

Perrowd
OFFICE OF THE ADVANCE,

Nos. 151 & 153 Fifth Avenue.

C. H. HOWARD & Co.,
Publishers.

Chicago, Dec 1st 1876.

Dear Brother

I have got two brief letters from you lately, one with congratulations upon the announcement of our boy number four, and one informing me of the intended prosecution, and to day comes a letter of Capt' Wilkinson giving the first details I have had about Gladen's terrible accident.

I need hardly say that we feel ~~for~~ a deep sympathy for Gladen and his family. I suppose if I addressed him at Wallawalla he would get the letter, perhaps I had better send in your care to be forwarded.

As to the schedule sent you relating to your last article, "Notes

upon Alaska," it was a mistake of
a Clerk ^{to send} it, as I believe I had inclu-
ded pay for it in ^a previous remittance.

I have not yet been able to use two
other articles, and we do not remit
until we use them. My trouble is
to find time to revise, where every
moment is needed for other work.

I would really like to have some-
thing from you as often as once in
two months, or oftener, and ~~as~~ that
we are about to enlarge, we shall, I
think be able to use such matter
more promptly.

My much
esteemed partner Arthur W. Day,
(Hitty's Cousin), is compelled to leave
from ill-health. I do not see how
I can possibly spare him. No one
can possibly fill his place. You
know he has lived at my house,
and we have been situated so that
we could consult on many mat-
ters when away from the office,
and so save time. He goes to
California, but has no business fixed
upon. If you know of anything
in Oregon that ~~he~~ could do, which

would keep him considerably out of doors, or at ~~at~~ least away from the desk, I wish you would inform him. He is one of the most faultless characters I have ever come in contact with, and is capable for any kind of business, is a good book-keeper, a man of diligence, energy, and fidelity in details. If you should chance to need such a man for any duty you can address him in care of Thomas Barrows, Oakland, Cal.

As to that prosecution of you I have no doubt the intention is to "hedge" as the boys say, with a view to any investigation from ~~from~~ the next Democratic House. The Sec. of War, and all concerned

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want to be able to show that they
followed up that 'Freedman's Bureau'
matter as far as it could be pushed.

I don't know so much about the
merits of the case as I ought to.
Will you have some one write me exact-
ly on what ground you are prosecuted
and ²as to what fund, and what ³are
your points of defence, I am
know the facts in order to write
intelligently about it. Capt. Wilkin-
son writes as though you were some-
what overwhelmed, with work and care,
and with this renewed attack. In
view of his manner of writing I want
to say a word or two, which you will
excuse if unnecessary.

I have
seen you in more trying circumstan-
ces, and you have kept a cool head
and right spirit, and sufficiently
calm demeanor under circumstances
that could not possibly be surpassed
in these times, for excitement, opposition
of work and care, and responsibility,
I shall naturally expect that you will
stand master of the situation, no
matter what the trials may be.

Any show of yielding or apparent
weakness, you know as well as I.

could only work harm.

^{Counter} If there is any chance for a prosecution to recover damages to property and character, and to prevent similar wicked attacks upon other good men, I hope you will not hesitate to avail yourself of it. But this is all you will have time to read.

Give my love to every one of your family. Mack never fails to pray for you, since hearing read one of your letters in which you request it, and I have noticed "he uses just the words that you suggested," ^{viz} that you be "kept from temptation".

Mother seems to be very happy having more especial charge of our

little Nina, who sleeps with her,

Rowland is in charge of our
N. York office, and will probably
preach near that City, also.

Very Respectfully
C. M. Howard

P.S. I offered to put E. P. Smith
in charge at New York but he
was expected to remain where he
was. He may accept of the office
presidency of Howard University if
he could retain the place offered
him with Lucy Chandler & be pre-
sent at the same time it would
help out a expense —

Fort Walla Walla W.T.
December 3rd 1875

Dear General

Your kind letter of
sympathy was received
a few days since. Many
thanks for the same.

It is certainly pleasant
to receive the sympathy
of your friends in such
a great grief.

Yes! you say truly. I
have not the least doubt
but Winnie went to the
loving embrace of her
Heavenly Father and
is now much better
off than we are.

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Our only aim in this
life is to live in such
a manner that after
our short pilgrimage
here we may join her
where parting is no
more.

We can only think of
Minnie's virtues. She
had no vices. And
when thinking of her
virtues we see fully
what we have lost.

But our loss is her gain.
Let us in all circum-
stances say with Holy
Job. "The Lord giveth
and the Lord taketh away."

Blessed be His Holy
name"

Wm Pitt joins me
in kindest regards to
Mrs Howard, Miss Jane,
& yourself.

I hope Bladen reached
Posttown safely.

Sincerely Yours
Wm Pitt
W.P.A.



in justice and right give me, in the way of using your influence to allow me to be paid for what has been received and prevent if possible prosecution on the bond - for if suit were brought I would lose largely even though I should gain the cause.

The position in which I am placed by no fault of mine, is one which is very harrowing, giving me no rest almost day and night and the sooner any assistance of relief can be given the more just it will be and the more grateful I will feel -

There are some differences of recollection between Col. Stone and myself but in all the main features there are none. In the matter of my integrity and character I would confidently refer you to Rev. J. Dillon of Portland or Rev. Mr. Chamberlain of this place.

I write you this as a friend and Christian gentleman and would regard any suggestion as to what course I can take for relief as an act of brotherly friendship.

Very Respectfully Yours

W. H. C. Howard

Walla Walla W. T. Dec. 14th 1875.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to have to present my case to you to give you trouble but I may have to appeal to you for protection of my rights, rights in justice and equity whether in law or not - When I called on you this fall in Portland I did not trouble you with the matter for I thought I had affairs so arranged that all would be well but new troubles, not anticipated have appeared.

My case is this - I have Ewing's contract for 1200 cords of hard wood at this post. I had expected to get it principally from the Cañon of the Walla Walla by floating it down to where there is a road but I found the wood which I expected to get which was killed by a fire about three years ago had commenced to decay - and the green wood would not float - With these facts before I was forced to the conclusion that it would be impossible for me to furnish the whole amount 1200 cords which



W. H. C. Howard

the post L. M. said would be required - I went to see Col. Patchelder. He thought 500 cords would be all that would be wanted and kindly agreed that he would require no more than that amount of hard wood and if more wood were needed he would accept cottonwood in lieu at a corresponding price. I thought I could accomplish that - and told L. M. here that about half of the 500 cords were cut and that I would get the rest cut as soon as I could - Which I proceeded to do and had engaged the amount with some excess when I was informed that he refused to accept a certain lot of wood because of size and because it was green - On seeing the wood I was satisfied that his objection as to size was well taken but was surprised to learn from him ^{for the first time} that he would accept no green wood although he had last year taken green wood almost exclusively and even green cotton wood and the L. M. the year before took green wood - and even ^{last informed} now Col. Stone himself is taking green cotton wood on Russell's contract - Of the 500 cords of hard wood engaged I had purchased 50

of larch or tamarack, the proportion of that kind of wood mentioned in the contract. but he refused to take it and still refuses, although now I could not get it if he were willing to accept it - When I found I could ^{not} put in green wood as had been customary I had to get out of the contract which I had made as best I could which I did honorably in every case but while getting rid of the green wood I also lost much of the dry - I had the full amount engaged and even an excess - Of the cotton wood, a part of which I had expected to furnish only in the contingency of there being more than the 500 cords ^{hard wood} wanted, I have disposed of a part and now to furnish the balance at a great loss while wood mentioned in the contract is refused I cannot but regard it as doing me great injustice and besides I have not sufficient left and must finally fail so I feel obliged to cease trying and will be obliged to allow the contract to be protested - I took the contract in good faith but having been baffled till it is no longer in my power to fill, I come to you for whatever aid you can

GEO. W. DYER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FEDERAL BUILDINGS, LOCK BOX 100.
SEVENTH AND F STREETS,

Washington, D. C., Dec 4. 1875

Genl O. O. Howard.

Portland Oregon, Dear General. After
Conference with the Solicitor of the Treasury
and the District Attorney here, to whom the
matter was referred, the District Attorney
here, Geo^l Wells, will prepare a declaration
and send it out to Portland to have you
personally acknowledge service upon the
same. After that is received back, the
suit in Oregon will be dismissed, and
the suit docketed here.

Yours truly,
Geo. W. Dyer.

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RECEIVED

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED

Washington, D. C. 1875

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Very truly yours,

John A. B. Smith

Secretary of the Department

Enclosed for you are the papers referred to in your letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Very truly yours,

John A. B. Smith

Secretary of the Department

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1875
I am sir, very resp,
Your obt servant
B. F. Pratt

Gen & H. C. Howard
Comd & Lt Spt of the Pacific
Rattle Oregon
Should you ever come
to Boston, I should be
pleased to have you make
my house your 16th quarters.

Co Co 7 for
my results he
will choose himself
my



HOTEL MARION

1474, 1476, 1478 WASHINGTON STREET,

Benj. F. Pratt,

Proprietor.

Boston, Dec 6 1875

Dear General
I have a
son, Franklin C. Pratt
in your Department, a
private in Co. F. 1st U.S.
Cavalry (Capt. Perry's Company)
He enlisted in Boston last
March, was sent to St.
Louis, Mo. and remained
in Genl Sturgis' Command
until June, when he was
sent to Cal. thence to
Co. F. 1st U.S. C. at Walla
Walla, and is now at
Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory.
He is anxious to work
himself into some better
position, in fact, like most

that I might take the liberty of addressing
you on this matter. I want a Co. in
the 35th Mass Infantry, about a year, or
there for about two years in command of
the 36th W. S. Colored Troop, which I helped
recruit in N. C. & Virginia, and was
Brevet Major Gen. in March 1865.

I feel a great interest in my son &
hope he will succeed, and if you can
in any way interest yourself in his behalf
you will ever be kindly remembered by one who
always sympathized with you, through, and since
the war.

(2)
Ambitious young men are
anxious for promotion,
and thought if I would
write to you that it
might keep him along.
He intended to become a
Soldier, to learn the duties
of a Soldier's life, and by
merit to win promotion.
He will be 20 years old
next February, is most
active, and ambitious,
and it would please me
very much, if you can
consistently, advance him
in any way you may deem
best. Not having had
the honor of a personal
acquaintance with you
at any time, but having
been an officer in the volunteer
service more than 3 years
during the war, I feel

H. Ft. L. 1876
1867. S.C. 1875.

Boston, Mass, Dec 6, 1875.

Pratt, W. B. F.

States he has a son Franklin B. Pratt, who is a private in the 1st Regt. and who is anxious to work himself into some better position; states that his son enlisted to become a soldier and to learn a soldier's duties, that he is 20 years of age &c, and requests that if consistent he may be advanced &c.

anf any

Received back D.C. Feb. 2, 1876.
Received Hqrs. H. L. Jan. 4, 1876.
Received D.C. Dec. 27, 1875.

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1st Endorsement.

Head Quarters Dept. of Columbia.

Portland, Oregon December 27 1875.

Respectfully referred to the Commanding Officer Company "F" 1st Cavalry for any remarks he may choose to make. (thru the Comdg Officer Ft. Lapwai)

By command of To be Released.

Brigadier General Howard

W. B. Pratt.

Assistant Adjutant Genl.

Second Endorsement.

Adj. Fort Lapwai S. T.

January 5th 1876

Respectfully referred to the Comdg. Officer Co. "F" 1st Cavalry.

By order of Capt. D. Perry

M. Miller

Co. "F" 1st Cavalry
p. 33. No. 5. Post Adjutant.

3rd Endorsement.

Company "F" 1st Cavalry

Fort Lapwai. S. T.

January 17th 1876

Respectfully returned to the Asst. Adj. General of the Dept.

Private Pratt belongs to my Company, and will be advanced to the grade of Non-Commissioned Officer, whenever in my opinion he is entitled to it.

D. Perry.

Captain. 1st Cavalry

Comdg. "F" Company

Fourth Endorsement.

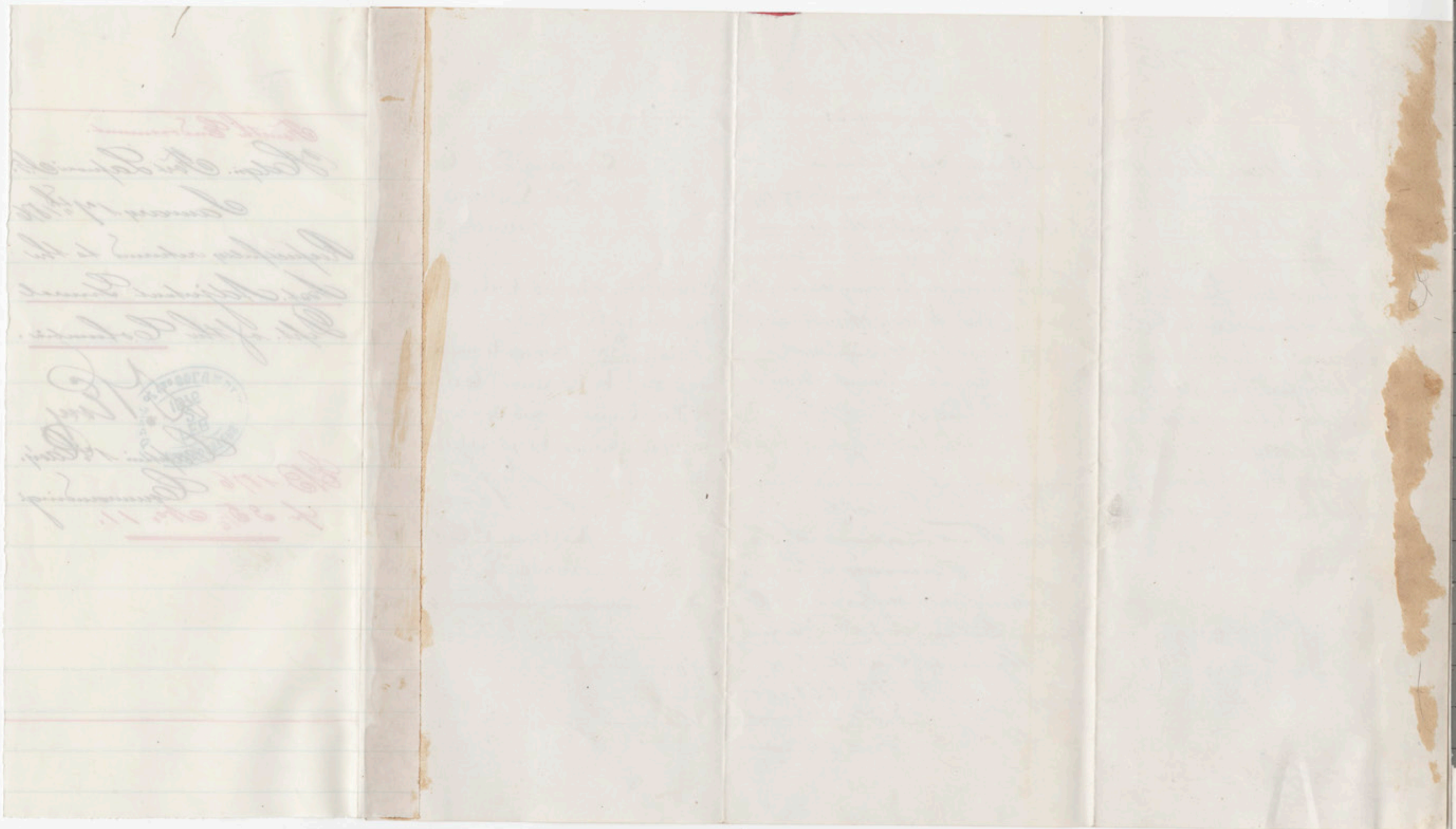
Adj. Fort Lapwai S. T.

January 17th 1876

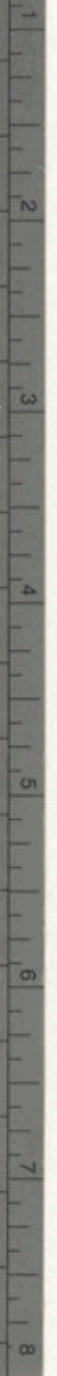
Respectfully returned to the Post Adjutant General Dept. of the Columbia.

D. Perry
Captain 1st Cavalry

Co. "F" 1st Cavalry
p. 35. No. 11. Commanding.



[Faint, illegible handwriting in the upper left corner, possibly a signature or address.]



Washington D.C.
Dec 6th 1875

Honored & Dear Sir & Brother

I have undertaken to act as financial agent for the Y. M. C. A. of this city and as such I have turned my attention to the bond subs which yourself & others were instrumental in raising for the Joint Stock Ass. some years since and which on act of some misunderstanding was never fully paid up. In view of this fact the Board of Managers of the J. S. Co. passed a resolution turning the whole thing over to the Y. M. C. A. people with power to collect and apply the proceeds of the same to the payment of certain notes given by yourself and endorsed by A. S. Pratt to the Freedman's Savings & Trust company in payment of money borrowed of them to buy stock.

I have met so far with very good success in fact all most all the parties whom I have seen & whom are at all able to pay are willing to do so provided the money will be applied in the way mentioned above. I enclose herewith Bond of J. M. Shaker M. L. Wilkins & Walter V. Smith all of whom I believe are with you. Now if you will be so kind as to collect the balance due on the same and send it to me you will earn for a great favor and aid on the work which you so much love.

When you write if it is not too much trouble

I would like to know what your recollection
is regarding Wall Robins & Co. of \$50.00
for five years. They claim that they must
to give \$50, once and five times but Mr. Pratt says
he remembers going to them with you and
thinks there could be no mistake. Hoping to
hear from you soon ^{soon} ~~your~~ with my great respect

R. S. Crawford

No 920, New York Ave
Washington D.C. 12

To
Lizil - W. W. Howard
Portland Oregon



Ans. by Encl
H. W. W. 2.76

GEORGE H. STUART, *Chairman*,
JOHN R. WHITNEY, *Treasurer*,
THOMAS K. CREE, *Secretary*.

Office of Executive Committee

GOSPEL MEETINGS,

S. W. COR. 13TH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:

I send you herewith my weekly report of the meetings conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Please make such use of it as will prove of most interest to your readers.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS K. CREE,

Secretary Executive Committee.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1875.

Dear Sir: Messrs. Moody and Sankey yesterday entered upon the third week of their labors in Philadelphia, and the second of their special effort to reach non-churchgoers and those not Christians. During the past week the weather has been very unfavorable, being most of the time either very cold or wet and disagreeable. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the services have been attended by immense numbers, and on no occasion at an evening service, even when the rain descended in torrents, has there been less than six to eight thousand persons present. The noon-day meeting in the Hall has been attended daily by from two to four thousand persons, and usually the portion of the audience-room temporarily put off for it, has been full. The noon meetings are conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey and many of the leading ministers and laymen take a prominent part in them. The requests for prayer are very numerous, two and three hundred being presented almost every day, necessitating the closing of them under general heads. The meeting on Friday was specially for prayer for those suffering from the effects of intemperance. Two hundred and twenty requests, embracing a very much larger number of individual cases were presented. Mr. Moody took for his subject, Matthew 5th chapter, the "Three cases of incurables," and drew from them the lesson that Christ could cure any case, and that many cases "Christ only" could cure. Many of the cases presented for prayer were very touching, and while prayer was offered for all, some called forth specially earnest petitions. On Saturday the subject was "The International Lesson." Rev. Dr. Newton, rector of Epiphany P. E. Church, having charge of the meeting and Prof. Johnson leading the singing.

Last Sunday (December 5) was a day of unexampled interest. At 8 A. M., in spite of rain and the early hour, 8000 people were ready to hear words in which the speaker seemed lost in the importance of his theme. It was an appeal to Christians to be a "peculiar" people, as Christ was peculiar in his life and work of self-sacrificing love.

At 4 P. M. a meeting for women only was held, and the vast audience room was crowded. 2000 rose for prayer. Inquirers flocked into the inquiry rooms on either side of the hall. In one Mr. Sankey labored with a company of Christian workers, talking to inquirers one by one, and in a common-sense way following up the serious impression made by the words they had just heard. Mr. Moody and others were hard at work in the other inquiry-room in a similar way. For these men seem to feel that in persuading and "beseeching men to be reconciled to God" it is not enough to talk to them from the pulpit. As practical men they see that the impression made by the public speaker can be deepened and prevented from passing away by button-holing men and giving them to understand by personal talk that you mean every word you have said, and want them to get into the way of salvation you have pointed out. The great thing used in the inquiry room is the Bible. Texts like Isaiah 1: 18 and 63: 4, 5; John 1: 12; 3: 18 and 36; 5: 24, are used and read slowly to the inquirer. For instance Mr. Moody was talking to a young man who said he was ready to accept Christ. "Well," said Mr. Moody, beginning to read John 5: 24, and asking at the end of each clause, "do you accept that?" The young man assented each time till he reached the words "Hath everlasting life," when the young man sprang to his feet exclaiming, "I have it! I have it!" and in a few minutes he was telling to others how simple a thing it was to believe.

Sunday evening the meeting was for men only, and in the midst of a pelting rain 7000 men flocked to the Hall, listened with fixed attention, and crowded the inquiry-rooms. At 9 P. M. Dr. McCook's church, near by, was filled at the young men's meeting, which is held every evening at that hour to suit the convenience of business

men. Not till midnight had the last inquirer left the building, so deep, earnest, and importunate was the interest awakened by these solemn services. Among the inquirers was a young man who said to the gentleman talking with him, "I have been troubled about this subject all the past week." "Do you think Satan has a hand in such trouble?" was the reply. "No! No!" "Well, if the Spirit of God has made you anxious, he will help you now." "Oh, I think I believe in Christ, but I don't know what it is to be 'born again.'" At once the Christian man turned to John 5: 1, and slowly read: "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God." In a moment the young man looked up with an expression of joy on his face and said: "Then I'm saved."

During the week Mr. Moody has preached from John 3: 7, "Ye must be born again," and followed it with John 3: 14, 15, "How to be born again." These sermons were followed by one on "Grace," which he said was possibly the least understood of any important word, and but few Christians really knew what grace was. He then gave this definition: "Mercy is pity to the miserable;" Grace is "love to the undeserving," and enforced it by illustrations that would not fail to fix the whole scope of the subject upon the minds of most of his hearers. Mr. Moody preached his sermon from the text, "For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost" by reading a letter from a man who said, "I have been seeking the Lord for three weeks and have not found him; oh! pray for me." The speaker said that if the writer had been seeking Christ he would have found him. He then gave out his text, and said that there has never been a man saved except that it cost God more to save him than for him to find God. The woman who loses a piece of silver sweeps the room until she finds it; she does not give it up when she discovers the loss, but keeps up the search until she finds what she lost. God is always seeking those which are lost, and the Prince of Heaven was sent down from heaven by God to find those which were lost. He referred to the blind man at Jericho whom Christ sought and healed, and said he hoped there would be many sinners who would sing out, "Thou Son of David, have mercy upon me." May it come from the depths of your hearts, for Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. The Lord said to the blind man "Be of good cheer," and then said, "What can I do for you?" The blind man replied, "O that my sight might be restored," and immediately his sight was restored. O that it were so that poor Bartimaeus sang better than Mr. Sankey, for he sang the song of redemption. Mr. Moody then called attention to Zaccheus, who climbed the sycamore tree to see Jesus. It is not often that the rich man makes such an effort to see Christ. When the Son of God came under the tree, the Master stopped and called him down. He expected to see Zaccheus because he knew that he would be there. Some are opposed to speedy salvation. When shall it commence? It is likely that Zaccheus was converted somewhere between the tree and the ground. He then said that if a man should steal one hundred dollars from Mr. Stuart, and the next day make restitution, would you not think that the man was converted? God entered his heart, and his conscience did not permit the man to rest. It would be a grand thing if all the tavern-keepers would make restitution by giving up that which they received by means of their hellish business. Oh! you can be saved if you will only come to Christ; he is waiting and offering you immortal life. If there had been any other means for the escape of this sinner, do you think God would have given up his only Son to die upon the cross at Calvary? You sinners, you all find Jesus. You must come to him as the poor prisoner who a knowledge that he was full of sin. The Lord Jesus is seeking for all that are lost. Won't you try to give him your heart and to-night become a Christian? After the sermon a large number arose for prayer and went into the inquiry room.

Every evening large audiences assemble, and the class of people in attendance show that the interest with the masses is deepening. Long before the doors are opened large crowds gather about them, and to prevent the crush of a crowd two additional doors on Thirteenth and Juniper Streets have had to be opened. It is evident a spirit of inquiry pervades the city, and the crowd is not drawn simply by curiosity. The singing of the large choir well repay the early comers for the hour and a half of patient waiting. On Wednesday evening Mr. Moody announced as his text, "The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." He said he had not gotten through with the subject the previous evening, and proposed to continue it this evening. He said because men are lost they need a Saviour. Don't think because you are a sinner God does not want to have anything to do with you. The sermon was replete with telling incidents and Scriptural illustrations. In the latter Mr. Moody possibly excels all other. He brings Bible incidents and scenes so vividly before an audience that one might almost think they had occurred a few days ago and in a neighboring city. The

evening he spoke of the man healed of the palsy, whose friends let him down from the roof; the audience were roused in such a way still less that it seemed as if they could almost hear the slow measured step of the poor man as they waited their way through the streets of Jerusalem, and as in the narrative, they let down their sick friend from the roof, every one looks up to see him as he descended. Thus lay the attitude at noon was very large, and the meeting was intensely interesting. On Thursday evening the text was, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call upon him while he is near." He got the attention of the immense audience at once by a homely, telling illustration, and kept it to the close. It made a deep impression when he said you can find Christ right here in this building to-night, if you will only seek him. Do you believe that sinners can find Christ here to-night, Dr. Hatfield? (Turning to Dr. Hatfield.) I certainly do, said Dr. Hatfield. Do you, Dr. Smith, Mr. Moody continued. Mr. Smith said that he had no doubt of it, and Mr. Moody said that from the letters he is constantly receiving he is convinced that God is striving with many a heart in this city. Why, I wouldn't dare even to advise you to go home to read your Bibles and pray. Now is the accepted time, and some of you may not even live to get home to-night. Mr. Moody related with telling effect the following personal illustration: In my native village, a good many years ago, a young man started out to seek his fortune, as we call it. Before he left home his mother gave him this text to take with him: "Seek first the kingdom of God, and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." The young man got as far as a neighboring village by the next day (for there were no railroads in those days, and he had to walk), and in the morning he went to church, and the minister preached from the very text his mother had given him. In the evening he went to another church, and there the minister preached from the same text. The words made a strong impression on his mind, but he was not converted, and after awhile he went home again. In the meantime, (left home) and was converted; and when I went home on a visit I thought I would try to show him how to seek. But when I asked my mother whether he was still living on the old farm she said, in surprise: "Why, didn't I write to you about him? He has become crazy, and is in a lunatic asylum; and the only thing he says is: 'Seek first the kingdom of God and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.'" A short time after that, when I was home again, I heard that he had become an idiot, and that his parents had taken him home again. So I went to see him, and asked him whether he knew me. But he gave me only a vacant stare, and, pointing his finger at me, said: "Young man, seek first the kingdom of God and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." A few weeks ago, when I was home again, I went to the old graveyard on the hill, to see my father's grave. The child and the wind rustled the dry leaves at my feet, and as I looked down to see the last resting place of my father, I saw there, only a few yards away, the grave of this man. He had put off to to-night.

At the close of this sermon he read the following letter which he had received just before he came to this meeting. The letter had a deep black border, which told stronger than words of death and sorrow.

"My dear wife passed peacefully away to her rest on the afternoon of the 13th inst. after three days' illness. Her love for the Master and his cause increased toward the last. It has left a terrible blank in my house, but the knowledge that she is with Jesus, whom she loved so to sing about, wonderfully softens the blow. Heaven will be dearer to me than ever, because she is there. To me your remembrance will ever be dear as being the means in God's hand of bringing her to himself."

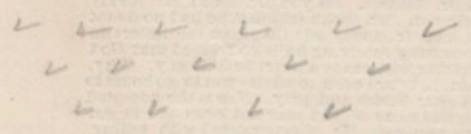
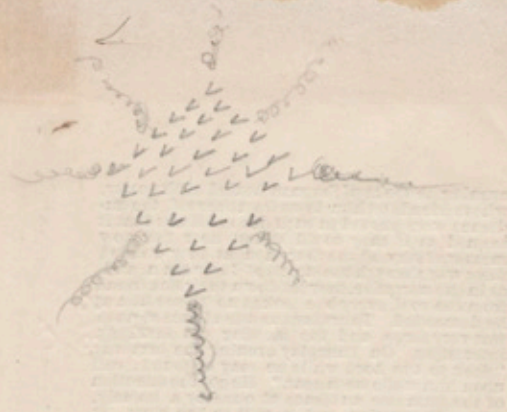
He then told of the lady's conversion, and followed it with an invitation for those interested to go into the inquiry-rooms, which invitation was accepted by a large number.

The young men's meeting in the M. E. Church, Arch and Broad Streets, from 9 to 10 o'clock each evening, has continued one of the most interesting meetings held. It is crowded nightly, and large numbers of young men ask prayer and remain to be conversed with, and there is good reason to hope that a large number have given themselves to Christ. The Parents' meeting in Tabernacle Presbyterian Church at the same hour has been well attended, and while some advanced in years have asked prayers for themselves, most earnest petitions go up nightly for the conversion of sons and daughters.

The singing of Mr. Sankey continues to charm everybody, and his part of the service is a special attraction, and bears home to some, whom Mr. Moody would not reach, the glad tidings.

Many interesting incidents have come under the observation of your correspondent, but he will have to keep them for another letter. The whole city is moved, and the great topic of conversation in all cities are the Moody and Sankey meetings.

T. K. C.



407

No. 1.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to, by the sender of the following message.

JAS. GAMBLE, General Sup^y
SAN FRANCISCO.

35 WILLIAM ORTON, President, } New York.
G. H. MUMFORD, Secretary, }

Asks to pay 1875
Via San Fran 9 540p
Received at Portland, Or., 1875 M.

To Gen O O Howard

Have traded M Street One
L Street Subject to Mortgage
and two Cottages west of
Reeve for Store on Seventh
worth fourteen thousand subject
to four thousand deed sent
second telegraph Consent
John H Cook

32 paid on cash
400

261

Western Union Telegraph Company

The rates of this Company's telegraph service are as follows:—
 The message is sent by the number of the following rates:
 WILLIAM C. WILSON, President, New York
 G. H. WILSON, Secretary, New York

Received at Portland, Me.
 1875
 1875
 1875

For Mr. C. Wilson

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

At New York, N.Y.

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Washington City - D.C.
Dec 10. 1875.

Gen O. O. Howard,
Portland,
Oregon.

My dear General:—
I am too sorry to disturb you about
the matter as to which I now write. I
had hoped that on this Mr J. H.
Cook would have made provision
for the payment of \$350. balance due
for services in the Law Department of
the Howard University last year upon
your subscription. It seems to me that
I have waited quite long enough for the a-
mount due, and I now ask you, if you please
to either send me the amount yourself or order
Mr Cook to pay it. Hoping to hear
from you at your early convenience, and
that you are very well and happy, I



Recd. by Gen. H.
Dec 24. 75.

am as ever

Your friend,
John M. Langston