Fort. Custer, Oct. 4th.
Army 24th, 1886

Maj. General O. O. Howard,
San Francisco, Cal.

Respected Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very frank reply to my communication. I would not trouble you with this but feel it my duty under the circumstances to express to you in all my Pastorate I was never so far as I know ever suspect of "False Teaching" was in the majority of cases ask that for and always had faith given me better than I expected or deserved.

My present appointment is no doubt better than 2 Bns. and really I had understood that alcohol in itself was not considered very desirable on account of its being a Poison and having had some experience as a statute of Poison. Chaplain. I thought while I ought to do something for my own Child 2 and the same thing might do good work in the Military Prison and others.
I quite agree with you in regard to the
sucking and almost quite deficient
where I saw it cropping out in our
conference. I am very much sorry if I
had left the impression upon you that
I am a 'flower seeker'.

Dear Remond, if you think of me at all
remember me in your prayers that I may not become
dishonest under the influence of
wicked commandments but may be able
faithfully to lift up the Standard of
truth. I am Remond

Very Respectfully your serv. serv.

And may I say, Convinced in this Holy War

J. H. Macomber

USA
Seaside Park, N.J.

Aug 24th 38

857

Dear General:

I have just dis. covered that the publisher in advertisement failed to send me Vol. 3. of "The Military Encyclopedia." I have ordered same sent today, which please accept with my compliments. Myojnue at my cottage, as this place has improved.

Feb 14th 1886.
My health and I am now hopeful of returning to duty very soon. In the meantime, I am pleased to know that you have been forced to withdraw from the profession to which I am devoted.

I trust this will find you in good health, General, and with our kinders.

Regards to you and yours, I am

Edward Howard

U.S. Army

Mrs. D.H. Howard

Residing
Dear Sir:

I have your letter. I must be short. 
I cordially wish you all success.

I am in the process of letting the house here. For

I will write you later on. I will write once more

from Tanana in the spring.

I am in a hurry. I am due to return

later in the fall, G. B. Dawson.

I am sure I am not alone in holding

assumption? I am sure it is better

than some lines will appear.

With remembrance.

J. W. Stimson.
San Francisco, Ca.
Aug 24, 1876

Miler. Francisco.

In regard to planting 55 trees on Your Place.

Colt
asks clemency for her husband a "military committal at Alcatraz Co."
failed. He is not the worthless wretch you seem to think him as you would see if you would take the trouble to go over there. His going away was more a Thoughtless Action Than I desired to do what was wicked. He is going yet and deserving of a better fate, for I feel that even should he live through such a terrible ordeal (which I very much doubt) that his life would be utterly ruined. I know you will be angry with me for coming to you again, but I ask you would I be worthy the name of Wife if I could go and leave my loved one to die in such a place without making one more effort to save him. I think out, therefore I ask you again to pardon

My husband in the name of Him who has said "Forgive thy fellow man even as I for Christ's sake have forgiven you.

Hoping you will exam my boldness I remain your obedient servant

Mrs E. M. Martin
315 Bush St.
SF
Omaha, Neb., Aug. 23, 1876.

Dear General:

Can you procure for me the address of Benj. H. Snyder 4th. U. S. Inf. He was post printer at Fort Omaha, before the 4th left that post place. I don't know his company, and a letter sent him, last June, has come back to me after going the rounds of O'Neale, Spokane and Omaha. If you can find his whereabouts you will confer a favor on yours fraternally,

Geo. C. Cascaden,
22 1/2 20th. St.
Omaha, Neb.
Cascades Falls.

asks a dream of
B.H. Snyder. 4th Fall.
18 Essex St., San Francisco
Aug 27th, 1886.

Rev. A. P. Howard—

Dear Brother,

Your answer to my request last Saturday was received with great pleasure. You will be supported with good music, and the service will be well advertised — and we hope for a full house — in Irving Hall.

We have lately removed to this large hall and shall have work to make a Temperance meeting so popular as to fill it every week — and at first depend on the speakers — the hall is 129 Post St. The hour 4 P.M.

Respectfully and gratefully,

Mrs. A. H. Evans, Pres. T. W. C. U.
Dear [Name],

I am writing to you today to express my gratitude for your kindness and support during these challenging times. Your patience and understanding have been invaluable to me. I appreciate your efforts to keep things running smoothly despite the difficulties.

I wanted to take a moment to thank you personally for all that you have done for me. Your dedication and commitment to our cause is truly inspiring. I am confident that with your help, we can overcome these obstacles and achieve our goals.

Please know that your contributions are greatly appreciated and that I look forward to working with you in the future. If there is anything I can do to support you, please let me know.

Thank you again for all that you do. I am grateful for your friendship and support.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
PT Banyard
New Mexico
August 28th 1886

Genl O. O. Howard
Presidio San Francisco
Cal.

Dear Sir,

I come to you for a great favor and trust your uniform kindness of heart will manifest itself on this occasion as it has throughout your long and useful life. Permit J. A. Cole of Troop G 6th Cavalry these applicants for a loan of
Absence for the purpose of marrying my daughter in October next. The leave was approved and recommended by all departments concerned until it reached you. 

When to our great surprise it was unfavourably considered. I am sure dear Sir had you but known the reason for the application you would have given it a favourable for.
Consideration. Having not yet forgotten your own youth and having sons and daughters of your own, I beg you to reconsider and let me know by telegraph at once. Situated as we are so far from civilization, we are obliged to make plans and preparations for such an event as a wedding so long in advance. It is imperative for us to know as soon
an practicable

Having learned from
Dept Field Qrtnrs that
Capt Cole's Application has
not received favorable
consideration in full
reasonably sure that the
Rubicon was passed and
we could not safely
gin orders that we will
be obliged to make
unless you can grant
this much desired favor.

I write this in the
absence of my husband.
Capt. J. C. Tupper) and
Supt. Cole - You will see
for yourself it is a

Normala letter

I trust you will

pardone the liberty I have

taken again asking

Your favorable consideration

may be telegraphed

I am Sir

Most Respectfully

Mrs. J. C. Tupper

To

Genl. O. A. Howard
Ft. Beaufort, S.C.
Aug 22, 1864

Trapper, Mrs. J.C.

Asks re-consideration of application of Lieut. Cole
6th Cav. for leave of absence.
August 28th, 1881

My Dear O. D. Howard,

San Francisco,

Dear Uncle,

Before this reaches you, my brother-in-law, Rev. J. A. Potter, Capt. 1st. in the army—will have reported to you for duty pursuant to orders from the War Department.

I write to say that he is near death's door, as I am informed by my sister, and if he shall recuperate at all, it will be by a mariner of favor shown him by you. He Potter was a gallant soldier in the late war, and is a thoroughly religious man. If you can inquire into his physical condition, and give him the advantage of a post where he may have care and treatment—considering the hope of his partial recovery, I am, my dear, W. H. Calhoun.
Acts for consideration, for post Chaplain, Capt. M. T. Weeks
charge of hospital in case of ill health.

Aug. 16, 1862.
Galindo Hotel Oakland
Portland, Or.

Aug 19, 1886

Dear Sir:—While on a visit recently to
S.F. intended calling on you at the same
time to make the rounds of the forts.
I will you now kindly send "Mrs. G.W. Pittock
Oakland Cal." a deed of real estate. Mrs. Howard
I was pleased with your stay.
G.W. Pittock

George W. Pittock, Solicitor.
United States Indian Service,

Fort Quasta, Cullaby

August 29, 1880

Lieut E. A. John Grady
Fort Marcy
San Francisco Cal.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., with enclosure, which is
herein returned. My time has
been so fully occupied that I have
been obliged to defer my answer
until now, and even now it
must be shorter than it might be.

If I should attempt a full
statement of my views, and of
my experience in the Indian Service,
you might say I am endeavoring
to plagiarize the "Facts Errand" or
the "Breadwinner".

While I have never been
without the hope, by seeing in my
time, the Indian raised from degradation to a condition of thrift and industry. I am never called on to contemplate the subject without a feeling of indignation, and can recurring disappointment, at the persistent and authorized maintenance of the potential forces that are kept in operation to thwart the laudable purposes of the Indian themselves and of those who are honestly interested and engaged in the work of their advancement.

In referring to the trustworthy records to be found in the office here, I find that from 1871—which is as far back as the record goes—to 1876, the agency was under the control of civilians appointed presumably an account of their supposed philanthropy and intelligence. The government expended here during those six years, for
for labor of employees (all white) alone over $73,000. What was expended for accommodations and regular supplies there is no means here of ascertain, though it was undoubtedly very large and will probably prove to the nearly if not quite $30,000.

Today there is not an existing result of all that expenditure visible on any part of the reservation, and at this moment there can not be found an in whole place the necessary applicators and otherwise implement to conduct in a proper manner, a farm of 300 acres, while of the whole number of children here only 28 can read, and of these 20 wen taught since Captain Porter took charge here, and during all this time but one boy was taught a trade.
and he was Ranger under Porter administration. Under the tenure of the civil agents, agriculture was openly discouraged, except on the government farm, which was of course, a source of profit to the agents, and I felt that it was in this enterprise that the shameful practice of compelling Indians to labor for their subsistence began, and has since been upheld, and departure from it required by the Indian office.

When the agency passed into the control of officers of the army, the allowance for labor of employees dropped to about $6,000, and is now $27,400, one half of which is devoted to pay the salary of a government harselle, whose only qualification is that he is a relation of a great general who resigned his commission and took service in the rebellion against the
United States Indian Service,

Agency,

[188]

government. The services of this man are no more available to me than would be the services of a caper in the services of a caper. But I must keep him in employment by order of the Department. And it quietly dodges the issue involved in my request to display them more formally to assist the one man here, by ignoring the proposition.

I find an inquiry, that

[missing text]

and I can not find anyone here who can remember when there was as much land under cultivation as there is now. I find too, that when the valley was purchased for the Indians, some thing over 3000 head of cattle was purchased for them, and that Mr. Dodge
an at the point agreeing soon afterward made them in, and under the part of transferring them to Raccoon Valley, said them to the key contracted, and brought them back as keeping in the black, for the Indians. This is only one of a great number and variety of facts that may be readily addressed as answers to Dr. Beith's argument against army officers as agents, and whose education and training restrict them to. Dr. Beith's argument is a political hater in this country, and his brother was formerly part blacksmith for the quartermaster at this part. He is near today, in camp, with a deputy U.S. Marshal, and as I have made his acquaintance, I am not able to say that I can compare in Beith's recommendation, though apart from intellectual
attainments, he appears to be a good man.

When I came here in June, and
took a view of the situation, my
first impulse was to ask that the
unification of agents be relegated to
Civil Control. Every officer here
advised me against doing this,
and it is solely on this account
that I have not done it. Since
then I have consulted the most
intelligent and influential Indians
on the subject, and I find that
there are numerous among the
reservation to such a change.
Their reasons are amusing
as well as instructive, but
all agree that it would be un-
fortunate, and a disappointment
to the people. Accordingly I have
abandoned the expectation of doing this, and as my tenure here will probably be long I see nothing to do but to get down to work and do the best I can under the circumstances.

I enclose you a copy of my report to the Indian Office, which though brief, is comprehensive enough to give you a general idea of the condition of the Indians and of their affairs. You may see that much and great improvement is possible, and if I can obtain the assistance I am yet to have from the Department of the Interior I see no difficulty whatever in putting this people into a condition of complete inducement to independence. I hope to do this, but can not do it without means, and if it
United States Indian Service,

Agency,

is not accomplished it will not be my fault, nor that of the Indian. The report enclosed you will of course treat as Confidential until it is published.

I am Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Capt. 1st Infantry

PS. Please make my compliments to the Commanding General, and say that I am much gratified at the expression you carry to me, of his confidence.

W.E.D.
Daugherty, W. E.
Capt. 7th Infantry

Submits statement of
his views in regard to the
Hooch Valley Indians.
Napa Valley Agency, Cal.,
Aug. 15th, 1886.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the condition of the Indians and the Indian Service at this agency. I assumed charge of the agency and reservation, also of the Klacarahe reservation on the first day of July, succeeding Major John H. Andrews, 1st Infantry.

My tenure here has been so short, and my experience so limited, that I am not able to make a very comprehensive report of the actual condition and necessities of these Indians, at present. The policy of my predecessors, Major Andrews and Captain Porter will be maintained, as I find that no material advancement
was made under the administration of those officers.

In general, I concur in the recommendations made by Captain Porter, in his report of last year, and therefore I need not repeat them here.

I particularly refer to the subject of compensation for Indian labour. To keep Indians in a state of poverty, labouring for only a miserable subsistence and a scant supply of raiment, is, in my opinion, as degrading as absolute idleness. The system is absurd from a progressive point of view and is repugnant to our laws and to our civilization.

These Indians all speak English, many of them very well, and I find among them individuals fairly skilled as artisans. The great majority of them are contented farm labourers, and with proper means, and the
necessary supervision for a couple of years, are entirely capable of sustaining them selves.

A large number of the people have lived off the reservation for years, driven from it by destitution resulting from bad management and dishonesty. Those are have permanent homes of some kind, though a few of them are but little removed from vagrancy. The number now here is

126
153
84
79

Total 4412

Although these people, in acquired intelligence, and in the education that comes with experience in the struggle for existence, are far in advance of the wild tribes
of the plains, yet, the dark superstitions and the atrocious practices of the most heathenish aborigines, prevail, and are deeply rooted among them. Polygamy does not exist, but the sale and abandonment of women are still common practices, and a belief in witchcraft is often the cause of violence and retaliation.

The arable land on the reservation is just about sufficient for the people now here, and the younger generation. The first necessity is that the land be subdivided, and that the occupants be given titles. Until this is done, these people can not be said to have fixed abodes or permanent homes; the drifting village life will continue, and the beneficial efforts of the government must go for little better than naught.

The entire outfit of farming implements
harness, &c., now on the reservation is barely sufficient for the agency farms. This condition has kept the proper dependent upon the agency, and compelled them to labour for it, when in need, if they laboured let all, without other compensation than subsistence.

The product of the agency farm this year, is, approximately:

Wheat 100,000 lbs
Oat Hay 40,000 lbs
Oat Hay 160 tons.

All this is the product of unpaid Indian labour. 140 tons of hay was sold to the army contractor, and 325 cords of wood were cut by the Indians, and delivered to the same party.

100 bushels of wheat 50
20 days of hay were produced by individual Indians, on their own account. A large supply of vegetables is under cultivation, and the orchards have produced a great quantity of fruit.

The agency buildings are few in number, insufficient for their purposes and generally delapidated. The mill is almost worthless, and is located at the most inaccessible place in the valley.

The number of children between 6 and 15 years old is:

Boys: 37
Girls: 49
Total: 86

The number under 6 years old is:

Boys: 39
Girls: 23
Total: 62
The average number who attend school is 31.

There is no Day School on the reservation. This, like all Day Schools for Indian children, is not better than nothing. A Day School here can never justify the outlay for it, and I recommend that it be abolished at once, and that a Boarding School be established, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the children of school age, on the reservation.

The Klamath Reservation

My duties, as both agent and commanding officer, require me to exercise a supervision over the reservations, as the Klamath. A small outpost is maintained at the mouth of their river, to prevent incursion on the Indian...
I sent him a letter and he went over this.

He explained that he had seen on

some of his charts that there was a

problem with the supply of fuel for the

aircraft. He said that if we didn't act

soon, we might miss our training objec-

tives.

On November 20th we were to

start our training program. Without

enough fuel, we wouldn't be able to com-

plete the training in time.

I immediately reported the situa-

tion to the commander. He agreed that

we had to take steps to ensure that

we had enough fuel. He promised to

look into the matter as soon as pos-

sible.

In the meantime, we continued with

our training. We were determined to

make the most of the time we had left.
lands and protest the Indians in their early industry, that of fishing for salmon.

Those Indians are also anxious for a subdivision of their lands, but before this can be done the lines of the reservation must be fixed determinately. It is alleged that fraudulent surveys of the public lands adjoining the reservation, have made it impossible to fix the lines without creating a conflict of title.

The people, like the Nez Perces, are friendly, and well disposed, and maintain amicable relations with the white people about them, but should the military power of the government be removed from the Valley, both reservations would soon be over-run and the Indians dispossessed.

The Klamath River almost exclusively on the
Salmon, though a few plant a little. They numbers about 400, and have no schools.

The census of both tribes, required by law, was taken at the end of June, and was forwarded to the Indian Office, 2000 of 25th of July.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully yours and truly
(Signed) E. W. Daugherty,
Capt. 1st Infantry,
Acting Agent.

The Commissioners
Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Extract. A free copy
E. W. Daugherty
Capt. 1st Infantry.