Before writing
I wish to hear
of your address.
If this finds
you in Washing-
ton—will you h
and enough to let
me know if a
letter will reach
you there or how
I can address you
my very best

[Sept., 1878?]
ация to the reunion which will
occur when little Deuce & Abbie Come-
minister of whom have I seen since the
day after we separated in the morning,
and we had in the evening closed the
space over the remains of my sainted
wife. I trust we may all be spared
to join in the sad glad meeting.
I was very glad to get your letter &
to read the old cut from the paper.
Love to Biggie & the Children.
Your affectionate husband
Dee

Cedar Rapids, Sept. 2, 1878
My dear Brother:

Your letter written just after
your "got out of the wilderness" is received,
and I hasten to reply. So "somebody"
is in error. I am not married, nor
is there any immediate prospect of any
such connection. My intimacy
with Millie that has been discontinued
with no probability of a renewal. There
are one other candidate that I am
aware of. Ellie is at Dubuque with
friends of mine, for the summer as I
was utterly helpless and had to secure
her board in a Christian family where
she could be cared for in a Christian
lady, herself the mistress of a family.
I expect to have Ellie at home this
week or next as her school is already
in progress and she ought to begin the school year with her classmates. I have been "carrying heaven and earth" to secure a guardian who would be competent to have the sole care of the children and at the same time supervise the home.

I have now arranged for little Abbie Deane to come in October and bring my boy Deane, meantime I have partially engaged a lady of high culture to come and have charge — standing in housekeeping — until little Abbie shall be installed. I am planning that winter shall have the same place in my home and in reference to my children that she would have in your home or Charles. Abbie will not be actuated by the desire to make money, but with the wonderful self-sacrifice which has induced her to make a sacrifice of her life during its developement period to the wishes of her step-mother that she might soothe and aid her partner in his declining years, she will be almost a mother in charge for the time being of my little ones. In fact she has had the care and training of little Deane ever since his mother's death.

I was at Michigan when Jamie passed through. I was very sorry that I missed seeing him. My partner, Dr. John, said he was a fine appearing young man.

We expect Morton tomorrow evening. I commenced housekeeping on Friday last and we are now getting pretty well settled though it did not require much effort to settle Ralph and me. We had been boarding at the hotel till we went to Clear Lake. We were at the hotel a few meals after our return.

I am looking forward in fond antic
Beth, Mrs. Sept. 4th 1878

Dear Mother,

I write this in the hope that you are safe at home. I came to Maine with David as I wrote Lizzie

In 1866. Mother writes that Annie is said to be Charles, then went directly to Ascot who!

I suppose you were away this destination was decided independent by our conversations to my mother's judgment. Don't, who is at Waltham was so disappointed as to say I am sorry. If I tell you All remain we heard connected.}
Jamie as a friend
I continued in a
Moore Place. I may
take him home a find
some other school. I never
sent him to Andover
for me it not for the
great pleasure that I
have a little knowledge
of the school. If prejudices
students or form of Yale
which is less attractive
tome then when I knew
less about it. But
tough of them De Fuke
is rich and interested in
attended communciation
Miss Everett for him.
We suffering fear in
afire somewhat. I
home next week
Sheny but Mr Labe vaca.

How now Helen why
are pretty well. The letter
will be 5 weeks old
next Sunday. His name
in real. For all
I am writing some no-
ices of your forth coming
book which Thack
is connected. (Most)
in part for the
paper that I have
influence with
Mrs Samuel Boothby
inquire very kindly
for you to move to
you house or Harpswell
where I spent two days.
I
go to Leeds Graham
before my return home
Not all.
Buffon
Portland
Portland Sept. 5, 1878

Geo. H. Howard
W.S.A. Comt'y Sept. Col.

Dear Sir—We
are glad to welcome you back to speedily & honorably
from the war. I hope such
conflicts with the Indians
as tribes will be changed
by according their rights in law
& enforcing its duties upon them
at individuals.

Hope lawed on this direction
provided please find
How. G.H. Jernies letter as Sub-
Comm. of H.L. Boiler to
sustain the work of issuing
patents for Indian Homesteads
on the Reservations.
Please return it when Con-
venient.

Sirs respectfully,
G.H. Atkinson
Superintendent, M.H., 1878.
Personal

Portland, O.W.

Sept. 6, 1878

Genl. O.O. Howard

Comdy., 5th. of Cal

Fort Vancouver, W.T.

Dear General,

The accompanying

papers relating to Indian matters

have been handed to me by the

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, that you may

understand the progress of the

movement in which you are interested.

Mr. Atkinson, desires the return of

Mr. Jerome’s communications when you

have done with it. As he has left

the city this morning, you may, at your

leisure if you so please, return through

me.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Eaton
J. H. Ealer

Rept. 6, 1878
Can I have your 6th Sept. 23?

Dr. Prior?

Briefly, how glad that God in his great mercy has brought you safe home after a speedily successful conflict. I felt very much the rebuke dealt to me in your long, very kind & condescending letter. I am well aware that not one in a thousand in your position would have borne with my intrusiveness & self recommendation as you have done. I do not think that I have time to intrude myself any more at present except briefly to say that in Scotland I took in Academy, first & then in two Universities as many as I presume high premiums for scholarship although giving only a small corner of time to study. I might have the more leisure for devotional reading, attendance on religious meetings & visiting the sick & sick that I came to this country for 10 years, then on the van in every denominational effort, pioneering everywhere asking no salary, getting none, often threatened by those nice clerical gentlemen. I found an easy work to organise where I had labored but gave the credit to their own ability to wild to my labors. I always working so as not to rival them when they came in - that I have walked about 2600.
miles in the dust of summer, the storms of winter, in these pioneer efforts, not that I had no train of my own, but to disavow any worldliness in my family which might have blamed my depriving them of train for the things or for pleasure. That I took a corner of my time for the maturing of some inventions hoping that success would give me what financial ability I needed—that when teaching school in Chicago about 34 years ago I commenced a mode of milking by a sucking or air exhausting process to which I had hoped for cooperation but was only stand at as a fool. A Chicagoan patented it about 20 years ago. His circular showed no philosophy. It was socially decent English. Hence I inferred that my idea had been appropriated. The invention was sold in London for £5280. I supplanted it by another very much cheaper, simpler, left to my subject and was patented in London 12 years ago. I went over to London 12 years ago expecting financial success was disappointed. But when there I patented a reconstruction of ships—a great improvement in propulsion. I believe that there should be many millions of profit to whoever might push
my bridge ideas, but much more
of my ship ideas. But to return
now to my second milking invention
I have lately learned that it has
been working its way to success in
New York advertised in several States,
in New York advertised as one of
the most useful inventions of the age.
A slight addition is made of a very
little or no importance. Now in view
of the preceding & much more that I
might mention as it wonderful, was it
wrong that I persistently intended my
bridge idea upon you a brother in
Christian, one who understands the com-
munal, or fellowship or partnership
of Saints, especially as my receivable
real mixture was in no small degree
your benefit as a general & a local
general in my expectation of almost
certainty of future military exigencies
I am certain that brief & successful al-
though your campaign has been the
idea of the very great importance of
such a bridge as I claim mine to
must have very often presented itself
to your mind. I will now proceed to
deliver to the idea or another piece
of paper without a word of explanation
(as you requested) or that paper that
as you said you might supervise a
mechanic while building on the aid of my sketch. But I beg of you, do not step aside one moment from any justly "absorbing interest" to bother yourself with any idea of mine as mine. I should say this, even if highly recommended to you. Much more as I am only self-recommended. But, if your preliminary vague idea of the bridge make it appear to you as probably good, then surely it should have in its time a place in the eyes of a military man as "absorbing interest." I will send you a sketch of one modification. The idea is exceedingly simple as in many other important inventions.

B is an end view of a block of wood bored at a factory by 4 holes b, b, h, h. The block may be 9 in. by 9 or 12 by 12 with proportionally more holes. Some would prefer a great cross section, that is, greater depth than width. The block must be short enough to ensure an absolutely rectilinear boring. Vegetable rope, hemp, vegetable rope, link rods or chains may be inserted through these holes in a series of blocks. If a chain or rope, a rod of iron, etc., with a screw for a nut, is attached at each end. The tensile & material, whatever it may be, has block after block slipped on to it. Then, each rod or rope or chain is screwed up into tension. That is nearly all that is of it. A very simple matter.
matter it is, but in my own appro-
pension very important in its result.

It may be described as a very easy

way of boring out of wooden fibers out

of a beam, & inserting in their place

iron fibers, & these iron fibers in a state

of tension.

Bb. Bb is a series of blocks in the

process of being slipped on to the

tension material

n are nuts on the end of the tension

material ready to be screwed up

Before describing K, K it will mention

that it is understood that one block

on tubular tension beam is to be

laid after another, parallel to one

another from pier to pier. Then the

holes K, K are intended for bolts which

pass through all of these block

tubular tension beams into one solid

roadway or foundation for a roadway.

Here it is proper to realize that, which

may have appeared obscure as I former-

ly stated it, that not only is there

a very great economy in my plan

inasmuch as while discussing anchor

rope or one of the same curve sus-

cension I have a much greater

burden bearing power from the same

cross section of tension material but

also in this the rigid material

which affects this is probably 1/20 of

the expense in bulk or construction

of the rigid construction on the curve

spar plan.
...
Fig. 3 is a very rough sketch representing the aspect of the pier as viewed from above. The end part marked unbuilt represents an open place in the pier, not built up. The end block of the tubular tension beam lies just above that unbuilt opening and rests partly on the back part of the pier, partly on the beam marked iron beam on the front edge of the pier. The end block is supposed to be very strong, incapable of compression. The material of the tension truss which is intended to brace up from below embraces that end block, and then proceeds under the iron beam towards the middle part of the span. The strength derived from this constant considering small weight of material and great ease of construction, then the portability, the seems to make it to a wonderful contrast to other bridges. If I have spoken more like a general to a private than a very private person to a general I hope your Christian magnanimity will forgive me. I have at last with great difficulty sent enough money to Dean to Rush through the application which I hope he will soon do. Wishing you every blessing, I am.

Respectfully yours ever,

In the Lord,

Thomas Bardland
The Dales, Oregon, Sept 7th 1878

Capt. J. C. Armstrong
Post O.S. R.G.
Portland Ore.

Sir,

There will probably be a military post established somewhere in Yakima Co. soon. Won't you please use any influence you can to have it located at Priest's Rapids on the Columbia River, that is the head of navigation, the most central point for the Country East of the Mountains in Idaho, Utah, Idaho & Eastern Oregon. There are a thousand homes that can be taken at Yakima City, and will be as soon as steam boats soon to Priest's Rapids and the people are no longer afraid of the Indians. Very Respectfully,

Walter W. Bull
a settler in Yakima Co. W.T.
Dear Governor,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent developments in our state. The current economic situation is dire, and I believe it is time for us to consider drastic measures. It is clear that we need a new approach to stimulate growth and ensure the well-being of our citizens.

I propose a series of measures that could potentially turn things around. First, we should implement incentives for small businesses to encourage entrepreneurship. Second, we should invest in infrastructure to improve our transportation and communication networks. Lastly, we should prioritize education and training programs to ensure a skilled workforce.

These initiatives, if properly executed, could have a significant impact on our state's economy. I urge you to consider these proposals and take immediate action.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Notes]

*Please note that the handwriting is not legible and the notes are difficult to decipher.*
Boise City, Nov. 8th, 1878
Gen. Howard

Dear Sir, In my letter to you of Aug. the 11th, containing a description of the country between here, Lemhi and Blackfoot Valley, in print as well as my note recommending you to despatch two companies of cavalry, one by way of South Boise, and another by Barro, which would have formed a junction at Stanley Basin at the head of Salmon river. Since that time I myself as well as the citizens of this place, are satisfied that the Indians are located in this beautiful valley at the head of Salmon, with a place to retreat into that strong hold at the head of Canas Creek. There is no means other means
I am now ready to proceed to the business of the letter.

I had the honor of writing to you on the 14th ultimo, in which I stated that I was in possession of information that would be of great value to the Government, and that I was willing to give it on the assurance that no harm would befall me. I now take the liberty of enclosing a copy of the letter which I wrote to you, and to which I append a statement of the facts which have come to my knowledge.

I have been informed that the Indians are preparing to make an attack on the Ft. Leavenworth, and that they have gathered a large force of warriors, both white and Indian, under the command of Capt. A. B. Turkey, who is said to be a brave and able officer.

I am confident that the Government will be able to repel the attack of the Indians, and I trust that the troops will be successful in their efforts to maintain peace and order in this country.

I have been told that the Indians are greatly feared, and that they are considered to be very dangerous. I therefore requests that you will take the necessary measures to prevent any further disturbance, and to protect the inhabitants of this country from the ravages of the Indians.

I remain, respectfully,

James Heard