Ans. 24th. mailed. Oct. 24. '88

[Oct. 13, 1888]

PRIVATE DALZELL'S BOOK.

DEAR FRIEND: If I had been a Major General or even a post-bellum Brigadier, and written my Memoirs, I should not have to send this card to notify you I have a book for sale at One Dollar. But I was only a private--one of the million who shot down the Rebellion--and have written my Memoirs, 252 p illustrated. The papers and magazines all praise it, and I say nothing of its merits. President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Fairchild, Gen. Banks, Gen. Lew Wallace, Mrs. Gen. Alger, Mrs. E. S. Hampton, Mrs. Col. Fred Grant, Chas. A. Dana, Joe Medill, Richard Smith, Geo. E. Lemon, Sam Bowles. Ed. Cowles, etc, bought copies and speak well of it. They paid me honestly. Many other subscribers did not, leaving my property mortgaged to pay the publishers a balance. I will mail you the book for one dollar cash. Address,

PRIVATE DALZELL,.

Noble Post 491, G. A. R., Caldwell, O.

UNITED STATES POS

SHINGTON
OCT 13

Gen. [illegible]
San Francisco, Calif.
Nov. [illegible]
Washington DC

Lt. Col. W. McGraham -
1st Arty.

First Regiment U. S. Artillery.

File
ans'd
by Gen.

PRESIDIO, S. F. CAL.,
Oct. 13th, 1888.

My dear General

Miss Campbell, a teacher at the Broadway Grammar School whom my children attend is very desirous of taking about forty of the young girls on a trip to Angel Island by the McDowell on Monday the 15th inst, and I have recommended

approved by you
wishes may look
for a pass from
Lt. Chase for this
party?

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
W. W. Graham
Lt. Col. Vols. Aidde

Major General Howard
Fort Monroe, Va.

2

an application from
that lady to you
asking the favor,
today, but, unfortunately
too late to reach
you at your office.
I have taken the
liberty of thus ad-
dressing you as
there is not time
to reach you
officially before
Monday. As that

Rev. G. Reynolds, Secy.
C. H. Burrage, Treas.
No. 25 Beacon Street.

Southern and Indian Educational Work
J. F. B. Marshall, in charge.
Room 7.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTANA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR CROW INDIANS.
Rev. H. F. Bond, Superintendent.

62.

File Am. Oct 22 in Conv

Boston, Mass., OCT 13 1888

General O. O. Howard USA
San Francisco

Dear General Howard,

Since I left Hampton Institute, of which I am still a trustee, I have been engaged in Southern and Indian Educational work as agent of this association. Among my duties the least pleasant, though by no means the least important, has been that of investigating the various claims which are constantly brought to the churches and individuals of our denomination in behalf of Southern and Indian educational enterprises. Too many of these enterprises when

carefully looked into, are found to be unworthy of support, and in many instances the money that has been given for them have been worse than thrown away, doing a positive injury to a good cause.

Among these applicants has been and is, Sarah Winnemucca, of the Piute tribe, to whom much money has been given by the friends of Indian education. I have carefully investigated her case with an earnest hope that she might prove worthy of the interest she has always excited, and the liberal aid she has received. The results are set forth in the enclosed paper. Though the proofs I have are convincing to any unprejudiced person, they are not accepted by Miss Peabody, who indeed has told me that no testimony I could show her, would shake her faith in Sarah Winnemucca. Her own friends however, admit that her judgment, in this

ter at least, is not as sound
as formerly. No one who
has seen the array of evidence
that I have received, (except
Miss P. herself) has failed to
be convinced by it, or to agree
with the statement of our com-
mittee which I enclose, that
Mrs Minnemuca is not fit to be
entrusted with the education
of children, of her own or any
other race. The regard which
we all feel for Miss Elizabeth
Peabody, has made us reluc-
tant to make any public expo-
sure of the case, and it was
only our duty to the public,
after Miss P. had insisted on
our endorsing her claims, that
brought the matter into print.
The most potent aid to her
present claims for funds (she is again
in Boston holding meetings) is your

endorsement given some years ago. when her private character was either not so well known, or was better than by the mass of testimony in my possession it now is. As I think you would not wish to continue your support of one who had proved unworthy of it, I enclose the statement made by me in behalf of the Committee, (which is composed of such well known friends of the Indian as Mrs Augusta Hemenway, Mrs Stephen H. Bullard (sister of Prest Eliot of Harvard College & President of the Massachusetts Indian Association, Mrs Kate Garnet Wells, and others.)

If you care to investigate the case I can send you copies of letters in my possession, or refer you to Rev J. M. Helsley Gonzales Monterey Co California, formerly a missionary of the Baptist Board on the Pute Reservation.

I had the pleasure recently of meeting your brother at the late Mohonk Indian Conference. He thought you would be glad to know the facts. Yours faithfully W. H. Marshall

WINNEMUCCA.

To the Editor of the Christian Register:—

Having seen in the *Register* of January 5, a paragraph over respected initials, saying that "large sums" of money have been "wasted on a *quasi* Indian princess," who is known to be immoral, and having been myself the disburser of these "large sums," and feeling responsible to the many readers of the *Christian Register* who have contributed to make them up, I think I have a right to declare in this paper that I defy these alleged "proofs" of the immorality of the noble woman with whose life and work I have been so identified for the last four years that I may say I have lived in her life and work; and, if she is immoral, I cannot be exonerated from the same charge, as a woman of my age and experience in the analysis of character would be inexcusable for being deluded by sentimental impressions.

These charges are not new. They sprang up immediately on her appearing in Boston in 1883, though with credentials of her disinterestedness, reliability, and simplicity of purpose from Gen. Howard and other high military officials, and the civilian, Roger Sherman Day, who gave them in a letter to Mr. Evarts, "unsolicited," when she went to Washington in 1879 on the same errand virtually on which she came to Boston in 1883, —a perfectly unselfish one. I then personally investigated every charge made against her. I was able to trace all the charges ultimately to three agents of the Indian Office whom she had exposed, and to the editor of the *Council Fire*, who engineered them in the interest of the more than ten thousand employees of the Indian Office, including the contractors, whose interests are incompatible with those of the Indians whom she serves, "without money and without price." They were vague abuses instead of specific charges with names and dates, such as she always gave, defying contradiction. During the last three years, instead of making addresses, she has been keeping the school of which I have given two reports, involving testimony and proofs utterly incompatible with "immoral" character, but proving the highest and most disinterested virtue.

When charges are made specific, and the names of those who made them shall be given me, I will make specific answer,—in writing, if I must; but, on account of the infirmities of my age (eighty-four), I prefer to do it *viva voce*, and earnestly invite any one to come and see me for that purpose who feels the duty of obeying the ninth commandment "in spirit and in truth." I have been giving this earnest invitation the last two years without its having been answered by a single person, except with fulsome compliments to my generosity, that I consider insults to my *mind;* and the slanders are still repeated.

ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.
298 LAMARTINE STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN, BOSTON.

the number of enterprises which are being carried on by the churches up and down the valley makes this sweeping reflection unwarranted. The director made the same statement—that Hartford was the only point where any Women's Auxiliary work was being done—at the last meeting of the Connecticut River Conference, and, after being clearly corrected as to the mistake, is hardly excusable in repeating it.

E. F. HAYWARD.

UNITARIANISM.

To the Editor of the Christian Register:—

A Western woman, being asked if she were a radical, answered: "I am nothing else." If not a Unitarian, I am not a Trinitarian. God exists in one person, in three persons, in all persons; and in Nature or No Person, out of which, by Orthodox, Romish, and Episcopal creeds, and even contradictions and curses in nature, the Deity is so unbelievingly and irreligiously left. Dr. Channing bore the name Unitarian, as he said, as a reproach, which yet has been such a reputation of honor in the character of so many, English, Polish, American, Mohammedan, and Jew. The ethical secession claims to be mostly Unitarian, whether with historic propriety or not. Unitarianism is a theology and an organization. One may belong to it in either or neither way or both. The West Church and its ministry have never taken any title less than that great one in the caption of the paper in your conscientious hands. My present communication would be impertinent, but that the hereditary, undenominational position of the society I serve has its old, long root in reason, or in a chronic disinclination and inability for any sectarian stand. No complete and satisfying statement of the Divine Being has, thus far, even by the liberals, been made.

C. A. BARTOL.

OF "STRANGERS."

To the Editor of the Christian Register:—

May I say a word concerning the welcome, or lack of it, that strangers find in our Unitarian churches?

I have long been an active member of a society, in a large city, that has been organized for thirty years, and is still anxious to gain new members and an increased attendance.

To this end, we have a committee of both sexes, carefully selected, whose business it is to "welcome strangers"; and our standing committee have authority to adapt the rent of all our pews that are unlet to the wishes and means of applicants. And yet we often hear of somebody's complaint that they are unrecognized when they come, or that our rentals are too high for them. The committee, of which I have made mention, are more than willing, they are even anxious, to perform the duty assigned them. The standing committee are alert and active. After each service, the aisles are full of our usual people exchanging friendly greetings;

THE CASE OF SARAH WINNEMUCCA HOPKINS.

To the Editor of the Christian Register:—

When the American Unitarian Association established the Bureau of Southern and Indian Educational Work, in January, 1886, one of the objects had in view was the investigation of the many claims for aid to Southern and Indian schools.

One of the earliest of these claims presented to the committee in charge was a request for their indorsement of the character and work of Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, an Indian woman of remarkable ability, who had established a school on the Piute reservation, which had been liberally aided by Boston friends. It was claimed for her that she was not only a woman of unusual powers, but of great purity of character, and admirably qualified to be a leader and teacher of her people, who, if furnished with the means, would do a work for her race in comparison with which that of Hampton, Carlisle, and other Indian schools managed by whites would be insignificant.

As no more forcible argument could be offered in behalf of the Indian educational work which the Association had at heart than the example of such a character as Winnemucca was represented to be, it would have been most gratifying to the committee if such an indorsement could truthfully have been given.

But there were very unfavorable rumors afloat concerning Winnemucca, which must first be investigated; and the undersigned, as the agent of the committee in charge, in the discharge of his duty entered upon the task of ascertaining the facts.

The secretary of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia, an ardent and indefatigable friend of the Indians, who is gratuitously devoting his time and talents to their cause, fully confirmed these rumors. One of the most eminent and efficient advocates of the Indian, who was declared by ex-Commissioner Price, at the last Mohonk conference, to be worth any ten men to the cause, wrote from the Bureau of Education at Washington, in reply to my inquiry: "I have nothing favorable to state in reference to Sarah Winnemucca. I wish I had for ——'s sake." The same conviction was expressed by all the best informed and truest friends of the Indian who were inquired of. While this investigation was in progress, the "Report of a Visit to the Mission Indians of California and the Western Tribes," by Prof. C. C. Painter, was published by the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia, from which the following extract is quoted:—

THE PIUTES OF NEVADA AND OREGON.

One object of my mission was to look into certain disputed facts touching the condition of the Pyramid Lake reserve and of the Piutes, and, at the request of some benevolent and most excellent ladies of Massachusetts, through whom I had transportation over some of the roads traveled, to learn the truth in regard to a *protégée* of theirs, an Indian woman, Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, for whom they have done and are doing much. The facts and proofs in support of my conclusions in the latter case I have duly reported to the parties entitled to them; and as they regard them as their own, and protest against a public disclosure of them, I will not include them in this public report, but only state the conclusion to which Mr. and Mrs. Davis and myself were reluctantly forced, by abundant evidence, carefully gathered and sifted: that nothing which has been done for her by her friends in the East or elsewhere has, so far, had any relation whatever to her own or her people's progress; that the confidence placed in her has been misplaced; that the claims made for her as the natural leader of her people have no foundation in blood (she is not the daughter of the old chief), character, or confidence and love of the people for her.

I have put into the hands of these good but strangely infatuated ladies proofs of the unreliable and bad character of this woman, which would convince any one who is not ready to take the word of Sarah Winnemucca as a complete answer to and refutation of all opposing testimony whatever; and even such a one must be staggered by it, for they have the testimony of Sarah against herself.

To those who know the high character of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis and Prof. Painter and their deep interest in the welfare and progress of the Indian, the strong statements in the above report are conclusive. But they are brushed aside as valueless by her Boston friends above named, with the assertion that Prof. Painter and his friends were made the dupes of the "Indian ring" and of the Indian agent in charge of the reservation. As Prof. Painter, late of Fiske University, was selected by the Indian Rights Association on account of his peculiar fitness as a shrewd and clear-headed man to be their agent at Washington, to watch all proposed legislation affecting the interests of the Indian, to urge such as were for his benefit, and oppose and expose all that was to his injury, in which cause he has rendered most timely and important service, the unsupported charge that he had been hoodwinked in this matter by the very class whose work he had antagonized hardly seemed to merit serious notice.

But, in order to get all the evidence that could be had, the agent of the committee asked Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., the eminent secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, whose field includes the Piute reservation, to give him the address of some agent in that vicinity whose testimony could be relied on as unbiassed in this matter, with which request he promptly complied. The correspondence from April, 1886, to the beginning of this year, is open to the inspection of any one interested, at the office of the committee in the Unitarian Building. His letters impress all who have seen them as written in a Christian spirit, in the cause of truth, and with an evident desire to say all that could be said in Winnemucca's favor. But they more than confirm the statements and conclusions of Prof. Painter's report. He writes from personal knowledge, as well as from the testimony of persons whom he knows and considers entirely trustworthy, and who, he says, are not in the interest or under the influence of Indian rings.

It is easy for any one to say, but it is not easy for any one who knows them to believe, that all these distinguished, well-informed, and clear-sighted friends of the Indian have been deceived and hoodwinked by his enemies, simply because they have been forced by the evidence to the unwelcome conviction that Sarah Winnemucca is unworthy of trust. This conviction the committee of the Association feel themselves reluctantly compelled to share.

The undersigned deeply regrets the necessity of making public this statement in reply to the communication in the last *Register* over the honored name of one whose life-long services in the cause of education have made the country her debtor, and who has supported Winnemucca, through good report and through evil report, with a faith, constancy, and courage that deserved a better return.

J. F. B. MARSHALL.

25 BEACON STREET, Jan. 27, 1888.

tacle,—that of a student of literature reading by gas-light, not the accustomed novel or light history, but the "Prologue" of the "Canterbury Tales," the tragedy of "Hamlet," Emerson's "May-day," or the story of "Evangeline"; pondering over the weighted pages of Bacon or keenly trying to read between the lines of Browning's "Paracelsus"; not rarely with a note-book at hand filled with private comments wrought out against the coming examination. At the examinations, be it remembered, the pupil was required to answer historical questions and, more important than this, to write out extemporaneously an essay or report dealing with some topic, more or less extensive, growing out of the text of his author,—which topic was selected not by himself, but by the instructor on the day of the test. If one could realize the mental process of a "tough" from the slums of the metropolis, who, after passing up from class to class of our school, is forced to apply his intellectual faculties for the first time to the careful reading of an essay of Macaulay or a poem of Goldsmith,—to enter, in short, upon the *terra incognita* of good literature; and if one could then conceive of the state of this same "tough" when, after six months of application with growing susceptibility, he reads up *for pure pleasure* the history of the Renaissance, searches the pages of Dante for illustrations of the text of Chaucer, ransacks our reference library for specimens of early English,—if one could do this, he would comprehend in some measure what has been done by our class in English literature.

And now what can be said of the general results of this whole system of treatment? After the institution had been running for nine years, the superintendent made a careful estimate of the ratio of reformation of twelve hundred and sixty cases which had been paroled. He estimated that eighty per cent. of these were practically reformed and doing well. Mr. William Round, the secretary of the Prison Association in New York, thinks, from his observation, that at least seventy-five per cent. of the Elmira inmates are reclaimed. This constitutes a high rate of protection for the State. An institution which can produce such results is the cheapest kind of prison.

Mr. Brockway is now engaged in verifying these statistics by getting personal evidence concerning men who left the institution. I cannot better close this article than by letting a few of the men who have graduated speak for themselves or through their friends:—

Letter from "H. H.," paroled May 6, 1886:—

Nov. 30, 1887.

MR. Z. R. BROCKWAY:

Dear Sir,—Replying to your inquiry, I am happy to say that I have not fallen into crime again, but am leading an honest life, as I said I would do. I am earning $9 a week, and manage to lay aside a few dollars weekly, and have now a bank account of $52. I still live with my parents, and am trying hard to make my way in the world, in which I hope to succeed. The Reformatory and its teaching have made a man of me, for which my parents ask me to thank you. Respectfully yours, H. H.

Letter from "A. T. C.," paroled June 30, 1882:—

Nov. 16, 1887.

Z. R. BROCKWAY, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,—Hearing from my parents that you had inquired in regard to my behavior, I will write a line myself to you. I was very glad that you wrote, for there is no one that can say anything derogatory to my character now. I work every day, owe no man one cent, have a pleasant home,—all paid for by honest labor,—a good wife; and so I am happy and content. Hoping to hear from you some time, I remain,

Yours very truly, A. T. C.

Here is a letter from the wife of a man paroled Jan. 7, 1886. It shows how hard the discharged prisoner must often struggle to rid himself of the stigma of prison life:—

Nov. 16, 1887.

Z. R. BROCKWAY, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,—I hope you will pardon the very great liberty I take in addressing you; but, feeling that you have an interest in my husband's welfare, I desire to acquaint you of the difficulties which he has to overcome since his release. He secured employment in several places at his trade, but only for a short time, as the fact of his imprisonment would invariably reach his employer's ears, and under some pretense or other he would be discharged. About a month ago, he secured employment at his own business, when a former shopmate of his informed his employer of all the facts; and he was at once discharged. I feel really sorry for him, as he is work with the intention of trying to get back the name I had before I went wrong; and I think I have succeeded pretty well. I am married, have two children, and have been in business for myself most two years. Thanking you for your kindness while in your charge, and your interest in me up to the present time, I remain

Respectfully yours, G. A. W.

Letter from "W. B. G.," paroled Feb. 13, 1880:—

Nov. 24, 1887.

Z. R. BROCKWAY, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,—A letter addressed to my father, in which you ask certain questions relative to myself, was handed me a few days since. I have unfortunately mislaid it. However, will try and answer the questions from memory.

No, no crime. Married; habits respectable As to my business, I send you a —— *Times*, containing a marked article, written by its editor. It answers all questions, I think. I would much prefer that the memory of those days were allowed to sink into oblivion, but such records and statistics as you ask for are part of the punishment; and, as they must be, I prefer to have them truthful. Yours, etc., W. B. G.

Letter from "A. J. C.," paroled May 10, 1884. Shortly after his parole, he ceased correspondence, thus failing to fulfill one of the conditions of his parole, was lost sight of, and not heard from until the receipt of the following letter:—

Nov. 15, 1887.

MR. BROCKWAY:

Dear Sir,—My uncle informs me that you have made inquiries about and desire to know what I am doing and how I am getting along. I have worked every day since I left you. The reason I stopped writing is that I went to sea on a sailing vessel, and followed same for two years. I then returned to work on shore again, and have had steady employment ever since. I am now working on the elevated road, driving coal; but wouldn't stay here very long, as my ambition is a little higher.

You must excuse me for not writing, as this busy world obliterated all traces of my former life, and also my obligations to you. Hoping you will forget and forgive all past shortcomings, and hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Your obedient servant, A. J. C.

Dec. 3, 1887.

MR. Z. R. BROCKWAY:

Yours of the 28th was forwarded to me from New York. I am happy to say my brother has been working ever since he was paroled from the institution; has supported his mother, and has conducted himself as a gentleman should in every respect. I think now he realizes more readily the mistake he had made, and tries very hard to make amends for the time he then lost. He is a good son and brother.

Very truly yours, L. F.

Extract from letter from "J. F. E," who was paroled July 1, 1880:—

Nov. 21, 1887.

MR Z. R. BROCKWAY:

Dear Friend,—I address you thus, as I think of you in no other respect. I have often thought

Rev H. H. Bond's Montana Industrial School for Crow Indians –

MISSIONARY HEROISM.

BY REV. R. A. GRIFFIN.

The study of missionary annals is a sore chastisement to us in these days. In contrast with our easy-going optimism and ecclesiastical worldliness, that era stands out as a period of spiritual chivalry.

Their heroes rouse in one the martial spirit: to see their mastery of things physical makes us salute them as veritable soldiers. Indeed, they took little counsel with the flesh, but used it as if it were a machine independent of themselves. How insignificant we seem, with our care-taking of the body, our vacations, our nervous troubles, our need of society! Take, for example, this chapter of missionary romance, from an unpublished note-book to which I have access:—

"To-day we paused in our transcontinental journey to visit the venerable missionary B. and his delicate but courageous wife. They are people who, until this work was commenced, were used to all the advantages

of the most refined society. We had seen them in their former home, in a delightful village, amid the most affectionate and cultivated of parishioners. His hours of leisure were devoted to scientific experiment or literary pursuits.

"Well, at the very time everybody supposed he would retire to enjoy a well-earned pastoral Sabbatic decade, he started to this place, to teach Indian children not only religion and morals, but also industrial arts. Here we find him, his wife, and a lady of like tastes and zeal, alone,as far as civilization is concerned, in a Montana wilderness. On all sides is a dreary expanse, relieved only by groups or lines of the cottonwood-tree. The only happy sight is the prairie dog, who sits perched at the mouth of his burrow, with a humor suggestive of reaction from despair. Here these devoted people pitched their tent, in the shape of a large log building, capacious enough for themselves and their expected pupils. It almost brought tears to one's eyes to see their utter self-forgetfulness. It would have been a remarkable instance of self-denial in a man and woman in their prime; for we found that they lived precisely as the children, their rooms not a whit more ornamental or comfortable, they ate of the same coarse food, at the same table. The children seemed to have free access to their quarters, and sat with

them precisely as if they were their own parents. In one corner were little ones amusing themselves by modeling horses and dogs in clay; in another, lads were grouped together in conversation; while two or three older girls were merrily chatting with Mrs. B., as such girls always do, and only do, with a mother.

"We marveled by what magic this home in the wilderness had made busy, happy life an inmate; for not only is it a place of privation for the missionary family, but one of danger. When sickness befalls them, as it has in the case of the virtual matron, they have to send fifty miles for a doctor; and in the winter, if from any cause, such as miscalculation, the necessities of life were exhausted, they must plod through twenty miles of snow, if their nearest neighbors were in a similar plight.

"But the gravest danger they seemed hardly conscious of. All about them are a class of aborigines of the lower type, treacherous, impulsive, cruel. If by any means one of the children fell sick and died, it is quite as likely as not that its kinsmen in haggard hysteria would vow to kill them all, and enlist enough of the tribe to carry out his threat. Already they have had, for a different reason, to fly to the nearest village for a night or two through their menacing movements. Yet, as I say, they have no fear,

but sleep with nothing between them and these wild people save a flimsy curtain.

"Their hopefulness was as striking as their courage. The reward of their labors is a long way off: the most they can expect is to awaken moral feeling in a few, who will gradually impress their spirit on others. But the number they can hope to affect to any great degree is very small. The children are constantly inveigled or carried away; and they who remain longest go back to the tepee (as the Indian tent is called), to be quickly dragged down to the depths of immorality from which they had been rescued, with a conscience quickened only to be outraged or offended. They know all this, but anticipate help sooner or later from the government. They feel that it is the duty of all friends of their work to urge on those in authority the making of attendance on their school compulsory.

"In this connection, I am reminded of an anecdote of their bravery (a good illustration of the superiority of moral to physical courage). The missionary's wife is slight of build, and now slighter by reason of a long sickness; yet the other day, when a big, defiant Indian had induced a child, to whom he claimed some sort of relation, to leave the school, and had actually placed her on his horse, Mrs. B. insisted on his standing off, while she bade the girl dismount and remain

until the superintendent returned. And the Indian had to wait, with all his threats and disgust.

"I have said enough, I hope, to enable you to imagine the sort of life this little band of missionary heroes lived. Only remember I saw them in the summer, when they were all comparatively well and had plenty of supplies from their home friends; but what must it be to be in that howling wilderness in mid-winter, miles and miles from any other white settlement, with the snow blocking out the light, and nobody day after day, week after week, to speak to but these savage children and youths, with nothing to do but to feed, clothe, teach, and generally care for them! What would it be if their friends grew slack or forgetful?

"Yet they had no complaint. From what they said or seemed, you might have imagined they had charge of a prosperous and financially profitable boarding school. I bowed my head in shame, as I thought of our easier, happier lot, and all the complaints we make of overwork and hardship. Surely the great Father must love them better than he loves us for their unpretending zeal, their practical reverence for his lowliest human handiwork, and their apparent unconscious content and courage amid privation and peril. As you know, they always claimed to have a superior religion to that of popular

Christianity; and, as I sit here and write of them in their very midst, I must say, if their co-religionists act as they do, I see not how we can dispute the claim."

Where shall we find in our Unitarian fellowship in this country, at least, a story of missionary zeal in these days to match this chapter from my note-book?

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Sarah. Winnemucca

Senator Hale

63.

Senate Chamber.

Washington.

15th Octo. 1888.

My dear General;

Your letter of Octo. 5th was duly received.

I should have replied to it before but have been under great pressure of duties here owing to the near end of the session.

I have not thought, and in this the

The matter shall have my very careful attention, all the more because you have written in its favor.

I have put Mr. McElroy's letter on my files for reference hereafter; but if you desire it I can return it to you at any time

Very truly yours
Eugene Hale

Major General O. O. Howard

com^tee agreed with me, that it was necessary at present to take any steps in reference to the "Hartford".

The whole subject will have to be examined either at the next session of the present Congress or in the next Congress when a determination will be reached, and I presume the ship will not be broken up till then.

The policy we have pursued is to repair no more wooden ships; but to build new ones either armored or unarmored cruisers.

If there is a strong demand from the patriotic sentiment of the country that the "Hartford" should be preserved I should not think it fitting to antagonize it.

REV. W. M. POSTLETHWAITE, D. D.
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND CHAPLAIN
U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, N. Y.

64.

Oct. 15th 88

My dear General;

Your letter of October 8th is just received. I find the record of Lunns' Baptism to be just what you indicate in your letter. I have made a copy of it and sent it to him as you desired.

Hoping you are all well

I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. M. Postlethwaite.

W. M. Dollethorsite. L.S.

65.

Major W. A. Jones,
Corps of Engineers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

File

Oct 15 1888

Dear General Howard

I have waited before replying to your letter about Mr Grant until I could give it a more substantial recognition than with a promise. Yesterday I sent him down the river as foreman upon the work at St Helens Bar. He seems to be a very fine man.

Very truly Yours
W A Jones

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

66.

October 15th. 1888.

General O.O. Howard,

SanFrancisco.

I enclose herewith our Check No. 4443 for $5.00 being Dividend No. 20 due you on stock of this Company standing in your name.

Please sign and return enclosed receipt.

Respectfully,

G. J. Malcom

Treasurer.

Recd

EDITORIAL·DEPARTMENT
THE CENTURY·MAGAZINE
UNION·SQUARE·NEW·YORK

Oct. 15
1888.

File

General O. O. Howard
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: We are obliged to you for your kind favor of the 5th of October offering us a paper on the battle of Clearwater. Unfortunately we have so much military material on hand unpublished that we cannot permit ourselves to follow our inclination to accept your paper.

With sincere thanks,

Very truly yours,

R. U. Johnson.
Associate Ed.

R. U. Johnson.
Ed. Century Magazine

Samuel Carson & Co.

Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers.

208 POST ST.

San Francisco, October 15, 188

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.

My Dear General:-

I have been able to procure a copy of the book you inquired for Saturday, namely, "The Czar", and send it to you thinking you may not have found a copy. If this is not the case, please feel free to return the book.

Yours, very truly,

L. Curran Clark

29

Samuel Carson & Co.
Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers
208 POST ST
San Francisco, October 15,

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.
My Dear General:-

I have been able to procure a copy of the book you inquired for Saturday, namely, "The Czar", and send it to you thinking you may not have found a copy. If this is not the case, please feel free to return the book.

Yours, very truly,

F. Burrow Clark

F.B. Clark,

General O. O. Howard offered a prayer in which he deplored the exclusion of the Chinese from the civilizing influences of the Americans and he felt that Christianity would be extended more fully among those that remain. He deplored the prejudice that existed against the Chinese and prayed that it might be removed.

Oakland, Cal.
Oct. 15, /88.

Dear General Howard.

I cut the above slip from the Oakland Ev'ng Tribune. Whether an accurate report or not, I do not know, nor is it much difference. I write to ask a favor — that you will write me, briefly or fully as you prefer, a clear statement of your views on this vexed Chinese Question. From the first I have been greatly dissatisfied with the prevailing anti-Chinese sentiment & legislation; and I would greatly rejoice if I could know exactly how you stand & that you are of the same mind as I. Please be free to tell me your belief — how you regard the Exclusion law, &c. What you write shall be confidential unless you permit me to use it otherwise.

Yours in every righteous Cause,
N. R. Johnston.

A. R. Johnston.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY THE
Howard & Wilson Pub. Co.

GEN. C. H. HOWARD, EDITOR.
J. W. WILSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Farm, Field and Stockman,

156 and 158 Washington Street.

68.

File

Chicago Oct 15 1888

Gen. O. O. Howard
San Francisco Cal.

Dear Brother:-

I have just telegraphed you that Mother is failing and suggesting that you must come soon if you wish to see her in this world. I do not know how you will feel about the necessity of coming. Of course you could not expect that your coming would extend her life, but it would be a great comfort to her to see you. I really hope that you will have started on your way on the suggestion of the telegram and will be here before this reaches San Francisco. Mother has been thinking very much of you of late, and last night seemed to be dreaming of you all night long: and said to Kitty that she was thinking in her dreams that she met you and was endeavoring to kiss you and could not seem to reach you. Her mind is clear, but she has become so weak that she cannot raise herself in bed and last night suffered greatly from Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body.

I have not time to write more to-day.

Affectionately yours,

Geo H Howard.
J.D.C.

Gen. O. O. Howard

San Francisco Cal.

Dear Brother:-

I have just telegraphed you that Mother is failing and suggesting that you must come soon if you wish to see her in this world. I do not know how you will feel about the necessity of coming. Of course you could not expect that your coming would extend her life, but it would be a great comfort to her to see you. I really hope that you will have started on your way on the suggestion of the telegram and will be here before this reaches San Francisco. Mother has been thinking very much of you of late, and last night seemed to be dreaming of you all night long: and said to Kitty that she was thinking in her dreams that she met you and was endeavoring to kiss you and could not seem to reach you. Her mind is clear, but she has become so weak that she cannot raise herself in bed and last night suffered greatly from Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body.

I have not time to write more to-day.

Affectionately yours,

69

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

69

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following m. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty after sending the message.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

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

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY		CHECK
W 336	CH JL	MK	10 PD	1316

Received at SAN FRANCISCO. M., Standard Time. 10-15 188

Dated CHICAGO 15

To GEN O O HOWARD

SFRAN.

MOTHER IS FAILING IF WISH TO SEE HER COME IMMEDIATELY .

C H HOWARD

3-30PM

ION T

THIS COMPANY

sender of a message sho
the regular rate is charged
shall not be liable for mistak
by negligence of its se
the transmission or delivery, or fo
unless specially insured; nor in an
in cipher or otherwise. Messages.
over the lines of any other Company
the transmission of messages to any poi
the risk, and payment of premium the
amount of risk, for any distance not exceeding 1,000 m
per cent. for any distance beyond.
authorized to vary the foregoing.
No responsibility regarding messages attaches to th
Blow; and if a message is sent to such office by one of
Messages will be delivered free within the establis
special charges will be made to cover the cost of such d
The Company will not be liable for damages in
the message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General

Receiver's No.

the following message
which are hereb

...ION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

...Y THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

...e sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating ...all the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message ...ny shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any ...happening by negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the amount received for sending the same; ... the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of ANY REPEATED message beyond fifty times the sum re... unless specially insured; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of ...s in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, ...sage over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

...to the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, ...d amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, ...per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company ...orized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office—for delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing, within sixty days after sending the message.

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

Receiver's No.	*Time Filed,*	*Check,*

Send the following message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to. Chicago Oct. 15 1888

To Genl. O. O. Howard

San Francisco, Cal.

Mother is ailing.

If you wish to see

her come immediately

Sig. H. Howard

69

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Genl O. O. Howard.

Revd Robt. Mackenzie.

69 file

First Presbyterian Church
San Francisco Cal,
Oct 17. 1888.

General Howard.

Dear friend:

Permit me to introduce my friend Rev Mr Jacka, one of our Presbyterian ministers. He has lately applied for the appointment of Chaplain in the Army. He wishes to make some inquiry which he thinks you may be able to answer

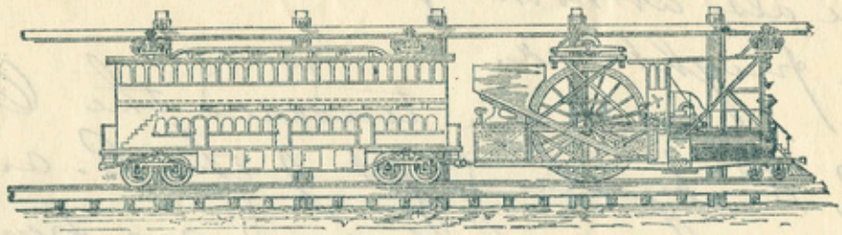
Fraternally

Robt Mackenzie

File — Copy of letter from Gen. & certificate of stock returned 9/21/88

70

BOYNTON BICYCLE RAILWAY COMPANY.



EBEN MOODY BOYNTON, President and Treasurer.
DR. JAMES B. BELL, Vice-President.
ALBERT K. OWEN, Secretary.

J. L. BOULANGÉ, *Chief Engineer.*

No. 32 NASSAU ST., (Room 708,) NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.

Newburgh, Oct. 17, 1888

Gen. O. O. Howard

My dear friend,

Your letter of Sept. 4th received by Dr. James B. Bell on his return from Europe is forwarded to me for answer.

Your letter of Nov. 17, 1886 which you say returned old receipt certificate I am sure was never received. It must have gone with the immense postal speculations at Chicago into the waste-baskets of thieves.

If you do not wish to receive any shares now that they are engraved, fully paid up, and issued, you can act your pleasure.

The only sales made recently were a large block at $50. per share and some small certificates for professional and mechanical services at $100.

We have completed the large engine, capable of drawing six hundred tons of coal besides the weight of car and it will be ready for use, soon as a small R. R. is ready.

The Portland Co. are at work upon a small engine of only seven tons, capable of moving 300 people in one light car, all day with $3. worth of fuel.

They are also at work upon a double-decked passenger car, and a freight car.

I am tendered the Old Orchard Beach R. R. by the Supt. of the B. and M. R. R. Several offers for short roads are pending. The first draughtsman in Boston made twenty-one blunders and wasted for me ~~twenty~~ several thousands of dollars and one year's valuable time. He was found to be working in the interests of rival and hostile parties. The Portland Co. Supt. Treasurer, Moss, is interested in the stock now and has been paid to complete all needed things up to 1890. and assign all improvements and modifications to the Co., and everything now is passed beyond chance of failure. Great improvements have been made during this trying delay.

We now can double track the continent using only timber guides overhead instead of the steel rails that were to have been fastened to them.

We use only horizontal overhead wheels and leave off the vertical overhead wheels allowing them to roll high or low upon the sides of the planed timber guide, leaving a space of six inches below the timber for the car to rise or fall without friction. Thus the bicyclist's hands steer side wheels if you keep stock in mind. You will need to permit $1000. or proportionally for any part thereof. Well, love

Your friend ever

E. W. S. Boynton

Remember me

1

San Francisco, 17/10, 86.

General Howard:

Dear Mr. Howard:

Will you please excuse me if I ask you for a favor. I was married to a man, named Carl Preiser, and have lived 5 years with him, but he treated me so badly, that it was impossible for me to live with him any longer. About 2 years ago I have left him without a cent of money, and have since supported myself and child in a decent way. No kind of work was too bad for me and I have been washing for a laundry during day time and in the evenings took in sewing for a cloak factory. Then my child got sick and the doctor said, that, if I wanted her to live, there was no other help than to go into the country with her which I did, and now, thanks God, she is healthy and strong again. She is 6 years old,

and go to school again now. Then my friend Carl Schmidt told me to go down to Santa Barbara, and I will help you to get some washing there. On that I went there and have been washing for 64 men and the hospital and was very glad to be able to earn something, because I liked to make enough to enable me to get a divorce from my husband. Then he found out that I was in Santa Barbara, notwithstanding that I had assumed my maiden name Catharine Schmidt, and so he wrote 2 letters to me, in which he demanded, that I should give him money, saying that I earned plenty of money now, and that I had to send him 50 dollars, and that if I should not do so, he would come down, and blackmail me before all the people which he then did. He went to Col. Schäfter and told him that I was

his wife, and what further he said, I
do not know, but he must have spoken
very bad of me. Then the Colonel
had Schmidt called up before him,
and asked him about me and Mr.
Schmidt told him then that I was his
wife. On that Col. Shafter put him
on the blacklist in Santa Barbara
and now, after coming home, he asked
several times for a pass, but they would
not give him one, because the Colonel
don't want to let us come together.
He has about 11 months to serve yet.
This is a long time, if they are going to
treat him as a prisoner, and I would
like to ask the General, if he would
not please put in a word for him
with Col. Shafter. For I am fretting
a good deal, that he should suffer
on my account, and I cannot look
on, as he acted with a good inten-
tion, when he wanted to help me

Mr C. Schmidt

I would have gone over to Angel Island long ago, and would have spoken to the Colonel, but I think he would not let me land, and I would not face such shame. Therefore I apply to you and I could not thank you enough for this favor. I hope you may do the best for me, and not let 2 persons remain unhappy. I am divorced now from my husband, and if the beloved God grants me health, I think, myself and my child are provided for, but, pray, do your best possible. I know you can help me. Hoping that you will do what I pray for

I close

(sgd) Mary Catharine Schmidt

Carl Schmidt is in the Band at Angel

San Francisco 17/10 1888.

General Hansl.

Wahrscheinlich Ihr Gemüth
hin wenden mich unschuld-
digen wenn ich nun
bitte an sie Richter Ich
war verheirathet an einen
Mann mit Namen Carl
Preissel und habe 5 Jahre
mit ihm gelebt aber er hat
mich so schlecht behandelt
das es mir unmöglich war
länger bei ihm zu bleiben
war ungefähr 2 Jahre habe
ich ihm verlassen mittlerweile

In my account, and I cannot look
on, as he acted with a good inten

wie sein Geld und Leben für
mich und mein Kind gesorgt
auf wie Aufmerksamer weise
ich ~~th~~ seine Arbeit
geschätzt ich habe gesehen
für ein Dazwischen oder Auf
und Leben des Abends für
eine Stark Frühstück gemacht
da ist mein Kind krank
gewesen und der Doktor
hat gesagt wenn ich wollte
ihr ein Leben beschaffen,
so wäre kein anderer Fühlen
als das ich in Auf dem
Lande Leben müßte mit
ihr, das hat ich auch
gethan und sie ist nun
nun Gott sei Gedankt

and blackmail me before all the people

wunder Gesund und Freisig
sein ich 6 Jahre alt und darf
nun wieder zu schule,
der hat mein Freund
Carl Schmidt zu mir gesagt.
gehe du immer nach Santa
Balaze da will ich dir
helfen das du wieder
bald zu Weschen kriegst.
So bin ich der hier gewesen
und habe geschrieben für
64 Mann und das Geldgitzel
Bunny und war früsch
das ich der wieder werdum
Banta, dann ich wolten
gerne persönl werdum
das ich wen mein Mann wieder
werdum Banta.

In my account, and I cannot look
on, as he acted with a good inten-
tion, when he wanted to help me

da hat er nun erfahren
daß ich in Santa Barbara war
trotzdem daß ich auf mein
Mädchen Namen angenommen
hieß Catharine Schmidt
und so hat er mir 2 Briefe
geschrieben indem er verlangte
von mir daß ich ihm Geld
geben sollte er sagte ich
wundere mich sich Geld nur
sollte ihm 50 Thaler schicken
und wenn ich das nicht
wollte so wollte er wieder
kommen und machen mir
schlecht für alle Zeit
und das hat er denn
nun auch gethan er
ist zu Cornel Schester.

ich hier nun wo mein
Mann geschieden und
wenn der liebe Gott
mir nur meine Gesundheit
erhalten erhalten mag.
So denken ich ist für mich
und mein Kind gesorgt,
aber liebe Frau sie ist
wahrscheinlich ich weiß sie
können ihn ihn ~~A~~ helfen,
in der Hoffnung das sie meine
Leiden erhalten verbleibe
Hochachtungsvoll Catharine Schmidt

Carl Schmidt ist in der Band
auf Angel Island.

gegangen und hat zu
ihm gesagt das ich seine
Frau wäre und was er
weiter gesagt hat hat
das weiß ich nicht aber
er hat mich doch tüchtig
geschlagen genacht da hat
der Carl Schmidt, seine
Kappen und hat nach
mir gesehen und da hat
der Alte Schmidt gesagt das
ich seine Frau wäre
da hat Carl Schester
ihm Geld tief gegeben,
in Santa Barbara und um
da sie heim gekommen
sind hat er mich noch
um mir Geld gefragt.

aber sie wollen ihre
Preise geben denn der
Carnel will uns nicht
zu fahren kommen
lassen, er hat noch
ungefähr 11 Monate zu dienen
das ist eine lange Zeit
wenn sie ihre ab gefangene
nur behandeln wollen
nun möchte ich ihnen
bitten ob der Herr General
nicht fürsprechen für ein
einlegen bei Carnel Sikeffes
das dann ich muß auch zu
viel Kosten darüber
das er für mich leiden
soll ich kann das nicht
mit ansehen, indem

er es nur aus einer guten
meinung gethan das er
mir helfen wollte, ich
sehne lange über auf
das Angel Island gehen
und habe mit den Carnel
gesprochen aber ich denke
er will mir nicht beiden
lassen und die Sache
möchte ich nicht gerne haben
~~das er~~ das halb wenn
ich mich an ihnen, ich
werde ihnen nicht genug
danken aber dafür sein Name
ich hoffe das sie das
beste für mich thun werden
und nicht Reclamte Umstände
lich machen

C. Schmidt

64.

Angel Island 15/10. 1888.

Dear Mary.

Your letter I have received, but pray, don't write every time, that I shall come over. I have already told you a couple of times that I am black listed. Though it was only for a short time, but early this morning I handed in a pass, but the Adjutant then told Sgt. Norman, never to make out a pass for me to go to town. Therefore I know now, that I am, during my eleven months service, which I have to serve yet, a prisoner here on the Island. I don't know whether I can stand it or not, for I am so low down, that with much exertion I hardly can blow my instrument. I don't know anything to write, for my head aches me so, that I don't know, what to commence. Dear Mary, you know that I would like to help you, but I cannot help

myself; I do my duty as well as I can; I never missed an hour, and am also no drinking man, what you know yourself very well, and yet I am to be so unhappy to be treated as a prisoner, but I believe, God has abandoned me. I cant explain it any other way and all this, dear Mary, I have to suffer for you. What shall I do? I am a soldier and must keep myself very quiet, when there is anything done to me. So then please, when you write, don't write that I ought to come. With that, you make my existence still harder, and still, with my best will, I cannot come.

Herewith be heartily greeted and I remain. Yours,

C. Schmidt,

Angel Island 15/10 1888

Liebe Marie

Deinen brief habe
ich erhalten aber bitte
schreibe doch nicht jedes-
mal ich soll über
kommen ich habe dir
doch schonger mal geschri-
ben das ich Schlosser
bin, ich habe gedacht
es sei nur für eine
kurze zeit aber Gute-
früh habe ich wieder
einen gefs eingereicht
da hat der Adjutant

denn ich weiß es
selbst nicht zu deuten
und deshalb allas Liebe
Marie muß ich bitten
um dich. Was soll ich
machen ich bin Soldat
und muß willig sein
sollen man mir was
geben wird. Also bitte
wenn du schreibst so
schreibe doch nicht das
ich kommen soll damit
machst du mir daß ein
noch schwerer und
ich kan doch mit dem
besten willen nicht kommen
Hiermit Bei herzlich
Gegrüßt und verbleibe dein
A. Schmidt

zu Sergeant Norman
gesagt daß er mir
einen Paß sollte aus-
schreiben der mir
nun noch der Stat zu
gehen, also jetzt weiß
ich daß ich meinen
elf Monat Dienstzeit
die ich noch habe ein
Gefangener bin für
den Island ich weiß
nicht ob ich es werde
aushalten oder nicht
denn ich bin so weit über-
zeugt daß ich mit aller
anstrengung so eben
mein Instrument blasen
kann, ich weiß nichts zu
schreiben denn mein
Kopf thut mir mehr
daß ich nicht weiß was
anzufangen.
Liebe Marie du weißt
daß ich dir Gern helfe; aber
ich kann mir selbst nicht
helfen, ich thue meine
Dienst so gut ich kann
ich habe nimals eine
Strafe gemacht und bin
doch kein Trinker was
du doch selbst weißt
und dennoch muß ich so
unglücklich sein, als
Gefangener behandelt
zu werden aber ich
Glaube Gott hat mich

47

Washington DC Oct 17th 1888
[1888?]

Genl

Sir

I regret to say the differences existing between your brother Gen C. H. Howard, & myself (which I had hoped would have been amicably settled before this) have not yet been so settled. — My friend J. M. Langston who promised to hold an interview with both yourself & Gen C. H. Howard upon the subject has from necessity, & demands made upon him else where been kept from fulfilling his promise. I would therefore respectfully request a personal interview with you at an early day — say Monday if convenient. I do not desire to intrude upon you unnecessarily. So name an hour & place we would meet you best. I trust you will decide upon

Very respectfully Yrs

Chas B Lamb