Flourton [illegible]
July 23, 1867

May, Gen. O.O. Howard
Chairman.

Dear sir,

Upon coming in relation to
Contributions for the Camp Church
in Washington, I forwarded, i.e.
My view is not yet in
understanding, particularly, and we have
a handshyppa agreement in
the matter of building, your view.
Within our means or able to under
the aid and proposed in Washington.

Nevertheless I were made an reply
in [illegible] return, which will be this.
middle of August and
Communicate with you again.

Then my dear Sir, with

great respect and esteem

your truly

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]

[More handwritten text]
American Freedman's Union Commission,
No. 76 John Street. — P. O. Box 5,733.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Gen. Sec.
J. M. McKIM, Cor. Sec.

New York, July 23, 1867.

My dear Sir,

When Mr. Chase requested a few weeks since a joint meeting of the Sec. of the A. E. A. & the Com.: we understood it was with authority to propose to us respectively to establish certain State Normal Schools on the basis of certain Bureau appropriations then indicated. In this understanding we agreed to undertake to go into state institutions for Virginia & North Carolina, provided the appropriations of $10,000 & $20,000 could be made to those States this year.

The Com.: has since held itself responsible to carry out the proposed Normal School in both States. Knowing that the N. C. Branch had long entertained a desire to establish such an institution in Raleigh, where they have flourishing schools, I wrote to ask them if they would undertake it. To neither they nor I supposed there was any necessity for this (the Com.: having assumed the work, the only question being how which branch it would fulfill its pledge.)
Their answer was delayed, I presume after awaiting the return of their teachers and the arrangements for another season's work. As you will see by the enclosed letter they are now ready to assume the school + units to me for information as to the proceeds. Of course if we are to carry on the school it will be upon the principles which I called my year last letter.

You will see that it is important that we should know that we can depend upon this appropriation. It of course the $5000 is not of itself enough to commence the school. energetic measures must be taken to raise more, in which work we need authority to state that this assistance from the Bureau can be relied upon. If on the other hand you have decided to make the appropriation thru other channels for any reason, than the Cui, I ought to know at once that I may advise the N.E. Secy. that they make no further arrangements in expectation of it. I need hardly add that unless the Cui circumstances it will be a disappointment.
receive a rent, or at least not to be able to rely upon the expected assistance. I am sorry if there has been any misunderstanding (I trust there has not) on my part in supposing that we undertook the school in Virginia and South Carolina, and that the appropriation would be made thus, as in the N. A. in New York and Georgia.

I have written to the council that an act of incorporation is a condition precedent to securing the funds, which are given to the school, not to the commission.

Yours hopefully for an early answer. I am

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]
American Freedmans Union Commission,
No. 76 John Street. — P. O. Box 5,733.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Gen. Sec.  

J. M. McKIM, Cor. Sec.

New York,

1868.
New England Branch Freedmen's Union Commission,
No. 8 Studio Building,

Boston, July 17, 1867

Rev. Lyman Allen
Dear Sir,

The teachers Committee of the N. E. Branch, have this morning voted to accept the offer of five thousand dollars for a Normal School in Raleigh. We shall at once endeavor to obtain the necessary information to act upon and shall try to obtain the school at the same time with the others via October 1st. Will you be kind enough to give us any information in your power that may aid us?
Cannot we draw the money under
the act of Incorporation in December?
We have so small a Committee to
speak that we cannot settle every
definite plan - but all members
of the Society seem agreed that
it is a thing we ought to do.

Yours very sincerely,
Edward D. Cheney

So our first view must until
the charter is first bodily
into the hands of Old Valet
No. 1 M.
For the lack of this
instrument we are now
wasting from $4,000
in Richmond.
New England Branch Freedmen’s Union Commission.
(RECENTLY NEW ENGLAND FREEDMEN’S AID SOCIETY.)

"This Commission is constituted to aid and co-operate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No schools or supply depots shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color."—Art II., Constitution.

President.
Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW.

Vice-Presidents.
Rev. JACOB M. MANNING.
Rev. EDWARD ATKINSON.
Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.
Hon. JACOB SLEEPER.
Rev. J. F. CLARKE, D. D.
Dr. ROBERT W. HOOPER.
Prof. WILLIAM B. ROGERS.
Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.
REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D.
EDWARD L. PIERCE.
Rev. R. C. WATERSTON.
Dr. LE BARON RUSSELL.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.
Rev. H. M. DEXTER.
Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL.
Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.
Rev. A. A. MINER, D. D.

Vermont.
Hon. C. W. WILLARD.
Hon. A. B. GARDNER.
Rev. NORMAN SEAYER.

Rhode Island.
Hon. SETH PADELFOR.
JOHN CARTER BROWN.

General Secretary.
J. H. CHAPIN, 8 Studio Building.

Recording Secretary.
J. A. LANE, 45 Franklin Street.

Assistant Secretary.
R. F. WALLCUT, 8 Studio Building.

Treasurer.
EDWARD W. HOOPER, 20 State Street.

Auditor.
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR., 33 Summer Street.

Executive Committee.
Rev. John Parkman, 8 Studio Building.
Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge.
MRS. EDNAH D. CHENEY, 8 Studio Building.

Committee on Teachers.
Rev. John Parkman, 8 Studio Building.
Miss H. E. STEVENSON, Sec."
MRS. EDNAH D. CHENEY, Sec."
Rev. Charles Lowe, 36 Chauncey Street.

Committee on Clothing and Supplies.
Fred. W. G. May, 2 Broad Street.
MRS. SAMUEL CABOT, 11 Park Square.
MRS. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, 1 Temple Place.

Committee on Correspondence.
Dr. H. I. Bowditch, 113 Boylston Street.
Dr. SAMUEL CABOT, 1 Park Square.

Committee on Finance.
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR., 33 Summer St.
Hon. MARTIN BRIMMER, 43 Beacon Street.
Miss E. S. HOOPER, 8 Studio Building.

All supplies for Freedmen should be addressed to L. P. ROWLAND, No. 5 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., For Br. Union Commission. From..."
South Hadley, Mass.
July 23rd, 1867.

My Dear General,

Your favor of 19th inst. has found me here in my summer retreat. I am very glad to get it. It clears up some doubts and difficulties which had arisen in my mind, I think not unsurmountably, and states admirably the principle upon which it seems to me this work can best be carried on; in such a way as, not perhaps to give satisfaction to all, but to prevent reasonable criticism from any. I wish I could see you. Ten minutes of personal conversation is worth a quire of letters. And I have
evidently failed in one or two respects to express the idea I wished to. Suffer me to essay a re-statement.

I heartily approve your course in giving aid without partiality or prejudice, as I believe you have aimed to do. To all of any alumna aiming to establish free schools in the South. While I think it would be better for all to unite in a common effort to establish common schools, you cannot require that, even if you recommended it. And it may be doubtful whether as a public officer the completion of the Society which undertakes the
work is a matter with which you, here as a public officer, have any concern. I am certain sory if it is thought I ask you to "confine assistance to schools arrested by people belonging to no denomination." I pray you assist, to the utterance of your power all schools, no matter who they belong to, so that they are undenominational.

II. But Mr. Smith informed us that Mr. Ewing's sons, of his desire to send in St. C., an Episcopal school. The Episcopal Catechism was to be a part of the instruction. I think one of the five school days was to be given to it.
None but Episcopalians were to be employed in it in any account. Its avowed object was the indoctrination of Episcopacy, the extension of the Episcopal Church. This was the scheme as he proposed it to us. I had never seen from you any public or private statement of the principles on which in this respect you administered the Bureau. And in my ignorance I wrote direct to headquarters, not to prefer claims I had none to prefer, not to demand explanations. I had no right to demand any; but to call your attention...
Dear [Name],

I am writing to express my deep sentiments and heartfelt feelings about our past experiences. I believe that our relationship was built on a foundation of mutual understanding and respect, and I am grateful for the time we spent together.

Looking back, I realize that our differences were often overshadowed by our shared interests and common goals. However, I cannot ignore the unresolved issues that have caused us to drift apart. I wonder if we could find a way to reconcile our differences and reclaim the bond that once held us together.

I often think about the past and the memories we shared. I remember the times we laughed together and the moments we supported each other through tough times. I wish we could relive those moments and create new memories together.

Please consider my letter and let me know if you are open to discussing our situation. I am hopeful that we can find a way to move forward and rebuild our relationship.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
To certain general principles, which I am glad by your letter to be assured had been previously considered and adopted by you. I did not wish to mar your field or your sympathies, only to ask your consideration to the question whether you could safely support out of public funds schools which "narrow down their instruction in order to propagate their peculiar doctrines." I am glad to know, as I did not before, that this question had been considered by you, and that you purpose not to do so.

I do not think I must...
at the suggestion of the so-called liberal Christians. I wrote at
my own. In fact I have
heard very little from them,
very little in our Com-
mision directly, about this
matter. But some of the
worst most far seeing
men in the Pres. Cup?
Churches are considering
the clergymen to the Common-
wealth from appropriations
of public funds to denomina-
tional institutions. The ques-
tion is assuming importance in
our own State. So far as I
reflected any sentiments
other than my own, it was
more caught from these
quarters.
Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am writing to express my gratitude for your kind assistance in the past. Your help has been invaluable, and I appreciate it very much.

I hope to hear from you soon and wish you all the best.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
In reference to the Howard University, I do not fully understand. All that I have ever heard of it has been in warm commendation. I did not suppose it to be denominational. As did I know that it was dependent on the Bureau for support.

Now my dear sir, I beg you to believe that I have never thought of preferring charges, directly or impliedly, against you or the Bureau. As a friend of Southern education, of the Bureau, and a personal friend of yours, as
I thought I might esteem myself, I wrote to call your attention to certain considerations, which I thought concerned both you and the work. Your answer leaves nothing to desire, save that I could wish you would in some form give public utterance to the same general principle. As to the Normal School in Raleigh, the N.C. Branch are considering the establishment of one there, but if the truth will undertake to establish and maintain one which shall be neither named nor conducted as an exclusive Episcopal school.
which shall be conducted as a State institution, with reference not to Church attendance, but education, I have no doubt the N.E. Branch would gracefully withdraw in his favor. Such a proposition was suggested to us by Mr. Smith. Such at least was not the proposition which came to me.

Yours very truly,

August 29th,
Gen. Geo.
P.S. The enclosed letter sent by Mr. McRae & Mr. Gould I take
the liberty of forwarding to you
as an expression of their views
that satisfactory which
your letter has given them
so wonderful results
To all that sign the paper
about "fences" & free
range", 
Amen - there has been
to far any controversy between
the A. T. U. C. Or any other society,
there should not be so long as
it takes two to make a
controversy.
S. A.
South Hadley, Mass.
July 23, 1867

Abbot Lyman

Reply to Genl. Howard's letter of the 19th inst., with regard to denominational Schools. Encloses a letter from J. M. H. to himself, on the same subject.

RECEIVED
JUL
26
1867
My dear Abbott

Here's a letter from

An aloof home and can join

You. Forward to you. I like

them both and I think you
will too.

Mr. Allen says that the

arrest favors "full broad and

undiscriminational idea:

him" that "this was our

doubted the intention of

ourselves" and that "the pro

futility of these disturbing

human funds" is within the

peace. This is profound

doctrine and I am pleased

as you will be to leave up

the distinct path of... Would
it not be well in what you write for the next President to find the Bureau credit for the liberal ... 

What the above means is perhaps best explained in which

in Perry's letter, might be best found it and in my present condition... I don't know by him. Perhaps, in mean that though the Bureau could not give any but the broadest and most unspecific

ministers... our priests... will... under former... nothing... might not feel so restricted... I mean by the entire faith... both in regard to particular... can... formal doctrine... on the former in... if... in this... can establish a school...
latter he says he purposes to give no further funds for the further
of any part in the work of
education.
Now, as I understand it,
is the true ground-taking
this broad and Catholic posi-
tion. The Bureau it seems
he wishes he able to meet
all comers.

It is evident that the Per-
son and thinks that it is you and
I that are finding fault. He
does not know that we have
only consented to be the X's
pieces to him, and this can
with a kin, religious and
political. I venture to say
that you have never heard
a complaint of this kind from
a single or called "Christian'
and I venture to add that the most
people have never heard
on the subject have come from the so-called "Evangelicals" did you consider paying any thing about the Howard County reality in your letter to the Times? I feel nothing about it except in the way of appreciation. I know no one that was objects to or is true feel or interest in it.

What the Times says about "an implied accusation in some letters and in the Holme, coming down that "he is "disjurid from the public funds to pay for personal purposes" is a mistake so far as I am concerned. I never dreamed of such a thing. I did publish knowing that he had in public instance given Bureau and his pietarian bodies for election purposes. I used in the beginning, to do this and
I was under the impression that the Bureau will do it.

Whether I was right in this impression or not, a matter that need not now be considered, in view of the doctrine involved and which I have already referred to.

I mean the doctrine involved in the words: "I never shall hesitate to use public funds for the support of any sect in the work of education."

If I had referred that the Federal funds public funds should be spent for sectarian purposes, I should not have made it a subject of public accusation; but I --

For charge.

But I want no "cato verity." It was be avoided controversy that is, occasion controversy.
that I wrote to the General
in a private, friendly way,
and it was for this reason
that I desired the General
in the last Friedman,
strictly not directly.
All I had to say of General
Howard & the Burman
was in the way of
praise. What I had to
say was in the way
of praise. I had written
in a friendly letter
to the General himself.

May you write to the
General let him know
our promises with all
hearts of his: “Let us
keep at work”, that we
take “fences”, in this
way, and that we will
write with them with our
whole heart in giving
the "Team" free range. I
shall not write to him
or to you aboard, as you
will speak for us both.
But if you are going
I write anything for the
Fredman let one have
it immediately & thing

Yours

[Signature]
Chicago, July 23, 1867.

Dear General:

Enclosed please find our Check No. 1,251 on Ninth Nat'l. Bank for One Hundred Dollars, being a part of my subscription to your Church. This fully speaks the real interest we have in the success of this enterprise.

With the truest regards,

Edw. D. Hatchford,

Capt. Howard Way, Temp. 2nd. Hills. C. M.

Washington, D.C.
Ottawa July 23, 1867

Sir, O. O. Howard
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of June 10th has reached us. The dollars each for our two churches toward the completion of our church building & I have sent the one to the Federal, the other to read the deed. The latter of course which please print enclosed & I will turn the matter to the church. If they refuse, I will send the first I pray you may succeed in your noble undertaking.

Yours truly,

A.B. Knapp S.R.

O. O. Howard

My General

C. S. Arnold
Oshkosh Wis.
July 23, 1867

Knapp A.B.
Sept S.S.

Encloses ten dollars
for the Cong. Church
in Washington D.C.
from their Sunday
School. States that he
will present them!

Toward letter to the
Church soon.
Private & Personal

Washington, D.C.
July 23, 1867

General,

Can't you send a congratulating telegram to Mr. Dodge, at Saratoga, on the 24th (tomorrow), for the convention, and add a word of appeal for assistance in purchasing "Temperance Hall" here?

Gov. Ford and Judge Hollingshead went last night on that special errand.

I will pay the telegraphic charges, for the society, on my return.

Pardon haste,

Respectfully, your servant,

[Handwritten signature]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1867

E. M. Cushman Esq.
Sec'y of Board of Trustee H. H. U.

Sir

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the vote of the Trustees instructing me to select a lot for Maj. Gen. A. H. Howard not to exceed one acre in extent, I have designated Lot No. 11 in Block 4, the bounds of which are as follows:

Beginning at the junction of 7th Street Road with Howard Avenue at a point 100 feet north of Bell's North line, and running easterly on the North line of said Howard Avenue 150 feet, thence southerly at a right angle with said line 290 1/2 feet, thence westerly 150 feet to 7th Street road, thence southerly on the East line of said road 290 1/2 feet to the point of starting, containing 4,356 0 square feet, or one acre.

Respectfully Submitted,

E. Whittier
Agent.
Ordinance Office.

War Department.


R. O. O. Howard.

Hon. Bureau Refugees Freedmen & Washington City.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and in reply to state that the explanation herein contained, relative to the disposition made of the property issued to you by E. R. Harding, Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Maine on the 4th of June 1861, is entirely satisfactory, and you are relieved from all further responsibility on account of the same.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

By order,

John A. Edson

Assistant to Chief of Ordnance.
New Orleans La.
July 23rd, 1867

Maj. Genl. C. F. Howard
Respectfully,

Permit a life-long temperance man to express to you the great pleasure with which he read in a late No. of the Boston Commonwealth your Order dated May 15th, 1867. I am confident from what I have seen in several of the cities and towns of Va. that you have not overrated the evil of intemperance among freedmen. In Yorktown Va. — where I was stationed for about nine months of last year, as A. A. Surgeon — the freedmen seem to be fast settling into the habit of using intoxicating liquors. It is or was — the custom of the traders there to "treat" their colored, as well as their white customers — for the purpose of course of drawing and retaining trade. This practice probably obtains in other localities. I have reason to believe that many in this way have been led into the habit and in this way commenced their downward course.

The colored people of New Orleans do not seem to me to be in the habit of using intoxicating liquors.
as freely as do the peddlers of tab. Having been here but a few weeks, I cannot speak with certainty in this point; from what I learn, however, it is undoubtedly true, that the evil habit is just growing upon them.

I take pleasure in stating that a Lincoln Temperance Society is about being organized in this city upon the plan mentioned in your order; a preliminary meeting has been called and I trust that in a week or so we shall have a society of earnest temperance men.

Pardon my presumption in saying that I think the last paragraph of your order must prove ineffectual and barren of results—officers without a personal motive will rarely report the delinquencies of their brother officers. Should anyone do so, he would be likely to find himself ostracized by his former friends and perhaps in the medicament of a Bureau Office in T. who after having reported a superior officer, for the fault in question and other unmilitary conduct, found himself suddenly dismissed the service—and who after several months of effort has been unable to get restored to duty or to learn even the charges against him. This too although Application has been made to your office and to that of Maj. Genl. Schofield.
Congratulate a very sincerely corduroy B. B. St. that he has been a life long

New York 28th July 1876
It seems to me that an often indication by strictly temperance officers would be more certain in its results, that officers and agents of the Bureau who are intimate men would by these means be more likely to be reported to your office.

With the highest respect for you, Sir, as an officer and as a man, I subscribe myself

Very Truly,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Gray M.D.

P.O. Box 1798, N. Orleans, La.
Boston, Mass.
July 23, 1867

My dear General,

Allow me to call your attention to my friend Mr. Orms, now of Georgia, who will be in Washington in a few days. He says he has met you and will probably call upon you. He left Washington just before our Church was formed, otherwise he would have been one with us. He has been prospered in business since leaving Washington, and has told me that he will make a contribution to the Church... I ask...
him & talk the matter over with you as it seemed probable that he would thereby be led to make a larger subscription. He is Superintendent of a Gold mine in Georgia at present. Eventually he expects to live in Washington.

I had the pleasure of seeing your Circular Letter to little Smith where I praised three weeks ago and took occasion again to the cause upon your attention — I hope and pray that the Church will make a generous response to the appeal and that the needed funds may be obtained.
Very Respectfully yours

John R. Woodruff

Major General
O. O. Howard
Washington, D.C.
Boston Mass.,
July 23rd 1867

Thompson Wm.

Calls Genl. Howard's attention to his friend Mr. Orms now of Georgia and who will visit Washington soon and will probably call on the Genl. and make a contribution to the Church.
My dear Mr. [Amor?]

I am desirous

When seen you a moment

About Thomas O'Conor

I saw the letter yesterday

I do not see that Mr. Brown or

Thomas reliance to care

the attempt only increases the

crime of the attempt

Why do they not state in

their letter a proposition

how the $1500 can spend

except lot

In a despatch yesterday [Mfd?]

It would seem

were left that Thomas was to

fix the weather to as of
meet your need. That I have no doubt is impossible. I would like to have seen you on the matter but must have to right. I am so well satisfied with this man that I shall use all proper efforts to have the matter shown up in its right light. You remember the first day when you expressed agreement against this man that backers when the draught of this map. Scheme was finished it will be so well then I am my answer. You showed how much the matter can truly. You become willing to continue your name to do with his treaty.
43 Burnham St.
Cleveland, Ohio.
July 23, 1867.

My dear Gen. O. O. Howard,

When I saw you in Washington and spoke to you about the University to be erected, I remembered to you at the time that I would like to purchase one of the lots that I saw for sale on such reasonable terms.

You said that you wished I would, as you desire my services at the University at some future period. I have often thought of your remarks since you made it. I do not know whether you spoke in a kindly and complimentary manner, or whether you really desired to some future...
Period I should be connected with the University as Tutor or Professor. Be this as it may, I would like to purchase one of the lots of maps that you would oblige me by sending me the different prices and sizes of them. I should like to purchase one or two that I am residing in Washington or not.

With regard to the University, to cherish the ambition that at some future day I may be connected with it or some similar one as a Tutor or Professor. I say at some future day, for I feel my work to be at present in the South. But I believe in the course of the next five or ten years, the educational institutions of the South will be, in a large measure, in the hands of the white Southerners, and you know how inimical they are to the interests of the colored people, and how unwilling they would be to
To me the position I aspire to. However noble my ambition might be, and however qualified I might be to fill the position, they certainly would never bestow it on me.

I do not know whether the Trustees of the Howard University intend to have colored as well as white Professors and Tutors. One would naturally think that men with whom you are associated would be inclined to employ colored as well as white men if they can be found qualified. I hope such will be the case. I think it would be beneficial, for I cannot conceive of anything more stimulating to colored men.

It is certainly very discouraging to us to feel that after we have qualified ourselves, often at great effort and expense, for positions of usefulness, we are denied them, simply on account of our color, and the temptation is this...
often placed before us to leave the
country in disgust, and betake
ourselves to countries where merit
dine and merit who is the best
by which a man is tried. I can
assume for nothing but devotion
to the interests of our race, and
a profound sense of religious
duty sustain us at such trying
periods.

Perhaps I have taken too much
liberty in expressing myself fre
fully to one with whom I am
so little acquainted.

Very respectfully,

F. L. [Signature]
Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 23rd, 1867.

Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard,

Sir:

Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter from the Hon. C.H. Van Winkle respecting the Thomas Battery. I have requested Mr. Thomas to show cause if he has any why the permit which I issued to him to conduct his enterprise free from tax should not be revoked.

Will you do me the favor the next time you are passing this way to step into this office and acquaint me with what you may know of the circumstances of the case:

Very Respectfully,

E.H. Robbins
Commissioner
December 20th, 1861

Washington, D.C.

July 23rd, 1861

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to express my appreciation for your efforts in the recent events. I have been informed of the important role you played in ensuring the safety and welfare of the troops. Your dedication and commitment have not gone unnoticed.

Your contributions have been invaluable, and I am grateful for your service. Please continue to uphold the principles that you hold dear, and know that your sacrifices are deeply appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Washington D.C.
July 22d 1867

To the Hon. E. D. Hollins
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

In the Chronicle of this morning are copies of letters, one from General Howard, in which he justly says of the "national offering enterprise" with which his name has been connected, "the lottery features are patent."

In reply, Prosper M. Wetsmore of New York City writes that Mr. Thomas proposes to give full value for the certificates he disposes of, if so there could be no surplus. Yet he continues "After appropriating the larger share to the relief of the South, then to return the surplus to those who have created the fund."

The falsity of that statement is apparent from Mr. Thomas' programme. He proposes to raise $500,000 by 250,000 persons, each
giving $2.00 and receiving a picture which is pretended to be worth $2.00, if so the half million would be used up. He says the larger share is appropriated to the relief of the South not to, only $150,000 goes in that direction, while $150,000 is to be returned to those who created the fund. Do what manner? does Thomas state in his programme, or Wetmore in his letter? They say they are opposed to lotteries yet propose to divide the $150,000 into $175 30% prizes of different sums, from 2 to 20 000 dollars. Why do they tell us how $150,000 can be distributed among 30% persons when 350,000 have contributed? And again how $150,000 can be distributed so one man will receive $20,000 and another $2.00. Except by lot, by drawing, by chance, which is the sum total of lotteries and gambling. There is also a letter from Thoms in which he claims to be personally opposed to Lotteries and gift enterprises. His conversion must have been since his shameful "lottery & gift enterprise" in New York City, last winter.
Wetmore says, Thomas had performed a princely act in giving nearly $100,000 to the children of our Volunteer Soldiers. If by that he asks encouragement for Thomas, he knows the statement is untrue. Thomas gave no money of his own, but by this proposed "lottery & gift enterprise" to which he is now personally opposed, obtained nearly $400,000. on the pretense, that half of it should be appropriated to soldiers children and the other half honestly gambled for, whereas the children got about one fourth, and the disposition of the three fourths, had not the shelter with which decent gamblers and lottery vendors cover their transactions. Most of it was offered in trinkets at extravagant valuations, for instance, articles in the programme valued at $5.00 were not worth 25 cents, others valued at $10.00 not both 50 cents. He was princely in appropriating to himself and friends the larger share of nearly $300,000 of other peoples money.
His operation then was a lottery of the meanest and basest kind.

Of the half million he now proposes to raise, the large share of $200,000 will probably find its way into his pockets. The great portion of his pictures will likely cost him from 10 to 25 Cents each.

If this man is personally opposed to lotteries and gift enterprises, why does he not stay at home and open shop in New York City, is it right to tolerate here what is condemned there?

My object in this application is to show that Thomas Enterprise is for his own gain and not properly to be exempted from taxation.

The rules established by your department are an improvement upon the legislation of Congress, they require that the entire net proceeds should be appropriated to the charity whereas of the half million to be raised, only $30,000 goes to the object proposed. Therefore I most respectfully ask that this order of exemption be annulled.

Yours Respre (Signed) C. H. Van Wyck