

just called and wished to be remembered  
to you. Guy goes to San Diego. We are  
all very well and the weather is very  
spring like which of course the children  
enjoy. I must write a line to Guy so  
he may hear by this steamer.

I hope you will keep very well, and  
come home when it is best.

Love to Gordon and best love to you  
from your own Lillian.

Portland, Oreg. <sup>118</sup>

March 1<sup>st</sup> 1878.

Dearest, As there will be a steamer leaving  
tomorrow, I will now at nine o'clock this  
evening begin my letter to mail to you then.  
Grace, Jamie and Mr Wood have gone to Mrs Corbells  
this evening. I was out for a walk this afternoon.  
Our next Church Sociable will be Monday eve.  
next, hope to raise fifty dollars there.  
If I can find a programme I will enclose it.  
I expect it will be very fine. It was to help  
arrange for the tableaux that took me out today.  
I got Miss Packard to take Grace's place as that  
is the night of the "I.H.T." - the last one - and Grace  
will take part some other time. The Entertainment  
for the benefit of the Orphanage was a success -  
full house, all went right, and made lots of money.  
You went away so soon that you did not get an



invitation to lecture for the benefit of the Church.  
I know you will accept it, but the ladies trust you  
will be home in time to lecture. I meant to  
have seen Mrs. Gladen when I came home this  
afternoon, but I was late and had to hurry  
as I expected to meet someone here at five.  
Sot. He and Harry were out (to lunch) the other  
day when I called. I was at Mrs. Milkinson's  
the same day. She still has a bad cough  
all the rest were well. You will be surprised  
when I tell you that the outside of our new  
tower is finished, and the evans are now lathered  
ready for the plaster; and that is all made  
ready for use, we shall soon be very fine.  
When I come to furnish I am going to see  
how little I can buy. I shall bring down Jessie  
carpet and give her an ingrain in exchange.  
I have had the mussey carpet made over and

It is "just as good as new." I expect Mr. Porter  
was right when he said we would be fixed  
before you could get back. I wonder if  
you will start home by the first of next  
month. I would not be at all surprised if you  
had to stay longer but I hope if possible you  
will be able to blot out those horrid, unjust  
suits. I shall keep you awake just three  
nights asking questions when you get back.  
I shall want to hear about everything and every body.  
I would like to hear a sermon from Mr. Rankin  
I would send kindest regards but he said once  
that he thought I liked to work. now I know  
better, and I don't think I have quite forgiven him  
that fallacy. It is now three o'clock  
as Sat. and the steamer goes at five o'clock  
so I must close my letter I got too  
sleepy to write all last night. Mr. Leary



Branch Office of the

**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.**

ROOM No. 7, ST. CLOUD BUILDING.

Washington, D. C., *Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1878*

*Amos C. Howard*  
Dear Sir:

The premium on Policy No. *20485* with

this Company falls due on the

Annual Premium, \$

Loan Note, - \$

Six Months' Note, - \$

Quarterly Notes, - \$

Outstanding Notes,

*573.78x*  
*573.100*

*6%*  
Interest on Loan,

*\$34.43*

Total Cash, - - \$

Less Distribution, \$

Amount Due, \$

PLEASE BRING THIS STATEMENT WITH YOU.

Respectfully,

N. B. CLARKE & CO.,

Office Hours, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

*1878* General Agents. *34.43*

*1879* — *32.09*

Notice should be given of any change of Residence or P. Address. *6.52*

*Balance due a/c*

Inches

2

63

41

UN



173

Headquarters Department of the Columbia, 117

Portland, Oregon March 1 1878

To

Brigadier General O. O. Howard

Lock Box 100

Washington, D.C.

My dear General,

In connection with the "horse papers" Grover vs. Eddy, now on file, in reading over and signing the books of record, I notice in the letter to Colonel Grover, dated January 17. 1878, written by your dictation, you use this language, - "He (the Department Commander) will have further examination instituted, and forward your (Grover's) report, with his opinion thereon."

I call your attention to this, as this language may have escaped your recollection, when you ordered the papers filed, as it had mine.

Very respectfully,



Your obedient servant

J. Clay Powell.

Assistant Adjutant General.

file



Inches

1

2

3

4

5

6



Mr. Kellogg



File

119  
Harlem March 1. 1878.

Dear General It has been quite a surprise to receive a letter from you from Washington. I had no idea you had left Oregon.

But I am glad indeed to have it, and pleased indeed with the information it contains. It seems probable (you remember Pascal's Prov. Letters) that what you now expect, will be: yet as things have gone I shall feel more sure when the fact is accomplished. The 2<sup>d</sup> hint seems to be out indeed, and the 1<sup>st</sup> the only one to be contested, the facts given as to the Bond hint showing that cannot be maintained. But think of this



hanging for years over the heads  
of men not guilty, and not lia-  
ble, with specifications and f.  
w. \$ 25.00 - published in the  
papers, and the agony inflicted  
- the cancer in the " Criminal "  
Court! (I know why, but the world  
knew not - the civil court was  
over crowded) - and now, and  
after all, it appearing that  
there was no real cause for  
action!

My dear friend it is cause  
of thankfulness that I hear  
this from you. It will be  
still more cause for this when  
your expectations are realized.

But this Damocles' sword has  
been suspended so long that one  
of your friends has rec<sup>d</sup> impressions  
likely to be enduring.

It is very interesting to learn that  
you: Bradley is now your advoc-  
ate. He is an able man, and  
influential and will do much  
I believe toward your liberation

With thanks dear General

for your kind words and  
good news I

am yours affectionately

Edgar K. Keenan



## House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., March 3<sup>d</sup>, 1878.

Brig Genl O. O. Howard U. S. A.  
 Washington D. C.  
 Dr Sir

I enclose two bills both of which are pending before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, for your consideration, as your intimate knowledge of the subjects of each bill respecting under your recommendations of great value. The present critical condition of relations with the Indians in the North West especially in Idaho and Washington Territories, under the building of a Military Road from Fort Boise to Fort Lapwai, a matter of pressing necessity. The Bill "to provide for ascertaining and reporting the expenses incurred by the Territory of Idaho, and the people thereof, in defending themselves from the attacks and hostilities of the Nez Percé Indians - in the year 1877, and for other purposes" is also



120

James M. McPherson

Washington, D. C. March 26, 1871

My dear Mr. General:

Thank you for

the letter of the 21st

I received the letter

of the 21st and am forwarding you the same

with the original of the letter of the 21st

and the original of the letter of the 21st

and the original of the letter of the 21st

and the original of the letter of the 21st

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House of Representatives,

2

Washington, D. C., \_\_\_\_\_, 187 .

a matter of vital interest to the people  
of the Territory.

Your full knowledge of both  
subjects will render your suggestions as  
to any amendments to either Bill, and  
the subjects generally of immense benefit.

By giving the respective subjects your  
consideration, & making such recommendations  
as your judgment dictates, through such  
channels as may seem to you advisable,  
you will greatly advance the public  
interests and confer a favor upon

Very Respectfully  
Your Obedt Servt

S. S. Fenn  
Oregon T. T.





file

Mr. James  
Del. to Cong



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 31, 1878.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENN, by unanimous consent, introduced the following bill:

**A BILL**

To provide for ascertaining and reporting the expenses incurred by the Territory of Idaho, and the people thereof, in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of the Nez Perce Indians in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required
- 4 to appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be a
- 5 civilian, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual and
- 6 necessary expenses incurred by the Territory of Idaho in
- 7 defending the people of said Territory from the hostilities of
- 8 the Nez Perce Indians in the year eighteen hundred and
- 9 seventy-seven, including three companies of volunteers organ-
- 10 ized in the Territory of Washington, in the month of June,

**H. R. 2904**

**A BILL**

To provide for ascertaining and reporting the expenses incurred by the Territory of Idaho, and the people thereof, in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of the Nez Perce Indians in the year 1877, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 31, 1878.—Read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.



11 eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, who served in the Ter-  
 12 ritory of Idaho during said hostilities, and report the same to  
 13 the Secretary of War, under such rules and regulations as  
 14 may be prepared by him to govern the same.

1 SEC. 2. It shall also be the duty of said commissioners,  
 2 under rules and regulations as prescribed in the preceding  
 3 section, to ascertain and report all damages by troops in the  
 4 regular service and volunteer service (each to be taken and  
 5 returned separately) to property of the people of the Terri-  
 6 tory of Idaho during the time of such hostilities.

1 SEC. 3. It shall also be the duty of said commissioners,  
 2 under the rules and regulations as provided in section one of  
 3 this act, to take evidence of depredations upon and destruc-  
 4 tion of property of the people of Idaho Territory within the  
 5 limits of the same by the Nez Perce Indians during their  
 6 hostilities in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven,  
 7 and report the same to the Secretary of War.

1 SEC. 4. The commissioners appointed under the provis-  
 2 ions of this act are hereby fully empowered to execute all the  
 3 rules and regulations that may be prescribed by the Secretary  
 4 of War under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

1 SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War be authorized and  
 2 directed to pay to the commissioners who may be appointed  
 3 under the provisions of this act such sums of money for their

4 services and expenses as he may deem reasonable and just:  
 5 *Provided*, The sum does not exceed in the aggregate  
 6 dollars: *Provided*, That such of the commissioners as shall be  
 7 officers in the Army shall not be paid in both capacities.



[Printer's No., 910.]

45TH CONGRESS,  
1ST SESSION.

**H. R. 885.**

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

---

Mr. FENN, by unanimous consent, introduced the following bill:

**A BILL**

Making an appropriation for a military road from Fort Boise to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighty  
5       thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the  
6       Secretary of War, for the construction of a military road from  
7       Fort Boise to Fort Lapwai, in the Territory of Idaho.



# H. R. 885.

## A BILL

Making an appropriation for a military road from  
Fort Boise to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory.

NOVEMBER 1, 1877.—Read twice, referred to the Committee  
on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.



# The Sunday School Times,

Editorial Rooms,

610 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

March 2, 1878.

My dear General:

Since you were in here  
I have met our superintendent. He  
would like you to say a few words to our  
scholars and teachers at the close of the  
session to-morrow. There is something of  
a tender interest in the theme of personal  
salvation - beyond what is common - in our  
school. I want you to testify, out of  
your own experience, to the worth of a trust  
in Jesus, as you have found it in your varied  
life service. You will be asked to do this.  
Do not hesitate to respond in this line.



The lesson for the morning is  
"Abaz's Persistent Nickedness" 2 Chron.  
28:19-27.



I or my son-in-law will (so,)  
call for you in season, or we will see  
that some one else comes in our  
stead.

Yours sincerely  
A. Gray Bramhall

File.



Dayton Mich 2<sup>a</sup> 1878.

Dear Sir,

Near two months since I was invited to visit Idaho to discuss the situation and accept assistance to visit Washington City in their interests. I have been so unwell with Muscular rheumatism since that time, that I could not accept the invitation. I will, however go up there soon if I improve as I anticipate.

I will not now, visit Washington City until next fall unless called there. I hope you may be successful in your good efforts. Mr. & Mrs. Hunt wish to be remembered to you.

Respectfully & truly yours  
A. C. Cady

121





mt. 3,

File

Inches

1

2

3

4





Portland, Oregon  
March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1878

Dear Papa

I hope you are having a good time in Washington. Tell Lina and Jamie that I want to see them very much. The carpenters are nearly done building the house. They are plastering now and the painters have come and they are painting. It has been pleasant two or three days and we like it. We play ball nearly every pleasant day. Do you have pleasant days where you are. Jamie has a big saw with

Full.

124



Turning Lathe on it. He  
made a match box with  
his gig saw. He is making  
an ~~it~~ now. Tell Mrs  
Stieny I wish she would  
come out here again.

I have a turning lathe  
too. it is the one that  
Fannie made out of  
wood and he gave it  
to me. Did you see

Gay when you were  
at Springfield. Did you  
see Mr Tomson on the  
boat. Berrie Tomson  
was over here yesterday  
and she said that he  
went to Washington  
with you today in Sunday  
and Fannie and Berrie  
and Ale Did not go to  
church because it was  
too late. It was Eleven

a clock when we had  
breakfast the ones that  
went had to hurry off  
to church. We all send  
our love

from Your  
little boy Barry

P.S. I send my love  
to all my friends  
in Washington



## WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

FROM

## RAILROAD MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

CONCERNING THE WORK OF

## RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Receiver J. H. DEVEREUX, of Cleveland, attended, as deputy from Ohio, the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Boston, October, 1877. Alluding to the railroad strikes of last summer, and the call suggested by them for greater effort by the churches among certain classes in the community, Mr. DEVEREUX said :

"I propose to give you, at the instance of sundry members of the Convention, some personal experience and some personal knowledge on the subject covered by the resolution introduced by the Lay Deputy from Pennsylvania.

"West of Pittsburg, and a little north of it, upon the lake shore, is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, with a suburban population perhaps five thousand. The main trunk lines of railroads running through the country traverse it. It is well known as a prosperous commercial and manufacturing centre.

"Now, right here, gentlemen of the Convention, understand that the class I am speaking of at this time is not the pauper or the vicious element. It is a vast assembly of men, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, numbering one half a million or more. The politicians will tell you they are voters. They are a class of men who, less than any others, have no opinion that is forced upon them by prescription. Particularly is this true in regard to their religious opinions. You must give a reason, and a very good one, for whatever belief you are desirous to impress upon them. I am speaking of a class of men who are mighty in their passion when they are aroused, and gentle when their hearts are touched. On Monday morning, in this city that I am speaking of, a railway officer, responsible for two roads and for about six thousand men upon them, went to his office. Of course he knew much that had happened before he went there. He heard on that Monday morning, that on the public square of that city, the Saturday night before, there had been a meeting of so-called laboring men, though they were not so, in the higher sense. There had been some twenty-five hundred men assembled there, and it had been deliberately proposed to go from there to Euclid Avenue, and sack the city. The next morning (Sunday) came the news from the City of Pittsburg.

"On Monday morning, the air was quivering with excitement, the whole city seemed to be paralyzed, and well it might be, for there were, in that city, only two hundred policemen, and no military force worth speaking of. Two lines of road were in the hands of those who were called 'strikers.' Not a single wheel was moved, business was paralyzed, and apprehension sat upon the face of every man.

"When this railroad officer found out how things were, and how the men upon the other road were taking things into their own hands, he also learned that his own two roads, upon which his men yet stood firm, were being threatened by a mob, or a crowd, if you please, from the striking roads; and he learned that they were coming down there to force his men to quit work, and to enforce what they called 'their rights.' That was a supreme moment; it was a moment for action. It took but a short time to determine that, God helping him, that President would prevent the mass meeting which it was determined by these men that they should hold on the square. Ten thousand men, at least, would have been there, more or less excited, more or less drunk, more or less angry. What could two hundred policemen do against such a force as that? It was not a crowd of men who could be driven by clubs. Many of them had been soldiers, and were used to arms. Moreover, they were ignorant, and they believed they were right; and if a man believes he is right, he will sometimes sacrifice his life. I firmly believe that if force had been used at that time, a great amount of blood would have been shed, and Cleveland would have been in ashes. I draw no fancy picture.

"What did this railway officer do? He went down substantially alone, only one officer of the road going with him. As he approached the shops, he saw the procession, and his own men being forced out two by two. It looked bad enough. Men from the other roads had determined that the men employed upon his roads should not work. They were gathered in the machine-shop. There were some three thousand. The railroad officer stood upon a planer. And what did he urge? Simply the gospel of Jesus Christ. He held up Christ to these men, and appealed to them as Christian men, urging the principles of the gospel as his argument against their proceedings.

"The passions of the men were very strong, but he had not spoken long before sour faces grew brighter, and the evidence of passion died out. All went down, for Jesus had been appealed to. Jesus spoke to these men. They became silent, and when the matter was put to vote by the leader of the crowd, 'Will you stand by the proposition of the President?' there was a loud shout



of 'Aye!' When the question came whether any were opposed to the proposition of the President, there was the silence of the grave. Then this railroad officer said to these men, 'Now that you know you are in the right way, I want you to swear to me an oath this day. Those men who will regard the law, who will not commit any acts of violence, who will protect every life and every piece of property in this city, as if it were his own, hold up your right hand.' And every man's hand went up.

"That was the wall that was drawn around that city, and I tell you, no set of men could prevail against it.  
"I shall not go into detail, although I want it to be understood generally that there was no miracle about this. This work was not the outgrowth of a moment, but of years. These men were ready to hear this word, for they had been prepared to hear it. One man's conversion had been the cause of leading twenty thousand railroad men to Christ, and thus it was easier to address them. I have been reproached since I have been here, because I have given encouragement to the Young Men's Christian Association. It was through their influence that this change had been brought about. I am here neither to praise nor to apologize for any institution. I am here because I am of the Church of Christ—of this Church; and I am speaking of the progress of the work of the Church, and of the need of missionary effort existing in the West."

Mr. W. K. MUIR, General Manager of Canada Southern Railway, in response to an invitation to attend a meeting of Christian railroad men in Cleveland, O., writes:

"I am sorry I cannot come. I did want to tell our friends on your side of the lake how much we are indebted to Messrs. Sheaff & Cobb, of Cleveland, for the initiation of our railroad work at St. Thomas and Detroit; and of how much real benefit the Railroad Christian Association Reading Rooms at these points are to the boys and to the travelling public.

"Such rooms ought to be provided just as much as any other necessary part of railroad equipment. A railroad company can have no better paying appendage to its terminal establishments."

Addressing the railroad meeting in Cleveland, in December, 1876, Mr. R. F. SMITH, Assistant General Manager of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, said:

"We had occasion to purchase a lot of new engines lately, and I said to the President: 'We want a new roundhouse. It won't do to let these engines stay out-doors every night.' He agreed with me that it would not be economy, and the new roundhouse was built.

"What sort of economy is it to house locomotives and leave the men who run them out in the cold—the cold world—to go to places of vice such as curse our city?"

"I lay down this proposition, and challenge contradiction: That the railroad that encourages its men to seek godliness, and, if need be, helps to provide the means for doing so, will be uniformly the most successful. The rule, godliness is profitable for the life that now is, applies to corporations as well as to individuals."

On another occasion Mr. SMITH wrote:

"It was my pleasure, in May, 1872, to participate in the dedicatory services at the opening of the reading room in the Union Depot, at Cleveland. It was committed to the conduct of the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, and so it was the first room of the kind in which the religious element was introduced. And herein was the hiding of its power; the salt preservative of all that is good in these reading rooms; without which the best organized and equipped of them would achieve but indifferent success, and the large majority would undoubtedly soon run out. Let these institutions be multiplied. They give us better men in the service; they save them from the wide open doors of vice and ruin that are found on every hand; they lead them into paths of virtue. The road that is manned by such employes, all other things being equal, will prosper most."

Mr. WM. THAW, of Pittsburg, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, wrote:

"I wish to assure you of my deep interest in the work, and my desire to co-operate in establishing and maintaining, at every point where employes are thrown together in considerable numbers, just such a room as you have in the depot at Columbus, O. It is wholly good, both for the men and the roads they serve."

Mr. H. B. LEDYARD, General Manager of Michigan Central Railroad, writes:

"I am glad that the work of the Young Men's Christian Association among railroad men has been so successful. There is a great field for good work in that direction. Everything that railroad managers can do to make the lives of their men, whether on or off duty, pleasant, should be done. So far as my experience goes, there is nowhere a more faithful, hard-working set of men than those now employed upon railroads; and what little can be done to show that their services are appreciated, should, I think be done gladly by those who have any real interest in those under their charge."

Mr. T. P. HANDY, President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Cleveland, O., a director of the C., C. & I. R. R., and actively associated with its management from the beginning, said, at the recent Conference of Railroad Young Men's Christian Associations in Cleveland:

"I am here because my heart is enlisted in this work. I have been a railroad man for the last twenty-five or thirty years, but chiefly in the way of helping to raise money to build the roads. I was on hand here when the first shovelful was put in the wheelbarrow. I have been in the work ever since; but I have been more interested in this religious part of it than in any other. The money that we have spent on this Christian work has been well expended. It has been one of the best investments that any of us have ever made. I think I have never given with more cheerfulness than I gave to help Messrs. Sheaff and Stager to carry on this railroad work; and I think it is paying better to-day than anything else. Like a little leaven in meal, it is extending until it is going to fill our land with noble railroad men."



## FURTHER TESTIMONY, CONCERNING THE LATE RAILROAD STRIKES.

From the report of the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association Convention (October, 1877), in *Harper's Weekly*, we extract the following :

"Mr. W. R. DAVENPORT, an old railroad man, gave the testimony that, during the Pennsylvania Railroad strike, the Christian men were those upon whom the railroad officers relied. The most influential men were the Christians, and their influence was greatly felt.

Another officer, holding a position of responsibility in railroad service at a place where the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association has long been active, writes :

"In regard to the part Christian men took in the strike, I can speak of what I know. These men were forced to quit work, but openly denounced the action of the strikers; and all went to their homes, except a few who stayed among the strikers to wield all the influence for good that lay in their power.

"Through the influence of these men the saloons were closed, and all riotousness was kept down.

"Men who are not Christians have come to me personally, and of their own free will said the Christian work among railroad employes has saved more than it will cost to prosecute this work for a hundred years. Religious services were held every day and evening during the strike; and I believe many of the men will date their conversion from those meetings. It was through the influence of Christian railroad men that strikers returned to work."

An officer of two railroads in Columbus, O., writes :

"The Christian railroad men in this place did not, to my knowledge, take any part in the strike."

A Christian gentleman, who had the best opportunity to see and know, writes from the same place :

"I do not know of a single railroad man who professes to be a Christian, that took any active part in the strike. One was arrested for participating in it, but, upon trial, fully exonerated."

A manager of an important railroad in one of our large cities, where there was a total suspension of trains, writes :

"All of our men known to be pronounced Christians had no sympathy with any lawlessness, and kept clear of it. They freely expressed their disapprobation of all such proceedings, and openly declined to take part in the same. There were those among them who took occasion respectfully to join in a request for an advance in wages; but it was in the more excellent way; and when a respectful answer was returned, showing good reasons why their request could not be granted at this time, they cheerfully accepted the situation, and continued to perform their duties. These carefully disclaimed any intention to strike, and though compelled, during the most threatening period, to quit work, they returned when notified, without waiting for a reply to their petition."

An officer of the Pennsylvania Company, in the same city, writes :

"I have to report that the inquiries started to find out what part the Christian railroad men took in the strike have resulted in obtaining very satisfactory reports; and that is that *not one* of the men who attend the noon-day meetings at our shops took any part whatever in the strike or, either by word or action, encouraged the strikers, but, on the contrary, they kept up their prayer meetings throughout all the excitement."

A gentleman of Martinsburg says of the meeting of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, on the Sabbath afternoon when the trouble was most serious: "The attendance was large, and the meeting one of the most impressive I ever attended. What touched me particularly was the many earnest prayers of the railroad men for the officers of the railroad company, that they might be given wisdom to guide them in their trying positions, to do just what was right, and that they, as employes, might be restrained from all excess and violence, and prove faithful to their duties."

A railroad man in Baltimore writes :

"I am satisfied that none who were looked up to as Christian men before the strike were at all engaged in it."

A member of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, of Altoona, Pa., writes :

"It is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the calmness, discretion, and good conduct of our Christian railroad men during the excitement caused by the strike."

"Our religious meetings were held as usual, and were quite well attended. Although quite a number of railroad employes have been discharged for taking part in the strike, I am glad to say that no active member of our Association is among the number."

A superintendent in the extensive railroad shops of one of the trunk lines writes :

"I don't know of one Christian that took part in the strike. We found the Christian men ready to work; and those that were made watchmen during the week of the strike were chiefly the Christian men."

From the same point, one who has been in the employ of the company twenty-five years writes :

"There was not one of the Christian men here, who, during the strike, was not on duty. They went home peaceably, and stayed until sent for to come to work."



W.M.C.A. - New

Levy.

Feb-Mar 4, 1878



Dear Brother

As one practically interested in our work you will be pleased to see the accompanying words of encouragement relating to our Railroad work.

Our visitor Mr. Ingersoll is vigorously extending this work. Twenty seven Associations now exist composed of Railroad men who are seeking the best welfare of their companions. At ten other points where societies have not yet been formed Reading Rooms have been opened.

Since the Louisville Convention Mr. Ingersoll has visited over forty places. At West Albany a secretary has been secured & a reading room opened. At four Conferences & State Conventions the work has been presented. At Keyser & Grafton on the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Christian Associations of Railroad men have been organized. At other points a good beginning has been made & the calls for the continuance of his labors were never before so numerous and urgent.

Sincerely Yours  
Richard C. Moree  
Secretary of Committee.



March 4<sup>th</sup> 1878

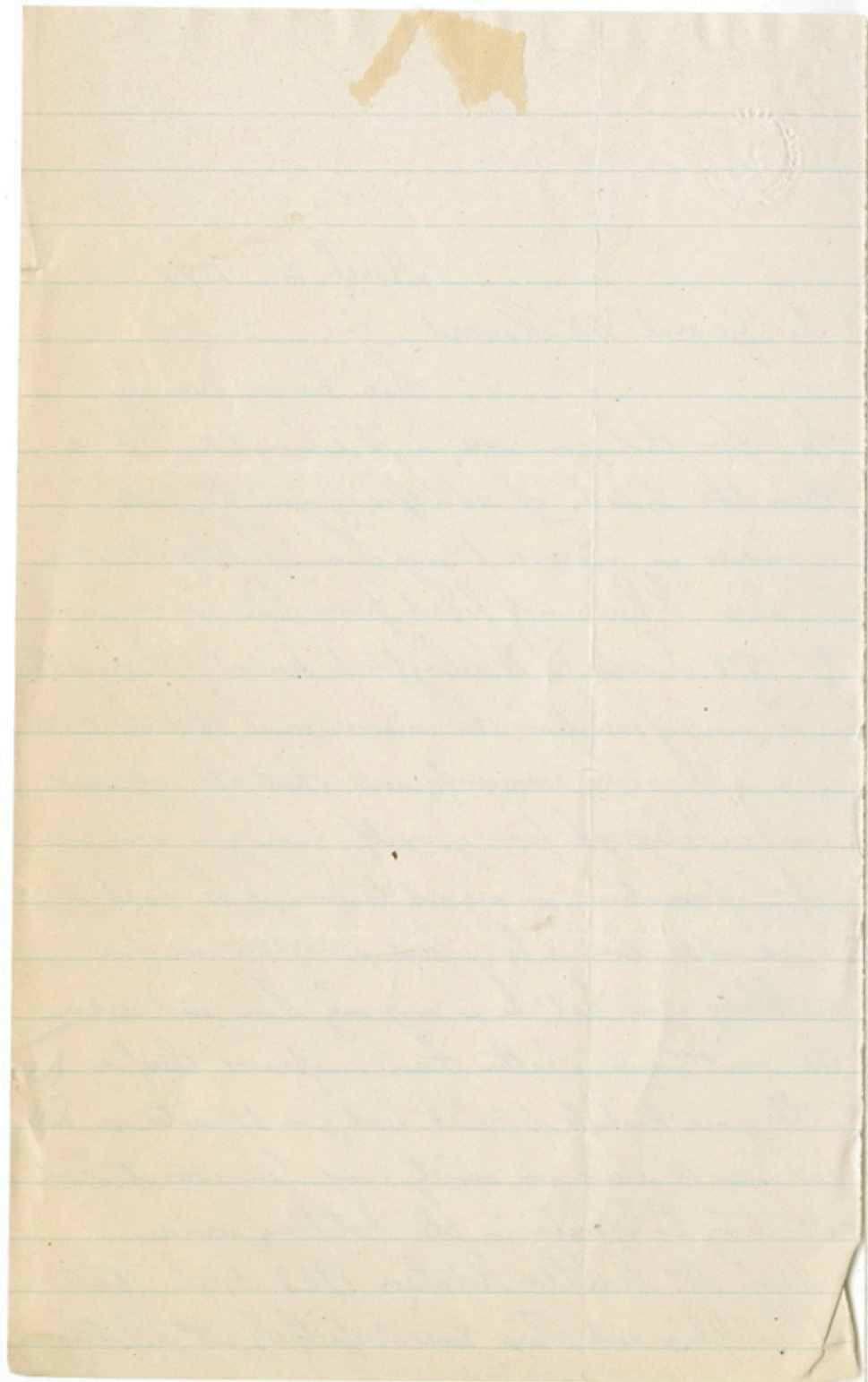
To General. O. O. Howard

Sir having seen by the papers that you were in Washington. I have taken the Liberty of addressing you to make inquiries in reference to my Son Charles Bailey Kitchen. I have not heard from him since June 30. 1876. I wrote to Washington to know if they could give <sup>me</sup> any information. the answer came that he had gone with your command, and that the only news was by Telegraph from yourself. can you give me any information, in regard to him, is he Dead or alive, and where is he. please pardon me for troubling you but he is my only Son and even the worst news is better than suspense, therefore will your kindness of Heart lead you to write me a few lines to relieve our anxiety. my Son was at Fort Meatraz California in the Artillery service.

address Mrs Matilda Kitchen 1703 Arch Street Philadelphia and oblige yours Respectfully Mrs M Kitchen

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated

*San Francisco Cal. May 4 1878*

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn Ave., Washington D. C.

To

*Gen O O Howard*  
*War Dept*

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

*I see Department about my  
Case Plaintiff presses Judgment  
against me*

*I B Campbell*

*10 Paid off*



THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

W. H. BREWSTER, Secy.  
WILLIAM ORTON, Pres.  
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