July 18th, 1874

My dear friend,

I meant to have enjoined of you some time here about a piano, said to have been presented to you by Mr. E. G. Smith, successor to Bradbury the Piano Forte Manufacturing Co. He called on me a month or more ago to again last C.S. for 50. Which he said I agreed last January to contribute towards paying for this piano. I did not the not now remember doing so, but said to him if I had subscribed any thing I was willing and should be very glad to pay, he said I had not
but told him I would give $50—the man a meal of it.

Mr. I. is a stranger to me, and I write this to now Confidentially to ask—

Have you been presented with a piano by this Mr. Smith?

And is it a good instrument? I am glad of it. Will you send him the $50 as soon as I get your reply. Which I hope may be by return mail. I am recovering of my gout. and intend leaving Tuesday the 7th for Boston Plymouth N. Y.—

With kind regards to Mr. H. Yourself I remain,

July 4th, R. B. Buck
Gen. O. O. Howard

Washington D.C.

My dear Sir,

Will you have the kindness to read and give me your opinion upon the accompanying memorandum.

The principle stated is endorsed by Judge Noah Davis, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, the G.W. Chief Templar of the Fraternal Life Ins. Co., and many others, so that upon a statement of the bare theory, without the corroborating experience of the British Co., which I have but just ascertained.

The subject is now being laid before some fifty of the best men in the country in the hope that it contain...
Truth it may be fully developed as it is worthy of being, without delay and prove a dawn in temperance reform.

May I hope for an early reply before the prospectus is published?

Very Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Postmark: 3 Jul 1874

Covered by Shad

July 16, 1874
of LF, and endorses it as do hosts of other leaders who heart:

As to its commercial side—of the principle itself and its operation educational of the minds toward a higher type of mankind & morals, it needs only efficient—honest management to become success. But there are several specific elements in its plan no few of which turn to the purpose of LF. For several years I feel competent to judge & which more recently I commend myself to the President of a life to what he will after-endorsing them I may have occasion to call upon you with reference to working your plan. There will be more fully explained at some future day should you desire. Suffice it says that all I would be a G with any idea & whereas the ideas that friends think the LF would become still interested in its success. When more declaration of its principle it would have more smaller friends & the势力 induces who would hold it as a powerful ally in their work & among compromising, what can else may be said as a mere favourite propagandist.

This is certain to become the principle of itself because of the future whether one succeed in bringing it in market. All companies must sooner or later come to it.

Compare the aggregate life of a class of 100 total abstainers in good health, with 100 moderate drinkers or equally good health and soundness.

In addition to the individuals attending the abstainers, the latter will have these—In 10 years a certain percentage of them will have become drinkers; another percentage follow by disease, induced sometimes aggravated always by the presence of alcohol. (reason on the system: another will have some or impaired their business or have disturbed trouble their drink the usual fear of which materially shorten life: then become victims of accident then drink up because of their habits of the laws of health—all will have impaired their systems in one or the other correspondingly impaired their vitality & shortened life. This is not all those conditions materially shorten the life of the class.

Apply these truths to Life Insurance. Does it not actually cost more to insure the 100 drinkers than the other 100? Could not this abstainer be safely insured for less?
money of classes with abstainers only, than those tempted onto the shorter more dangerous line!

In correlation of this is the experience of the British Life Ass Co., which have kept separate books for abstainers & moderate drinkers for many years. The United Kingdom Temp. Almanac & observations in the London seen through 32 years. In 1872 the estimated death rate by the Carlisle table of mortality, among their total members was 147 with claims to the amount of £23,000. The actual losses among this class were but 96 deaths & £7,000 claims.

Under the same table the estimated losses among their moderate drinkers were 299 deaths and £24,000 claims. The actual losses in this class were 282 deaths and £202,000 claims. And this has been the uniform experience of the Co. for 32 years, while keeping separate accounts for the two classes. The bottom Co. the Temperance Society. The Baptist Co. The Emperor Co. They keep separate books of accounts & have a like experience.

The Life Ass. of Scotland & the Emperor Co. are now reported by the London Times to have insurance taken at about 10% off their regular rate. Sufficient for the principle. But would not such a Co. become a powerful agent in temperance work? To very evident prosperity

prior to the theory, and it thus becomes the most able advocate of the idea of common sense, and from which most of the greater of temptation proceeds, that an occasional glass is good for the system. Declaring against the excesses is superfluous, but if we can demonstrate that moderate drinking is harmful as well as dangerous, that a man rarely farming his life thereby & save him a set of men willing to back this proposition $10,000 a Co. organized to make money, yet steady to forego all hint of premium if he will forego his occasional glass—enforce attention & respect from the world. The concept 4 enforce Prohibition unless more often proving this to the people. 4 unless it is proved we can only at first out of the struggles from the Army of Drinkers—indicate the course we cannot. Would not such a Co. by its very existence, by the facts developed in its efforts to get business, by the attention it would draw to this subject form a mighty weapon in temperance work?

On this point Rev. W. E. Day writes the principle is undoubtedly correct. Rev. H. N. Becher. It should for moral reasons devise accordingly to have the experiment tried. If demonstrated it will be very important as a matter of hygiene of physiology & morals. The Grand Temple
there is as good reason therefore as for a thic Co. making a distinction between brick & frame buildings.

Please answer:

1st. Do you regard the principle as correct?
2nd. Do you consider its operation promotive of Temperance work?
3rd. With first class men as incorporators & directors will you bear any part by indorsement, by effort or stock subscriptions in the organization of a Co. operating on the principle indicated?

w/ letter #2
Baltimore July 3, 1874

Dear Sir,

Yours of July 21st have

at hand and understand you to mean

this. I will hasten to write to the Land Commis-

sioner of the Land Office for further informa-

tion; for I am not a wise of the Land Office's names

at Washington. Do I understand had wrote to

them before now did I thought that I would

address Major General O. Howard for information

upon the subject. To Sir your wants oblige me

very much, Sir indeed if you want please to

provide me with a list of those names

so that I can address them at any time

also please to let me know when I will

get that printed Pamphlet. I also hope to receive

answer from your own as your can well do so

very respectfully yours,

Augustus Thomas

[Signature]
in Taunton was
work.
You will find
been a warmer
hearted sincerest
Christian man.
I remain with
warmest regards,
your truly,
John Taylor.

July 4, '74
Peckham Rye.

My dear Sir,

I beg to intro-
duce the Reverend
of the Rev.
Mr. Bailey who
holds an instruc-
tional position
as a chaplain
in the Army.
We have
been associates.

General Howard
Washington.
Mr. Anderson

Can North

July 12th

The six

I will

Please forward

Compliments

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S. This letter was written on the corner of the street.
Government Hospital for the Insane,

near Washington, D.C., July 17, 1874

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Annual meeting of the Board of Visitors of this Hospital will be held on Tuesday next, the 21st of this month, and a carriage to convey you to the Hospital will call at your office at 10 o'clock A.M. I hope you will be able to attend.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Nichols, M.D.

J. A. Lyon

E. H. K. Harrard

Visitor, Govt. Hosp. & for the Insane.
WACOVILLE
Clarke Co. Va.
July 4th, 1874.

Gent. O.O. Howard,

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, though a stranger to you, feels constrained to address you, and beg leave respectfully, to state, that he has a sister—an only one, now an indigent patient in the Government Hospital for the Insane in the Dist. of Columbia. If it shall appear that she has recovered or sufficiently so, as to warrant her removal therefrom, could you, as a Christian philanthropist, be induced or be willing to aid in bringing it about by using your influence to procure for her brother a suitable subordinate official position in the Capitol; under the District Government; or in some one of the Government Departments to enable him to take her under his care and maintain her? For a position at from $750. to $1200. per annum, he would be willing and
agree to allow from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of the salary for your retention, or, as a donation to be applied to any good or benevolent purpose, or purpose.

Your brother is a man of an unblemished moral character, Republican sentiment, and friendly to the National Administration, though belonging to no political party. He is a native of the District of Columbia where he resides and has lived nearly all his life, and where he could give satisfactory references, or obtain testimonials of character at any time.

Very Respectfully,

Yours etc.,

E. G. Heintz.
Point San Jose Barracks
near San Francisco
Cal.

July 1st 1874

Very respected & beloved General,

I had been uneasy about you some time since lest you should have been detained in Washington for the Chronicle did not give much comfort nor indeed hope in your regard but three Officers whom I consulted replied "The General will come out all right it is the fault of some of his subalterns" Having confidence in you as a Christian gentelman I am truly thankful that your character and standing are as formerly - Those whom God protects are in safe keeping -

I remain General your most respectful well wisher

John E. Talbot

P.S. Kindly pardon this liberty.

A.A. Scipio U.S.A.
Dear Mr. President,

I hope this finds you well. My name is John Smith, and I have been a dedicated employee of the company for the past ten years. I am writing to you today to express my concern regarding the recent changes in company policies.

As you may know, our company has been facing some tough economic times, and it appears that the management is looking for ways to cut costs. Unfortunately, this has led to some decisions that I believe are not in the best interest of the company.

I have been managing the sales department for the past five years, and I must say that the new policies have created a lot of tension among the employees. Many of them feel undervalued and discouraged, which I believe is not conducive to productivity.

I understand the need for cost-cutting measures, but I believe that the company's health and well-being are better served by maintaining a motivated and satisfied workforce. I urge you to consider the potential long-term effects of these decisions.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this issue.

Sincerely,

John Smith
My Dear General:

At last we have the finding of the Court in your case, and I can not resist the impulse to congratulate you. — You are not alone acquitted, but justified. — Take the assurance General, and I have mixed a good deal with the masses of the people from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific — that, despite all the calumnies uttered, you live in the hearts of your countrymen. Their faith in you is unimpaired — their confidence unshaken, and thousands of them would be glad to commit to your hands the guidance of the Country which you saved in the Providence of God, did as much to save.

Said O. Howard, U.S.A.  
Washington, D.C.  

Most truly respectfully,  
John 0. Pershing,  
Washington, D. C.
July 26th, 1874

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I regret to say that my party has become unable to make the loan of $5000 that was expected from the person who owed him $500. He notified him he was going to pay him, but instead of doing so, the person renewed the loan. This is too bad, but I can't help it.

 yours,

FRED. W. JONES

Assistant.
Mr. Dear Sir,

I am happy to inform you that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiring have been approved by the President. I feel it is a great relief to you and I am glad to see every where I go how you have the full confidence of all the best people of the Country. The Chief Justice has been subjected to his own weakness but your accusers have been brought to shame. God, may He be with you always.

"May the hills of day"

"The good Old will offer to work"

"The evil cannot destroy deluge".

I notice you are ordered to Portland, Oregon. How or why your business think you need your work to leave in my hands. How soon will you leave Washington? I felt some boy bills for you to give me a general Power of Attorney to transact any business.
To conclude to sell ec or to Bo to end perfect, Cott. or any other money from you etc. Deeds can be moved to your to be recorded, this letter be dated before I arrive which will be the 25th of June. More a full list of all property will amount of £1000.- I believe you will have no trouble to & you may be certain that you should be faithful, cared for. You must escape now listen to be in mind all the money you have been compelled to spend in defending yourself against more on attack. If there be good to often this me for you since we chosce one man in the church, the debtors school. I the 4th of the committee everywhere, but we know it but for you and we know that this is the master is how work for to do, and we that all be done in progress where we look. I am led to look to be those you all the time and you of course will be for your life, etc. if you will be found in the great west of the country itself. Through me a letter have been sent you privately to learn the 20th of the month.
War Department
Washington City

July 6th, 1874

Brig. Gen. O.O. Howard, Adjutant General
Washington, D.C.

Referring to your letter of the 22d inst., reporting that you have in your possession some papers and accounts of a public nature connected with the case Duncan v. United States, which you are anxious to transfer either to the Freedmen's Bureau, Office, or to one of the Auditors of the Treasury, and requesting that, prior to such transfer, you be permitted...
To employ a clerk for a period not to exceed two months in order that you may have prepared such copies of said papers as you desire to retain for your protection. I have, respectfully, to inform you that your request to employ a clerk is declined by the Secretary of War, who has, in addition, decided that, under existing orders to you, all original records should be transferred to the Adjutant General of the Army.

If the letters of a mixed

Chartered referred to by you embrace official business, they are the property of the Government and should be transferred in the original state. If at any time it should be necessary to you to have copies they can be procured in the usual course.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Chief Clerk.
My dear Gen. Howard,

I am glad to hear that you are assigned to a command in the field. It will be good for you, as it will allow time for animosities and jealousies to cool down.

Very sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Jones,

I was very pleased to receive your letter and am looking forward to seeing you in New York on the 1st of July. Your opinion of the current situation is very valuable to me, and I appreciate your insight and guidance.

Please accept my cordial regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
old complete one as described before we left the city in disguise. We fled to
Pittsburgh from there where his conduct down one line & received his dis-
charge from the Oscar, to from there he joined a position in
Madison. It is only to be discharged for the done Com-
mittee on former occasions - he
then returned to
Bethany, N. Y.
July 6th, 72
Major Gen. J. C. Howard
Washington D.C.
my dear Sir,
Your prompt
and valuable service to my little of lost
month I beg to thank you for.
With this
my Counsel not oble to stay proceed-
ing & sufficient
I postpone the rest until
epilepsy - the first
13
decide—
you ask, when
my husband's ill
conduct began? I
conscienctly tell you
unless I'm mad with
his birth, although
his mother often
pleads his father's
pernicious influence
after he once long
grown. Since the
floor of my mornig
dy's years by his lost
Christmas. His life
has been a mona-
tion lie—I found

but resolved to
and any influence
for good I would
not in all the
time he might
reform, but his
bad conduct and
folks always have
continually incan-
ing. Family and
daily women are
the Becks on which
his manhood has
been wrecked.

shortly after you
died it was in
Bridgeton. We we
always polished himself off as a member of your staff of doubtless with success.

I have got to look for a braver picture face and got to work for my precious children. It can not be the good Lord will allow my sweet little girl to be taken from me by her immorality. But I have got to prove his infinite

The employ of forty to finish a time who were engaged in writing biographies of

Michael for a little
Closed + I was left alone with my little ones, sick + helpless. Luckily for us, the local charitable people of the city came to my aid + I came back to my birthplace. Where I now stand - I have come through his lost employer of his very dissolute and dissolute among his while in his service.
Epistle to the favor of you - 

you may direct 

25 P.M. J. Mell - 

att to T.S. 

Batavia, New York. 

Your's most respectfully 

Flora A. Chase 


Children - 

The baby is a bright beautiful little fellow & to have either of them taken from me one day by the hands of God would be a torture worse than the organisation of you. Are you willing to testify that the enclosed credentials which I have now for you is a forgery? Would be most glad - 

From J. Mell of 

Batavia, New York.
I beg to hear from you as soon as possible. If you are willing and have time to do so, please communicate to Washington. Will do so as soon as I hear from you.

Please allow me to congratulate you on your honorable vindication in your recent efforts. I know it would be to your advantage if you should be well. I hope your public duties will claim your attention in your length.
Washington, D. C., July 6th, 1874.

My dear Mr. Clark,

The accompanying is cut from my Christian Magazine, "The Watchman & Reflector."

Some weeks since and have carried it in the hope of handing it to you in person. But there has no opportunity offered and I enclose it to you.

Respectfully,

John S. Peters.
THE CASE OF MRS. SCHOOLCRAFT.

HOw A NOBLE WOMAN HAS BEEN WRONGED.

[To the Editor of The Daily Graphic.]

WASHINGTON, December 30.—I notice in a letter from your able Washington correspondent “Laurel,” of the 18th inst., an allusion to the widow of the late Henry R. Schoolcraft, the great Indian historian.

In common with many others who venerate that great and good man, and who love and respect his widow for the shining characteristics she possesses of benevolence and intelligence, I read the article referred to with great interest. I feel it a pleasurable duty to add a few more facts than were stated by your correspondent.

Mrs. Schoolcraft seems to live for no other purpose than to bless humanity. In order to aid others she has denied herself the commonest comforts of life. She has spent her life in rearing and educating friendless children.

For a long time she had contemplated the establishment of a home-school for children at her own expense, and with such aid from the benevolent as might be voluntarily given. With this in view she sought for opportunity to exchange her large house for smaller ones, believing that she could occupy one for the school, and that the rent from the others would pay the expenses of her worthy enterprise. As is usual with those without guile, who, being honest themselves, think everybody else is honest, she became an easy victim to some real estate sharks of which this city seems abundantly supplied, and from what I understand, has been swindled out of her property.

It seems that the very person who was the prime mover in the swindle” she had known a long time, and who had time and again received pecuniary benefit from her husband and herself. Can one conceive of villainy more monstrous?

This is her condition to-day: For advanced in years and suffering from ill-health; the prospects she had so fondly entertained of providing a home for the homeless and friendless taken away. So far as the loss of money is concerned on her own account—from the physical comforts it was possible she could enjoy from its possession—I positively know she cares nothing. She only grieves that the means whereby she might continue to help the needy were taken from her.

Mr. Schoolcraft devoted his life to humanity. His heart and hands were open. The benefits to the country derived from his scientific research given to the world in over thirty volumes, explorations of the West, and services as a statesman, can never be computed by dollars and cents. And now his noble wife, whose life and acts blend so harmoniously with that of her great and good husband, has been robbed of those means which were devoted to a continuation of a charity to bless the sorrowful and friendless. I write earnestly because, in behalf of humanity I personally feel the wrong done her. It may be a statement of these facts may produce no good beyond showing how “grateful are republics,” and how Christ-like purposes may be subverted through acts of injustice within the pale of man-made “laws,” but which laws are as antagonistic to justice as day is different from night.

E. J. L.
Geo. D. D. Howard
U.S.A.

1741 7th Street
Washington, D.C.

1874 July 6

My Christian Brother,

In a generous, elevated spirit, you have offered to strive to help me lift the mortgage on "Experience Place," through the intercession of your influential friends. I am exceedingly anxious to get rid of mortgages that distract my mind from that work that I desire to be absorbed in, and which should be the rule of my life. What is the moral education of outcast children, who are truly the most precious inheritances of this world? Could you write to your saloon influential friends at once, so that the August 10th you might collect, may be the last. Please gather and the funds for twelve months' board for those unfortunate who believe acceptance, a grand and selfless circumstance to their neighbour, is a success. The atmosphere, surrounding such people has caused me very much, and painful emotions, and I long once more, to be surrounded with the respectable naturalness of children of have had influence among the clergymen, and sect. A., and we must work and toil that last year. I fell among the people, who have begun every week so constantly, by their face like cowering, that
Pledged to God, for deliverance from all of
the excruciating cares of business, and settling,
as long as I live. I had been reared from
childhood, with such clinging faith in
me, as the Lord protector of conscience, that
same spirit, truly grieved that in advancing
years, my contemporaries about the universal
brother should have received so wide a
mark, as it has from Mr. Lippincott, and his
business men here, in whose teeth I confided.
God grant that the storms, the masks behind
which, poor human nature hides, from
false destructed conscience, may be turned to
so that honesty of intention in all things,
though not, our national tenacity of revenge
that is the root of every other evil.

Very respectfully,

Your ever well respected,

Mary Harmon Schoolcraft

Please send me at once
The large photographic prints.