Dear Mr. Olmsted,

Those had a very pleasant visit at Charles' on Monday. The entire family seems well. The weather here seems better. I have not seen them. I had not been there since 1850 when you were here.

I wrote you as soon as I got word that you are coming to Chicago. We will be kind of upset.

If you will kindly write me when you are here, I will be glad to hear from you. If you have any information for my own information, please forward it to me.

I have been very busy this year but have managed to make it. I hope you are doing well. I have been healthy.
School of Technology. I hope to have him at home while he fences this summer. He needs as home when I heard there was a successful hit addressing large State meet. May in Ind. Mich. Tenn.

I'm in 2 Min. The soldiers are my most interesting stories. Mother seems well for her

the best we all have heard of many a month about her. She has family to ask me to visit them but I cannot stop. I will not see Jamie before he sails.

With love to Lizzie

Bessie, whose letter gives

Mother your love also

Affectionately yours,

AMS. Rowland

John and Hearing

H.E. Curle Rine, Boston
Schatz, Helene.
World like to exchange
commissions till after funeral.

Pardon me for
delaying the letter of
introduction—I do
not wish to know
with Madame Halleux.

Dear Wm. Schatz,

Madame Halleux
have given me letter of
introduction to Mr. Kaplan
General and Jama Kaplan
wife—I will consider myself
very happy to have the
honor—

When the Jama Kaplan
Kaplan is convenient, I will
give myself the pleasure to call
and I can have the honor.
To Madame R瘫as
in the Palace Hotel
Please inform me that
I must cavassies to
Madame R瘫as and
Wath time
I will remain here
is 2 or 3 weeks—lost certainty
is 2 weeks—
I remain most
Respectfully
Wilhelmineek Katt
June 14th 1886
S. F. June 17/86

Near San.

I take the liberty, as a stranger, to write you a few lines to ask you if you would please be so kind as to send me a pass for seven to visit Angel Island, as I have relatives here from the East who desire very much to visit that place. Hoping
you will grant me (as 
I flatter you) a pass
I remain
Respectfully yours
 Geo T. Lippman
 6/13 Hayes Pk
Dear Col. O. C. Howard, Adj.

No. of the 9th Ohio, duty raised with
enclosure of WDE, for which
accept thanks.

Wash. D.C.
June 17th 1861.
Major Genrl., O.O. Howard,
Presidio, Cal.

Dear General:

Can you inform me what the address is of General Geo. S. Greene who served in the Army of the Potomac commanding 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Division 12th Corps?, as I with others are desirous of extending a special invitation for him to be present at the Encampment in August next.

I am,

Yours Very Truly,

J. W. Staples

Anti-Cape 78th Regt N.Y.
April 28, 1868.

[Handwritten text]

[Signature]

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER | SENT BY | REC'D BY | CHECK
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Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Received at SAN FRANCISCO.

Dated: Washington, D.C. 9/17 1886

To: Gen. O. C. Howard

By a letter dated yesterday the President of the U.S. authorized your absence from the Army, you to return Command of C.P. Sheridan's Div. Gen. Com. Yr.

 COMMANDING.
Washington, D.C., June 17th, 1886.

General O. O. Howard,

Presidio of San Francisco,

California.

By a letter dated yesterday I authorized your absence, you to retain command.

(signed: P. H. Sheridan)

Lieutenant General,

Commanding.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

E. C. Treat

Lieutenant Colonel, S. D.C.

HQ. June 19, 1886.
San Antonio, Texas

June 18th, 1886.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your wish, I send you a copy of General Stanley’s recommendation for my son. I send also a copy of one given by General Steele. The recommendation by General Stanley was endorsed by General Granger, Secretary of War and all of whom knew the boy who is now in Washington attending the public schools. As I had the honor of knowing for a clerk, twice when your son was in the Wisconsin Campaign, as well as at Fort. Of course I desired to notify my affiliation with your name if you think it proper to accept me as the use of it.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Pantl. Estling

Col. C.B.
Headquarters Department of Texas
San Antonio, Texas, May 11, 1886

The Honorable Secretary of War
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend, very earnestly, for an appointment as a Cadet of the Military Academy at West Point, Samuel D. Cushing, aged 16 years, now resident of Washington, D.C.

Young Cushing is a boy of fine physique, good character and fair education for his age. His father is a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence and by the bad luck or fatalities of the service has been a Captain now six years. Captain Cushing is a most faithful and meritorious officer who served with great credit in the field during the war and has filled important places of trust in almost every military department of the United States since the war with ability and with satisfaction to his military superiors.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant
(Signed) D. L. Stan
Brigadier
Commander
To the President,

Sir:

I have the honor respectfully to recommend to your favorable consideration the son of Major J. S. Cushing, U.S. Army, who desires an appointment at large to the West Point Military Academy. Major Cushing himself graduated from the Military Academy in 1860 and served with credit throughout the late civil war. His son is a bright and promising lad of the requisite age for admission to the Academy, and if appointed would, I am sure, prove worthy of the favor.

I have the honor to remain,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Wm. A. Miles

Brigadier General

U.S.A.
June 18, 1886

My dear General,

Accept my thanks for your cordial letter. I take pleasure in sending you copy of my address. With regards, I remain very truly yours.

John A. Logan
Washington, D.C.
June 17, 1886

Mr. Senate:

I return thanks for letter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: For a copy of our address, etc.]
To

Major General O.O. Howard,
United States Army,
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear General:-

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have to say that I have not seen an eastern paper scarcely in the last month and have noticed but very few of the local papers. I have no doubt but that the tone of the press will change when it is understood how very active and laborious the work is upon which the troops are engaged, and some of the good results of their labors are perceived.

The Indians have been constantly pursued and harassed, and whipped out of their mountain strongholds, and finally driven back into Old Mexico. Nearly every Company and Troop has been in the field, the bulk of them, however, occupying important positions for the purpose of giving protection to the settlements. In all sections of the country where the Indians have been, the troops have been most active and zealous, and the Indians have found it impossible to throw the commands off their trail by any device known to savage cunning. Neither have they been able to go to any part of the country, however destitute of grass and water, that the troops did not follow; scarcely leaving them time to spend two nights in the same place.

Your very kind offer to render me any support as Division Commander, is fully appreciated.
The inference have been consistently pronounced, my family have been

Wishing one of these important services, my family have been

Into the service. Merely every company and troop has been in the

Lived the part of strenuously, occupying important positions, for

The purpose of giving protection to the inhabitants. In my view

Some of the company where the inhabitants have seen, the troops have

Wanted more service and secure, my the inhabitants have found it impor-

able to show the company all their credit or any revenue known to

able to show the company all their credit or any revenue known to

I have no doubt, necessary to serve, some of the inhabitants in the

Your very kind offer to render me any support at division com-

Marked for my purposes.
I have applied for another regiment in case the First Infantry is withdrawn, as it has been ordered, and I presume that unless it is the purpose to reduce the force in this Department, the Government will give me the same force that my predecessor had.

Including Utes, Navajoes, Mescaleros, Apaches, those in Southern Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, the Indians in this Department number about 47,000. As stated above, the bulk of my command is now so stationed as to insure protection to the settlers, and in addition, to hold in restraint those Indians who would doubtless begin hostilities were it not for the immediate presence of troops in their vicinity. In other words, there is not more than one soldier to every sixty square miles of territory, and to give protection to every unarmed citizen (and very many of them have no arms) is somewhat difficult. Still, the best protection to give them is to keep an active body of troops as near the hostiles as possible.

The Indians on the war-path are not carrying on war on any principle of civilized warfare. They are not trying to drive back settlers or to make war upon the Government. They are simply a band of outlaws, murderers and assassins, and are worse than wild beasts for they kill purely for the love of killing. That, surely, is not a trait common to wild beasts in general; even the feline species may torture their prey; yet they kill for food. These inhuman Apaches lie in wait for some poor unarmed Mexican or American settler, kill defenceless women and brain innocent children, and gratify their savage nature by practicing the cruelest of tortures.

While I would go as far and risk as much as any one to treat those Indians well who deserve it, I have no sentiment to waste on
criminals like these and I believe that they are entitled to no more consideration than the midnight assassins and robbers that destroy life and property in other communities, and I see no reason why there should be any objection to using the same means as are usually adopted to capture less vicious and dangerous criminals in all civilized countries. The Government paid $100,000 for the capture of Jefferson Davis, and it offered and paid large sums to the men who killed Booth. Indeed I hardly think there is a State or Territory that is not constantly offering large rewards for the person of its criminals. Hounds were kept at public expense in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other states years ago to track Indians. They were used in the Seminole war and are now kept at public expense in Pennsylvania and other states for tracking criminals, and assisting the public officers to arrest men, both black and white, who are dangerous to the public peace. I should have no hesitation in using similar methods here if I thought they would be effective, or would enable the troops to follow trails at night, or to pursue trails when tracks are obliterated, or if their use would stop the shedding of innocent blood.

Much has been said about moving against the San Carlos reservation, but there are a thousand warriors there besides some troops, and there will be no difficulty in that direction. The Indians are at present under good control.

As two very enterprising officers have by great labor and at the risk of their lives established a good system of observation and signalling along the mountain peaks, I can not in justice ask that another officer be placed in charge of that important work.

Very truly yours,

(sgd) Nelson A. Miles

Brig. General, U.S. Army.
I believe that they are entitled to

unless there are grounds for action to punish the accused as we are

nila, ex parte, and general order.

The Government paid 210,000 pounds for the

comfort of the General.

This was made in the Seminole war and the now.

To check Indian raids, we need to be prepared, and that is

and excerpts, and making the public available to the public.

should have no part in this or similar matters. I am I speaking

their would be action, or would we have the stocks so locked?

is not, or to bring it over the heads of Indian tribes.

have to serve now and the accident whether the Seminole, some stock.

will have no difficulties in this direction. The Indians are

we have a substantial force of officers, as of later, now and

the risk of their lives, unless there is a clear case of a

and insignificant period of the Seminole Peace. I can not in America and

made every officer in charge of a group of important work.

which I am to do, and if we have any charge, and there are

in the General, U.S. Army.
Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1886

Major Gen. O.O. Howard

My dear friend,

I read a letter last night from Curran & Harl that the U.S. Court had reversed the decision of the Jury. Now what shall we do? Weight it out as try it little. Please give me your mind on it.

Thank you for the check of this month $25.00. We are well able to live very well. Mrs. Bray sends her kind regards to you. Your friend,

J. R. Bray
Dear Sir,

Asks advice in certain

unmentioned.

(Receive letter at Miami

Art. June 25, 1876)

Ans. by Ewe.