the danger was
always here, that there should not
be enough of benevolence, enough of
real care and providence, such as
Washington ever felt and displayed and recommended, on the part of our national leaders towards our people, everywhere, as to beget a genuine feeling of patriotism. It is true that war has brought us into common sympathies in the North. The share of common dangers are often wedded in close sympathy; but there is no bond like that of grateful love. A man may be called great who is cold, formal and selfish. You might admire him as you would a marble statue. But one who has a generous breast upon which you feel that you can lean with confident
affection and from which you can draw teats of real sympathy, awaken the strongest feelings of responsive love. As with men so with nations. Glittering show, towering greatness, boundless expanse contented by mighty power will stir up men to curious admiration and perhaps a servile fear—let the government like Switzerland care for the cherished interests of all her children and with a father's unsparking hand not only protect but see to it that all are properly trained for life's work. What wonder at the undying love
for "my own native land" that each
man carries with him into every
dime where duty or providence
calls him!
Probably before long the straight issue between conscientious statesmen in this country will be whether the national Government shall or shall not exercise benevolent functions. The establishment of a Government Hospital for the Insane, where soldiers and other employees should be cared for was one step in that direction. On one of the hills that overlook the capital city from the Southern side rises into the skies a grand pile of buildings that furnish a comfortable home to some five hundred poor demented ones, who people their residence and grounds with all the thousand fancies of
disordered minds, but when reason returns from the exercise of tender care and skill on the part of the noble Superintendent they then are touchingly grateful that the nation remembered them and so kindly stooped to give strength to weakness and hope to despair. This does not trouble the states. They look here for a model and go to do likewise. Now if any section of our country should be indisposed to provide for the documented may not the nation take the matter in hand and by some judicious law see to it that no portion should be a disgrace to the whole.
[Handwritten text not legible]
or if any section is so poor as to be wholly unable to do this duty; may there not be judicious help offered by the most powerful nation on the earth? Again, by the persistent efforts of a large-hearted son of one who could never speak in any audible language Congress gave aid from time to time till the present beautiful mute college has come out to meet you as you enter the District from the North. Last year graduated the first class—those silent workers go forth prepared, furnished with a quiver, if not full, yet replenished with arrows enough to
hunt the game of life. Our good chairman of the appropriation committee, Mr. Dawes said he thought we might afford to give to this institution, and kindred ones, the many dollars that are so often saved from fraudulent expenditure. Further the aid rendered to agricultural institutions in the different states, the help given to start the Michigan, and Cornell Universities, these afford a practical demonstration of the wisdom of those who established the principle in our public law. In the Indian appropriations by Congress, we have had incidental and spasmodic efforts to establish schools and this raise in a generation or two a few of the
united to the privileges and responsibilities of other people and on a larger scale, in the Freedmen's work the seeds of knowledge have been scattered, till another hill at the Capital is crowned by a University and sister colleges, academies, and Normal Schools are flourishing from the Delaware to the Rio Grande.

The exercise of this principle is not then a new thing under the Sun, not new to the Constitution. All internal improvements, as the clearing of rivers, the opening of harbors, the making of roads, the extending of railways, all subsidies to a flagging commerce, partake of the same nature, when not undertaken for the national defence, nor for other direct natural purposes; these is the exercise of the
benevolent functions of the Government. The States could do these things. The nation might leave all this sort of work; but it is better as it is; the national example suggests and encourages enterprise. It leads in the line of new settlements; invigorates internal trade and peoples its vast and without its aid empty domains with busy and prosperous life. I'm looking for results there is a large class of men who can not rise above apparent national interests. National aid under a national Department has given millions of homesteads: the remaining and
contiguous land is of course improved and the productive settlers help bear the nation's burdens. This plain enough. A man came to me from beyond the Mississippi, who had some three thousand acres of land and upon it fifty emancipated negroes. Nobody would loan him money upon his land and there was was danger of famine for his idle people would not work without pay; they had not planted and were consuming the usual garner full of seed. He was in despair. Another man similar by circumstance divided his farm into several smaller ones and sold parts on long time to what he, an old slaveholder was
pleased to call his good boys, one of whom to my knowledge was upwards of 50. We can not tell precisely how it was done, but this man's fields were planted and the little farms had on them chickens, turkeys, geese and pigs and some corn if not cotton. This man's own land is more valuable, his own products are increased and to his astonishment many reluctant idlers have been transformed into active workers by the encouragement of reward in industry. National assistance under a well regulated National system that shall never supply
never conflict with state, county, or town aid will have like results but it must be used solely to start the wheels of instruction or to supplement where the team is too weak or to direct and drive when the team is unwilling. Study this subject in the light of economy: if a county properly trains all of its children two thirds at least of the pauper fund will be saved: two thirds from its criminal fund, its work will be better done by those who do not emigrate: the burdens will be lighter as the bearers increase in number and strength and even
Ed 67

Where to Talk with.
those who emigrate return like
Oceabody to found new institutions
of blessing. Study is in the line
of our liberties. The education
of the masses of the people keeps
them alive to their interests and
wide-awake to the beginning of
despotisms. Educated men can
not be kept long in slavery.
Study is with a view to preven-
tion of State Rights in their proper
interpretation. You can not take
from Massachusetts one single
guaranty that Adams and Otis
and their compers wrested from
the unwilling despotisms of England.
yet she does not object to national help in her commerce, to national protection in her manufactures; neither would she object to any aid that would carry proper knowledge to every household, that would make the privileges of Harvard and Holyoke within the reach of the poorest child. Let the rising generation of South Carolina be helped; may let the parents be compelled if they need be to send their children to school; they will never in that case return to those State wrongs where there was not a scandal of civil
liberty for their impoverished and enslaved fathers. It is so everywhere: a free and enlightened people demand the largest liberty consistent with good Government. Study the Indian question where millions of money have been spent to little purpose. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands were fifty years ago very low in the scale of civilization, proper teaching has brought them to all the privileges and enjoyments of civilized life, and the entire loss in the way of benevolent investment has not exceeded $2 million of dollars. If the Indians are men their children can be trained and transformed by the power of God's truth.
Study the Chinese—they have knowledge but not of us—proper teaching speedily gives changes there. Behold those workmen in North Adams how soon they turn a heathen festival into a tribute of grateful remembrance of those who furnished them the means of instruction.

The crowning results will be found in the road of national safety at home and abroad. The cry now is strong and earnest from the loyal men of the South, give us military protection. It is not needed in Ohio. The call is deep and fearful from the frontier, “give us military protection against savage brutality and crime,” it is not needed in the Chicasaw and
Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
Chocaw nations, nor among any Indians whose children have been properly taught. The army alone is a temporary and harsh expedient; the schools following the army are like the harvesters who follow the grain and the sickle. They gather the fruits and preserve what otherwise would have been lost. Where there are so many conflicting interests, where there are people of every nation under heaven, of every variety of taste, habit and opinion, the bonds of union must not be forgotten; neither the warp nor the woof can be neglected, the warp of state lines must be bridged over and under by the woof of universal education led through
and through by the shuttle of impartial suffrage. Yet the threads will be knotty and breaking and our union defective unless our educations be of the right character for (in the words of another) however loftily the intellect of man may have been gifted, however skillfully it may have been trained, if it be not guided by a sense of justice, a love of mankind and devotion to duty, the possessor is only a more splendid, as he is a more dangerous barbarian.” An effort is made to get the name of God into the Constitution. How much more sensible to work to write it upon the heart of every child.
in this nation—and let every panting heart drink at the pure fountains of divine truth; so as not to be shut out by any blind bigotry, criminal intolerance, or absurd atheism, from learning from God’s own word the highest law—the law of unselfishness, viz., to love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself. The fostering care of a great nation by the power of timely help must produce such results, bringing order out of confusion, uniformity from diversity, rest from agitation, with peace and good will to men.
How to keep oatmeal in cold water until the next morning to avoid having the oatmeal stick together. I am trying to make this more practical for my family.

I wish I could write more clearly. It seems as though the words are not making sense.