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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

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Received at SAN FRANCISCO. 1148a Jan 11 1888

Dated San Antonio Tex

To Comdg Genl Dep of the Pacific

San Fran Cal

Do not understand your dispatch please give name of lady

Stanley Brig Genl Comdg

Office of the
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF CALIFORNIA,
232 Sutter Street, San Francisco.
JAMES G. CHOWN, CHAIRMAN. HENRY J. MCCOY, SEC. AND TREAS.
CARROL S. MASON, J. SPENCER VOORHEES, } STATE SECRETARIES.

File
Ans in hand
Jan 23/88

63.

Petaluma Cal
1/21/88.

Major Genl O. O. Howard
San Francisco
Cal.

Dear Sir:

This is the 3rd Wk of our "special Services" - Seventeen have "come out". We do Want to get the Business men out - under the Word; Will You come and help us one night next Week. "In the King's Name". We beg the favor. If You will. Telegraph Date.

Very Truly Yours
C. S. Mason
Petaluma

The Pastors join in this Request.
We of Course will meet Your expenses.
Tues or Wed nights would be good.

Gathered and her letter found

Very sincerely yours

Clara F. Griffith

Mrs. Clara Griffith.

The Rectory,
Church of the Ascension,
Baltimore.

2 Ls

January 21st 1888.

64

My dear Lewis Howard,—

I am mortified to find so long a time has slipped away without my having thanked you for the lovely Christmas card, which you so kindly sent to me. Now I have been bold to ask you to accept my forgiveness & your kind thoughts of me, for I have been sick once or twice, and I have had my

hands as full that
evening, has seemed im-
possible, but with travelling
I have been thus tardy
in remembering the card,
let me assure you
that it was none the
less appreciated —

Santa Claus was very
good to me bringing me
some beautiful gifts,
and as I had some of
the family with me cele-
brated the first Christmas
spent in our home as
they brighten me —

Just before Christmas I
went to Phila. N.J. &
New Haven to see the relatives
and friends, and although I

have a pleasant time of course I felt
the absence of home which I have received all my life
the same Christmas Eve, and felt much
as if I wanted to be home —

I enclose photo of Grace & Helen
taken last Christmas — Grace looks
quite well, but Helen looks very
thin & pale — I have taken cold
since I came home, & have
been very busy making
Christmas Presents, which are
almost all made, & I am
glad it is so, planning that
I shall be able to get home
before Christmas & stay all
Jan. and Feb.

File
Auto sent Jan 11

60

Gen. O. O. Howard
Dear Sir
Will you please send
me your Auto-graph.
Very Respectfully
Jennie B. White.

Two Harbors
Minnesota
Lake Co.

Jesse Elliott

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

CABLE ADDRESS: "EXACTNESS," NEW YORK.

The Central Literary Press,

(New York Syndicate Bureau),

65

CHAS. R. BROWN, EDITOR. F. L. COLVER, MANAGER.

No. 1 William Street, New York.

FORMERLY MANAGERS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER'S WEEKLY LETTERS.

Jany 21 1888

Genl. O. O. Howard,

My dear Sir:- I have received your very kind letter of the 12th inst and have read with pleasure the accompanying article. The article is very neely written as a magazine article but it is hardly of the character that newspaper readers look for - that is, a newspaper editor would rather have your own views upon some leading question of the day ~~or~~ for instance, than to have anecdotal material - except it might be some personal reminiscences. There are many questions of interest that your experience would render your views upon them of great importance, while the same experience would make it a comparatively easy matter for you to write them.

For instance one of our subscribers sent the question to me "What nationality produces the best soldiers?" You might I should think find some food for discussion in that. There are many practical topics that will no doubt suggest themselves to your mind & I will endeavor to look some up for you if you like.

The best thing for us both I think is to send one article of yours through one of our circuits and then we can see how your matter goes and then also we can know how to talk in regard to subsequent articles. As far as I am concerned I have no doubt but that they will be very successful.

I will have to close my next programme before I can possibly hear from you in regard to another subject but I will reserve a date for you. I will depend therefore upon having me of a new article in hand from you by Febry 15 and will forward our check for $40 on its receipt. If it is not

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

CABLE ADDRESS: "EXACTNESS," NEW YORK.

The Central Literary Press,

(New York Syndicate Bureau),

CHAS. R. BROWN, EDITOR. F. L. COLVER, MANAGER.

No. 1 William Street, New York.

FORMERLY MANAGERS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER'S WEEKLY LETTERS.

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possible for you to let me have the m. on that date, will you kindly telegraph me formally (at my expense) as soon as you receive this letter. It would be well I think to have your subject ~~some phase~~ in some practical phase of army matter or giving some personal camp reminiscences — the latter are very popular. Admiral Porter for instance has a paper in preparation for us on "National Defence" from a naval standpoint. It would be an interesting subject for you to treat, I think, from the army standpoint if you cared to do it. I leave Lowe the selection of the subject entirely in your hands but I trust you may see your way clear to let me have the matter in hand by Feby 15.

I return your article under

another case as you know or
doubt will come to place at once.

Yours most truly
Chas R Brown

Will you have your article about
1500 words pls. CRB.

C. R. Brown.
Cabinet Library Pass

Syndicate Bureau for
ND CIRCUS

A NIHILIST'S PLEA.

His Protest Against the Russian Extradition Treaty.

Declarations Regarding the Aims of Russian Patriots Made by Sergius M. Stepniak.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Sergius Stepniak, a Russian Nihilist, at present exiled in London and who has for several years directed from the outside the revolutionary movements against the Czar, has sent here to be laid before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a long appeal against the ratification of the proposed extradition treaty between the United States and Russia.

Stepniak intended to visit Washington at this time for the purpose of personally urging his objections, and those of the Nihilists of Russia, to the extradition treaty, but finding himself unable to do so has written his argument, which bristles with his characteristic phrases and unique explanations and justifications of the efforts made periodically to assassinate the Czar and bring about another form of Government in Russia.

He addresses his appeal to the Senate and the people of the United States, and says in part: "The projected extradition treaty with the Russian Government, if ratified by the American Senate, will be a wholesale condemnation of capital punishment, and worse if any, of the members of the Russian patriotic party, designated under the awkward name of Nihilist, man or woman who may happen to seek refuge upon the soil of the United States.

THE NIHILIST'S AIMS.

What we so-called Russian Nihilists want is national home-rule for our country. We want to overthrow the Czar's despotism, to break the yoke of aristocratic bureaucracy and to win for our country a national representative assembly having supreme control over affairs of the State as other European countries. As with the Irish Nationalists there are among us various shadows of opinions. The active body of Nihilist conspirators comprises simple radicals, land nationalizers and social democrats. Each of these sections represent various efforts for the establishment of a national legislature, just as various sections of the Nationalist party seek to secure Irish home rule.

THE CZAR'S ASSASSINATION.

The fact is that all the conspiracies have accepted, and except the assassination of the Czar, as essential to the success of their insurrections, and as commendable at any time. Thus all the members of these conspiracies according to Russian laws, are parties to the regicide whenever committed or attempted by any member of said conspiracies. Thus the whole body of actual political offenders are covered by the treaty, because, as the matter stands in Russia, they are all connected in one way or another with the regicide.

A free republic proposes to be more relentless in pursuing offenses against the Czar and the police than any Russian jury has been in a single case, when it has been called to pronounce upon an offense of a political character. There is another reason still more peremptory why Americans cannot ratify the proposed treaty. It is said that such an act would be paramount to the solemn approval given by them to the Russian despotism. Russian grievances are little known in America. If they were there would be only one voice, of approbation and encouragement to the Nihilists to persevere in their individual rebellion till the time when they will be able to get the Poles to join in rebellion.

Certainly no American statesman would have proposed a monstrosity like the pending treaty. The proposed treaty breaks the policy of non-interference in the Russian interior struggling in favor of one of the contending parties.

THE NIHILISTS' PATRIOTISM.

You offer to lend the assistance of your police and magistrates to the Czar's gendarmes and spies hunting down the Czar's enemies. If you make common cause with the Czar's Government, you put it to exactly the same level as your own Government. You should solemnly declare that the Czar's laws, such as they are nowadays, are as binding morally, for Russians, as yours are for Americans.

Now, are you prepared to admit that? The number of so-called Nihilists who seek refuge in foreign lands is comparatively small. They form but an insignificant part in the total number of those engaged in actual conspiracy, certainly not more than 5 per cent. The remaining 95 per cent of so-called Nihilists fight and perish at their posts without having even crossed the frontier. Supported by the vote of one free country, Russian despotism will be much more obstinate in resisting the legitimate aspirations of the people and much more ruthless in extirpating the slightest show of opposition.

A couple of parlors and single room, with board. Address at once Box 56, this office. ja26 t

CHILDREN BOARDED.

WANTED—LITTLE GIRL TO BOARD; GOOD care and home; terms reasonable. 203 Ritch st., cor. Bryant. ja29 2t*

WANTED—A SMALL CHILD TO BOARD; BEST of care taken. Apply or address 66 Brosnan st., bet. Fourteenth and Ridley, off Valencia. ja29 3t*

LADY WISHES TO TAKE CARE OF 1 OR 2 children at her home; from 1 to 8 years; has plenty of fresh milk; must have best of reference. Address Box 9, Redwood City P. O. ja25 40t*

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 WISHES TO INVEST in good paying business. Address O. F., Box 176, CALL Branch Office. ja30 3t*

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSES WHICH ARE TO be removed. 1027 Minna st. ja26 7t*

EDUCATIONAL.

FILIPPE'S ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 320 Post st., established 1871. PROF. DE FILIPPE, graduate of the academies of Paris and Madrid, continues to instruct in French and Spanish by his easy, practical method, saving months of study. "UNIQUE" method of acquiring foreign languages, where students have not the opportunity to practice. ja21 3m

ZEITSKA INSTITUTE, 922 POST ST.; BOARDing and day school for young ladies; kindergarten for children; winter term begins January 5th. For terms and circulars address,
MISS MARY LAKE,
MME. B. ZEITSKA, A. M.,
ja2 1m MoWeFr Principals.

SINGING LESSONS. FOR COURSES AND classes apply daily 330 Sutter st., PROFESSOR OGILVIE. ja29 4t*

A. BECHT, CLASSES IN CHINA PAINTING, Monday and Thursday. 218 Post, Room 5. 29 7*

ENGAGEMENT AS DAILY VISITING GOVERNess; thorough French, music, drawing; highest testimonials; terms reasonable. MRS. N., Box 66, this office. ja29 tf

VISITING TEACHER WANTS EVENINGS, FEW pupils in mathematics. Address High School Teacher, Box 100, CALL Branch Office. ja28 7t*

ZITHER LESSONS—LAMBERT BECKER, LEADer of the Lyra Zither Club; children a specialty. 339 McAllister st. ja24 7t*

SPANISH, FRENCH OR GERMAN SPOKEN IN 3 months; new method. P. O. Box 1873. oc30 tf

SCHOOL OF CIVIL, MINING AND MECHANICAL Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Drawing, Assaying. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, 723 Mark't. m21 tf

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 POST ST. Double-entry book-keeping, penmanship, shorthand, type-writing, telegraphy, etc., all included in business course under one fee of $75. je30 tf

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING COURSE $35; day and evening. 331 Phelan Building. n17 tf

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING — SHORThand taught thoroughly by mail. 302 Montgomery st., rooms 3 and 4. MISS BARRETT. se1 tf

MRS. BENNETT, 1324 HOWARD, PIANO, SINGing, guitar, organ, zither, accordion, banjo. fe5 tf

BARNARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 46 O'FARrell; day and evening sessions; circulars free. 24tf

SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING SKILL GUARANteed 3 mos; HAVEN'S method. 23 Kearny. d16 3m

PACIFIC BUSINESS COLLEGE, 320 POST ST. Life scholarship, $75; day and evening. se20 tf

DENTISTS.

DR. DUCKETT, 37 SIXTH ST., NEAR MISSION—Sets and fillings at reduced rates. ja22 tf

ALL THOSE WHO WISH THEIR TEETH EXtracted painless by Dr. Leek's wonderful method will be pleased to know that his practice grew so large as the result of his great discovery, of which he is the sole user, that a three-story building is required to accommodate the many wishing his skillful work. Remember, only experienced specialists are employed by Dr. Leek, and that every first prize for three years at Mechanics' Fair has been awarded to him for lifelike plates, and beautiful gold fillings and teeth without plates. You are invited to call and examine his many samples on exhibition in the office; work reasonable and warranted. DR. G. W. LEEK, Dentist, cor. of O'Farrell and Market sts., formerly of 230 Kearny. de1 tf

CROOME DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 823 MARKET st., above 4th. GAS SPECIALISTS; the only safe and reliable anesthetic in use for the painless extraction of teeth; SIMPLE, HARMLESS, PLEASANT and SURE. Artificial teeth from $7 per set. filling from $1; extracting 50 cents, and with gas $1. au1 tf

DR. E. W. EMERSON, DENTIST, HAS RESumed business at 123 Sixth street; charges reasonable; all work warranted; gas given. no16 tf

H. C. MASSIE, DENTIST, REMOVED TO 114 Geary st.; best work at lowest rates. se30 tf

DR. A. LUDLUM HILL, DENTIST, 1443 MARket, nr. 10th; all work reasonable; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over. Sundays from 9 to 2; open evenings. no20 tf

DR. C. H. WILSON, DENTIST, 925 MARKET ST. bet. 5th and 6th, opposite Mason. de15 tf

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 806 MARKET, (Phelan Building); gas specialists; positively extract without pain; only office that makes and gives the celebrated "Colton Gas"; 30,000 references; established 1863; also performs all operations in dentistry. DR. CHARLES W. DECKER. de4 tf

DR. REA, 923 MARKET ST., EXTRACTS TEETH for 50c.; with gas for 75c.; open evenings. se14 tf

A $10 SET OF TEETH FOR $7; FILLINGS AT low prices, gas given; work warranted. PERRY & SLAY, 841 Market st., opp. Baldwin. oc10 tf

ASTROLOGY.

MME. MOREAU, 73 FOURTH ST., REVEALS past, present and future; fee 25c. ja30 4t*

MADAME SINGHI, CLAIRVOYANT, HAS MET with very flattering success in San Francisco, and she appreciates the many kindnesses shown her, and regrets to say this will be her last visit to this city, therefore, parties wishing consultations on business, losses, enemies, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriage and death, will do well to call before April 30th at No. 1 Fifth st., Rooms 32 and 33. Pay refused if satisfaction is not given. ja29 tf

AUGUSTA LEOLA, FORTUNE-TELLER AND clairvoyant; magic charms, love tokens. 2326 Mission st., near 20th; fee $1. oc30 tf

MAGIC MIRROR—PAST, PRESENT AND FUture revealed, 50c and $1. 252½ Fourth. 27 7*

EDNA WALLACE, THE YOUNG TRANCE clairvoyant, is still giving her astonishing test sittings; acknowledged the best in the city; few magnetic treatments given. 865½ Market st. ja26 9t*

CLAIRVOYANT FEE 25C; LADIES ONLY. 207 Clara st. ja25 7t*

AT HOME.—MRS. SHERMAN, MEDIUM, 1023 Market st., near Seventh. Tells the full name of her callers. No humbug. ja24 7t*

MME DR THOMAS, THE SCIENTIFIC YOUNG revealer by eggs and cards; tells the entire life, past, present, future; consultations on all affairs; nothing excepted; names given; her advice, if followed, saves trouble; written charts to every caller, in English or German, given; specialist for fortune telling by letter; satisfaction guaranteed; mistake impossible; dis-

Syndicate Bureau for

THE CHURCH AND CIRCUS.

A FORCIBLE AND INTERESTING ARTICLE BY THE HON. P. T. BARNUM.

The Genial Manager Claims the Circus Has Advanced in Merit, While the Church Has Grown in Tolerance—Experiences with Churches and Ministers—Miss Emma Abbott—Morality of Employees—The Circus of To-Day.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WORLD.]

Years ago no two institutions were more actively antagonistic than the church and circus. The former waged fierce and uncompromising war against the latter, the Methodist Church going so far as to make it a part of their discipline that attendance at a circus entailed forfeiture of membership. That the church should ever tolerate, patronize or even recognize as an educator the circus was a possibility that probably entered into the dreams of no man but myself, and perhaps no man but myself believed it possible to organize a circus which should respect the church and all pertaining to it.

In those days the circus was very justly the object of the church's animadversions. Its spectacular attractions consisted principally of six to ten entrée horses, with riders; two fairly good equestrians, whose standing feats on horseback were made on a broad pad saddle; half a dozen apprentice boys, who rode more or less (and rather less than more) and joined in flip-flaps, hand-springs and in the afterpiece, "The Tailor of Tamworth" or "Pete Jenkins," in which drunken characters were represented and broad jokes, suited to the groundlings, were given.

Its fun consisted of the clown's vulgar jests, emphasized with still more vulgar and suggestive gestures, lest providentially the point might be lost. Educational features the circus of that day had none.

Its employees were mostly of the rowdy element, and it had a following of card-sharpers, pickpockets and swindlers generally, who were countenanced by some of the circus proprietors, with whom they shared their ill-gotten gains. Its advent was dreaded by all law-abiding people, who knew that with it would inevitably come disorder, drunkenness and riot. It will scarcely be believed that it was the custom of most of such circuses to engage in advance the firemen of the town they proposed to visit to help to protect the circus company against possible attacks of the rabble, who were apt to be belligerently indignant when too outrageously victimized. Some circus proprietors paid no salary to their ticket-sellers, but let them cheat it out of their customers by giving them short change in the rush and excitement which usually prevailed around the ticket wagon.

THE MISSION OF THE CIRCUS.

Every one in these enlightened days concedes that human nature imperatively demands amusement and recreation. The childish mind to which all the world is yet fresh and interesting and the jaded brain of the adult call with equal insistance for "something new and strange." Granted the necessity of amusements and the desirability of their being morally clean and healthful and instructive, the provider of such entertainments is a public benefactor and may reasonably ask for his wares the countenance of the church.

The so-called circus of to-day, with, I regret to say, some exceptions, is a widely different affair from that of the past. When under proper management it is decorous and orderly in operation and composed of features which appeal to all ages, classes and conditions. While modestly submitting to bear the generic title of circus a genuine tent exhibition under that name must comprise a menagerie and museum, the accumulating of which necessitated a diligent searching of the whole earth at an incredible pecuniary outlay. In the proper circus of to-day the athlete demonstrates the perfection of training of which the human body is capable. His feats of strength and graceful agility please the understanding as well as the eye, and if the average small boy does stand on his head and practice turning "hand-springs" and "flip-flaps" with exasperating persistence for three weeks running after going to the circus his physique will be all the better for it. The juggler shows the marvellous precision and nicety of touch which can be acquired by patient practice. In the real circus of to-day the intelligent lover of horse-flesh will find the finest specimens of the equine race trained to do almost anything but talk.

There the scientific mind is attracted by such strange examples of mechanism as the talking-machine, an ingenious duplicate of the structure of the human throat, giving forth under manipulation a very human if not very sweet voice.

The ethnologist finds gathered together for his leisurely inspection representatives of notable and peculiar tribes, civilized and savage, from far distant lands—types which otherwise he would never see, as they can only be sought in their native countries at the risk of life and at an expenditure of time and money possible to very few. The menagerie of wild beasts, birds and reptiles—comprising every curious specimen of animal life from the denizens of the torrid African jungle to those of the Polar regions—form a study that will impart more valuable information in two hours than can be obtained from reading books on zoology in a year.

MORALITY OF EMPLOYEES.

The morality of a genuine circus troupe compares favorably with that of any equal number of any other profession or trade. Many of them are educated and intelligent; most are loyal to strong family affections and to such domesticity as is attainable while travelling. For the rest, they are obliged to behave well. The circus proprietor has a more complete jurisdiction over his employees than any pastor over his congregation. Would any clergyman dare to punish profanity by fine and drunkenness by expulsion? which is exactly what the best type of circus proprietor can do and does. He has the whip hand, and retains during the season a proportion of the employee's salary, which he receives at the end of the season if his record is good, not otherwise. Business interests compel strict discipline, and who shall say that the employee who is compelled to behave well is not, at the end of the season, somewhat the better for eight months of compulsory sobriety, civility and orderly living?

The best circus of to-day is not a fair mark for the church's hostility, and while the circus has advanced in merit, the church has no less grown in tolerance. In my capacity of circus proprietor I have been the recipient of many flattering and amusing amenities on the part of the church. As, for instance, when on Sunday evening, May 21, 1882, I entered the Church of the Messiah, New York City, Rev. Robt. Collyer pastor, and quietly took a back seat only to find the keen clear eyes of the preacher fixed upon me, and to hear his resonant voice announce: "I see P. T. Barnum in a back pew of this church, and I invite him to come forward and take a seat in my family pew. Mr. Barnum always gives me a good seat in his circus and I want to give him as good in my church." I thought the reverend gentleman had the courage of his convictions to a most unusual degree, and I was grateful to his congregation for the gravity with which they listened to this very remarkable "pulpit notice" and made way for me as, with some embarrassment, I took the prominent seat so peremptorily indicated.

Again, last summer a few days before my great show was to visit St. Albans, Vt., I received a letter signed by the clergy of that town reminding me that my organization was to arrive among them on Sunday morning early, and asking that I would give orders that none of the paraphernalia, wagons, &c., should be in transit between the railroad depot and the show grounds during the hours of divine service. I was punctilious in seeing that their very reasonable request was respected. Being in St. Albans myself that Sunday, I received, with my company, printed invitations to attend a prominent church. I, at least, went, and heard a very good sermon, and the preacher did not take the occasion to decry the calling I represented, as happened to Miss Emma Abbott recently.

SPEAKING IN CHURCH.

I will not say whether I think it was well or ill advised of her to rise in meeting and combat the ungenerous strictures of the preacher, but I did the same thing myself (after the benediction was pronounced) under the same provocation, in Lenox, Mass., fifty-one years ago, and had almost attentive and sympathetic audience, as I doubt not Miss Abbott did. Many such men as Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Chapin and Dr. Cuyler have written me the most cordial expressions of their approbation of my circus and of their personal pleasure in attending it. Perhaps my experience has been exceptionally fortunate, and I am convinced that the church and my circus at least are to-day on fairly good terms.

P. T. BARNUM.

Here's what the preacher should have done.

Enclosure. Reader-copy. Article from New York Syndicate Bureau for Dec. 11.

LIFE ON THE STAGE

Stamp press. Return copy. Article from New York Syndicate Bureau for Dec. 11.

LIFE ON THE STAGE.

DION BOUCICAULT TELLS SOME CHARMING REMINISCENCES AND EXPERIENCES.

How Joe Jefferson Was Color-Blind—Amusing Incidents of First-Night Performances—An Actor No Judge of Himself—Effort and Exertion the Signs and Results of Incompetent Acting.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WORLD.]

In my leisure moments I have written reminiscences of a long and very happy career on the stage, and among the hundred and one amusing occurrences none excel the chapter of accidents that happened to "The Shaughraun" on its first night. Everything went well until my first scene, in which I describe the fox-hunt, to attend which Conn steals Squire Foley's horse. The public took fire before I expected, and exploded in the wrong place. This took me by surprise and I forgot the words. Turning to Mme. Ponisi I said, "What is it?" She replied, "I don't know," and there we stood. I made up the rest of the speech as best I could, or rather staggered through it. In the second act, when a front scene should have been drawn to discover the ruined abbey by moonlight, with the silver ripple made by the moon on the waters, there was a long wait. The slow music was played again and again. I became dreadfully impatient, when Tommy Bardon, the gasman, who managed all the lime-light effects, including the moon, rushed towards me with despair convulsing his features.

"What's the matter?" I cried.

"Oh, sir, the moon has busted." He meant that the lens which is focused on the circular orifice representing the moon had broken under the heat.

"No matter," I cried, "draw the scene." Tommy tore his hair when, on discovering Matt Morgan's lovely work, a round black hole in the sky represented a total eclipse. Nevertheless the waters below showed the rippling reflection of the satellite absentee. Tommy had forgotten "to turn off the ripple." A roar of laughter saluted the blunder.

But all this was nothing compared to what happened in the last scene of the play when Molineux has to search for the wound in Kinchela's body inflicted by Conn's pistol shot. The text directs Molineux to feel the breast of Kinchela's coat, exclaiming, "The bullet entered here, but something has arrested its progress. Ah! this pocketbook has saved his life!" Montague, who played Molineux, could find no pocketbook. I heard him whisper: "Where's the pocketbook?" "Oh, Lord," murmured Kinchela, "I forgot, it's in my tail pocket." Montague rolled him over, and extracting the book from that spot, continued, without thinking, "The bullet entered here," &c., &c. The Homeric roar of laughter, in which every one on the stage joined, shook the building. I tried to speak the rest of my part, but how I got the few words out I cannot remember.

JEFFERSON'S COLOR-BLINDNESS.

In 1859 the Winter Garden opened its doors in New York with a version of "The Cricket on the Hearth," rechristened "Dot," in which play the character of Caleb Plummer had been written for Jefferson, who was then emerging from obscurity. It was July. I was staying in Newport. The theatrical season was to open in September. The parts had been sent out to the company. In a few days I received a visit from Jefferson. He came to decline the part. He said he had appeared in the character at Baltimore and elsewhere and had failed dismally in it. I assured him that my Caleb was another kind of character—there was nothing dismal about it. Still he refused to risk it. I pointed out to him that only a few days intervened before the opening of the house. We had no other play ready and no scenery in the new building. We had no one else to play the part. At last he reluctantly consented to play it if he was allowed to perform on the same night the character of Solon Shingle, which he regarded as his "war-horse." Of course this was yielded. We assembled to rehearse "Dot." After the first scene I took Jefferson aside and said to him:

"I say, Joe! don't sulk over the part. You may as well rehearse properly."

"I am not sulking at all," he exclaimed. "You see I am right in saying the part don't suit me."

Presently I detected the error. He had mistaken the key and was playing Caleb in a melancholy minor instead of a brilliant major. I asked him to sit in my author's chair facing the scene while I rehearsed the rest of the part for him. He did so and watched me as I proceeded to give an imitation of himself—as he should have drawn the character. He shifted about uneasily for some time—he had caught the idea of the childish old man—until at last he jumped up, crying: "I see! All right. I did not understand it before. I can do it."

"Dot" was produced and the comedian scored one of the greatest successes of his career.

In 1865 he arrived in London from Australia, where he had been starring. He was desirous of appearing in the English metropolis, but all his pieces had been performed there, and managers declined to give him an opening unless he could appear in something new. He offered them his old play, "Rip Van Winkle." The piece had been presented by Hackett and subsequently by Burke. Managers returned it as being too utterly bad. So he came to me for help. After turning various subjects over in my mind it occurred to me that an entirely new version of Rip could be made—Rip as a young man, the thriftless vagabond, the joy of the boys and girls and dogs of the village, a kind of Dutch Shaughraun. The idea was presented to Jefferson, who declined to see it. He could see the weird, slovenly old drunkard, but a young Rip in a curly, brown wig, a young scamp, was out of his preconception at all. I pointed out that there is

NO INTEREST IN OLD MEN,

they had no future, no one cares what becomes of them, and a drunken old slouch conveys no pleasure as a contemplation. Still he shirked Rip in that shape; but as I failed to see it in any other light, he had no alternative but to accept the proposal. I reminded him of our disagreement over Caleb Plummer, but he held back his confidence in the proposed version.

A few weeks afterwards, while the play was in rehearsal, he came to me and took it all back. "I don't think," said he, "I could play the old piece now. You have completely dethroned the character I ~~concerned~~ from Burke." Jefferson was color-blind, though not so completely so as Burton. Burton, confident, saw [illegible] in characters he could not represent; Jefferson, [illegible] dence, could not see himself in the parts for which he was best fitted.

The instances of perverted vision in our art are so numerous that clearness of judgment on oneself in such matters seems to be the exception. The artist, as a rule, undervalues what he or she does with the greatest ease, and therefore what is done best. They cannot see that effort and exertion are the signs, as they are necessary results, of incompetency. The actor sees himself, and not his part, and he fails to understand that the best part is the part best suited to him, and the worst part in a piece is that to which he is unsuited. To play a part in your own mind is one thing, but to play it in the minds of the spectators is another. I believe that I am the only Hamlet on the stage, and if I have not appeared in the character it is because I feel that I could find no one else to share my conviction on this subject. But I shall die in that faith, as Burton carried to the grave his conviction that the world was blind to his Triplet as they would be to my Hamlet. To satisfy any one how prejudiced the world may be let me recall a performance I gave of Louis the Eleventh. They said I played the French king with a brogue.

DION BOUCICAULT.

THE AGE TO BE WEDDED.

MRS. ELLA [illegible]

ceptible to temptation than at an earlier and more undeveloped age.

It would [illegible]

THE AGE TO BE WEDDED.

MRS. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX FAVORS LATE MARRIAGES.

Some Plainly Put Arguments on an Interesting Question—The Idea Erroneous that Early Youth is the Principal Season of Emotions—American vs. Foreign Girls—Compulsory Devotion Not the Thing.

[*Copyrighted*, 1887.]

I have frequently been asked for my views on the advisability of early marriages. At best, a woman can only give her personal impression upon this question, and she is quite liable to be prejudiced in her opinions. It would be difficult for the woman who had been happily mated in her "teens" to declare against early marriages, and it would be impossible for the woman who found her heart's ideal by waiting until she was thirty to believe there could have been wisdom in an earlier selection. Almost as many views might be taken of this subject as there are dispositions and situations in life. No arbitrary rule can be laid down for all women to follow in such a matter. We see daily girls of seventeen who seem as mature in mind and body as others who are many years older. Human beings are as varied in their types as plants and vegetables, and require as much variety of treatment in their care.

But in looking over the list of exceptionally happy and unhappy women whom I have known in my somewhat extensive acquaintance, I must confess the weight of argument is not in favor of early unions. Added to my personal friends, I am in constant receipt of letters from strangers who acquaint me with their sorrows and ask me for sympathy and advice. Within a very short period of time three women have written to me upon this identical subject—deploring early and indiscreet marriages as the root of all their sorrows.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN CUSTOMS.

In foreign countries, where single women are restricted in their privileges and carefully guarded from contact with the world, marriage is a necessity; it is only as a wife that a woman obtains any liberty or freedom of action. My arguments, therefore, are only applicable to our American girls, who are, withal, of more account in the progress of civilization and the advance of thought than all the princesses of all the kingdoms in the world. Every American girl is reared to consider herself a young princess; but, unlike her foreign sisters, she is not taught to bow to any superior.

It is a sad commentary on American society and American manners that so many bright and otherwise charming young girls are allowed to tyrannize over their fathers and mothers, and that the parents seem to feel a sort of servile pride in being eclipsed by their own offspring. I know an almost innumerable number of girls still under twenty who monopolize the conversation, reprove their parents publicly for any careless or old-fashioned form of speech and whose opinions are law and gospel in the household; while the parents stand humbly in the background, gazing, half in awe and half in wondering admiration, upon the brilliancy of their own progeny. This thoroughly American system of educating young girls does not conduce to their early wisdom or discretion. It permits them to gain a sort of premature chaotic idea of the surface things of life far beyond their years and gives them an exaggerated impression of their own importance. It requires time and experience to enable them to rightly estimate their own worth or understand their own needs.

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

American girls as a rule develop early, in consequence of this lack of careful training, an intensity of crude emotion and a precocious intellect, which grasps knowledge quickly, but of necessity digests it slowly. There is a time in the life of almost every girl when the "Duchess" novels satisfy her mental cravings, and when the curl of a mustache or the mellow tones of a tenor voice constitute her ideal of manhood. Time matures her taste in literature and experience ripens her judgment of humanity. She outgrows the "Duchess" and appreciates George Eliot; and she laughs at the silly effigy whom she had invested with a romantic halo, and admires in its place men of brain, principle and heart. The girl who marries during this transition period is almost sure of ultimate unhappiness.

Lying on my desk to-day is a letter from a wretched woman who finds relief in telling me her story. "I married at sixteen," she writes, "and at twenty-two I awoke to find myself a woman united to a man who had not one taste or sympathy in common with me. We were as utterly unlike as two nations. We live together under the same roof and we are too well bred to quarrel, but oh! the ghastly loneliness of it all! Tell me what I can do—how I can employ my time to stop thinking."

IS THIS AMERICAN?

Not very long ago I was in the presence of a charming couple, now past thirty. They had married when the wife was but sixteen. The husband adored her, and I had always looked upon them as an illustration of the happiness possible to a perfectly matched youth and maid who had journeyed towards the noon of life together. The wife was that type of American woman so frequently met with who develops from a pretty girl into a superbly handsome woman, a thousand times more attractive at thirty-three than she was at eighteen. America, and America only, is prolific in the production of such women. Each year but lends an added charm and time but softens and perfects the crude tints and outlines of youth. Exulting in her beauty and proud of her attractions, this worshipped wife was indiscreet in speech and action during a moment of exuberant enjoyment. Her husband gently reproved her. She turned upon him with the fury of a young lioness.

"It does very well for you to talk prudence!" she cried. "But I will enjoy myself—I will be admired! I never had any youth. My girlhood was passed in the nursery with crying children, and I was old when I should have been young. Every dog has his day, and every woman is entitled to hers. Mine has come and I mean to make the most of it."

I have in mind another wife—a woman of wonderful tact, patience and courage—who has made an Eden out of what her friends believed would prove a most disastrous marriage. She became a wife at twenty-eight, yet until several years past her teens she was the despair of parents, teachers and friends, so erratic and unreliable seemed her character.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A happy woman, whose husband considers her a model being, related to me an incident connected with her early married life which has some bearing on this subject. She had married at thirty a man about her own age, with whom she was romantically and passionately in love.

"The first evening after we settled down from our honeymoon trip," she said, "when my husband told me he was going down to the club for an hour or two among his old friends, I thought I could never restrain the storm of jealous feelings which took possession of me. I had been accustomed to a great deal of social excitement and to the constant devotion of admirers, and the thought of passing an evening without either was unbearable. Yet I controlled my exhibition of this feeling and reasoned that were I to return to my old circle I should accept an invitation to a ladies' tea-party with pleasure and never imagine I was neglecting my husband. Had I been eighteen I could not have used so much judgment, and should doubtless have broken into a storm of tears and compelled him to remain at home with me. And compulsory devotion never endears any wife to her husband."

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA.

It is an erroneous idea of romantic minds that early youth is the season of deep and passionate emotion. Physicians and the wise men of the Catholic Church, however, know that the emotions of women in our American climate are most fully developed between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five. The Church guards during that time with especial care all those destined to a life of celibacy, knowing full well that they are more susceptible to temptation than at an earlier and more undeveloped age.

It would seem, then, from a purely scientific standpoint, that an attachment formed after twenty-five would be far more intense and more enduring than one formed in the unripe period of immature youth.

Physically our American women do not fully develop until the age of twenty-five. Given a healthful mode of life, employment for the mind and sufficient outdoor exercise, and they are far more attractive at that age than at eighteen. Happy is the man who wins the heart of such a woman, with her ripened beauty, her developed emotions and her wise appreciation of the really worthy things of life.

"Don't publish this article, please," says a queenly woman friend who has just read what I have written, "until you add my experience to the list. I married at eighteen, and during the fifteen years my husband was spared to me it was an earthly Paradise."

And so, after all, the question remains a problem which each woman must solve for herself.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

literary habits. All we can fairly say is this: Ben Jonson knew Shakespeare personally and, though impressed with his ebullient and brilliant conversation, considered him a very mixed character and a man without the makings of a dramatic artist. When, however, he came to look through a collection of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, he could not deny that these contained much art that must have cost the author sweat, and so in his panegyric he ascribes great artistic ability to him.

There is not the slightest trustworthy evidence to show that Jonson and Shakespeare were ever very intimate or much together. All the stories about their frequent meetings at the Mermaid Tavern are utterly mythical. There is nothing to show that Shakespeare ever was inside any tavern in London, though doubtless he often was. It is rather amusing to find Mr. Robson, in last Sunday's WORLD, telling us that he has a copy of a rare (!) letter, which intimates that Shakespeare must have been known by his brother actors as at least the author of one of the plays which Mr. Donnelly assigns to Bacon—"Hamlet," and then citing the well-known forgery signed G. Peele. Of this letter, which is quoted at full length in Tallis's "Shakespeare," Drake says: "I believe the first appearance of this letter was in the *Annual Register* for 1770, whence it was copied into the *Bibliographia Britannica*, and in both these works it commences in the following manner: 'Imust desyre that my sister's and the cookerie book you promysed, may have the man. I never longed,' &c. This is an anecdote worth preserving, but I apprehend to be a mere forgery." That this is the case

65

AN AMBITIOUS BOOTBLACK.

Jack O'Hara, After Years of Drudgery, Aspires to a Place Among Capitalists.

[*From the Cincinnati Enquirer.*]

There was unusual excitement on 'Change yesterday. It was occasioned by the discussion of the application of Mr. John J. O'Hara to become a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. O'Hara has for a year past been the bootblack in the Chamber of Commerce corridor leading to the hall. Here he has a large chair, with a regulation foot-rest set up in front, and such members of the Chamber as desire to be shined up can be accommodated by Jack for the sum of one dime, and sit, meanwhile, in an upholstered chair.

Outside of 'Change hours Mr. O'Hara, who is between thirty and thirty-five years of age, has a boot-blacking stand on Third street, between Walnut and Vine.

He is on most intimate terms with bankers, brokers, lawyers and insurance men, and his patronage on the street comes almost exclusively from that class, with the exception of perhaps a few merchants who stop to be shined up.

Mr. O'Hara's application, as regularly posted on the Chamber of Commerce blackboard, shows that he is by occupation a bootblack, while his place of business and residence are at 51 West Third street. This means that Mr. O'Hara has a chair in front of the number mentioned and sleeps in a room upstairs.

According to the rule of the Chamber, he is proposed by one member and seconded by another. The gentleman who proposes Mr. O'Hara is Harry B. Moorehead, the most prominent and successful broker in the city, and he is seconded by Col. Wm. E. Hutton, broker, the newly-installed secretary and an old director of the Chamber. No applicant for membership to the Chamber could come in with better references.

Nevertheless, protest has been made against Mr. O'Hara becoming a member. Mr. Sam Weidler, one of the new directors, called on Mr. O'Hara yesterday and asked him to withdraw his application. Mr. O'Hara asked Mr. Weidler to give him his reasons for asking for the withdrawal, but Weidler declined to give them, and the applicant said he would stick if every vote were against him.

To others it is understood that Mr. Weidler stated his ground for protest was that O'Hara was a man of bad moral character.

It has been stated that he was on terms of undue intimacy with a woman not his wife. A member of the grain corner, when confronted with this objection, remarked sagely: "If this objection were to be put in force generally I am afraid we would not have a quorum in the Chamber necessary to transact business."

An *Enquirer* reporter called on Mr. O'Hara at the noon hour yesterday and secured a first-class shine for 10 cents. The operator, indeed, went to extremes and gave the reporter a "patent leather." During the interesting process O'Hara remarked: "I have done nothing in my life which I am ashamed of, and will not withdraw my application, though Mr. Weidler, the new trustee, has asked me to do so. I want to join because I think it would benefit me personally and financially. I can buy the Chamber of Commerce certificate and pay my $25 annual dues, and harm no one. Why shouldn't I join? If any one can bring anything against my character let him do so. That is all I have to say."

O'Hara has been a character in the city for years. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, when he was a newsboy, he attempted to board a street car at the corner of Court and Linn streets while the car was in motion. There was an obstruction in the way and the boy stumbled and was run over. His legs were crushed under the wheels and resulted in amputation above the ankles, while above that point both limbs were distorted out of shape.

O'Hara recovered from his injuries and the shock, and, notwithstanding his crippled condition, has never asked charity from a living soul.

He gets about lively enough on a pair of crutches and is exceedingly tasty in his dress.

Above his limbs he is, in fact, a fine-looking man, with good, broad chest, a rather prepossessing florid countenance, with sweeping blonde mustache and a well-shaped head, with neatly trimmed light hair.

On extra occasions he appears in a black cutaway coat and latest block silk hat. He converses well, knows all about the quotations on bank, insurance and railroad stocks, and, in fact, all the gossip of the street.

If he were inclined to be tricky he could give away many a secret of the brokers and bankers. The fact that he has not, but has always been attentive and polite, has raised him to a high place in their estimation and secured him the job of official bootblack on 'Change, a position which occupies about two hours' time every day.

The sensational feature of the affair is that a bootblack should apply for membership to the

File

66

Troy, N.Y.
Jan 22 '88

Dear Father

I asked for 16 dollars to carry me (+ $100.00 tuition) to Feb. 3rd. It should have been $26 dollars. So if you have sent the 116.00 I would like the 10 additional as soon as you can send it but not before you really are able as I know 116 is a big draft

Your son
John.

Father

FROM JAMES W. HOWARD,
716 FULTON ST., TROY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

67

le 22 Jan. 1888

Mon cher Père; John et moi nous nous portons bien. Nos Examens seront finis cette semaine. Il en aura encore deux, et j'en aurai trois. John ira à Boston, et j'irai à New York - alors peut être à Washington. Le temps ici fait froid, mais notre maison est bien chaude, et nous prenons soin à notre santé toujours. J'attends des lettres de toi cette semaine. Avec amour de J. W. H.

UNITED STATES

POST CARD

TROY N.Y. JAN 23 1 10:30 AM

6

[illegible] card

[illegible] [illegible]

California (Fort Mason)

First Congregational Church,
Cor. Post and Mason Sts.
Study.

Rev. Charles Dana Barrows, D.D., Pastor.
Residence, 901 Sutter Street

File
No ans

68

San Francisco, January 22nd 1888.

My Dear General -

Mrs. Dr. Brown just informs me that the meeting of Committee on Chinese Organization occurs at Mechanics Institute tomorrow (Monday) evening at 7-30 o'clock -

Cordially, with esteem -
C. D. Barrows.

P. S. I hope it will be possible for you to be present as it will be a very important meeting -
C. D. B.

Monday noon
Jan 23, 1888
69. Troy, N.Y.

I have just passed in the examination in "Map Projections & Chart Calculating". It was an easy examination. Johnnie & I are well - Ike is now at an examination. I think he will pass safely.

With love to all J. W. H.

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD:

JAN 3

30PM

6

Fort Mason California

H. J. McCoy

YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
232 SUTTER STREET.

General Secretary, HENRY L. McCOY.
Assistant Secretary, W. H. JOHNSON.

File
Ans. in town Jan 23

70

San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 23rd, 1888.

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Phelan Bld'g
City.

Dear General:-

I send you enclosed a letter from Rev. Dr. Horton, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Oakland. Please note its contents and then advise me if you think advisable for me to do anything in regard to the subject matter of the letter. I have been so very busy during the past few weeks that I have not read

the papers suffi-
ciently to note
the matter to
which he refers.
Now if you think
there is any necess-
ity for any such
movement as
he suggests, with
all my heart
and soul I will
undertake it.

Sincerely and always yours.
H. L. Mercy.

File
Ans. Jan 24 88.

71

Angel Island Cal.

January 23 1888

Dear Gen. Howard:-

A few days ago - you requested me to discount the note due from me to you on Oct. 1st 1888 if I could conveniently do so - Before I look about for means to do so - please inform me when the payment shall be made - and what rate of discount you can allow rather than have the note paid at full term.

Very truly yours

R. H. White

File
Dec. Feb. 88.
letter to Mr. G.E.
Jacobs enclosed

72.

Gettysburg. Penna.
1.24.88.

Genl O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir and Friend;

Allow me to recall an incident in your recent California experience which, amid the multiplicity of your new friends and acquaintances, may help to recall me to your memory.

On the occasion of an afternoon address, delivered by you, at a Methodist Church in San Francisco, under the auspices of Mrs. Richardson, - the object of which was, to obtain aid in uniforming the "Cadets of Temperance" who were then being drilled by your son. — I sat by your side in the pulpit, and was introduced to you as "Mrs. Nellie Eyster, St. Supt. of Jur. Work of California W.C.T.U."

I left San Francisco Nov. 8th. 87. as California delegate to the National W.C.T.U. Convention in Nashville, and after its adjournment came here, to visit the home and dear ones, in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

This morning I rode, in a sleigh, over the twenty five square miles which comprises the battle field of Gettysburg, and plucked, for you, the bit of arbor vitae herein enclosed. It is a green memorial, of an event, dear Sir, which must always be an evergreen in your memory.

My escort was my beloved nephew,

G. E. Jacobs, youngest son of Prof. M. Jacobs of Penn. College, my husband's brother-in-law, and an ardent friend and admirer of yours.

The brief but admirable chronicle of "The Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania" written by Rev. Dr. Jacobs soon after the war was ended has had immense circulation. Very recently, his son decided to add to it photographic views of all the memorable sites, and many monuments now existing, which, as a "Souvenir Album" he begs you to accept.

Having just been over the ground I can attest to the accuracy of their minutest details.

If you agree with me upon this point, and will send him a testimonial to that effect for publication in his forthcoming circular he will be very grateful.

Hoping you are in excellent health and enjoying the warmth of a California winter, I am

Very sincerely yours.

Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster.

THE CONTINENTAL
J.E. KINGSLEY & CO.
PHILA.

73.

File
Auto sent.
Feb 1/17

Phila Pa 1/24/1888

Maj Gen O O Howard
Honored Sir
I should be delighted to add your autograph to my collection, will you greatly favor me by sending?
Yours with great respect
Glem H Langdon
Continental Hotel
Philadelphia Pa

"Enclosure"

File
Ans by Telegraph.

74.

Presidio Barracks. Cal.
January 24th 1888.

My dear General,

Your favor of yesterday's date is at hand and I hasten to say that we are all very happy to hear that you will be up on Saturday, and Mrs Bartlett bids me to say that she trusts Mrs Howard will come also. I sent down to Ayres about the boat and he says the Captain is still ill, but if he is going down he will let me know in time and I will telegraph you.

Dr. Janeway has just gone after his operation or rather in this case rigid examination. It has been satisfactory and I

will tell you about it when I see you.

Mrs Barstow joins me in kindest regards to Mrs Howard and yourself.

Yours very truly
Chas. G. Barstow.

Gen: O. O. Howard.
San Francisco.

Many thanks for your kind wishes which find a responsive echo in my heart.

File Ans Jan 31/88

75.

SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY 24 1888

MAJOR GENERAL O.O.HOWARD,

DEAR SIR:-

I WRITE YOU ON THIS OCCASION FOR THE PURPOSE O F ASKING IF YOU WOULD BE WILLING TO SIGN A PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE REQUESTING THE RELEASE OF JOSEPH OHARA AN OLD SOLDIER OF THE UNION ARMY WHO WAS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT SAN QUINTEN STATE PRISON FOR STEALING A SUIT OF CLOTHING FROM A HOUSE OVER IN OAKLAND.

HE WAS INTOXICATED AT THE TIME AND TOOK THEM FROM A LODGING HOUSE,

HE WAS SENTENCED TO THAT INSTITUTION ON THE 18 TH OF NOVEMBER 1885 CONSEQUENTLY HE HAS BEEN INCARCERATED OVER A YEAR FOR THE PETTY CRIME OF TAKING A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

HE IS NEARLY 60 YEARS OF AGE AND SERVED IN THE ARMY FOR ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AND I BELIEVE THAT YOU WILL FIND UPON INQUIRY THAT HIS DEPORTMENT WAS GOOD.

IF I AM NOT MISTAKEN HE TOLD ME HE SERVED DIRECTLY UNDER YOU FOR A PORTION OF THAT TIME.

SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY 24 1888

MAJOR GENERAL O.O.HOWARD,

DEAR SIR:-

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IF I AM NOT MISTAKEN HE TOLD ME HE SERVED DIRECTLY UNDER YOU FOR A PORTION OF THAT TIME.

I AM NOT VERY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE OLD MAN BUT I CONSIDER IT SOME ONES DUTY TO LOOK AFTER HIM& IF NO ONE ELSE WILL DO IT I WILL DO WHAT I CAN,& WILL SOLICIT THE HELP OF THOSE WHO KWOW WHAT HIS SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY HAVE BEEN WORTH.

HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOU AT LEISURE,

I AM,DEAR SIR,

YOURS MOST RESPECTFULLY,

John Dexton

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Benicia Arsenal
Jan. 25. 1888.

General O. O. Howard.
U.S. Army.

76

My dear General.

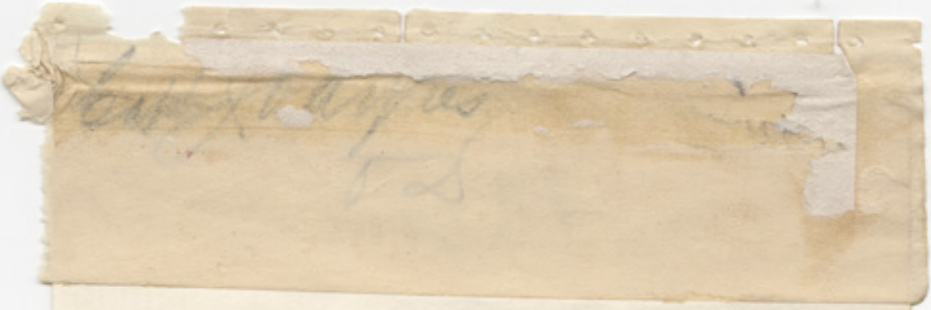
I write to say that our boat is going to Angel Island with some stores tomorrow and will stay over till Friday afternoon. This will I hope suit you as well as Saturday morning which you suggested last Monday. I shall

be happy to call for
you at Fort Mason
about 2 or 2.30 Friday
afternoon. Please send
word to Mr. Webster
at the Washington St. Wharf
whether you will go or
not. Major Kress sug-
gests that if you can
not come notice Sat-
urday that you send
the rest of your family and
Nellie on Friday.

D. Myers.

Yours truly

J. Myers.



77

Angel Island Cal.

Jan. 25 1888

Gen. O O Howard U.S.A.

San Francisco Cal.

Dear Sir:-

I will arrange to pay my note on March 12th the day specified in your note of Jan. 24-

Very truly Yours

R. A. White

Note

Port of San Francisco, Cal.,

NAVAL OFFICE,

San Fr. 25 78, 1888

Genl. Howard

My Dear General

Allow me the pleasure of introducing to you my friend Mr. Frank F. Taylor, a lawyer of prominence in this City and a gentleman of culture and high literary ability.

Mr. Taylor has expressed a desire to meet you,

and I commend him
to your courtesy.

With sincere regard
Yours truly
Stuart Taylor

To
Genl O. O. Howard
U. S. A.

Rec'd Oct 4 '77
Mills College 7

Mills College and Seminary

Alameda County, Cal.

File
Ans by Gen
Jan 27/88

79.

Mills Seminary, Jan. 25, 1888

Gen. O. O. Howard,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear General,

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle ~~of~~ California are in the habit of holding annual meetings, at Pacific Grove Retreat, in the prosecution of their work. During these sessions they aim to secure the services of literary, scientific and other lecturers to give variety and interest to their proceedings. A great many of the members have expressed a desire to hear your lecture on Gettysburg.

Our revenues do not

justify us in offering any other compensation than traveling expenses and hotel bills at the Grove.

Should you find it possible to come on these conditions, we can promise you a warm welcome, and a most appreciative and intelligent audience.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Most sincerely & respectfully,

C. C. Chatlos

P.S. I shall write you again tomorrow J.W.H

File

FROM JAMES W. HOWARD,
710 FULTON ST., TROY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

80.

Wed Even; Jan 25 1888

My dear Father

I received a telegram from you yesterday (Jan 24) saying that you had sent me money by telegraph on the same day. I went to the tel. office & I found yesterday no order from you there to that effect - Again to-day no order - The telegraph office here says that perhaps the order has gone to another Troy - But no money will be lost because they hold the telegraphic order 48 hours & then if it is not drawn, you will receive word again & redeem your money in San Francisco. I shall go again to the tel. office to-morrow & if no money is there I shall send you a night message that no money has ar-

by telegraphic order. How did you happen to send by telegraph — my letter to ~~you as~~ mother, asking for money was mailed in time here & I think that you had it in time to send me a check by (post office) le[illegible]

Perhaps some other delay occurred. I shall be here until early Saturday morning Jan 28. I then go to Andover directly first. I am well & very busy. The most difficult examination comes to-morrow morning Ry Bridges & others. It is past midnight & I am writing very hastily so as to go to bed — I have just finished my evening's study.

If you shall have failed to send money by telegraph (or shall not have done so by letter check) Please do so by next mail after now

J. H. Howard

P.S. The draft is for $200. I thank you for my part of it. You sent it too promptly (almost).

FROM JAMES W. HOWARD,
716 FULTON ST., TROY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

file

Jan. 26 '88

8 X

My dear Father

At nine this morning a sight draft came from N.Y. City – which was to my order on my credit. Because it seems you sent the money thro' the bankers by telegraph. I had thought you had done it directly by telegraph (Western Union) from the Telegraph Office in S.F. to me here. Which would have come directly to me by a notice at the telegraph office here. But the way you sent it was also more of much less trouble to you.

I shall deposit the money when John returns he can take out $100. for his tuition & the $16. toward his room & board for February. Grandmother will have sent me $100. for my tuition during the first week in February.

John passed all his exams I think & his mechanical drawings were accepted - after he had made a few corrections. I have just been examined in bridges & I think I have passed. "Nous verrons demain" The reports are given out then. To morrow morning I have an examination in Practical Hydraulics. I think I can pass it easily - for I have studied it carefully. I am well. Tired but shall rest next week & do no study or night work. In haste but with much love from Jam

Grandmother

Save letter to Maj. Kent & Inf. with copy of this Com. Feby 2. 1888.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

UNDER DIRECTION OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON Jan 26 '88

Gen. O. O. Howard

My dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Mrs Anna C. McBean of Tarrytown New York, I write to ask your cooperation with regard to the National Museum.

We have enormous collections from the Pacific Slope, from the plains of the great West & from the southern portion of the Great Interior Basin. But somehow or other we have never been able to obtain material from Idaho, Montana, & the western part of Oregon & Washington Territory. In order to complete our series we should be delighted to add to our stock from that quarter.

But we are more anxious to ob[illegible] descriptions of Indian industries, [illegible] eye witnesses.

Mrs. McBean informs me that there are in your command, men capable of collecting this information. & I wish to say that whatever is sent us in this way, we take great pleasure in publishing over the signature of the writer. If there are such persons with you I shall be delighted to send more explicit instructions as to what we desire to know.

At this moment we are trying to ascertain the relation between craniology & the Indian cradle. Therefore a cradle with all its attachments accompanied by a minute

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
UNDER DIRECTION OF
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON

description of the way in which the seapoose passes his first year in this apparatus, will be extremely valuable in deciding the question of head-flattening. Other matters will come up, if some one will kindly undertake to collect the information for us.

Very truly yours.

O. T. Mason.

Washington.
January 26, 1888.

Mason. O. T.
<U.S. National Museum>.

Asks the cooperation of Major General Howard with regard to the National Museum, and states how he could of assistance, &c.

<see letter to Major Kent 4 Inf.
Feby 2. 1888.>

File

Ans Jan 31/88.

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Franklin Academy

AND SCHOOL OF

BUSINESS—ELOCUTION—MUSIC.

Faculty.

~~C. H. DYE, A.M., Principal.~~
~~MRS. C. H. DYE, A.B.~~
H. W. GRAHAM, B.S.
MRS H. W. GRAHAM.
J. M. BLOSE, *Musical Director.*
W. A. HARSHBARGER, *Master Accounts.*
MRS. C. S. HARRISON.

Franklin, Neb., Jan 26 1888

My Dear General

We still live & our Academy is getting on a solid basis

This little paper brought us in $1000 the past year.

We are moving for an endowment now

Rev. F. B. Doolittle formerly of Grafton this State is Western Agt & doing well

Yrs

C. S. Harrison

C. L. Hanover

Gen. O. O. Howard 1/26/88

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My Dear Brother:

I can give you the information asked for & return the matter. I believe there were two or three Gen. Dodges. Where is Maj. Gen. D. N. 16th Army Corps.

Very truly
C. H. Howard

Thank you for letter for Capt. Wilson. He was much pleased.

All well

[Ca-Jan 26, 1888]

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DEAR SIR:

There will be a Public Meeting at Irving Hall, at 7:45 P. M., on Thursday, January 26th, 1888, for the purpose of establishing a Charity Organization for this city, on plans similar to those adopted in the principal cities of the United States, and which have proved of great benefit to the benevolent societies and deserving poor.

Short addresses will be made, to show the need and benefit of such a Society.

You, and all persons interested in charitable work in the city, are most earnestly requested to be present. Come and help in this good work.

By order of the Committee on Charity Organizations.

CHARLOTTE B. BROWN,
Secretary.