

File  
Ans. Aug 9/86.

TAFT, MORRIS & TAFT,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,  
63 JOHNSTON BUILDINGS.

768.

ALPHONSO TAFT.  
HENRY N. MORRIS.  
HORACE D. TAFT.

Cincinnati, July 22:1886: 188

My Dear General,

I have been reading the second volume of Mr Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress? and cannot deny myself the pleasure of assuring you how much I am gratified, to find Mr B. do justice to you in regard to the charges which were trumped up against you unjustly on account of the Freedmen's Bureau. It was no doubt a matter of army jealousy.

We are all very well and at home, where the weather is very hot. Before leaving San Francisco, I sat for a photo at Taber's, and I have just received some of them. I send you one. Our family think <sup>them</sup> good. My best compliments to Mrs Howard,

Sincerely yours friend,

Alphonso Taft.

I was much grat. at Mr B. kindly notice of my work.

Cincinnati, O.  
July 22. 1886.

Wm. A. Tappan

So justified that Mr  
Blaine has done best  
Howard justice in  
book.

Cincinnati July 22:1886. 188

I have been reading the second volume of  
Mr. Blaine's Thirty Years of Congress and cannot deny myself  
the pleasure of assuring you how much I am gratified, to find  
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family think good. My best compliments to Mrs. Howard.

Very truly yours  
Wm. A. Tappan

Ans. Aug. 9. 1886.



764.

Irvington Pa July 22/96  
Gen C. W. Howard  
Dear Gen

Yours of  
the 20th recd, \$500 will  
hundred dollars will meet  
all my present needs  
Hope this may put you  
to no inconvenience to send  
Yours Truly  
J. H. Brewster

Birmingham, Ala. July 22, 1886

Brester, A. C.

Says \$500. will meet his  
present needs.



~~Personal~~

766.

Fort Lowell Arizona

July 22<sup>nd</sup> 86

Maj. General C. C. Bernard U.S.A.

President of San Francisco Cal

Dear Sir

Having just made application through official channels, for a change of station. I deem it advisable to address You personally.

I do this with the greater confidence owing to a slight acquaintance with You, which I acquired during the fall and winter of 1884 at the meetings of the Chicago Congregational Club. of which I have the honor to be a member. I was then serving a Church at Winnetka a suburb of Chicago. Having in the Spring of 1885 accepted a commission as Chaplain in the Army I have since that time been stationed at Fort Lowell, Arizona. In that time I have suffered two severe

structure of the  
ground of the  
area of the  
will be  
early



and protracted attacks of sickness. As a  
consequence the Surgeon at this Post has  
become of the opinion that I can never  
be well here. Both Dr Hopkins who is regu-  
larly stationed here and Dr. Fisher who is tem-  
porarily here in the absence of the former  
urge me to send a transfer to California

As life is a burden in my present condi-  
tion - which I have set forth at some length  
in my official communication to your Adjut-  
ant General - as I am wholly incapacitated for  
the duties of my office I beg you to look favor-  
ably upon my application for a change.

As to a Post in California I know but  
little of any of them. One of some elevation  
free from malarial influences some what back  
from the sea. and if possible one where I  
can be useful to the Aliens in the vicinity  
as well as to the Command to which I may



And, is all  
the description  
the officers of the  
army from there. I in-  
spect as I



be attached, is desirable.

From the description of Bidwell given me by the officers of the Eighth Infantry regiment I came from there. I imagine it to be just such a spot as I seek.

I understand there is at this place a considerable community which is without religious privileges. in which case I would be of use to the general cause in addition to my duties at the Post, unless therefore your better knowledge of California should indicate some other station I would be glad to be ordered to Bidwell.

My health is quite good at this time and a mild climate is desirable, I shall be glad however to confide in your judgment and known interest in the work which I represent.

Hoping soon to receive your orders. I am

Very respectfully Your obedient servant  
J. A. Potter Chaplain U.S.A.



Robert H.  
Chapman M.D.

Notes a change of station.

Recd. Aug 27. 1866



Geo. H. Mooney  
Pastor Congregational Church, Highmore, S.D.  
I am given in the above  
church a church  
worthy and spiritual (although poor) church & extremely anxious to secure  
fructifying you will consider this as coming from one who is opening a very  
name or names of friends who would love to give to a worthy cause

Maj General

Highmore, Heyde Leo Dakota July 22-86

O. O. Woodward

Chicago Ill Dear Bro and Comrade : I saw a notice  
in the secular newspapers of your contemplated stay for a few  
days in Chicago and take the liberty of addressing you upon a topic  
of great interest to myself and of general interest to you as one of the  
brotherhood

One year ago the 15<sup>th</sup> of this Mo this town was visited by a terrible cyclone  
It crippled many of our people & they have not recovered from their  
financial embarrassments & will not for a long time

We want however through the aid of friends to build  
ourselves a small church this fall. I am trying to interest everybody  
that I think loves the cause Our M.E. brethren have just dedicated  
a church costing about \$4000 We want to build one costing \$2500  
We have a membership of 50 nearly all new settlers & poor The  
M.E. friends have much help from abroad our Union will lend  
its aid It occurred to me that possibly somewhere in your  
journeyings you might be willing to deliver your lecture upon  
Genl Grant and donate a part of the proceeds to this object. I trust  
you would take no offense if I suggested our need to you  
I thought it possible also that you might suggest the

Epiphany, 1886  
July 22, 1886

My dear Mr. H.

Rev. Henry H. H.  
First Congregational Church

Books and in building a  
Church.

2000. Aug. 23. 1886



2 3 4 5 6 7  
JL  
Dear Sir:—

The Reception Committee of the 20th National Encampment, G. A. R., will meet at its Headquarters, Palace Hotel, on Saturday, July 24th, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Your attendance is required, as details for duty will then be made.

*W. F. Mason* Secretary.

July 23, 1886

UNITED STATES





# EIGHTH ANNUAL REUNION

—OF THE—

Soldiers' ~~AND~~ Sailors' Association of Southwestern Michigan,

—AT—

Kalamazoo, \* August \* 17th, \* 18th, \* 19th \* ~~AND~~ \* 20th.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 29..... 1886.

## OFFICERS.

COL. D. BACON, President. Niles.  
COL. L. M. WARD, Vice-Pres. Benton Harbor.  
COL. T. J. EDWARDS, Sec'y. Dowagiac.  
COL. J. P. McKEE, Treas., Three Rivers.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LIEUT. R. L. WARREN, Albion.  
MAJ. GEO. M. BUCK, Kalamazoo.  
MAJ. F. A. BELLMAN, Three Rivers.  
LT. M. U. RICHARDSON, Paw Paw.  
CAPT. W. H. MARSTON, Niles.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Rome City, Ind.

Dear General:

I enclose with this a formal invitation to be present at the annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors Association of Southwestern Michigan to be held in this city from the 17th to the 20th days of next month. I wish to add a more informal and cordial request that if possible you will be with us on that occasion.

The present indications are that this reunion will be one of the largest gatherings of soldiers and sailors ever held in this country. Many of them will be men who served under you in the war of the rebellion, and I can assure you that not only from these but from all who may attend you will receive a hearty greeting and that every effort will be put forth to make your visit a pleasant one.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. M. Buck.

Walamoget. Mich. Aug 22. 1886

Book Post M.

Invitation to be present at the  
reunion of William & Harlow  
Association of W. M. Musicians

24th. Aug 12/86

W. M. Aug 12. 1886



471.

Nevada Mo July 23<sup>d</sup> 86  
Genl Howard

Dear Sir

I desire to write you  
in reference to ~~your~~ & Wells a  
private Co & first Regt of Infy  
lately transferred from Arizona

He writes me that there was  
an attempt ~~was~~ made to take  
a Carbine from a Co<sup>at Benson Co June 1<sup>st</sup></sup> and  
He was accused and arrested  
and kept confined in a Coe,  
and thinking that his punishment  
was unjust as he was able to  
prove an alibi and was not  
permitted he became desperate  
and try to escape from the guard  
and was shot and slightly  
wounded and is now held for  
that also. He when he wrote last was  
at angle Island but thought  
he would be sent to Benewa.

13.000.000. I am inclined to  
think that this has been

I have also the right to  
find that  
I have to work for  
in reference to the 2nd of  
November. As to the right of  
the 2nd of November from the  
the 2nd of November that there was  
an attempt ~~to~~ made to take  
a certain from a certain  
the two accounts and  
and the 2nd of November in a  
and thinking that his  
was supposed to be  
from an old one  
the 2nd of November  
and up to 20th of November from the  
and was that and  
the 2nd of November and is  
that also. The 2nd of November  
of the 2nd of November  
be would be



Barrocks. I am inclined to  
think that there has been some  
injustice done him, and that  
added to rashness has got him  
into this trouble, and he has  
suffered considerably and would  
like to be restored to his Company.  
I would respectfully ask you  
to look into this matter.  
I know that an Army must  
have discipline but sometimes  
it appears a little harsh.

Having had some Experience  
in Commanding a Regt and  
sometimes a Brigade in the  
late war - But I think he  
will make a good Soldier  
and would like for him to have  
a chance. He is my stepson  
and myself and wife would take  
it as a great favor if you  
be a little milder in dealing with  
him.

I am Sir  
Respectfully yours  
D. C. Hunter

Wm.

July 23. 1886

Wm. D. C.

asko clemency for W.

E. Watts 'D' 1<sup>st</sup> Lt.



770.

Berkeley, June 24, 1886.

Dear Sir:

The pleasure of your company is requested at the Annual Banquet of the Alumni Association of the University of California, to be held in the Assembly Room, North Hall, at 2 P. M., June 30th, immediately after the Ceremonies of Commencement and Inauguration.

The occasion will witness the gathering of the Graduates, Faculty and Regents of the University, and of a large number of the most eminent men of the State.

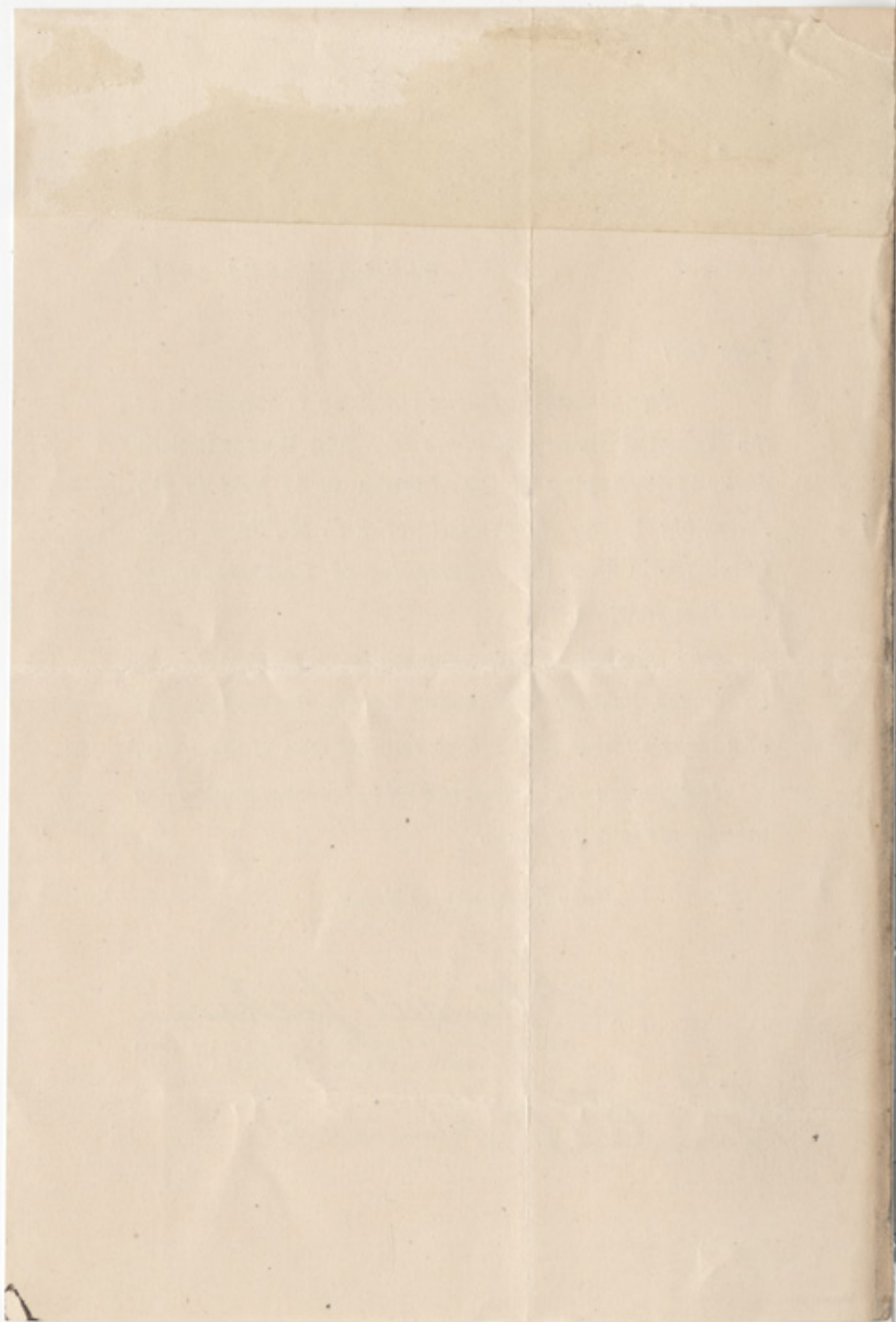
Inviting an early response and sincerely hoping you may be present, I remain,

Very Respectfully Yours,

*A. Wendell Jackson*

ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ALUMNI  
ASSOCIATION, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

*Gen. A. C. Howard*





cca - July 29, 1886

Thursday 3 o'clock P.M.

Dear Mamma

Being in town I  
call<sup>d</sup> to see you and have  
something of you and Mr.  
Mamma, but find your  
place vacant. Will call  
to see Mrs. ~~W~~ -

I go home tomorrow  
we want to see you at  
Newbury,

Yours truly

W. H. Brown



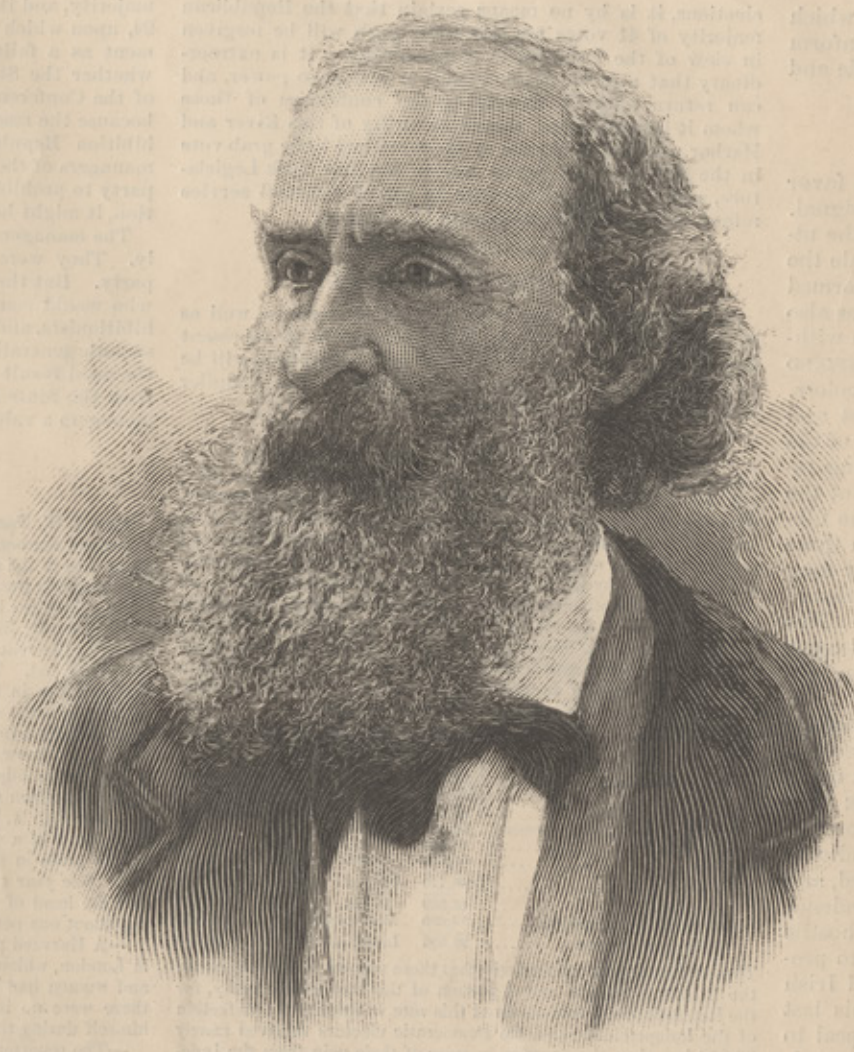


## HENRY KIRKE BROWN.

MR. HENRY KIRKE BROWN, who died at Newburgh on the 10th of this month, was an American sculptor who won both distinction and affluence by devotion to his art, and who, dying, leaves behind him many worthy monuments of his fame in the chief places of the land. The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON in Union Square, which has for years been a familiar landmark to visitors in this city, and which has conspicuously figured in a dozen different scenes of New York's streets in as many different dramas representative of New York life and incidents, was one of the earliest, as it perhaps remains the best, of Mr. Brown's many works in bronze. The less creditable but equally conspicuous statue of LINCOLN which occupies another site on Union Square was also executed by him, as were the splendid equestrian statue of General WINFIELD SCOTT in Washington, the LINCOLN statue in Brooklyn, the noble bronze statue of DE WITT CLINTON, and many others.

Few sculptors can point to a longer line of accomplishments, or to a career of more uniform and consistent industry, than can be pointed to in the case of HENRY KIRKE BROWN. He was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, and had been, since he was eighteen years old, continuously active up to within six years ago, when his wife died and his own health began to fail, his death being due to softening of the brain. He was born at the little town of Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814, and at the age of twelve gave evidence of an art talent by painting, without ever having received any instruction, a fairly creditable portrait of an old man. A few years later he went to Boston to study portrait-painting, but discovering that his talents ran in the direction of sculpture, he abandoned the brush for the chisel, and went to Italy to pursue his studies there. Upon his return to America he settled in Brooklyn, and produced the first bronze statue ever cast in this country.

Since 1858 Mr. Brown had resided at Balmville, near the famous Balm of Gilead tree, in the town of Newburgh, New York, and it was in his studio there that the work by which he is best known was executed. Much of his work is visible at the national capital, in groups of statuary of noted military commanders and civilians in the pediment of the Capitol. In marble his best known works are "Hope," the "Pleiades," the "Four Seasons," and the statue of General NATHANIEL GREENE at Washington. A well-known sculptor long associated with Mr. Brown pays this high tribute to his memory: "He was extremely earnest for the welfare of American art, and came home from Rome on purpose to assist in its development, even going so far as to import marble and bronze workers. He was, above all, a serious and intelligent American citizen, and was always well informed as to the conditions of his country. His art and his patriotism went hand in hand." It is necessary to make allowances for almost all American artists of Mr. Brown's generation. But a comparison of his work with that which preceded it establishes his claim to an honorable memory.



HENRY KIRKE BROWN.

## A CRITICAL ACCIDENT TO MR. ABSALOM BILLINGSLEA.

BY R. M. JOHNSTON.

"Were it by adventure or destiny,  
As when a thing is schapen, it schal be."

I.

MR. ABSALOM BILLINGSLEA was a gentleman who at all periods in his career, instead of trying, like some, to disguise his age, seemed to take an honest pride in telling it, even with circumstantiality. Having lived a bachelor, and that not from choice, it

might have been expected that this pride would have been subdued after a lapse that had brought him quite into the forties. But let us hear what he had to say one day at the country store about a mile west of his residence.

"On the 19th of February I were forty-three, and ef I live tell the 19th o' this February comin', I shall be forty-four; and my mother always said it were twelve o'clock of a Chuesday, and my father he always said it were the first day of his beginnin' a plantin' o' corn that year."

The history of Mr. Billingslea prior to the attainment of this respectable age had not been specially eventful, at least outwardly. Such a history, perhaps, was not to be expected in the case of one who from childhood had been deliberate even to slowness in speech, gait, work, and other deportment. Commonly they are the quick, the vigilant, the daring, that become historic. Yet there had been as many as two times when he believed that his mind had been wrought into vast excitement, and he used to intimate what might have happened if the person who had been the occasion of that excitement had been other than a female.

"Yes, yes," he would say sometimes, in the calmness of mature reflection, "they has ben times—I don't say when nor whar—but ef it had of ben a man person that jes out o' puore devilment made me feel like I did then, people would have heerd from me."

Mr. Billingslea was too prudent and honorable a man to mention names. Yet everybody knew to what he alluded, and it was some consolation to him that they did. Even if he had been disposed to conceal his views or his feelings upon any subject, he could never have found how such a thing was to be done; for he was open as the day, and as courageous as he was guileless. Slow as he had been always in his movements of every sort, he had had one dear aspiration that had suffered a double disappointment. He endured as such a man can endure, thankful that his friends and neighbors understood and respected a case allusion to which, except in vague, delicate, confidential phrase, the proprieties of social life had hindered. The whole blame for this disappointment he always had taken upon himself, and as it had been often said to him that the objects of his desire had not been attained because mainly of the want of activity in his pursuit, he had tried to become resigned to an infirmity that had cost him so dear, when it seemed too late to be worth his while to amend it, and it was only

from remarks that he would make occasionally, especially when in company with young unmarried men, that inference could be drawn of his regret that he had not been swifter, at least upon two important occasions.

"Boys," he would say, blandly, yet in the confident tone often employed by kind-hearted old bachelors who are conscious that they have not lived to that period without reasonable ingathering of wisdom from experience, "you may talk about your co'tin' and your bein' of co'ted, but I tell you now that ef a feller count on makin' any headway at that kind o' business, he got to be active. With women it's sharp's the word and quick's the motion; and



well as to the fifteen thousand minor places to which it literally attaches. It is perfectly possible to conform strictly to the letter of the law and yet to baffle and discredit reform.

#### AFTER THE ENGLISH ELECTION.

THE appeal of Mr. GLADSTONE to England in favor of home rule has failed totally. His defeat is signal. Yet some of the results of the agitation are of the utmost significance. It has made Irish home rule the great issue of English politics, and has transformed the Liberal party into a home rule party. It has also forced the Tory party, which is an organization without principles or purpose except what BEACONSFIELD called British interests, to hang out reform colors. By thus facilitating the solution of the oldest and most perplexing of public questions, it has been of the greatest value to the country. Another striking result of the agitation, as shown by the figures of the election, is the uncertainty of a large part of the Liberal party. In a poll of something less than three millions of votes the anti-GLADSTONE majority may be about one hundred thousand, while the Tories in the House will not have a working majority. This result shows that if the full Liberal vote had come out, Mr. GLADSTONE probably would have been sustained.

Another result of the agitation, and one also of the highest value, was the distinct and honorable declaration of Mr. PARNELL that home rule does not mean separation. The two effective anti-GLADSTONE weapons were the assertion that the land bill proposed to tax Englishmen enormously to pay Irish landlords for land from which no returns could be assured, and that an Irish Legislature means Irish independence and Irish alliance with a foreign and perhaps hostile power. Thus the land bill, which was meant to propitiate capital, was used to alienate labor, and Irish home rule figured as British decadence. This last cry, which was a stirring and searching appeal to British pride, was fairly silenced by Mr. PARNELL's solemn avowal that his party did not ask nor desire separation, and his manly declaration that if Ireland should attempt separation, England could overwhelm the island and crush the endeavor. It was no answer to this to say that PARNELL lied, or that even if he could be supposed to tell the truth the ignominious Irish purpose of separation would sweep him away. It was a strong anti-GLADSTONE contention, also, that home rule was not a unanimous demand of Ireland, and that a third of the Irish people would oppose it to the death. So LECKY says of the Revolutionary movement for independence in this country, that it was not a movement of the whole people. But the event

elections, it is by no means certain that the Republican majority of 41 votes for this little grab will be forgiven in view of the Democratic responsibility. It is extraordinary that a party which wishes to return to power, and can return only by recovering the confidence of those whom it has alienated, should be guilty of this River and Harbor vote in the Senate, of the wretched little grab vote in the House, of the liquor vote in the New York Legislature, and of the immense vote to repeal the civil service reform law in the Massachusetts Legislature.

#### PHARISAIC FIGURES.

THE friends of a free vote and a fair count, as well as Republicans who wish the Republican vote to represent Republican feeling, and not fraud and corruption, will be interested in the following communication. The compiler is evidently a canting Pharisee:

"Editor of 'Harper's Weekly':

"Your editorial on the statement of Mr. GEORGE BLISS that a large sum of money was contributed by Mr. JAY GOULD in 1884, and that it did not produce the effect expected, is very interesting. That the BLAINE managers were very confident was apparent to every observer, and that there was an alliance between them and a certain portion of the Democratic party in this city is very conclusively shown by the vote for Presidential electors, as compared with the vote for other candidates at the same election. Appended is a table of the vote for various city officers, from which I have omitted the vote for Mayor, as the figures of that vote are so different from all the others that they do not properly belong to a fair estimate of the average Republican and Democratic vote. These figures are taken from the *Tribune Almanac*:

	Republican.	Tammany.	County Democracy.	Combined Democracy.
Judges of Common Pleas.....	72,803	78,349	74,242	152,591
	70,731	77,279	74,151	151,430
	68,925	70,556	73,577	144,153
Comptroller.....	63,149	76,991	84,566	161,557
President of Board of Aldermen.....	62,446	74,731	87,294	162,025
District Attorney.....	66,453	71,443	87,064	158,507
Coroner.....	61,203	85,003	78,096	163,159
Total.....	7405,770	534,412	558,990	1,093,402
Average.....	66,539	76,344	79,856	156,200
Presidential Republican.....	91,095		Democratic.....	133,222
More than average.....	23,566	Less than average..		22,978

These figures show conclusively that there was an alliance between the BLAINE managers and a portion of the Democratic party, for the Republican electors received this vote in spite of the defection of the Independents, and the Democratic electors received nearly 23,000 less than the average, in spite of their gain from the Independents. This is further proven by a comparison of votes by Assembly districts. In the districts which gave a Republican majority in 1880, GARFIELD received 19,748; BLAINE received 17,406—a loss of 2342; while in the same districts in 1880 the Democratic vote was 15,362, and in 1884, 17,067—a gain of 1705; total gain, 4047 votes. On the other hand, the vote in the Democratic Assembly districts was, GARFIELD, 61,982; BLAINE, 72,689—gain, 10,707; and the Democratic vote was, HANCOCK, 107,651; CLEVELAND, 116,155—gain, 8504. Net Republican gain in Democratic districts, 2203; total Democratic gain in Republican districts, 4047."

#### THE PRESIDENT AND THE VETERANS.

THE opposition to the President's vetoes of private pension bills is another form of the effort to use the veterans to gain a party advantage. The vetoes are represented as

majority, and it was adopted by the imposing vote of 94 to 24, upon which some of the managers regarded the movement as a failure, and withdrew. It remains to be seen whether the State Convention will adopt the suggestion of the Conference. But it will not wish to disregard it, because the resolution is the evident ultimatum of the prohibition Republicans. Moreover, it was invited by the managers of the Conference, and as it does not commit the party to prohibition, but only to a submission of the question, it might be wisely adopted.

The managers should have counted the cost more closely. They were interested, not in prohibition, but in the party. But they should have known that the Republicans who would come to the Conference would be mainly prohibitionists, and that they would not be put off with a few smooth generalities. In any case, the Conference has had the good result of making probable a positive declaration from the State Convention, and it has perhaps taught the managers a valuable lesson.

#### PERSONAL.

MRS. J. W. THOMAS, a sister of the sculptor J. Q. A. WARD, has a curious statuette in alabaster, about six inches high, under a glass case in the drawing-room of her handsome country-seat near Newburgh on the Hudson. It is the figure of an Irishman who used to do chores for her family thirty-five years ago in Brooklyn, and is wonderfully life-like and faithful, even to the patches in his trousers, the rent in his coat, and the creases in his narrow-brim stove-pipe hat. The work was executed with a penknife by her brother, then in his teens, while on a visit at her house. It so pleased her that she took it to the sculptor H. K. BROWN. "Madam," said he, admiring it, "this boy has something in him." For six years afterward Mr. WARD was a pupil in BROWN's studio, laying the foundations of the most prosperous career yet achieved by an American sculptor.

—The late A. T. STEWART found it to his advantage to give to each head of a department of his business a percentage of the profits made in that department in addition to a guaranteed salary. One year the head of the lace department earned \$27,000, and the head of another department \$29,000, the percentage being about one per cent. of the net profits in the department.

—A Harvard professor and his wife were guests at a reception in London, which had been given in their honor. A hundred men and women had been invited by the hostess to meet them. But there were no introductions, and the Harvard professor amused himself during the evening by talking to his wife.

—The reporter of a leading New York newspaper, at the recent boat-race between Yale and Harvard, reached the press boat late, and found the best seats taken. He relieved his feelings by telegraphing to his newspaper that "the press boat was taken possession of by a howling mob."

—The *Albion* joins the London daily press in praising Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY's dramatic company, which "has won its way into well-merited favor, and challenges, and can of course sustain, the highest criticism. We are glad of the opportunities it has afforded and will afford of seeing its members in a variety of characters." Mr. DALY has worked hard and long for his present laurels.

—Mr. F. S. CHURCH, the painter, has the distinction of never having studied in Europe, and of never having been on an ocean steamer, and there are not wanting persons who believe that his very striking originality has no suffered in consequence.

—Some friends of a newly married author were surprised to meet him at his club a few evenings after the wedding. "My wife," he explained, "asked me after dinner if there wasn't any



Western Department.

T. H. SMITH, Spec'l Agent,  
Illinois and Indiana.

161 &amp; 163 La Salle, St., Chicago, Ills.

File, no answer.  
*7/22*  
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

of London &amp; Edinburgh.

United States Branch, 54 William Street, New York.

Chicago July 22 1886

Genl. D. Howard

My S<sup>r</sup> Sir. Referring to our lecture on Grant  
wh I was much interested in, it struck  
me that some little fancy touch near  
the End would be appropriate & I thought  
of the Memorial Services held here by the  
Union League Club of wh Genl Grant  
was an honorary member.

As a part of those services "The Pilgrim"  
by Stephen Adams was sung. En-  
closed I hand you a copy of it  
and will remind you that Editors  
of papers when they have any thing they  
want say "Placed on file" wh means  
the waste paper basket - So don't  
be afraid to use the waste basket if  
that seems most appropriate -

Again Expressing the pleasure I  
had in your lecture

Yours Very Truly  
T. H. Smith



Chicago July 24 1892

Smith, J. N.

Appreciation of Genl  
Howard's lecture on  
Genl Grant.



J. W. Greenbaum, President.

H. J. Greenbaum, Cashier.

D. C. Egler, Assistant Cashier.

773.

Livingston County National Bank.

Pontiac, Ill. July 2nd 1886

Gen. O O Howard  
Omaha Neb.

Dear Sir:-

You would greatly oblige me by  
enclosing your autograph

Very Respectfully Yours  
W. Greenbaum

Pontiac, Mich.  
July 24. 1886.

Greenebaum, M.H.

asks for Genl Homer's  
autograph.

< sent Aug 9, 1886. >



YOUNG MEN'S

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

232 SUTTER STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

7/15  
JULY 27TH., 1886.

NOTE: BROTHER SIMONS INFORMS ME THAT AT THE REQUEST OF THE  
BOARD YOU HAVE KINDLY CONSENTED TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD  
MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD,  
OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATION. THE BOARD HAVE ADJOURNED UNTIL  
PRESIDIO, CITY.

SEPTEMBER. THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD THE THIRD THURSDAY AT  
MY DEAR GENERAL;

THROUGH IN SEPTEMBER OF WHICH YOU WILL RECEIVE DUE NOTICE  
SUNDAY, AUG. THE 8TH. WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO GET UP A  
GRAND MASS MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN IN THE LARGEST HALL WE CAN SECURE  
IN THIS CITY. WE EXPECT MAJOR HARDIE OF SELMA, ALA., A MEMBER OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND WHO HAS BEEN TWICE PRESIDENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, ONCE IN RICHMOND, VA. SOME TEN YEARS  
AGO AND AT THE LAST CONVENTION IN ATLANTA, GA. A YEAR AGO LAST  
MAY, TO TAKE PART IN THE MEETING. I THINK HE WAS AN OFFICER IN  
THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

THE REV. ROBERT MC KENZIE IS ALSO EXPECTED TO PARTICI-  
PATE AND OTHER CLERGYMEN. OUR DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE ARE VERY  
ANXIOUS TO SECURE YOU TO PRESIDE AND TO DELIVER THE OPENING ADDRESS  
OF 15 OR 20 MINUTES. WILL YOU FAVOR US? IT IS JUST A GOSPEL  
SERVICE IN THE INTEREST OF THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF THE YOUNG MEN  
OF SAN FRANCISCO AND WE ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE SERVICE ON THE DAY  
MENTIONED AS IT SEEMS TO BE THE MOST OPPORTUNE TIME. WILL YOU  
PLEASE LET ME KNOW AT ONCE IF WE MAY EXPECT YOU AND VERY GREATLY  
OBLIGE.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

[OVER]

*H. M. Kenzie*

NOTE. BROTHER SIMONS INFORMS ME THAT AT THE REQUEST OF THE  
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ANXIOUS TO SECURE YOU TO PRESIDE AND TO DELIVER THE OPENING ADDRESS  
 IF YOU FAVOR US I WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU. THE YOUNG MEN  
 SERVICE IN THE INTEREST OF THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF THE YOUNG MEN  
 OF SAN FRANCISCO AND WE ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE YOU TAKE PART IN THE  
 MEETING AS IT SEEMS TO BE THE MOST OPPORTUNE. PLEASE LET ME KNOW AT ONCE IF WE MAY EXPECT YOU TO PARTICI-  
 PATE. VERY TRULY YOURS,

*San Francisco Caln*  
*Sept 7, 1886*  
*McCoy*  
*Secy. United.*  
*ask. Geo. Howard to*  
*preside at Gospel Meeting*  
*August 20.*

*Look - Sept 24 1886*



DEPARTMENT OF  
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS  
OF THE  
National Woman's Christian  
Temperance Union,  
MRS. SARAH A. McCLEES, SUPT.

Montclair, N. J. July 27 1886.

To the-

Commander of the U. S. Army,  
Department of California,  
Dear Sir,

I am very anxious to  
obtain a Roster of Troops serving  
in your Department. If you  
have a published list for 1886,  
and will mail it to me you  
will confer a great favor upon

Yours Respectfully  
(Mrs) S. A. McClees  
Nat. Supt  
W. C. T. U.  
per  
F. M. D.

Manila, P. I.

July 27th, 1886.

Mc Clees Mrs S.A.  
Sup't W.C.T.U.

Asks copy of the Roster of the  
Dept of Calif. for 1886.

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Roster sent Aug 17, 1886.



Windsor

Bertie Co N.C.

July 28<sup>th</sup> 1886.

7/29.

General Oliver C. Howard

My Dear Sir-

You are most respectfully invited to become an Honorary Member of the Rankin-Richard Institute at Windsor N.C. Your life work being such as commend you to all worthy cause - I hope it will not be thought by you inconsistent with your many honors to become a member of an organization created by one of your own boys - And a kindred to Howard University -

Very gratefully  
Yours

Rhoden Mitchell  
Superintendent.



Friday evening, July the 24th, at which the Rev. Dr. Pitze  
Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Washington and  
Professor in the Theological Department of Howard University  
presided, and Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Pastor of the First  
Presbyterian Church made an address at this meeting. Mr.  
Mitchell presented the nature of his work, what has been al-  
ready done, what are the future designs and necessities.  
It was a clear, sound, sensible and satisfactory statement  
and made a deep impression on the minds of those present.

Still further to aid him in procuring the necessary  
funds, this letter is prepared and there is moreover a  
strong additional reason for such assistance, in the fact  
that his institute is located in that part of the State  
where the colored people are numerically greatest and where,  
as a matter of course, their educational needs are most im-  
perative.

It is earnestly hoped that his patient, wise and  
persevering efforts may meet with cordial encouragement and  
be crowned with ultimate success.

Signed. B. Sunderland,  
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.  
J. G. Butler,  
D. W. Faunce,  
Frederick D. Power.



Handwritten red text in the top right corner, possibly a date or reference number.

Handwritten notes in the top left corner, including names and dates.

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THE TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.  
HANKIN NICHOLAS INSTITUTE

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Washington, July 27, 1885

To the Philanthropic and Christian Public:

The undersigned take pleasure in commending the  
cause represented by the poster of this communication,  
Mr. Rhoden Mitchell, a native of Windsor, Bertie Co., North  
Carolina. He spent four years as a student in Howard  
University. On leaving the University he became a teacher  
among his own people, and for two years past has been en-  
gaged in establishing the Hankin Nicholas Institute at  
Windsor, the County seat of Bertie County, where, in 1870,  
he erected the first school building for the education of  
the colored children. At the last session of the General  
Assembly of North Carolina he procured an Act of Incorpora-  
tion and has thus obtained for the Institute, which is al-  
igned to be un denominational, the highest endorsement of  
the State. He is now passing through the country collect-  
ing funds for carrying out his enterprise as an institution  
for industrial and higher education. Mr. Mitchell comes  
with the most reliable testimonials from many sources to  
show the general confidence reposed in him as a man of en-  
ergy, ability, sound judgment and Christian character. A  
public meeting organized by himself in behalf of his cause  
was held in the Lincoln Mission Chapel in this City, on

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Ans. Aug. 9. 1886.

Mitchell, Rhoden.  
Ans. Aug. 9. 1886.  
Mem. of the Rankin  
Richards Institute.

THE TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY OF WASHINGTON, D.  
RANKIN RICHARDS INSTITUTE.

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Washington, July 27, 1885.

To the Philanthropic and Christian Public:

The undersigned take pleasure in commending the cause represented by the bearer of this communication, Mr. Rhoden Mitchell, a native of Windsor, Bertie Co., North Carolina. He spent four years as a student in Howard University. On leaving the University he became a teacher among his own people, and for two years past has been engaged in establishing the Rankin Richards Institute at Windsor, the County seat of Bertie County, where, in 1879, he erected the first school building for the education of the colored children. At the last Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina he procured an Act of Incorporation and has thus obtained for the Institute, which is signed to be undenominational, the highest endorsement of the State. He is now passing through the country collecting funds for enlarging the enterprise to an institution for industrial and higher education. Mr. Mitchell comes with the most reliable testimonials from many sources to show the general confidence reposed in him as a man of energy, ability, sound judgment and Christian character. A public meeting organized by himself in behalf of his cause was held in the Lincoln Mission Chapel in this City, on



780.

Rankin-Richards Institute.

Francis D. Winston,

Attorney-at-Law.

Windsor, N. C., March 16, 1885.

At the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina an Act was passed incorporating the "Rankin-Richards Institute" in the town of Windsor, Bertie County.

The Rankin-Richards Institute is designed to be a school of high grade for both sexes of the Colored People of North Carolina and of Bertie County especially.

For some months the responsible and progressive Colored People of the County have been interested in this work. They have perfected an organization and have gone actively to work raising funds for the erection of the necessary buildings.

They have purchased a suitable site for the school in the suburbs of the town of Windsor. The school site contains about eight acres and is on a beauti-



ful elevation overlooking the town; and the building, when completed, will be an ornament to the village.

The officers of the Institution are elected by a "Board of Trustees" provided for in the Act of incorporation. Rhoden Mitchell, Esq., is the Principal, and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees have appointed and duly accredited him their agent to solicit funds for the completion of the work.

Mr. Mitchell has spent his life in teaching, and to him is due the credit of originating and prosecuting this work to its present favorable outlook.

Mr. Mitchell was among the earliest educators of his race in Bertie County, and to him in the main is the colored race here indebted for their first school house, built in 1870.

We cheerfully recommend Mr. Mitchell to the generous and charitable people of other States, and ask them to aid in the completion of an enterprise so fruitful of good and lasting results to the large body of citizens it is intended to benefit.

Respectfully,

Francis D. Winston,

Wm. P. Gurley,

A. S. Roscoe,  
J. B. Martin, Att'y. at Law,

Thomas Gilliam, Jr., Clerk  
Superior Court for Bertie  
Co.

J. B. Nichols,

H. V. Dunstan, M. D.

D. C. Winston, Att'y at Law,

Sol. Cherry, Deputy Sheriff,

E. R. Outlaw, Treasurer and  
Sheriff, Bertie County.

James Bond, Chairman Inferior  
Court, Bertie County.

S. B. Spurill, Sol. of Bertie  
Co., and oldest lawyer in N.C.

S. B. Spurill, Jr., Att'y at  
Law.

Howard N. Johnson,  
Norfolk Co., Va.

Lekies & Collins.