Private letters to me written at the time. I believe I have returned copies of nearly all of my letters and I would be very glad if you would send one copy of all of mine to you, particularly the one upon which you base the statement that I asked "nine days to get into my position" and "on "lowed on consequence."
I have been somewhat 
difficult at representation 
which have been made 
by you or your friends 
and think they are not 
right or just 
to me, such as the 
following—that you gave 
the "one" which sheltered 
you the "one" which enabled 
you to return to your home 
that you informed me 
when and where I 

would write the Indian 
that I order for 
the 14th of 7-Casabes 

Joseph & that my 
medical doctors 

a helpless condition 

and similar statements 

which are entirely 

at variance with 
your official and 

your official and
I am governed toward the people whom I have
reckoned on in this country. Poor old George I under-
stood put as far out of reach as possible.

as Currell with his daughter, whose daughter was forcibly
murdered and the latter murdered by men
that we call civilized and is the fate of a
doomed race, and such
the evidence of our progress.

... congratulatory and was
published before being

given to the press yet

I understand to be one

fair and generous

as possible and that

was the feeling in my

command, yet I am

not sure that I have

been treated with

the same charity by

you or your friends.
since we parted
I have no reply to
it is strange for any
one to do the friendship
that has lasted for
so many years and
regard that there should
have been any occasion
for an unpleasant feeling.
Regarding the Traveil
it seems that neither
you nor I had wished

enough to do them justice
and every assurance
and promise made
them by you or myself
has been disregarded
they were forced
to make a useless march
of five hundred fifty
miles stripped of every
thing but their clothing
and punished to a far distant country
such as the justice
you spoke of the possibility of your retiring from the active list please let me know if there is any prospect of your doing so as it would undoubtedly be greatly to my advantage at the present time

very respectfully yours

Nelson N. Miles
U.S. A.
Jan. 8, 1878

Make, E. T. & Co.

Procedure, if necessary, is to be followed.

Mail as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

RECEIVED

FEB 4

1878
Jan. 8, 1878.

Cowley, N.T.

Sir:

A larger measure of aid than has thus far been afforded to make it efficient there should be a sufficient appropriation to provide food to start with, tools, seeds, the salary of a surveyor at least two teachers, matron, former and perhaps a mechanic. They are very destitute of food this winter, owing to unusual causes, and I fear they will need some relief before spring. If advantage could be taken of these circumstances I think it would go far toward solving the Indian problem in their particular case.

I am much pleased with Judge Cain's communication to you on the subject. Most respectfully,

F.H. Cowley

Jan. 8, 1878.

Spokane Falls, W.T.

Brig. Gen. O.O. Howard

Dear Sir:

Permit me to inform you of the critical condition of the Spokans—critical, i.e., in their present attitude towards Christianity and civilization. In the dependency caused by the failure of the root to include their country in the proposed reservation, they are strongly inclined to listen again to the medicine men, who see in this state of feeling an encouragement to return to their superstitions and incantations. Strong efforts are being made to draw them...
away and some I regret not to learn, have been enticed. The medicine men assume to assure them that by placing themselves under their teaching they will secure for them the reservation they want, bring plenty of game &c.

On the other hand there is a movement on foot among some of the best young men to start not early in the spring to find a suitable body of land on which to settle with a view to becoming citizens. They desire, however, to have their missionary to accompany them and they wish also the sanction and aid of the Govt.

With suitable and prompt encouragement, I think there is much to hope for in this movement. There is good tract of farming country below the lower Spokan bridge contiguous to the great fishing and in the neighborhood of the Spokans and Moses land (both of whom speak the Spokan language) and I think if a school and mission were established there with even a moderate number to start as a nucleus, that the majority of these three tribes would soon be induced to follow.

This would do away with the necessity of establishing the supposed reservation, and avoid the necessity of their forcibly removal, besides starting them at once in the way of their self-support.
Portland Jan 8th 1878

Dear Sir, Mr. F. E. Clarke

Has called upon me several times in a destitute condition. He was a soldier in the late war; he says he carries a bullet wound in the lungs. He says some of the officers know him. He is an excellent penman.

Can you give him work in any department thus relieve his wants? He says that his clothes were burnt in the China wash house the last week which is one reason why he looks so dilapidated.

I called today to inquire whether you have printed those enactments of rules for the Indians? If so, will you enucleate some copies for my use? Yours, F. H. Atkinson.
Atkinson, I. N.

Jan. 8, 1878.

Gene, Jan. 9, 1878.
Vancouver W T Jan 5 1878

To Genl O O Howard
General

I will send you a letter I received from the Indian Agent Moonieh other day. Three Indians he speaks about in the Better State. Kia and Kol Kol to him are living at Umatilla. They left all their stock at Ashotin above Lewiston on Snake river. That before the War the Whites have taken their stock as the Agent states. She wat is tole has been at Lapwai all summer his stock also is taken.

But what I wish to call your attention to is Tom Chapman's actions among the friendly Indians at Kamia. I understood myself that Tom Chapman was to gather captured stock and give them to the Indians those that lost their stock during the war. But I hear that he is to take their stock from them instead of
I know very well those Indians at Kania will not give the stock up if they got any right to it.

And for my part: such a man as Tom Chapman ought not to be employed in that business.

I know the Indians never liked Tom Chapman and his brother. I used to hear Indians say that they were very cruel and bad to every Indian that came near to them, and no never liked them much.

General if you wish to see me send me word and I will be ready to go.

Yours Old Bc.

James Beulieu
Wheaton, F. W.
Jan. 8, 1878.

To General,

I mail with this to your aid a map and a copy of my report to you from the Snake Falls of Aug 15. I have marked on it, a reference to the few settlers at the falls as confidential, intended only for information at your head quarters, and not for publication, if it is intended to print your subordinate reports.

Yours etc.,
F. W. Wheaton
C. S. Army

Genl O. O. Howard
R. R. A.
Camp 2nd Dist 1st L.
Vancouver, British Columbia
January 9th, 1878

Gen. Howard,

Dear General:

My wife joins me in stating that Mrs. Howard and myself will visit us Friday and attend the baths in the evening.

I am now ready to finish the drawing of the House; please send it over by my brother.

Very respectfully yours,

John A. Ross

Capt. of ord
I am not convinced

and financial

as may be

are involved with this project.

was planted in 1940. They are

numbers on this and the

hurled at us. They were not

author's own. It is presumed that

must be said that I listened to

with unfortunate part

in 1934.
Dear Brother,

Col. B. wrote Mr. Kettisham that your case was about to
come on, that he needed $1,000 to
retain Jan Butter in the
defence. Mr. Kettisham told the
Viset to Dr. Shibley, and they agreed
that the money must be raised
without confiding in your
home. Shibley writes a recent
legal decision in Washington
in another case, concluding that
the heirs of Mr. Kettisham
shall have their receipt in
your case. I am in the
presence of what you know
from others. I only
wrote this, thinking you
might not know all
that I talked to. I can
do but little, but will call.

Eastern Office of THE ADVANCE
245 Broadway, New-York
G. H. Howard & Co.
E. George, Jan. 9, 1878
Came on and left the papers
theseye and simply asking
No, well, the District Attty

He said, it is important that your testimony
should be given in person.
He said, the affidavits collected at the birth will not stand

before a Court of Law. They are

not admissible as evidence.

and that it concurred in their
truth and to go before a Judge

on an agreement which

in your past concurred as

much as that, could not be ill-
advised.

I agree, indeed, anxious to
pay a care suggested to one

(Perhaps wrong), that he

was in need of one case

of money. It was decided

that if Mr. Butler was

appointed and a fee tendered

it should be directly, Mr. E. B. Page.

Barns of Newfane, etc.

Bethlehem St., P. D. A Law

Merchant says that Butler

will defend you gratis. I knew

Jesus is a friend of yours

of yours. I call him

him on the 24th. The way

at home. I believe I think money should be

offered. I declined, as

I think, the 24th.

I think he is in a case where

he should have been in to of the

eyes. Who has stated that

you paid him no money

nor real estate, as I

am informed (P. B. Page

that Mr. had paid me for paying

him money for lips, etc.)

from what you
And we got Mr. Relph's
family & if necessary min.
of again. Charles hopes to
get any South Tour & end
his family to Wenonah. He
is much better. Mother & Ilette
were there New Year's day
(Christmas) & write hopefully.
We are pretty well. Boys
at school. Helen mending
so busy with Christmas
religious meetings on this
Week of Prayer. Thanks for Portland
people country & city, & reception.
Helen joins me in love to
Lizzie Grace yourself & the children.
This picture of our little girl
is a caricature. She is now
not for her double
chin, but the upper part
of her face is not round.

Jane Allen
Portland
Howard, Roland

Jan. 8, 1879

Dear Mr. O.C.T.

[Handwritten text]

[Postmark: Feb 13, 1879]
Bro. in Christ,

I wrote you another hurried scribble which I hope you will be able to decipher. To help your understanding of the idea I send you the following rough draft.

![Diagram]

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

T T (fig 1) represent the towers with the present curve form. With the not applied which, I understand is 5 tons to the sq. unit cross section of cable. T T (fig. 2) have on the curve a weight representing 9 tons which I understand is the utmost limit of weight for the curve form. Fig 3 represents a weight a little in excess of 9 tons, bringing the cable to curve to an angle which is inadmissible because, I suppose, the lower fibers being strained, & the upper ones crushed, the cable at that place would constantly tend to a rupture through the incessant jarring. Fig 4 represents the cable same wire put into somewhat high tension from tower to tower, or as towers are now no longer needed, the curve not being used, & from pier to pier 3 or 300 times as much as in fig 1, the
present mode. Here I may anticipate an answer to an objection by saying that I do not claim in practice any more than from 15 to 20 tons in the case of wrought iron wire or from 30 to 35 in the case of steel wire. But that is as above to the square inch, cross section. But even if I claim no more than 5 tons, as the beam has still then there would be the saving of very some of the towers, with one half the lengths of cables to expensive anchorages of the towers below. The cable & the deck platform, so it is evident to me very much of the construction of the bridge. So that at the least, the construction is reduced to at most 1/10th if you consider the greater burden bearing power from the 1/3 to 1/2. Hence the Brooklyn i.e. would cost not on my plan not more than $300,000.

I will try to write again soon. A little further explanation will I can. I will send by a little model the horizontal beam of which (I will send, probably, only one stringer) — the horizontal beam of which, I repeat, will weigh only 2 ounces (although the braces will be heavy, but they rest on the pier, & add nothing to the weight of the span) & yet that span must rest. That is, the wire & its envelope must of 20 in. length will bear up to 100, 150 bu . which also 34 would check perfectly.
Be so kind as read the accompanying scribble for 5 minutes every day for some days till you perfectly understand it - will write more soon.

The accompanying scrap shows what I have been endeavoring to do for your reputation in Eam clauses. I wrote a better & more legible article of the same sort, handing also the Advan...
but it was not published. A sub-editor says he handed them to his superior who sent them hurried arrangements to go to Washington, but he got all about it. And I could not even get back the advance. There is so much wickedness everywhere where a Christian stands; and another is little that I am afraid that we are all of us on the brink of some great outbreaking. I think that God will yet make inquiry for blood. The blood I will not agree to be shed of any sort, you may be called to the light in any other light, I know that with you.
In behalf of Bible readers generally, & of the Bible reading General C. Howard. I earnestly re-
quest your insertion of Howard's defence in the Inter-Ocean's defence of Howard. And I would ask
if the Bible reading text pages of Eau Claire are duly
represented in the public library on the tables of
which we find the New York Herald, & the Chicago Times
the bitter persecutor of the Bible reading genera,
but neither the Interocean
his defender; nor the defender of the colored people
nor the Advance edited
by General C. Howard, brother
of the armless general
as his defender. & although
with the instinctive mod
esty of a gentleman defending
his brother - also, the latter
the Advance one of the least
ostentations, but one of the
Soundest, & most elaborate of our literary & religious papers—also remarkably useful by its weekly issue of Falconer’s sermons which compare well with Spurgeon’s & with Beecher’s, besides the treasures of the celebrated Scientist, & defender of the Bible, Joseph Cook.

Are the Bible-readers to be represented in the library. If so, we expect that soon the Bible itself will be taken from us.

Respectfully,
Thomas Barland

From the printer will the printer be pleased to supply, correctly the words obliterated in the 6th, 7th & 8th lines of the other lines which I suppose should read as I have written them?
Port Townsend, Wash.
Jan 10, 1876

Dear O.O. Steward:

Portland O,

Gentleman,

I have just heard unofficially that the order detailing you on duty at Hampton Normal School had been received, and that an officer would be sent to relieve you from command of Company C at Fort.

I am much desire that no action be taken in this matter until I can be heard from officially, which will be as soon as the order is received.

Circumstances have so changed since I accept at this date that I do not feel that I can accept it now.

I have changed stations twenty times in the nine years I have served my family six times in three years – the extra expense incurred in the round campaigns and in my movemen
strange of prejudice have so much against me as to raise the tone of your letter. I do not see how I can make the case worse. As soon as the order is received I will make an application to be relieved from the detail and have little doubt but that the Adjutant General will approve the order.

Hoping that you will excuse me for troubling you in this matter,

Very Respectfully,

Your ob[edient] servant,

[Signature]

1st Lt. et al.
I claim alone that these are very beautiful ideas you may ask the practical question are they novelties? Mr. Dean says a tube enclosing wire bridge is a novelty. But the question has often been put to me. Novelty or not? And what is the tube? Now, although I am confident that the braces alone are a novelty in my application of them yet, suppose I concede that they are not, I concede that the windings are slow or not a novelty, as applied to other bridges yet I contend in my application of them to construct it pulling against the rigid enveloping tube of each wire set. Moreover a very light to very powerful bridge may be built of the same material in proportion to its weight. Expense of material to expense of construction as 20 to 1 which is an important point that we have overlooked. It is to afford a very strong collateral proof of novelty. But suppose it were insisted that the windings can in no sense be considered a novelty I must the concede that tube combination with my tube enveloping beam is is the lightest and most powerful beam yet constructed of powerful beam yet constructed of great importance as developing a vital element of the beam's importance, that is, that beam is the longest that in itself.
The small bent end of the latter wire which does take place immediately (as alluded to before) pulls down the pushing place and also at the very same time the pushing-down is resisted by the tension tofs below which immediately tightening pulls against the longitudinal resistance of the envelope of the braces above so that all the parts, the enveloping tube, the wire, the tension braces below are all the tension braces below above so that all the parts, the enveloping tube, the wire, the tension braces below are all.

Should the load be on, the load is now by the beam is which pull down the braces set them against the tension of the wire, which being thus strained immediately recovers from this strain in a very small time and bearing down the load so that the beam is never in danger of snapping. Indeed the load is born by the trusses. Under the beam is a tension truss which will not be a novelty. But I think it must be a knowledge that the almost simultaneous conjoint action of the wire, its envelope, the pushing truss above and the tension truss below is to use the language of ladies, beautiful, charming, delightful, surprising, and is not found in any other arrangement of course you perceive the action of the forces if I leave the need nothing forth except to say for your enlightenment to make the beams of your dome or dome to be impressed upon the right tube envelope, that impression is at once distributed over the weight of the truss over the whole length of the wire in the beams by keeping it having been screwed into a state of tension against its own envelope and vertically, if the envelope in thrusting any tendency to bend, for the trusses of the beam being understood to be at fixed points of position or bore or in the pier itself as they are obliged to the pier itself, yet fixed in the way as to go on the automatic action of the bridge. I follow that the weight of the wire in tension greatly helps to keep the frame from bending too much under the load. Especially there...
The longest in its simplicity of all burden-bearing material is the mast, a single, long, straight, rigid piece of wood or bamboo. It seems to make a very small, yet very strong, bearing element. The fact that it is used in conjunction with other elements, such as crossbars or diagonal supports, is due to its inherent flexibility. The mast can be applied to other types of structures, such as boats or ships, where it can be used to support the rigging and help distribute the weight of the sails. The mast is a versatile element, capable of being adapted to various architectural and engineering contexts.
The part marked link is an attachment around the block end of the wire beam which being pulled down towards beneath the center of the bridge keeps the end of the beam in its place by retaining it from tilting up.

The imperfections of the preceding pages written in the 4th page is rather com. I hope you will excuse the perfection of the ideas presented in this letter. I hope you will understand them.

As you seem chiefly desirous to know how the central truss is distributed, I may mention that it should be tied from the beams there should all along - also the First street. The central truss is made up to the center or may be made of the center. This will be made as strong as a new large turbine beam between a new large turbine beam between.

Well, the other centers being on
the young and wake those sympathies and feelings which help to elevate and refine. There are many who have these tendencies. The pages of true fiction are full of stories of heroism and self-sacrifice which are worthy of study and imitation. And the duty of those who have the good of the young at heart ought to be to instill into their minds a love for those things which will give not only amusement but instruction, and at the same time drive from the household that sensational literature which retards true education and is so productive of crime.

HOWARD'S MARCH.

We notice that the brilliant newspaper war-riors who claim to be the "independent" newspapers during the summer with a multitude of malicious slanders at Gen. Howard have desisted from their labors. Not a few of them have waked up to the consciousness that in the upper Missouri and in the Black Hills, "soldiers" they made fools of themselves. When read in the light of the true history of the Nez Perces campaign their flippant criticism becomes ridiculous nonsense. They had no knowledge whatever of the labors which if they were writing, they were utterly ignorant of the military movements which they essayed to explain, and as to geography and topography of the region through which Joseph and his pursuers, they might as well have tried to teach some thing from the dullest child that can be found in our primary schools. Their facts, inferences, and conclusions were simply bungling lies.

In the opinion of the Irish Pulli, who was of the nation the march made by General Howard in pursuit of Joseph and his band is the most extraordinary on record. Considering the difficulties of the way, the absence of roads and the extreme severity of the weather, the 200 miles of the Nez Perces Jumper from Kamlo, Idaho, where the hostilities began, to Cow Island, where the savages surrendered, is 1,700 miles. This march was made by infantry in sixty-three days. For more than a thousand miles the Nez Perces trudged through the uninhabited wilderness. They crossed the Rocky Mountains and the outlying ranges, passed through the great "Yellowstone Park," and saw the geysers and the falls of the Yellowstone as they entered the country which the walls of canons in which that region abounds.

As all the world knows, the hostile Nez Perces were finally captured by troops that had been gathered at the Crow Wing Agency on the Yellowstone, where Gen. Howard had crossed into the British territory. General Sheridan directed General Miles to make a rapid march across the country and head off Joseph before he reached the British line. The Nez Perces were captured as they emerged from Bear Paw Mountain, and after two days' fighting captured the whole band. General Howard hurried forward with his staff, and was present at the surrender. His report to the War Department is interesting. He states that he was not on the battle field, but did not get up in time to take any part in the fight. The honor of capturing the jaded Indians belongs to General Miles, who happened to be stationed with a force of cavalry near the line of Joseph's retreat, but this is not detracts from the honor that belongs to General Howard and his gallant command for following the Indians nearly two hundred miles through the wilderness, and whirling them whenever they tried an engagement.
her left in it, and even that one about to resign. Mr. Patterson also said that since Wadd Humpson has been placed in office by the President, not a Republican meeting has been held in the State of South Carolina, and further than that, he had heard the President to name a single instance in which a Republican meeting had taken place anywhere in the South since this Administration came into office. In case you will point to a single meeting," said he, "I will resign my seat in the Senate.

The President replied that he had never thought of that before. He admitted that he did not remember hearing of any such meeting. Mr. Patterson also directed his attention to the fact that the negroes are very fond of public meetings, and of taking part in elections, but that now, throughout the whole South, no negro can be induced to go to either, fearing that he would lose his life if he should do so. Mr. Patterson accused the President of putting down negroes in the South to the Democrats. He negated that the Administration would give the Republicans in South Carolina a chance. He did not want soldiers, he said; this was not a good war, and he desired recognition for the Republicans, white and black.

The President thought it possible that the Senator was in error in regard to some of his statements; but Mr. Patterson quoted facts and gave references to prove what he said, and which he told the President could not dispute. He proposed to entertain for the President the kindest personal feelings, but he did not conceal the fact that he thought his Southern policy was wrong, and he had protested against it to the President, he said, again and again, but to no attention had been paid to his appeals. He therefore decided to appeal to the country, and he had been answered. Mr. Patterson told the President that his speech had gone from one end of the country to the other, and that he had received hundreds of letters of congratulations and requests for printed copies. He was not vain enough, he said, to suppose that this was due to any personal popularity which he possessed, but it was attributed only to the character of the facts he set forth, which were due to the Republican in the country. Even Republican Senators, he said, had ordered large numbers of the copies of the speech.

The President disclaimed any intention of injuring the Republican party, and said he does not think that he has been doing so. His course, he said, has been prompted by a desire for peace and national feeling, and he believes there are signs that it is already at hand. He told Senator Patterson that he is always anxious to learn the facts, and is always accessible.

**William and Mary College.**

A C L A I M F O R C O N S E R V A T I O N F A V O R A B L Y R E P O R T E D O N.

Mr. Goode, from the Committee on Education and Labor, has made a report in favor of the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the late war. A similar bill passed the Forty-fourth Congress during its first session, but it failed in the Senate.

William and Mary College, the principal building of which was destroyed by fire on the night of September 9, 1862, is situated in the town of Williamsburg, thirty-five miles from Fortress Monroe, a territory which remained under the control of the United States during nearly the whole of the war. Before the fire the Federal authorities took possession of the college building for military purposes, and used its rooms for the storage of army and cavalry equipments. The day before the building was destroyed by court-martial was being held in it, and the proceedings were completed at the time of the fire. On the morning of the
My dear Sir, 

Whilst at Astoria we paid Arthur a visit at 
Fort Kearny and I had the opportunity for a long 
conference with him. It will be absolutely necessary 
if possible, for him to be present in person at 
New York on July 1. to receive his legacy, hence 
he has come to the determination in the spring 
to apply for a four months leave, which I believe 
according to the custom of the service he will 
by that time entitled.

He is very desirous of being stationed at Fort 
Townsend, and of having his Company enroute 
located there before he leaves for the East. 
I regard it as far more preferable than Kearny 
and do earnestly hope you may feel justified 
in making the change.

I said nothing of course to anyone save...
Yourself about the contemplated movement.

In the event you think best to change Bancroft to some other post, Arthur desires to relieve him if he does not wish to be sent there to serve under him.

I enclose a slip from the Baltimore American and a recent letter from Thoreau, who sends his love to you as she always does when I am with rail of you to deliver the message.

I shall be detained here for at least two weeks, as must visit Near Bay.

Walking with me that Huntington made his defense at the Sec. of Interior and Com of Indian Affairs, no written being present, Huntington finally broke down, admitted the truth of nearly everything charged against him by Watkins and begged pitiously for mercy. It has been decided to dismiss him and the question of prosecution is reserved for further consideration.

Please remember me kindly to Lady
And believe,

Yours most truly,

O. O. Howard

Portland, Oregon
Parker Frank Jr.

Jan. 13, 1878.

Bowie City
13 Jan. 78

Dear General,

I send you today the mineral specimen I promised you for your son, that was so pleased with the one I gave you when I last met you. These are from some of the best mines of the county, and I hope you will receive them as willingly as I offer them. I was a boy by myself most of my life and many years ago so I know how your son will appreciate them.

I never by any chance neglected the ladies, so I enclose one remarkably neat specimen of cotton for Miss Howard if there is one. Should there not be, I'll send it to Miss Howard; from one who will always try to do her best and what is right.
I want some active work, my money is all gone and I am tired of doing nothing but write. I want to see all the old familiar faces again after the hard stern reality of the past summer and fall. I do not enjoy the frivolities of life, but want something earnest. If I should ever come down I shall expect these papers.

Yours most affectionately,

Frank J. Parker