Third Annual Reunion of the 64th Regiment N. Y. V., at Allegany, N. Y., Sept., 15th, 1880.

You are respectfully Requested to attend.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

Let these your letters addressed
Main Street, Reno.

Gen O. O. Howard
San Francisco

Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Cal.
Mayor's Office,

Portland, Oregon, Sept 13th 1870

Genl. O.O. Howard

commanding district of the Columbia

I have called a meeting of the officers of Portland District at the Court House, on Tuesday (Tuesday) evening at 7 P.M. to take such steps as may occur advisable to remove his Excellency, the President on his arrival in Portland. I would be pleased if you could provide one of the officers of the Army present with me at the meeting to introduce to the father in matters of Vancouver and Portland joining.

Respectfully yours,

D.T. Thompson
Mayor
Mrs. R. T. Earle

Sept. 13, 1870

Port Huron, O.

Sept. 18, 40

Sir:

O. O. Howard

Dear Sir:

Some

The above is the last part of a note that my sister wrote before leaving home. She was sad to see her baby go to school. She thinks it best I should leave her alone until I am able to go as far as I can. Thank you for your kindness of last evening. She said she had gone out a half past three. She was to be=len at ten. She said she would write and say she was at home at 5 P.M.

Earle has been one of my best friends. I hope

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Earle.
United States Indian Service,
Umatilla Agency,
September 13th, 1880.

Sirs, C. D. Howard

Sir:

"Young Chief" requests me to say to you that in a short time he will go over to Moses’s place to pay a visit to him and his people, and in the meantime I will go with him at the same time and should you have any instructions please send them to me at this place.

Let Moses paid me some wages for the first trip, but has not paid anything about the second trip —
Respectfully

Wm. H. Bean
Kinsworth, Washington Territory, Dec 13 1882

May Sir O. D. Howard

My dear sir,

I have your note of the 10th and have paid the steward as you requested.

Of the dictionary, I suggest to say I can find no trace here. I have written the stage drivers to look for it along the line and will take pleasure in forwarding it should it come to hand.

Trusting you had a more comfortable journey than we had over land. I am

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Bloomington, Ills.
Sept 10th 1880

Dear O.O. Lawand

Vancouver, B.C.

Sir,

The Dulehies [sic] of this city inaugurates this fair on the 15th of October, and it is intended to burn one of the daguerreotypes representing the "American Army".

If agreeable to you, we would be pleased to have renewed your photograph, with autograph attached, or such other mementoes as may assist us in carrying out this design.

With personal regards, I am

Yours truly,

C. R. Steen -
Plymouth, Sept. 20th, 1870

Sir,

Je suis content de vous dire que j'ai trouvé ma famille toute en parfaite santé, j'espère que vous pouvez trouver votre famille joyeuse.

Nous avons passé l'été ici; nos voisins, les Américains, nous ont bien traités.

Enfin, je vous prie de bien vouloir agréer, etc.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
mon donés : Il mon dit que le
Capitaine m'avait pas l'argent
de déposé dans le Banque,
j'ai donc un été été
trouble prénom,
Thé Chambraud

-Excuse le mauvais français-
J. J. Chambraud
Chicago, Sept. 14th, 1880.

Dear Brother,

In making our plans for the contributors to the Advance, for another year, I have thought of requesting from you one or two, possibly three, articles upon the subject of National Education. You have noticed President Hayes's speeches relating to the subject. I have long believed that the national government should take it up with more earnestness, and with
more practical aims than it has hitherto. There are one or two bills now before Congress intended to foster education, especially in those states where there is most illiteracy. You will have noticed some of our recent editorials on the subject. The end view, in what shall be written, would seem to be to produce a public sentiment which shall demand definite practical action on the part of the government to such an extent as shall do away with the existing cloud of ignorance which has
settled down upon some of the states. And to produce this sentiment, some must be convinced that it is constitutional and expedient for the general government to interfere in this thing, and not leave it wholly to the states. I claim that the reasons for it lie in the fact that it is for the very safety of the government and that it is for the good of the whole country, inasmuch as we have universal suffrage, and the vote of an illiterate man tells the same as...
that of an educated one. And further, because a mass of ignorant people can be awayed by unscrupulous and scheming men, & the injury or destruction of the government or of its cardinal principles of liberty and justice and general protection of life and property. To after convince the more intelligent, of the constitutionality of such action by the general government, the great body of the people must be convinced of its abominous importance.
All the needful facts and illustrations should be drawn out and placed in a popular, convincing style that the people will read.

I remember that you were in favor of this action and no doubt could adduce arguments derived from the condition of the South, and probably have the common facts and statistics.

But there is danger also from inflowing immigration, that some other sections may be in equal darkness. And,
It seems clear to me that we should have a Department (call it what you will) of the government devoted to this as they have in France, and it is of sufficient importance as compared with the Interior Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, etc. The present Bureau, although
recently done more good work, is entirely inadequate. We have as good right as appropriate money for this object, as for the improvements of the rivers and harbors or for making the levees on Mississippis.

If we had generally diffused intelligence, such as can be secured in no other way, it would be impossible for a portion of any community to prevent another portion from exercising their political rights, or systematically...
To their neighbors in any way.

I have only thrown out these hints to show the outline of what is in my mind, but not to circumscribe you in the treatment in any respect.

I think I shall invite some one or two other persons, say like Dr. W. W. Patton, and perhaps Lena or Haar, to write each an article.

For its effect upon the people, and for use as quotation in other papers, I think it is better to have several comparatively brief
articles, rather than one or into long and exhaustive ones. I might ask Senator
Hear & treat the Constitutional aspects of the question.
Then you could mark out
into or three articles planned
in such a way that the three
would dovetail with Senator
and form any three successive
chapters in a book, if we
should see fit to publish in
that form. And then I would
ask Dr. Patton to write one
which would seem to com-
plement and complete the
treatment.

You may have seen in a recent Harper's Weekly, a long article by Rev. Dr. Groot. I think it was in Harper's for Sept. 11th. If there is a file accessible to you, you can easily find it; if not I will endeavor to procure and send it to you.

You ought to have also from Sen. Eaton all he has published on the subject; and should have before you Pres. Hayes's recent speeches. I would not care to read
upon the matter at all, un-
less we can do it in an inter-
esting and convincing way;
and better in every respect
than has yet been done.

If we succeed as well as
I think we ought, a pamphlet
could be published and
put into the hands of every
Congressman, and sent to
all the Governors of the States,
and a general effort made
to secure legislation as soon
as we have a Republican Cau-

gain. I have little hope that
the Democratic Party will support

over
such a measure. It is against their tradition, as to state rights, to vary nothing of the prevailing instincts against schools, with the great mass of their voters.

You will see that my plan does not contemplate an offhand speech, a sketch without previous planning, profound thought and gathering of statistics and illustrations.

I will pay you thirty dollars for the three articles if satisfactory, and of course nothing if they are not. This is
small enough pay I am aware for what I ask to be done. But you are interested in the cause as I am. You also know that the advance cannot afford to pay large prices. This will at least serve as an introduction to correspondence. I should be glad of the articles as early in next year as possible, or indeed in Dec. if we could have them.

The articles you sent I will try to use soon, though...
I would like the privilege of cutting off two or three pages of introduction. I appreciate your desire for something informal with which I start in an ethical or theological discussion; but your little dialogue seemed to me to lack simplicity and naturalness.

Please give & Pracie my warmest congratulations. I want to know more about the little one; and hope she will have strength and time to write to either Kitty or Mother pretty soon. Please tell her that the infrequency of letters or messages...
does not indicate at all an indifference as & all that interests her.

I was glad to get a good letter from Tiny a day or two ago. I hear through from Jamie and Chancy.

Please tell Johnnie and Harry that I would like to see letters from them. And I am sure Mae and Burt would be glad to answer them. Tell little Bessie that we have a very nice black-eyed little baby here with whom the world don't seem to be always like babies; enjoy playing and we hope
for a visit from her with her Mamma before many months.

Affectionately yours,

C.M.

[Date: Sep 28, 1880]