152.

Charles Foster. John W. Davis.

DAVIS & FOSTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

10, 12, 14 and 16 MAIN ST. (FOSTER'S BLOCK.)

Fostoria, Ohio March 23 1890

Gen O.O. Howard
U.S. Army

Dear Sir Comrade
I would be pleased to have your Autograph Please write it on Paper (not on card) so I can paste in scrap Book to oblige one of your Old Soldiers I am

Very Respectfully

C.W. Thomas

Enclosed please find envelop

23 –

Thomas L. W. –

File

153.

RANKIN-RICHARDS INSTITUTE,

WINDSOR, BERTIE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

RHODEN MITCHELL,
Principal and Superintendent.

File 23 -

Windsor, N. C. March 23rd 1890.

Major-
General O. O. Howard
Governors Island, New York -
My Dear and Friend -

The Rankin - Richards Institute continues its work most encouragingly - We have now 144 pupils - They continue applying for admission with pressing zeal - You gave me permission in 1886, to place your name on the honorary list of members of the R. R. Institute - I now most respectfully ask, to take your name from that position, and make you one of the Trustees, Not that you are to be individually pressed for means and money for the cause, for you know I am one who do not feel willing that your services should be thus used - But being a representative man, to whom a statement of the work, could be made - You well know that people are not disposed to give very substantially these days, unless the parties are well known - Hence you can be of great service that way -

And I most earnestly ask you to accept because of your love for humanity, and the good that you can do - You of course know that I have the most cordial endorsement of Rev. Dr. Rankin, now president of Howard University - Hoping this will find you, and family well, I shall be thankful to hear from you, in due course of mail

Very Truly Yours
Rhoden Mitchell
Principal & Superintendent -

LEVY, DREYFUS & CO.,
11 MAIDEN LANE,
LOUIS W. LEVY, EDWARD DREYFUS.
P. O. BOX, 3567.
CABLE ADDRESS: "CRESCENT."
IMPERIAL OPTICAL CO.

New York, Mar 23/90

Genl. O. O. Howard,
Commanding Dept. of the Atlantic.

Dear General,

James C. Rice Post No 29 G. A. R. Dept. of N.Y. respectfully send their compliments to yourself and Staff & beg to extend a cordial invitation to the Concert and Lecture given under the auspices of the Post at Steinway Hall on the 26th inst. @ 8 P.M., when special accommodations will be reserved for you.

Hoping that you will honor us by accepting the invitation we are,

Sincerely yours,
Jos H. Parker
Chairman

H. C. Daniell.
Sec.

25 —

Barker Jos. H.

File

24 -
Rupards Chas -

File -

154

New York, March 20/90.

Major-General Oliver O. Howard
etc.

Dear Sir:

In addressing these lines to you I have to commence with asking your pardon for this intrusion; I trust to your amiability that you will kindly grant the same & also that you may give them your considerate attention. It is the object of this to herewith respectfully make an appeal to your generosity for some, if even only temporary relief from very great distress, and I enclose to this purpose, some letters from Genl Sugallo & Mr. Duxbury, which will at least establish my character & identity.

Two years ago I went with pretty fair prospects for business & prosperity & under engagement with the Mexican Central Ry Co. to Tampico, Mexico, but through a serie of misfortunes & calamities lost down there all I possessed and all that was dear to me. — Discouraged & broken down, mentally & physically, I returned to the U. S., expecting to

meet here either Genl Ingalls or Mr. Auxbury, who I am sure, would have willingly extended a helping hand towards me; unfortunately though these gentleman are away from N. Y., and as I have not succeeded to obtain a permanent position, and have been indisposed repeatedly through the inclemency of the weather & the climatic change, my means have become so thoroughly exhausted, that lately I cannot even provide anymore for only the most indispensable necessities of life. — Almost despairing and as a matter of last resort do I direct this appeal to you, your name being so long known to me as that of a noblehearted and christian soldier & gentleman.

I scarcely need to tell how greatly you would oblige me by some kind comply with my request and beg leave to assure you that I should not only endeavor to make quick restitution, but that I should also try my very best to tender my thanks to you in the future in a better way than what I possibly could do now.

If at leisure, grant me the favor of a personal interview, & believe me meanwhile to be sincerely Yours &

Most Respectfully

Chas Ruperds

155-

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST
1420 Chestnut Street,
Phila., March 24,1890.

Major General O.O.Howard,
U.S.A.
Governors Island,
New York.

My dear General Howard:

Possibly you remember that I had the pleasure of meeting you at Mohonk last year, and also at the New England dinner, in December last.

Permit me to say a word in regard to the chaplaincy in the army. I learn that there is a disposition among some eminent officers to return to the old system of contract chaplains, holding office for a year, and to do away with the present system of chaplains as fast as their office shall become vacant. This disposition is said to be based on the fact that some of the chaplains have been inefficient or worse, and also upon the alleged influence of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

It seems to me that the first cause does not militate against the appointment of chaplains, but simply calls for greater care in their appointment and for some system of

over-seeing them. Something like the office of Chaplain-General which exists in the English army might be very desirable. Such an officer might make a tour through the several posts occupied by chaplains and correct whatever was amiss. If the chaplaincy were no longer a life tenure, it would, I think, be very difficult to secure the best class of men for the position. No one could be expected to give up a position in the ministry for the purpose of entering upon a contract lasting but a year. If the office were made merely one by contract with only an annual tenure, and if it were dependent upon the choice of the men, would it not be likely that shortly all the chaplaincies would be filled by the Roman Church. It is, of course, proper that they should be represented in the chaplaincy in the proportion that they bear to the whole population of the country; but more than this they have no right to ask.

I am advised that at the present time the Protestant Chaplains at the several posts offer every facility for Roman Catholic clergymen to have access to the members of their own communion at the post. The officers, including the chaplains have contributed so as to cover the expense of a visit from a Roman Catholic Priest. I apprehend that nothing of this kind would be likely to happen, if the chaplaincy were filled by a Romanist.

I venture to ask your influence in behalf of the fill-

ing of the four vacancies, which within the next month will become vacant, and I also hope that you will favor the bill (3868) of Mr. Cutcheon in the House " to create the corps of chaplains in the army and to define their duties."

Should you have an opportunity to exert any influence in this direction, I take the liberty to say that my friend, the Rev. I.Newton Ritner, a very faithful soldier in the War, and a highly esteemed pastor in this city, has been urged by his friends for one of the vacant chaplaincies. I have known him for seventeen years, and have the highest esteem for him as a man and the highest estimate of his qualifications for the position.

With much respect,

Very truly yours,

H. L. Waylana

Editor, National Baptist.

24 —

Maryland Hyp

File

ing of the four vacancies, which within the next month will become vacant, and I also hope that you will favor the bill (3888) of Mr. Cutchson in the House " to create the corps of chaplains in the army and to define their duties."

Should you have an opportunity to exert any influence in this direction, I take the liberty to say that my friend, the Rev. I.Newton Ritner, a very faithful soldier in the War, and a highly esteemed pastor in this city, has been urged by his friends for one of the vacant chaplaincies. I have known him for seventeen years, and have the highest esteem for him as a man and the highest estimate of his qualifications for the position.

With much respect,

Very truly yours,

269

I. K. FUNK. A. W. WAGNALLS.

FUNK & WAGNALLS
Publishers and Booksellers
18 & 20 ASTOR PLACE
44 FLEET ST. LONDON.
NEW YORK,

March 24, 1890.

Dear Friend:

We send you by this mail a sample copy of a new paper, THE BETTER DAY, which proposes to occupy the field of systematic Temperance Instruction which no paper yet has entered. It is to extend among all reading and thinking people the work so grandly done by the Scientific Temperance Instruction Course in our schools and colleges, adding historic and economic studies beyond the present range of school instruction--in short, to build up a Chatauqua of Temperance.

We are sure you will approve of the plan. Please see if you think this part of the work well done, and if so, be kind enough to write us any approving words which you feel it deserves. By so doing you will not only oblige us personally, but do much to help on what may be a new and grand advance in the Temperance Reform.

Respectfully, FUNK & WAGNALLS.

25 —

Dunkelberger

File.

24 —
Funk & Wagnalls

The Plan has Succeeded—A Lecture Course Might be Added.

FUNK & WAGNALLS:

Gentlemen.—I am heartily in favor of the proposed Temperance Reading Circles, because the plan has proven successful already. Some three or four years ago that noble, self-sacrificing Prohibitionist, Wm. P. Miller, of Stockton, Cal., got a copy of a temperance work in poetry, "The Coming Conflict," by Rev. T. B. Stewart of San Francisco, and being pleased with the work, the idea struck him that it might be pleasing and helpful to others. So, meeting several young men and women of Stockton—clerks, mechanics, and others—he invited them to come to his fine home on a certain evening, and bring their friends. Wondering what it meant they came to the number of about 25. He told them of the book, and proposed that they should gather in his parlors every week and listen to the reading of a chapter at each meeting by one of their number, after which they might sing, play and enjoy themselves to their heart's content, and he would in addition supply a lunch each evening. None of the party were Prohibitionists, but they were all taken with the plan and helped to put it into immediate operation. In a few weeks the club numbered nearly 300 young people from all grades of society, and after the reading of the first book Mr. Miller supplied others, THE VOICE, etc. The lessons began to have effect, and the club soon took on a decidedly Prohibition cast; a temperance glee club was formed, and in course of time it was found necessary to engage a hall for their meetings; yet so strong was the love of the young people for Mr. Miller and his good wife that it was resolved to use the hall only every other week, crowding themselves into the parlors of Mr. Miller the other part of the time. This club has developed in Stockton the finest, strongest, and largest club of intelligent, earnest Prohibitionists I ever saw. The young men have been saved from the dangers of the street, the young ladies have been given sober companions, in some cases for life.

HAMILTON, O. LOU. J. BEAUCHAMP.

A Cordial Greeting from the Treasurer of the National W. C. T. U.

FUNK & WAGNALLS:

Gentlemen.—This is excellent. Have some one of judgment select the reading and recitations, *and have them most thoroughly prepared.* Make the young people think this—and themselves—important. When essays are to be written, see that the writers are well fitted with authorities, and see that they know how to use them. Well prepared leaflets will be invaluable. Have the debates thoroughly organized and the negative well sustained by some good representative of the other side. As the plan develops additions can be made. ESTHER PUGH.

161 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Brooklyn Pastor Applauds.

I think the plan not only novel but splendid.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. D. C. EDDY,

Pastor of the First Baptist Church [F. D.].

Prof. Wilkinson's Square E[illegible]

Nothing better. Fit[illegible]

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

It Succeeds Everywhere.

FUNK & WAGNALLS: *Gentlemen.*—I am delighted with your plan of forming Better Day Circles. We have a flourishing Young People's League in this neighborhood, that is conducted after the plan of a reading circle. It has had most astonishing success. It was organized on the 1st of last November with 20 members, and has held meetings every alternate Tuesday since then, and now numbers 50 members, about one-fifth of which have come to us from the "doubtfuls." We would like to have all the aid we can get in carrying on our work, so I will promise to pay for one subscription to "The Better Day," and I dare say there will be some others.

NEWTOWN, PA. ANNA HOLCOMB.

A Sunday-school Superintendent Takes Up the Work:

FUNK & WAGNALLS: *Gentlemen.*—In taking up THE VOICE, my eye rested on the Better Day Circle article. It meets my hearty approval, and I shall endeavor to start a circle among the 100 teachers in our Sunday-School.

You may also put me down for 10 copies of the new paper, "The Better Day," and shall probably want many more.

In the selection of the name, "The Better Day," you have added another to your many happy hits. EDWIN P. IDE,

139 MACON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It Is Already Internaitonal.

FUNK & WAGNALLS: *Gentlemen.*—I hereby promise to send $1 as the price of two one-year subscriptions to "The Better Day," as soon as informed that the full number necessary to its publication has been secured. I will try my best to start a Better Day Reading Circle in my neighborhood, sending you reports of organization and arrangements as soon as possible. Your suggestion and plans are always good; this one strikes me as one of the best. Good plan for every lodge of temperance to be a Circle. Wish you success. J. H. CARSON.

Secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

42 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL, CANADA, Jan. 4.

Col. Bain Emphasizes the Need of Systematic Work.

FUNK & WAGNALLS: *Gentlemen.*—I think your C. L. S. C. idea excellent. We need what will keep alive every interest in every temperance man and woman. Our cause is run too much in *spurts*, and when the time comes for battle three-fourths are unarmed. The most brazen falsehood they are unprepared to answer. It is amazing the amount of ignorance on the question. We need more systematic, thorough organization and education. G. W. BAIN.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Mississippi's Veteran Editor Responds.

Such a club in every community would be of immeasurable advantage to the future of Prohibition. J. B. GAMBRELL.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

[illegible] of

[illegible] be[illegible]e it

A. JO[illegible]SON.

270.

J·K·FUNK A·W·WAGNALLS

FUNK & WAGNALLS
Publishers and Booksellers

18 & 20 ASTOR PLACE
44 FLEET ST. LONDON

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1890.

DEAR SIR:

Permit us to call your attention to our BETTER DAY READING CIRCLES for the systematic study of the principles and policy of the Temperance Reform. This plan is not partisan nor political, but simply an attempt to form an INTELLIGENT PUBLIC SENTIMENT on the subject on the importance of which all friends of temperance are absolutely agreed. Our recommended books will include such works as Dr. Dorchester's "Liquor Problem in All Ages" and Senator Blair's "Temperance Movement" and other meritorious books, without regard to the relation their authors may sustain in the political field.

If you find it possible personally to take the lead in this work, we should exceedingly value your aid, and believe you would find great satisfaction in the work and in its results.

If, however, in the pressure of other duties, you cannot personally attend to this, will you do us—and the cause—the kindness to hand this circular to some temperance man or woman who can give time to get the enterprise fairly started in your community? We append a statement of the plan, and testimonials of approval, and remain with great respect, Yours Fraternally,

FUNK & WAGNALLS.

OUR PLAN.

The simplest possible organization. Merely an agreement of persons who will study and read together on these subjects as their time allows. Let there be no standard of discouraging demands, no overwhelming pledges. All freely trusted to do their best.

Meetings, where practicable, every two weeks for one hour; private houses favored as meeting places; a social with simple refreshments to follow the exercises may be a pleasant feature at special times, if desired; gentlemen and ladies to unite in study and meetings; good music, vocal or instrumental, to add its charm; work and welcome for the young to give choice recitations, readings or essays of their own; to invite the undecided and the opposed, and give opponents a fair hearing in courteous debates; carefully selected libraries to be put within the reach of every Reading Circle at a great reduction from ordinary prices. At some good center—several have been offered to us in different parts of the country—have a grand annual gathering, massing our membership, giving in reports of work done and advance made, and our lines of study reviewed by the ablest speakers; a thoroughly enjoyable occasion, summing up things done, and opening the way to do more in sure and definite lines.

We, the undersigned, hereby organize as a Better Day Reading Circle in accordance with the following:

CONSTITUTION.*

ART. 1.—This Society shall be called The Better Day Reading Circle of

ART. 2.—The object of the Society shall be the study of the literature of Temperance and Prohibition.

ART. 3.—The officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee of , who shall perform the duties usually required of such officers.

ART. 4.—Meetings shall be held every at o'clock, not to exceed one hour unless by some special vote. The exercises may include recitations, discussions, musical and other exercises, always giving the first place to the temperance lesson.

ART. 5.—Any person may become a member of this Society on receiving a majority vote by ballot at any regular meeting and signing the Constitution.

ART. 6.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.

* Any changes that will adapt this better to local needs without affecting its essential character can be freely made. Rules and bylaws can be added as needed. Let the aim be an organization which shall help and not hinder.

THE NEW PAPER.

THE cheapest and best way to unite, consolidate and direct these Reading Circles everwhere will be by a paper which shall go to all, giving model Constitution, reports of Circles organized, books and libraries, answers to questions, etc., etc., taking the place of all circulars, instructions and private correspondence; the paper to be issued semi-monthly; each number to contain a FULL PROGRAMME for a MEETING, Readings, Recitations, Subjects for Debate, Question Box, etc., so that by simply distributing marked copies to the members a good, instructive, spirited meeting can be held anywhere, while at the same time it will give lines of study to be followed out by the members in private, so that, as with the International Sunday-school Lessons, thousands of people all over the world may be studying the same lines of our Great Reform at the same time. The paper is to be named THE BETTER DAY. In order to bring it within the reach of all, we will put the price *at only 50 cents a year*, and will commence the issue as soon as 5,000 pledges shall be received.

All who desire to do so are invited to sign the following pledge, which, however, is entirely optional. Subscription to the paper is not necessary to membership in the Reading Circle, though we think all will find it a valuable help and well worth its price.

FUNK & WAGNALLS.—*Gentlemen:* We, the undersigned, will send the amount annexed to our names in payment of subscription for THE BETTER DAY as soon as informed that the full number necessary to its publication has been secured.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	STATE.	NO. OF COPIES.	AM'T.	
					$	CTS

A BETTER DAY READING CIRCLE was organized in this place on the.....day of.....with.....members. .....Secretary.

After signing, detach this leaf and return to us.

267.

File

Leavon 24 Mar. 90

Alcatraz Island, Cal.
March 24th 1890

Major Gen. O. O. Howard U.S.A.
Governors Island N.Y.

Dear General,

Conformable to your letter of March 17. I herewith inclose application to be transferred to your Department for duty with the Indians. I am exceedingly anxious to get to work among them. I feel that they need help and by the blessing of God, if I am transferred to duty with them, I hope to be able to lift them up into a better way of living. I am fully alive to the importance of the work, and know that it will be a difficult field of labor, yet I am willing to do my best if called to work among them. I do not know whether I should have made this formal application to the Adjutant General of the Army, or have simply left the matter with you to ask for my transfer, however, I trust this will be satisfactory, if such will

you kindly direct me how to proceed in the matter. With kindest regards to your family, I am, Dear General,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Wm. H. Pearson,

Asst Chaplain U.S. Army,

P. S.

If my request is granted, and I am transferred to your Department, will you kindly permit me to report by letter to you, so that I may go direct to Mt Vernon Bks, in this way I can accompany my family.

Very Truly,

W. H. Pearson

U.S.A.

156.

MOUNT * HERMON * SCHOOL.

Mount Hermon, Franklin County, Mass., March 24, 1890.

Maj. Gen. Howard:

Dear Sir:

I write to invite you to deliver an address before the members and friends of Mount Hermon School, (Mr. D. L. Moody's) on the occasion of the graduation of a class, Tuesday, June 17th. The exercises are at 11 o'clock. The pamphlets sent with this will give you information concerning the history and character of the school. Our number is about 250, mostly young men between the ages of seventeen and thirty years. At our graduations the students do not speak, the address being the principal feature. We have graduated only three classes. On the first occasion the address was delivered by Prof. Henry Drummond of Scotland, on the second, by Rev. Mr. Wells of Montreal, and last year by Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D.D. of Brooklyn. I hope, honored sir, your engagements and your inclinations will

allow you to accept this very cordial and earnest invitation. Many of our young men are definitely enlisted for service in the church militant, and I shall count it an especial blessing to them if they may be inspired and counselled by the words of one who has led to so many victories alike beneath the Stripes and Stars and the Banner of the Cross.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

Henry E. Sawyer

Sawyer, H. E.

File

214

151.

St. John's Meth. Epis. Church.
530 Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn.
Mar. 24. 1890.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard.

My Dear General.

When you first came to Governor's Island I wrote you, inviting you to take my pulpit some Sunday Evening for an address on some line that would profit & interest young men. You answered that you could not then, but might at some later time.

I introduced myself to you at a Banquet of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's early in the winter which is just past; it was the evening you spoke on "Grant at Chattanooga"; & spoke again to you of my desire. You encouraged me to hope that some time you would come.

Recently Mr. Wm Fawcett, a

comrade of Grant Post. G. A. R., (Brooklyn) met you at the Post Head-quarters, & reminded you of the matter again.

He reports to me that you are pressed with many invitations, but that you suggested my writing my request & sending it in to you.

Hence this note.

I greatly desire to give to the young men of this part of Brooklyn (the "Eastern District") a chance to hear the Christian General, in the finest Methodist church in this city: St. John's church includes in its list of previous pastors, Bishop E. G. Andrews (resident bishop in N. Y. city) Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of Philadelphia, & Bishop H. W. Warren of Denver.

Is there any Sunday evening

between April 13th & May 25th (inclusive) when you can speak in my church?

Pardon me if I express to you my feeling that you have it in your power in these months to do great good, especially to the boys & young men born since the war. In a few years there will be none of the war-generals for them to look upon or listen to. They regard the heroes of the war as they regard no other men. They will tell their children in years to come that they saw Gen. Howard & heard from him a Christian speech.

Believe me, Dear General, with more Esteem than you would wish me to express,

Sincerely yours

Wm V. Kelley - Pastor
St. John's Church.

24

Kelly Wm S.

File

24 –
Spangin D.M.
File

157

Mar 24, 1890

Greencastle Ind March 24 90

Gen O O Howard

Dear Sir Some of the Friends of Capt W. F. Spangin desire to present his Name to the President Faculty & Board of Trustees of Depauw University as Worthy a Degree though he did not graduate he passed through his Junior year When he got the appointment of Cadet at West Point in 58 it has been Customary to Confer a Degree on those of her Sons that have Made an honorable record since leaving the institution Without his Knowledge or Consent the application Will be Made at the Coming Commencement in June next and if in your Judgement you Consider him Worthy please Write the Board a letter to the Board of Trustees of Depauw

unfortu you have known
him for a long time and can speak
of his qualifications this is entirely
unsolicited from him and confidential.
I dont want him to know
any thing about this matter he is
my only remaining son and it would
be gratifying to me to be able to
present him with a small token
of affection if this wont be
better suggested you will confer
a favour on D. H. Spurgeon

158.

Subject: .....

Railway Mail Service,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

New York, N. Y., Mar 24th 90, 189 .

My dear General,

Yours of the 19th inst, enclosing a communication from D P Hughes, of East Mauch Chunk Pa, in regard to his restoration to this Service, was duly received, and the matter will have careful attention and every consideration to which Mr Hughes is entitled.

Very truly yours,

R B Jackson

24/

Jackson R. O.

File.

159

OFFICE OF

JOHN W. NORTHUP,

DEALER IN

Country Property.

KERN COUNTY LANDS A SPECIALTY.

34 KEARNY STREET.

San Francisco, Mar. 21th 1870.

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Governor's Island,
N. Y.

Dear General,— Yours of Mar. 11th and two forms of 14th inst. came duly to hand. As to getting a settlement with Mr. Griswold in the Soo Julius matter I have almost despaired of doing any thing with him. Will try again however and will let you know the result. Griswold is a great promiser, and that's about all.

I have this day sent yr. ck. for $14.50 and his letter of 12th inst. to you to Mr. Weinke, Tax Col. of San Diego Co. and requested him to apply on yr. Sec. 36, Tp. 11-11 S.B.

Yours very truly,
J. W. Northup

211—

Nathup J.W.

File-

160.

P. F. COLLIER,
PUBLISHER,
No. 65 Warren Street.

24 - File

File.

New York, Mch 24 1890

General O. O. Howard,
Governors Island,
New York Harbor.

My dear Sir:

I send herewith General Sherman's picture, about which I wrote you. Please accept it with my compliments.

Yours very truly
P. F. Collier

[THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE LETTER FORWARDED, AS DATED AND ADDRESSED.]

161-

Castle Garden,

New York, March 25th, 1890.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Chairman Joint Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

DEAR SIR:

The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York desire respectfully to submit, for the consideration of your Committee, a few reasons why neither Bedloe's Island nor Ellis Island should be selected as a landing-place for immigrants, together with strong reasons why such depot should be continued at Castle Garden, as at present located. The reasons against the selection of the Islands above-named are as follows:

1st.—Because of insufficient space to locate the buildings necessary to conduct the business of the department.

2d.—Because of great increase in the necessary transportation expenses.

3d.—Because of the inaccessibility to persons wanting to engage servants.

4th.—Because of exposure in a severe winter to the full blast of the northwest, north and northeast winds, causing the ice-flow to become imbedded around the Islands so firmly and to such an extent as to prevent steamboats from making a landing there for days at a time.

5th.—Because of increased expense to buildings.

6th.—Because of the inaccessibility to friends or relatives desiring to meet immigrants on arrival.

7th—Because of the great delays which would be experienced through ice or fog.

8th.—Because of the monopoly of privileges, and of the business with the department, by reason of its isolation from the city.

9th.—Because the expense which is now borne by the Steamship Companies in transferring immigrants from their wharves to Castle Garden, and by the Railroad Companies from Castle Garden to the railroad depot, would have to be paid out of the "Immigrant Fund," or an appropriation made by Congress to defray the expense. This is owing to the fact that at present, while all immigrants such as are provided with through tickets from foreign countries to interior points in the United States, would no longer be transferred at the expense of the Steamship Companies, as such Companies could not be compelled to take those who had been ticketed to New York, and, after landing them at their destination, again to transport them out of the limits of the State of New York to and within the limits of the State of New Jersey, as both Bedloe's Island and Ellis Island are claimed to be.

10th.—Because of the required maintenance of a ferry which should be kept running constantly during the day, and even then would only inadequately provide for the necessities of the department as heretofore enumerated.

With the exception of the 1st and 9th reasons given, the above also applies to Governor's Island.

WHY THE IMMIGRANT DEPOT SHOULD BE CONTINUED AT CASTLE GARDEN:

1st.—Because it is located directly within the limits of a great metropolitan centre.

2d.—Because of its easy access to everything needed for the maintenance of the people under the charge of this department.

3d.—Because of an ample water supply.

4th.—Because of its easy access to those desiring to engage servants.

5th.—Because of its easy access to friends or relatives wishing to meet immigrants on arrival.

6th.—Because it is located on the southwesterly extremity of the City of New York, and is never exposed to the severe northwest, north, or northeast winds of winter, and as a landing-place is, therefore, well sheltered.

7th.—Because of no interference from fog or ice.

8th.—Because of easy access to steamship offices, which are all in its vicinity and can be readily reached by an immigrant in charge of a guard, and mistakes rectified as to destination of persons holding through tickets to interior points, purchased in Europe.

We cannot but appreciate the great importance of this subject, and when it is considered that the vast number of people who are constantly flowing into this country (amounting at this port alone since this Commission was established, in 1847, up to and including the year 1889, to 9,639,635 persons), and that they affect the moral status of every part of the United States, in the localities wherever they may settle, either beneficially or to its prejudice, and it is therefore a question of as great public importance to the welfare of this nation as any that could possibly occupy the valuable time of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Believing that the visit of your joint committee to this department has given you a better understanding of its necessities than could possibly have been reached in any other way,

I remain, respectfully,

E. L. RIDGWAY,

President.

Castle Garden
Emigration Comte.
File

[THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE LETTER FORWARDED, AS DATED AND ADDRESSED.]

Board of Commissioners of Emigration
No. 1 Castle Garden
STATE OF NEW YORK,
E. RIDGWAY, President.
CHARLES F. ULRICH,
EDWARD STAPER,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
THE MAYOR of the City of New York
JAMES ROWKE, President, Board of Aldermen.
H. SCHWAB, President, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Ex-officio Members of the Board.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

Castle Garden,

New York, March 25th, 1870.

Chairman Joint Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

DEAR SIR:

The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York desire respectfully to submit, for the consideration of your Committee, a few reasons why neither Bedloe's Island nor Ellis Island should be selected as a landing-place for immigrants, together with strong reasons why such depot should be continued at Castle Garden, as at present located.

The reasons against the selection of the Islands above-named are as follows:

1st.—Because of insufficient space to locate the buildings necessary to conduct the business of the department.

2d.—Because of great increase in the necessary transportation expenses.

3d.—Because of the inaccessibility to persons wanting to engage servants.

4th.—Because of exposure in a severe winter to the full blast of the northwest, north and northeast winds, causing the ice-flow to become imbedded around the Islands so firmly and to such an extent as to prevent steamboats from making a landing there for days at a time.

5th.—Because of increased expense to buildings.

6th.—Because of the inaccessibility to friends or relatives desiring to meet immigrants on arrival.

7th.—Because of the great delays which would be experienced through ice or fog.

8th.—Because of the monopoly of privileges, and of the business with the department, by reason of its isolation from the city.

9th.—Because the expense which is now borne by the Steamship Companies in transferring immigrants from their wharves to Castle Garden, and by the Railroad Companies from Castle Garden to the railroad depot, would have to be paid out of the "Immigrant Fund," or an appropriation made by Congress to defray the expense. This is owing to the fact that at present, while all immigrants such as are provided with through tickets from foreign countries to interior points in the United States, were no longer be transferred at the expense of the Steamship Companies as such Companies could not be compelled to take those who had been ticketed to New York, and, after landing them at their destination, again to transport them out of the limits of the State of New York to and within the limits of the State of New Jersey, as both Bedloe's Island and Ellis Island are claimed to be.

10th.—Because of the required maintenance of a ferry which should be kept running constantly during the day, and even then would only inadequately provide for the necessities of the department as heretofore enumerated.

With the exception of the 1st and 9th reasons given, the above also applies to Governor's Island.

WHY THE IMMIGRANT DEPOT SHOULD BE CONTINUED AT CASTLE GARDEN:

1st.—Because it is located directly within the limits of a great metropolitan centre.

2d.—Because of its easy access to everything needed for the maintenance of the people under the charge of this department.

3d.—Because of an ample water supply.

4th.—Because of its easy access to those desiring to engage servants.

5th.—Because of its easy access to friends or relatives wishing to meet immigrants on arrival.

6th.—Because it is located on the southwesterly extremity of the City of New York, and is never exposed to the severe northwest, north, or northeast winds of winter, and as a landing-place is, therefore, well sheltered.

7th.—Because of no interference from fog or ice.

8th.—Because of easy access to steamship offices, which are all in its vicinity and can be readily reached by an immigrant in charge of a guard, and minutes rectified as to destination of persons holding through tickets to interior points, purchased in Europe.

We cannot but appreciate the great importance of this subject, and when it is considered that the vast number of people who are constantly flowing into this country (amounting at this port alone since this Commission was established, in 1847, up to and including the year 1869, to 6,676,655 persons), and that they affect the moral status of every part of the United States, in the localities wherever they may settle, either beneficially or to its prejudice, and it is therefore a question of as great public importance to the welfare of this nation as any that could possibly occupy the valuable time of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Believing that the visit of your joint committee to this department has given you a better understanding of its necessities than could possibly have been reached in any other way,

I remain, respectfully,

E. R. RIDGWAY,

President.

25 —

Balch Geo. T.

File

162

A31e.

Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York, March 25th 1890

General O. O. Howard - USA
Governors Island -
Dear General -

My esteemed friend Lt Lomia washed a few days ago - and told me that he thought of applying for a leave to ~~visit~~ go abroad for the purpose of seeing his old mother in Italy -

I am greatly interested in him - particularly on account of his very long service in a junior grade, I take the liberty of saying a few words in his behalf and trust you will not regard it as meddling. If I ask that you will favorably consider his

application when it comes before you for action. I am so closely confined here by my duties and the preparation of my work on Patriotic Education that I cannot do as I would wish, come see you & make my application on his behalf in person.

But I feel that the circumstances under which the request is made, will commend themselves to you kindly and as I hope meet favorable consideration.

Very truly yours,

Geo. T. Balch