File an. Aug 16

Meior Generall
Charet

[Aug. 18, 1880]

Ich muß auf wohlen Herrn Generall das sie vielleicht mir können helfen das ich die Pension bekomen das die papiers sind der im Pension Office das muß auf nehmen das ein Krüppel Man kann nicht stehen und Kranke

Mit Gruß John Blesi
Champlin Hennepin
Comdi Minesotta

Companie E Erste Minesotta
Regiment Herrn Generall
Charet sie werden es vielleicht auch wissen das ich von dem Hatchpatch Forces am Morgen von dem papsten Gefecht mit der Räuthe hinunter kamt 50 bis 60 Rod um auf zu holen wo auf der Linie etwas abgeschossen ist wo ich von meinen Kameraden abgewichen habe um einer Arm Abschüsse wo die 6 Soldaten von 34 Regiment auf dem Gewerr Gebrauch

Dem dem Bördel es ist mir
wie es Ihnen wohl würde so etwas
tun wenn nicht herzhaft denn es
ist mein höchste pflicht vor
Gott im Himmel soll ehrlich
wo man tun so will ich Pflichtbewu
ein Freund John Blesi
und hoffe von ihn ehrenwerte
Lord Antwort. Und hoffe der schwarze
Lady wird mich Gesund und wohl
Antreffen
Vielleicht können ihn Ihnen
Ihrer Leitenant Zimmerman
von der Company A und
Capithän Pilgis

Major General ~~Howard~~.

I must request you, Mr. General, that if possible you may help, ~~to~~ me, to receive a pension; the papers are in the pension bureau. I am a poor man, cannot work and am sick.

Respectfully. John Blesi
Champlin Hennepin
Condi Minnesotha.

Company E First Minnesotha Regiment
Mr. General Chares, may be, you may remember the time when your left arm was shot off, that I tore off a piece of my shirt to bandage your arm, after the 6 soldiers from the 34 Regiment had carried you from the battlefield ~~&~~ on their musket. I remember it as if it only happened this day. A man cannot forget a thing like that. Then it is the highest duty before God in heaven to help where we can.

I ~~finish~~ conclude, your friend John Blesi and hope, that you, Mr General answer soon and that this little letter will

find you healthy and well.
May be you remember Lieutenants
Zidrenberg of Co. A. and Captain
Bilgis.

56

Art. Blesi.

Darling

13

Personal.

Vancouver Barracks, W.T.
Aug. 18. 1888.

My dear Genl.

I have obtained considerable information in regard to the "Nuetka Kahtka" Indians, and find that to reach them I must stop off at Port Chester, Annette Island, Alaska - the steamers do not stop there regularly, and, as I have been informed at the Portland Office, will only do so with certainty upon instructions from the San Francisco Agents Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co. The Str. "Ancon" sails from Tacoma Aug. 27,

the family all well - they all want down to Astoria
brought with the Captain
you are doing - It has
been very warm here, and
I have many times longed
for a breeze of our San
Francisco breeze -
Please inform me of
your wishes, and
believe me,

Respectfully & Friendly Yrs.
Edward A. Sterling Jr.

To
Maj. Genl. A. A. Humphrey, U.S.A.
Fort Mason
San Francisco
Cal.

and the "G. W. Elder" on Sept. 10.
from Portland - I will be
relieved here in time for
the "Ancon" - If you concur,
will you please get Mrs.
Grant, Perkins & Co to
instruct the Captain of the
Ship to land me at Port
Chester, and telegraph me
at the Esmond House,
Portland - I will call
there on Thursday next.
I understand that the
distance from the usual
track of the Ships to the
Port is not great, and that
it would not cause much
delay - Nothing is known
at the Dep. here in regard
to this matter so far as
I am concerned -
I called on Mrs. Gray the
other day and found

OFFICE OF
J. E. LOMBARD,
MARINE SURVEYOR,
70 OAK ST.

SURVEYOR FOR
SAN FRANCISCO BOARD
OF
MARINE UNDERWRITERS,
AND
BUREAU VERITAS, FRANCE

Portland, Or., Aug 18 1888
Aug 18

Geo D. J. Howard

Dear Sir

The Clerk in charge of the Office here tells me Maj Jones has got back and is going to take charge and advised me to have Capt Lombard come round Monday morning and introduced me —
He gave me this list of the Officers here thinking you might not know they were here — without looking at it so I send the names to you

Yours Truly

Wm S. Green

62

Major W. A. Jones -
Corps of Engineers

Major T. H. Handbury,
Corps of Engineers

Captain Willard Young -
Corps of Engineers

6

Moore Hesketh.

63

Young Men's Christian Association,
San Buena Ventura, California.

Aug st 21 st 1888

Gen. O. O. Howard U.S.A.
Santa Barbara Cala
General
have just received the
sed note and as it con.
you I forward it.
have written to Mr Bar.
who by the way is a son in
of Deacon Smith of San
cisco, telling him that
ve sent his note to you.
rdhoff is quite a small
in the Ojai Valley, but
tains a nice class of
le. I feel sure if you
d arrange to give them a
re the people would turn
out well. I do not how-
ever think they could pay
you more than $30 or $35.
Of course this is my own
opinion.

Yours cordially
Moore Hesketh

FRANK P. BARROWS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Commission and Purchasing.

Nordhoff, Ventura Co., Calif.,
Aug 20 1888

Moore Heskett Esq
San Buenaventura

Dear Sir

I have yours enclosing Tickets, and will do all I can to sell.

Please write me if Genl Howard will come and lecture for us, if we guarantee a house — What price will he come for?

Yours truly
Frank P. Barrows.

Ans. Aug 24 '88
Regarding gen. Howard

59

Frank D. Barrow.

File

San Buenaventura
Aug 20 – 1888

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.

My Dear Sir,

As Matters have been Arranged Satisfactorily with Mr Hisketh. If agreeable to yourself We will have a Home Mis Meeting Next Sunday Evening. Your Many friends here would like to hear you Upon the Relation of the ~~free~~ Negro man to that Cause –

Let me know your Wishes by Return Mail, And Oblige

Jas. M. Crawford
Pastor Pres Ch

J. M. Crawford

60

58

you all, that John is back, and Harry and Guy's wife gone. You will be pretty quiet when John goes back, as I suppose he will pretty soon now.

Grace and the Captain I saw on last Wednesday night. They were over here to party at the Post Hall, given to the visiting officers. I had the ill-luck to be on guard on Sunday, so I did not see them as usual. They are all well. Mrs. Thompson has gone back to Portland, with her sick mother, and she does look sick indeed

Tell Bessie that I borrowed two of her books, paper covered, to read on the cars, and I meant to ask her for them, but in the confusion of coming away I forgot to do so, but I sent them back, addressed to you, by mail, and I have no doubt you received them before this.

I can't tell you how much I enjoyed my visit to you, every minute of it. I never had a pleasanter time, and the memory of it still lingers pleasantly in my mind. I thank you all for it.

Mrs. S. and Carrie join me in love to you all. The lavander was thoroughly appreciated by Mrs. Sladen.

With sincere regards,

Yours truly

J. Sladen.

Capt Sladen.

File

Vancouver Barracks, W.T.

August 20, 1888.

My dear General;

The letters, to Mr. Thompson and to Mr. Failing, you so kindly wrote for me, came a few days after I got home. I sent them both a few days ago, and received the most gratifying replies from both these gentlemen. My commission came about a week after I came back, but as I was on sick report, on account of an abrasion of my lame leg, I took no action about retirement until last Monday, when I had an interview with Col. Anderson about delaying my application for retirement for a short time, but he showed me very plainly that he did not wish this done, and as I was not going to be placed in the position of a supplicant to him, I went home and at once wrote and sent in my application. The next day he sent to know if I was going to attend drills and dress parades, and when I replied that I could not, he sent his Adjutant to tell me that he would like to have me put in a Surgeon's certificate to that effect, and I did so. Now I learn that he has sent forward that certificate as a part of my application. I tell you of this, General, because in the uncertainty of military matters, then, on account of the prospective change involving yourself, I wanted to hold on a while longer. But you see Col. Anderson wants a change in Company commanders. It is not that he dislikes me more, but because he is one of the restless kind who is constantly wanting some change. I could not sacrifice.

my self respect by asking him any favor. However, I am not particularly sorry. It is always a sort of a satisfaction to be forced into any great change involving any degree of uncertainty. It rather releives one of any responsibility.

Both Mr. Failing and Mr. Thompson promise that they will look out for something congenial for me to do, and Mr. Thompson especially thinks that he will soon have something that will be attractive. He wants me to go over to see him, and told one of my friends, the other day, that he thinks he has something for me. He is a driving business man, and one of the business leaders, as well as one of the richest men, in Portland. He has way too of his own for picking out his men for responsible positions. He is the President of one Bank, a principle stockholder in another, and director in a half a dozen Insurance and other financial institutions. So, you see, he has opportunities enough arising from time to time, to place a man, if he wants to. Mr. Failing told me that if he had known of my wishes a few weeks ago, he would have made me Secretary of the Water Board, of which he is President, and which pays a salary of $1800 a year. He says it would have just suited me. He says, however, that he has been called upon to pick out a man for some place at a minutes notice frequently, and he will be on the lookout.

In the meantime, I have not done anything to mature my scheme for Safe Deposit company yet, for I want more time for that in Portland. But I will advise with Mr. Thompson about it when I can get over to Portland. I am kept pretty close here now on account of the detachment of nearly all our officers on this Division Target contest. As soon as this is over I shall go over to Portland and see Mr. Thompson. If the right thing turns up before action is had on my case, I will ask for leave, so that I can go right to work.

Now I have talked a good deal about myself, but it seemed necessary to do so, to make you understand my position.

Gen. Schofield has done just what I prophesied he would do, viz. take command of the army and at the same time retain the command of the Division of the East. In this way he will make it constantly apparent that another a Major General is necessary, in order to keep up the uniformity of the present divisions and departments, and the integrity of the present organization, and to do this it will be necessary to revive to grade of Lieut. General. Well, if this thing can be brought about it will be a good thing for you, but if it is done for Schofield, it should be done as a permanency and for all time, and if the attempt is made I hope you will throw your influence for it, for I expect to see you in command of the army yet, and the past three years has brought forth more astonishing changes that were not foreseen.

Is it true that Mrs. Schofield has gone back into the Protestant church ? I have been told so. I trust it may be true. It would be refreshing to know that the Army is again commanded by Protestant influence. And even a negative Protestant is preferable to a positive Catholic.

Major Darling is here, and so is Col. DeRussy. They bring me news of your all.

California College,

AT

HIGHLAND PARK, OAKLAND, CAL.

SAMUEL B. MORSE, D.D., PRESIDENT.

HON. H. E. McCUNE, Dixon,
President of the Board.

REV. J. HERNDON GARNETT, Oakland,
Secretary of the Board.

1050 East 30th St.
Oakland, Cal. Aug 20 1888

Honored Sir:

The Committee of the Young Men's Club 10th Ave Bap Church request that you hold the Friday Sept 28th free from other engagement until their meeting on Thursday next. In the meantime they request me to call your attention to the fact that your audience will be almost wholly different from that in Central Oakland, by reason of the distance, the lack of accommodations coming this way, and the "centrifugal force there potent."

I am, sir,

Most respectfully yours
Lorenzo D. Buskeep.

To
Major General
O. O. Howard,
Fort Mason, S. F.

57

George D. Brewster

Aug 21 - 88

File
Ans Aug 30 88

NJ

69 Market paterson
General Howard sir
I send you a copy of
a little Temperance leaf
let I am trying to establish
in our city I am an
old soldier of the War
and know you to be the
friend of Religion and
temperance Will you
not help me we are und
er a curse of Rum in
this city please read
what I send General
will you not

Respectfully
H M Weideman

only saved the capital they earn they would be comfortable?

This aspect of the case has not been sufficiently examined and for reasons which will probably occur readily to the reader. But it is really the key to the situation. When we see on the one side a yearly waste of between four and five hundred million dollars, and on the other side a body of men, the squanderers of this vast fund, complaining that they have not sufficient opportunities, we cannot long be at a loss to comprehend the true nature of the existing dissatisfaction. It is clear that labor has been incited to seek from without the relief which ought to be sought from within. The socialist theory of a paternal state system which provides everybody with work and wages is a mischievous fallacy. It simply encourages indolence and dependence. The first duty of labor is to demonstrate its capacity for self government. At this moment its drink bill is an impeachment of that capacity. No man who spends half his earnings at a saloon can get on in the world or has the least right to expect to get on. Nor can any body of men follow the same course with better results. Prosperity is the reward of persevering, temperate, ungrudging work. In these days there is, however, a great wind of new doctrine. We are asked to believe that it is possible to succeed in very different ways; that the less a man works, for example, the more he ought to receive; that national prosperity can be advanced by diminishing production; and many other equally hard sayings. But it may be confidently affirmed that these new theories are destined to be short lived and that the world will have to be managed eventually upon pretty much the old lines.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

NEAL DOW ON THE MAINE LAW.

Gen. Neal Dow's latest utterance on the Maine law is this:

"Many years ago the people of Maine consumed more strong drink than any other State in the Union. Mr. Blaine, writing on the subject, said that at one time no people in the country used such enormous quantities of liquor as did the people of this State. To-day we can say that no State in the whole Union uses so little. Mr. Blaine has also said that no State has prospered so remarkably during the past twenty years as Maine. There is a cause for all this change. Temperation for strong drink has been put out of the way. Years ago there were great industries carried on here. The lumber trade employed a large proportion of our men and the fishing interests occupied many more. These products were nearly all exported to the West Indies and other southern countries, and bartered for rum and molasses. The owners of the saw mills and the fishermen never made the State one dollar richer and the only results of their industry were a population of toipers, dilapitated school houses, shiftless farmers, and decaying farm buildings. When Blaine said that Maine is the most prosperous State

THE ✣ RECHABITE.

A Prohibition Leaflet.

No. 1. JANUARY. 1888.

Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments and shall teach men so he shall be called the least in the Kingdom of heaven. Matt. 5, 19.

The words of Jonadab the son of Rechab that he commanded his sons not to drink wine are performed. Jer. 35, 14.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, that makest him drunken also. Hab. 2, 15.

And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, Felix trembled. Acts 24, 25

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Exodus. 20, 8.

Huber Book & Job Print. 126 Market St.
Paterson, N. J.

This is the time of all the year that is worst for the poor, and will you kind reader see that some one has a Merry Christmas, who did not expect it.

The latest wrinkles in many New York barrooms are placards reading, "Don't Swear." The placards are prominently displayed just above the decanters on the shelves, and barmen, who have frankly admitted that they haven't been inside of a church in years, frequently refer blasphemous patrons to the signs.

Crime and pauperism have fallen off in the state of Maine, under the Prohibition law, over one hundred per cent. and the value of real estate has advanced in the same ratio, according to the statistics, while no politician in the state would dare to hint at the repeal of the law.

It is said by those who have given careful study to the matter that there are in Paterson over ten thousand persons, mostly youth, who never go inside a church at all. If this is so what a field is here presented for recruits for Temperance and Religion or vice and folly.

PRICE, 2 CENTS A COPY.
By Mail, post-paid, 3 cts. 25 cts. for ten by Mail, or 50 copies $1.10.
For sums less than $1.00 please send stamps.

U. MACDONALD WEIDEMAN, PUBLISHER,
69 MARKET ST., PATERSON, N. J.

Sold by Green & Bryson, 87 Van Houten St.
Paterson, N. J.

INTEMPERANCE and LABOR.

The organization of labor has hitherto been in the hands of unfit men, with too few exceptions. The leaders have been selfish, narrow minded, or ignorant. The true way to utilize the strength of united labor is to develop the individual power of the members. By no other means have great nations ever been formed. An association the effective strength of which depends upon the surrender of the rights and liberties of its members may be a dangerous instrument for the use of adventurers and demagogues, but it cannot advance the interests of the men themselves. The most urgent want of labor today is self control. In this free country no man endowed with average abilities need remain all his life poor. If he has thrift, self-restraint, perseverance, he will pass from the ranks of labor to the ranks of capital. It is the saving man who becomes the capitalist,—the man who has force to deny himself indulgences. What a lesson lies in the drink bill of the American workingmen, for instance! At a moderate estimate, it amounts to between four and five hundred million dollars a year. While labor is throwing away that enormous sum annually, with what show of consistency can it lament its condition? One year's remission of that destructive self indulgence would solve every labor problem extant; would provide a fund for the establishment of co-operative works, for the sustenance of the sick and aged, for the

maintenance and education of orphans, for libraries and scientific schools, for all manner of helps.

At present the workingman can hardly make both ends meet. Is it not because he insists on creating capitalists out of the saloon keepers, and not content with that, on submitting all his rights of citizenship to the same objects of worship? The saloon in politics is the most hideous abuse of the day, but where would it be if the workingmen withdrew their support from it? It keeps them poor. It keeps our politics corrupt. It supplies a constant stream of base adventurers, who disgrace the American name at home and abroad. It makes the terms "public office" and "public plunder" synonymous. It stifles progress, fosters pauperism, brutalizes husbands and fathers, breaks women's hearts, puts rags on the workingman's back, disease in his body, and shame and despair in his heart. Yet when labor is most disturbed, when the demand for advanced wages is loudest, when strikes are most frequent, when hunger and misery are most rife in the homes of the poor, the saloon flourishes still. There may be no bread at home, but there is always beer and whiskey at the bar, and the men who consider themselves the victims of circumstances or the "thralls" of capital, squander their earnings, spend their savings in these dens. Can there be a serious labor question while this state of things continues? Can workingmen talk gravely of their wrongs while it is plain to all the world that if they

in the Union he spoke the truth. The dilapidated buildings are being repaired or replaced by new ones, handsome in architecture and substantial in structure, and the almost hopeless poverty is giving away to vigorous industry, intelligence and wealth. By careful estimates this State now saves directly and indirectly the sum of 24,000,000 yearly. In face of these facts it is a great wrong for Dr. Crosby to say that the Maine law is a failure. All other public issues shrink into insignificance when compared with this question, and the cause can hardly have a more dangerous barrier in its way than statements like this of Dr. Crosby's. They are dangerous because we have struggled for more than a quarter of a century before the eyes of the nation, and if successful our example will be followed by every State in the Union. Such men should be informed, so that they will never repeat such statements as that of the clergyman I refer to. The fact that the larger proportion of intemperance has been banished; the fact that of the seventy open grog shops that flourished in the city of Fort and twenty-five years ago not one remains; the fact that no liquor is now imported from the West Indies; and that the barrels of rum that once occupied acres of land at the Portland wharves after the unloading of cargoes are abolished—do not all these facts signify a progress in one direction or the other? Were not three-fourths of the jails empty six months after the law was passed? But people say they do not understand why the grog shops in the larger cities are allowed to exist. That is the key of the situation.

After our thirty years of trying to work out the great problem, people point to a few of the large cities and say, "Look at Maine." It is easily seen why the putting out of the way of such obstacles to the cause as this is of the utmost importance. Most of the saloon keepers, except those of Bangor, dispose of their rum on the sly."

LEAFLETS.

Prohibitton never was so strong and its advocates never so hopeful and determined as to-day, in all its history.

We expect this little Messenger to be read by ten thousand persons, and hope that many if not all of them will put it in an envelope and send it to a friend.

If you think this leaflet will help in the work of banishing the Rum fiend out of this country send a few stamps and the names of men that we can send it to, or we will send it to your own address.

The city of Paterson has between sixty and seventy thousand population with one church to every seven hundred souls or thereabout, and a saloon to every hundred, or more than seven saloons to every church by actual count.

We put forth this little leaflet in the firm belief that Almighty Providence is on the side of the gospel temperance work and that all that is done in the spirit and faith of Jesus will be sustained and meet success if needed in the work.

What Has Prohibition Done?

Not long since a man asked me this question in a scornful, sneering tone.

For answer: In the State of Maine prohibition has closed the dram shops in every part of the State, except a few in Augusta, Bangor and Portland, and in all parts of the state the saloon is now an odious thing, a thing of disrepute; and the tramp and the drunkard must seek their potation in cellars and the woods, if at all. The jails and poor houses of Maine are almost empty; the farms are well kept and fruitful; the Sunday schools and Churches full and the young men and women are virtuous and pious and don't know the smell or taste of strong drink. In Iowa and Kansas the same happy state of things is found, while in the states of Michigan, Texas and Rhode Island, thanks to the Gospel of Christ and the industry of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the prohibition vote is up in the tens of thousands and all the time gaining in power and numbers. In Georgia the workingmen and negroes vote for prohibition by the tens of thousands and in the mighty Keystone State, Pennsylvania, prohibition in the form of a stringent high license law, is now reducing the number of the licensed dram shops to less than one half of the number of one year ago. The Empire State New York is in the throes of a great Temperance revolution, and the towns on the Hudson River are flocking to the prohibition banner. New Jersey, our own dear New Jersey, is in the very fore front of the battle with her high license law, the stepping stone to prohibition pure and simple.

What has prohibition done? Of good a vast amount, of *evil none at all!*

It is safe to say that a million men, women and children in America thank God to-day and take new courage in the hope of universal prohibition of the traffic in Rum in the United States.

We see men and women yesterday dirty, ragged and besotted, to-day sober and clean, with the demons cast out, clothed and in their right mind. Personal prohibition did that in the power of Jesus Christ. The principle of total abstinence (prohibition) has redeemed the fallen by the score, the hundred, the thousand; of both sexes, the old and the young. Did Rum ever do it?

Never! never! never!

I saw a woman that was born and reared pure, noble and beautiful, transformed from a happy wife to a monster of sin and depravity by strong drink. *Prohibition did not do that!*

I stood by the death bed of a man once a kind and tender husband, a good citizen, once a Christian. I heard him cry out in agony of soul: "Oh hope!—there is no hope for me, and to die is hell. Don't say hope to me. I'm in hell now. Yes, in hell now, and Rum did it. Oh Rum, Rum, Rum, Fiends of torment! Cursed rum, rum, rum! I loved rum better than I loved my soul. Oh! rum, rum, rum! to die for ever for rum!"

Prohibition never caused a man to die like that and never will. U. M. WEIDEMAN.

Paterson, N. J., July 24, 1888.

Station D, New York City.

THE RECHABITE.

To the LADIES of the W. C. T. U.

When we issued the little Leaflet in January last known as *The Rechabite*, we had no thought or wish to make money out of it, our sole object being to help in the great work of Temperance and reform; and though we did fix a price to it we gave it away mostly to workingmen.

Several ladies in Poughkeepsie and young men in Brooklyn, as well as others in various places, after reading it, kindly volunteered help to continue its publication.

The number issued first had only eight pages, but an article in it, from the *Atlantic Monthly*, on "Intemperance and Labor," has been read by thousands of workingmen with profit and thought. And now if we can get the cost of two or three thousand more, we desire to issue another number of *The Rechabite* with sixteen pages instead of eight, giving the article on "Intemperance and Labor" again, with two pieces of exquisite selected poetry and other matter of intense interest to young and old.

We intend if possible to keep on and make *The Rechabite* a monthly Leaflet just the right size to put into a number six envelope and send to your friends, full of the choicest extracts of Temperance truth; and to every one who will aid us by the smallest amount either by letter or otherwise we will send the exact number of *Rechabites* that the money is worth on its issue. A lady of taste and culture will assist in writing and selecting matter for the work, and we intend at once to copyright the title page and try to make the little *Rechabite* worthy of a place in the Temperance literature of the time.

Please help us to do it.

If those kind friends who have already done so will use a little influence in this direction we can put this leaflet in the hands of twice as many in the next issue as we did in the last and we will use all diligence within our ability to do that or more if possible, aiming chiefly to give it to men who are addicted to the use of strong drink and who toil hard for their livelihood in the humble and lowly walks of life.

We expect to send out the next number of *The Rechabite* early in September and in view of the mischief and ruin that Rum is doing we appeal to you who read this to help us to put this leaflet in the hands of workingmen and women free of cost.

25 cts. a dozen by mail post paid to one address, or $2.00 per hundred.

N. B.—For sums less than $1.00 send stamps.

U. MACDONALD WEIDEMAN.

Station D, New York City Post Office.

M. M. Weidman

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File attended to

OFFICE OF

Henry Wetherbee,

ALBION RIVER LUMBER MILL,

111 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco, Aug 21 1888

Gen O Howard

My Dear Sir

You orderly came to office today for package which has been here for some time, but mislayed - after his departure it was come to light and if you will allow him to call again I will send it you.

Resty

Henry Wetherbee

Henry Hatherly.

65

Capt. G. A. Hall

64

Aug 21/88

My dear General

The Stock of Cotton Stockings is quite low. I have only 9½ size of the Brown, of which I send ½ doz — I am expecting some in soon from the Contractor — I hope these will fit you, if they do not they can be returned —

Yours truly

G. A. Hall

Genl Howard
USA

Letter no. 22783 :

Moore Hesketh to OOH, San Buena Ventura, California, August 21, 1888 - plus enclosed letter from Frank P. Barrows to Moore Hesketh, Nordhoff, Calif., August 20, 1888

is attached to and filed with letter no. 22776

U. S. Indian Service
Colville Indian Agency
Washington Territory, Aug 21. 1888

Nespelem.

Saml. Miller Esq

Dear Sir:-

Chief Moses is in trouble regarding the report that the priests are persecuting his people, because they refuse to become Catholics. Will you please let me know if there is any truth in the matter, as Moses fears it will lead to trouble. He wants his people who are Catholics to remain that way, but not to use force with those who do not wish to be Catholics. He desires you to write him a letter on the subject. An early answer will be greatly appreciated by me.

Very respectfully,
Your obt Richard D. Gwydir
U.S. Indian Agent.

A true Copy
E. O. G. Huebl
1st Lt 2 Cav
Adc

Mr. J. Stanton Gerrey
Florida Orchard Company
Washington Bentley Dep't. N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Miller

Dear Sir:

Your letter to us from the respondent
the report that the fruits are diseased by no
fungi, because we have seen Gilbertia.
Will you please let us know if there is any
truth in the matter as we have at all
times to trouble. We have sufficiently
on Gilbertia to prove that only but rot
to see some with those who do not wish to
Gilbertia. We desire you to write us a
letter on the subject. We only want
will be greatly obliged to you.

Very respectfully yours,
Mr. Chas. Mitchell, Sup't.
Mr. Chas. Mitchell

A. Lust Supt
C. Mitchell
Fruit & Veg
Fruit

Gen'l Brock.

71

Headquarters Department of the Platte,

Omaha, Neb., Aug 2d 1888.

Dear General

Chaplain Moore has undertaken to do some good work in an Army Religious newspaper and I have volunteered to help him a little - I thought I could do better than to get you to write an article on, organizing the moral & religious work at a post especially where there is no chaplain. Can you give us some suggestions that can be published for the

benefit of the service. To give the paper a good article on that subject I know you can.

Yours truly

Chas. H. Peck

Maj Genl O. O. Howard

No. 4

Oakland, Cal., May 22nd 1888

Ninety Days after date, without grace, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of the PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office of said Company in Oakland Cal. One hundred and fifty 00/100 Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date until fully paid. Both principal and interest to be paid only in Gold Coin of the United States of America.

150 00

A B Deming

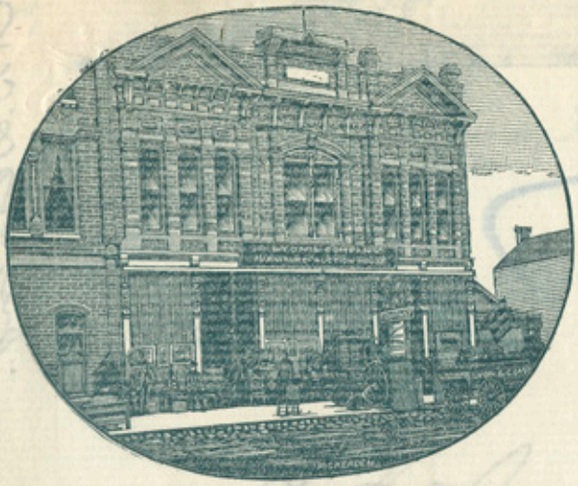
B No.

$150 00 SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 22 1888

On November 22d 1888, at three o'clock P. M. of that day (no grace) for value received in GOLD COIN of the Government of the United States I promise to pay to the order of Maj Gen O O Howard at THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, in this City One Hundred & Fifty 00/100 DOLLARS with interest from date at the rate of One per cent per month, until paid, payable monthly, both principal and interest payable in like GOLD COIN.

Memorandum of A B D
Note endorsed to Gen O O Howard Pacific Pres

J. E. LYON, Auctioneer.



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AND 479 NINTH STREET.

Furniture Sold at Private Sale at Auction Prices.

STORAGE TAKEN.

File

Oakland, Cal. Aug 22 1885

Maj Gen O O Howard

Dear Friend

I have waited nearly holy an hour for Mr Lyon who is out and will have to return you the note later. I am thankful that the Pacific Pigs have renned the note. I enclose a memorandum and the cancelled note I hope the time will come when I shall be out of debt. Thanking you again for your friendship I remain

Sincerely A J Deming

Oakland Cal. Aug 7th 1887

My dear Mr & Mrs Brown
after trying
three weeks nearly half on here
the figure who is out and will
be before you the next letter
we think that the Doctor has
seen the next. I enclose a Drawing
showing our the corner next
the two will come when Mr
and Mrs. Blanchard you expect to
Pleasantly Yours
Sincerely Yours

R. CARSON

File.

S F Aug 22 1888

Maj Gen O O Howard

Dear Gen.

Much to my surprise
Cashier refused
discount the note.
will offer it to
Pacific Rep Board
inform them that
is the best I can
at present and
shall as soon as
able earn the money
and pay it myself.

Sincerely
A B Deming

A. B. Deming

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File
letter and
Aug 30/88

O Howard

r Sir:

Would you kindly
me with a short
sh letter? I am
a collection and
be very much
d to add your
With thanks.
ours, I am
Yours. Respectfully
Harry R. Carson

g 88

Harry R. Carson

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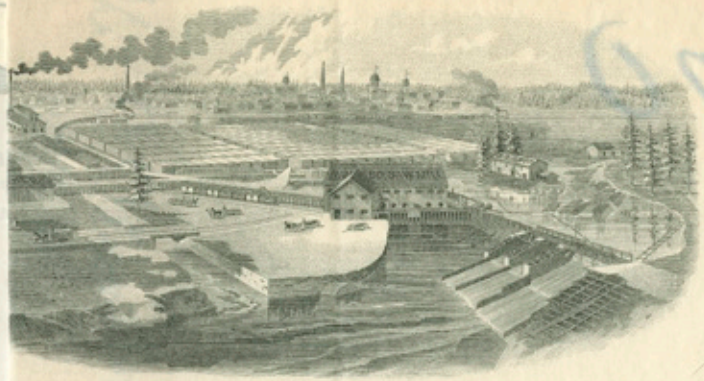
F. WEYERHAEUSER, Pres't.
ROCK ISLAND, ILLS.

M. G. NORTON, Vice Pres't.
WINONA, MINN.

R. L. McCORMICK, Sec'y. & Treas.
HAYWARD, WIS.



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VIRGIN PINE
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SAW MILLS
ON NAMAKAGON
RIVER.

Hayward, Wis. Aug 22d 188

File

O. O. Howard.
San Francisco.
Cal.

Dear Friend.

Your favor received last evening, and shall receive proper recognition in due time.

I thank you for the acknowledgment of myself as a friend, and shall try to be worthy of your esteem. Please read 1 Jno. III. 1-2, A wonderful statement, a glorious promise!!

Sincerly Yours
Chas. C. Claghorn.

Chas. C. Clapham.

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