Dear General.

Counting upon your coming with Mrs. Howard I invited several friends to meet you. Your note is disappointing and I venture to ask you to reconsider it and

I have invited Dr. Lyman Abbott — Revs. Dr. Lyman Chadwick, & Nelson to meet you specially.

Yours

O. O. Howard

Gen'l Samuel Chase
Newport, R.I.

File

346.

File
Due to
Gen O Howard
no copy kept

be with us from
3 to 5 o'clock if
you can.

I appreciate
the social strain
that is upon both
you dear wife and
yourself. But hope
that you will feel
that you can re-
consider your
decision and
meet

some friend who will agree
to greet you —
always sincerely with
the same friendly welcome
love to Mrs. Howard.
Yours C. Hellman

187 Lakemanhom St.
Tuesday

Form No. 48.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

...ng TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. ...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 delays in ... delivery of **Unrepeated Night Messages**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case where ... no presented in writing within thirty days after sending the message.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT 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
1	Gu	cn	10 paid night

Received at 8.20 am Feby 5th 1889.

Dated West Kansas City Mo

To Major Genl O O Howard

Comdg Div. Atlantic.

Did Brazel get ticket, did he start to Kansas City

answer.

J E O'Keefe

O'Keefe J. C.

File.

Mrs. Jonson and Miss Jones are kindly permitted to refer to

Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D.,	Pres. of Union Theological Seminary, N.
Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D.,	Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York.
Rt. Rev. Robert W. B. Elliott, D.D.,	Bishop of Western Texas.
Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D.D.,	Calvary Baptist Church, New York.
Rev. C. De W. Bridgman, D.D.,	Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York.
Rev. W. K. Pendleton, D.D.,	President of Bethany College, West Virginia.
Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan, D.D.,	London, England.
Rev. Henry M. Beare, D.D.,	Douglaston, Long Island.
Rev. William J. Tucker, D.D.	Prof. in Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.
Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, D.D.,	Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Henry Eglington Montgomery,	New York.
Gen. Gustave T. Beauregard,	New Orleans, La.
Mrs. John Fisher Sheafe,	New York.
Mrs. James Lenox Banks,	New York.
Hon. and Mrs. Frederick Billings,	New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Meigs,	Staten Island, New York
Sir Edward M. Archibald, C.B., K.C.M.G.,	Ex-British Consul General, New York.
George C. Jonson, M.D.,	London, England.
Gen. C. C. Augur,	U. S. Army.
Gen. Robert Lenox Banks,	Albany, New York.
Parke Godwin, Esq.,	New York.
Hon. Jackson S. Schultz,	New York.
William H. Ely,	New York.
Hon. Smith Ely,	Ex-Mayor of New York.
Morris Phillips, Esq.,	Editor of the Home Journal, New York.
Hon. Paul Bremond,	Houston, Texas.
Hon. Franklin Chase,	Ex-U. S. Consul General at Tampico, Mexico.
Hon. Charles Anderson,	Ex-Governor of Ohio.
Col. S. Jennings Murphy,	New York.
Alexander M. Ross, Esq.,	New York.
William Palen, Esq.,	New York.
David H. Sherman, Esq.,	New York.
Thompson Dean, Esq.,	New York.
Mrs. Jacob Hays,	New York.
Hon. Edward H. East,	Nashville, Tenn.
Hon. Horace H. Harrison,	Nashville, Tenn.
Hon. Neil S. Brown,	Ex-Governor of Tenn.

Nearly all of the above have had daughters in the school.

347

Mrs. Frederick Jonson
AND
Miss Agnes L. Jones.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

131 W. 78

No. 13 ~~EAST~~ THIRTY-FIRST STREET,

Between FIFTH and MADISON AVENUES,

NEW YORK.

This School will commence its fourteenth year on the 1st of October, 1887, with increased facilities in every department. It was originally founded in 1864, and is conducted by the same ladies who organized it at that time, one of whom is the widow of the late Frederick Jonson, British consul, of London. In the early days of this School, among its patrons were the names of Parke Godwin, Morris Ketchum, Alexander M. Ross, William Palen, William Watson, &c., and in every case they patronized the new enterprise when it again reopened in 1870, with the additional names of many of the leading families of our own and other cities. It is therefore to the early home training of their pupils, who have been gathered from the most cultured and intellectual homes of social refinement, that Mrs. Jonson and Miss Jones attribute the great success of their School, and they sincerely thank their many patrons, who by their generous support in the past, and kind and hearty assurances for the future, enable them to select the best of instructors in every department, and ranks their school with the highest either in Europe or America.

This institution takes its graduates through as full and extended a course of study as any College or University claims to give. A special course, occupying four years, which is very thorough and comprehensive, has been arranged as being especially adapted to woman's sphere in life, either in the home circle, or to meet the demands of society.

Members of the senior class and post-graduates may make a choice of elective studies to be pursued, but having done so, they will not be permitted to discontinue them and join other classes unless by permission of the principals. Young Ladies who are not candidates for graduation, but desire a partial course in any language are received, and the terms are regulated accordingly.

French, German, Spanish, and Italian are carefully and practically taught by native Professors, and unsurpassed facilities are afforded for instruction in drawing, painting, Latin and vocal and instrumental music.

Particular attention is paid to the Primary and Preparatory departments, as these are considered as the foundation of the school, and the true basis of what a thorough education should be. It is therefore requested that parents who decide to place their daughters here to graduate will allow them to enter at as early an age as possible.

The school year consists of one continuous session, from the first of October to the middle of June, with the usual holidays at Christmas and Easter. New pupils entering after the first of November will be charged only from the time of entrance; they will, however, be expected to remain until the end of the year, as no reduction will be made if withdrawn earlier, unless a special agreement to the contrary is made. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss is divided between the parents and the school.

Bills for board and tuition to be paid in advance, one-half of the session, at the opening of the school in October, and the second half on the 25th of January.

A deposit is required to meet music-bills and incidental expenses which are sanctioned by parents for which full account will be rendered. Boarding scholars will furnish their own bed linen, towels, table-napkins, and silver, which must be distinctly marked; or the above items will be provided at $10 per annum.

Mrs. Jonson and Miss Jones, while not dictating to parents, who are the best judges of what their daughters shall wear, prefer, and would suggest the most simple and inexpensive dress.

It is earnestly requested that parents will co-operate with the principals as hitherto, and avoid making engagements for their daughters which will occasion tardiness, absence, and early dismissals from school. When, however, an urgent necessity occurs, a statement of the fact in writing, signed by the parents, is required by the principals, to whom all excuses, notes, etc., must be addressed.

TERMS FOR BOARDING SCHOLARS.

Board, including tuition in English, French Latin and Drawing, also fuel, stationery, gas, and general supervision at all times, $400 to $800 for the school year.

Terms for small children according to age, etc.

Seat in church, and laundry at cost. Use of piano $25 per annum.

The thorough ventilation and drainage of the house, with the regular and constant exercise taken by the pupils, and a plain, but very substantial and generous table, have thus far insured perfect health in both family and day school.

Boarding pupils from a distance who desire to remain during the Summer holidays can do so, and will be charged $150 and traveling expenses if any are incurred. They will be received at any time during the Summer, and can accompany one of the principals to the seaside or mountains. Pupils in the family are always accompanied by a responsible person when walking, shopping, etc.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Senior Department,	including fuel,	$250	for the school year.
" " Second Class,	" "	225	" " "
" " Third Class,	" "	200	" " "
Junior Department,	" "	175	" " "
" " Second Class,	" "	150	" " "
" " Third Class,	" "	125	" " "
Primary Department,	" "	100	" " "
Kindergarten, for both boys and girls,	"	90	" " "
Hot Luncheon,	. . . .	100	" " "
Use of Piano,	. . . .	25	" " "

Carriages sent for pupils when desired.

A private class for dancing is connected with the school.

CLASS FOR BOYS.

This department will be separate and under the care of a superior teacher. Terms, including English, French, Latin, etc., as in the other classes.

5

Jones Agnes Co.

File

Ans Feb 8th 1889.

Gr Ans 2/8/89.

131 West 78th Street

Feb. 5th 89.

Gen. J. M. Scofield U. S. A.

Dear Sir

Sometime since, you kindly wrote me that I might visit Governor's Island with some young ladies, members of our school. If to-morrow morning

is pleasant, we propose
accepting your kind offer.

Very Truly Yours
Agnes L. Jones.

BUSINESS OFFICE,
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
865 BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CAL.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, PRESIDENT.
C. W. KINSEY, TREASURER.
ISAIAH BRAY, GEN'L SECRETARY.

File
Ans + letter to Senator Stanford enclosed. 2/13/89.

Feb. 5th 1889

Major Genl O. O. Howard
Governors Is. N.Y.

Dear Genl Howard

your favor of 18 Jan, with enclosed "commendations", for which I thank you most heartily, came in due time.

Messrs Goodall & Perkins, Capt Oliver Eldridge & A. B. Forbes, are trying to secure the position of U.S. Shipping Commissioner for me. They advise me to ask you for a letter addressed to Senator Stanford, to forward with their own, asking him to use his influence to secure the ap-

s Office,
Christian Associa
oadway, Oakland, Cal.

ointmen
can be in
my name

S OFFICE,
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
ROADWAY, OAKLAND, CAL.

ointment for me. If he can be induced to suggest my name I presume it will decide the question.

I am sorry to trouble you so often, but I believe you are glad to assist in every right movement. I suppose it would be perfectly useless for me to write directly to the President elect?

Sincerely yours
Isaiah Bray

P.S. Mr Moody is with us, & the city is mightily moved. He remains ten days.
I. B.

5

Bray Isaiah

File.

ans Feb 13th. 1889.

cheerful: Should I lose in the Court of Claims I would appeal to the most august tribunal in the world, the U.S. Supreme Court. Should I win, the War Department, I presume, would appeals — And this would require more expense of money and time than I can afford. Besides, were I sure of final triumph, I do not wish merely to win a law suit, and be put on the retired list: I want to serve. And if not with the good will of the War Department, then at least without its ill will. While I do relinquish all shadow of claim upon your good offices without reserve and without hesitation, I cannot add alas, without reluctance. I know how invaluable they would have been, had you been able conscientiously to extend them to me.

But, my dear General, I do not wish you to think that I could have undertaken so serious a matter, and could have been nothing to involve you in

Private

Berkeley, California,
Feb 8th 1869.

To Major Gen. O. O. Howard U.S.A
New York:

File Ans Feb 19

Dear General:

Last night I received your favor of Jany 25th enclosing a letter to yourself from Colonel H. P. Curtis giving his opinion of my proposed memorial to the incoming President, and the memorial itself.

I write to thank you very sincerely for the kind and friendly disposition which you have evinced towards me in this matter; and to relieve you from embarrassment in consequence of your promise to intervene in my behalf with the new President. I shall never cease to feel both gratitude and admiration for the generous and handsome manner in which you undertook to use your powerful influence in my favor.

When I consider your relations to Gen. Harrison, to myself, to the subject mat-

ter of my memorial and petition, and your own part in connection with our unhappy civil war, I feel assured that no man in the Union could have done me so much good had you been able to feel that you could undertake the task with consistency. But when you volunteered your good offices in San Francisco it was with the implied — if not explicit — understanding that you should believe the claim to be sound in law.

I assured you in a very positive manner that it was so. I have sent you a copy of the proposed document; and after careful (and I am sure friendly) consideration, it does not strike you as sound. You have noted (3) three points which, with delicacy, you gently speak of as weak, but which I fear you deem to be fatal. I do not, and could not, ask you to continues. You could not recommend to the President a claim founded exclusively on principles of law when you did not believe the law to be sound; and I could not consent to your doing so. But, my dear General, be assured that there is not, and there never will be, any diminution of my grateful appreciation and admiration of your friendly bearing in this matter.

I do not know whether I shall pursue my claim for relief from disgrace unjustly and unlawfully inflicted, and for restoration to the enjoyment of legal rights any further: probably not. I shall not be called on to endure wrong so many years as I have already borne it. At this moment I feel as if it would be better that any future move should be to bring suit in the Court of Claims.

I have no hope of ever being able to make an appeal to the Executive under such favorable auspices as those which I have just lost. The outlook in the directions of the Courts is not

law; that pertains to the States only.
I discussed that letter because it is the only thing which I ever heard suggested as a probable cause of the attempt to dismiss me. But even this was not charged against me: nothing was charged! This letter, had they had legal proof that I was the author, might have been distasteful to the Secretary; might even have excited his anger as a partisan, but it was not an offence at law, nor punishable.
Let us glance next at the third point; viz: "Having joined the Rebellion." This indeed was an offence, and luckily for my claim was not taken advantage of by the War Dept. It was the only offence which I committed against the law. To this I plead the President's pardon. This is a complete answer, and one which cannot be gainsaid. You think my answer is that had I known the facts I "would not have joined the rebellion." I did not succeed at this point in conveying to you my exact meaning.

in the same, without careful examination and deep study. Then let us examine, as briefly as maybe, the three points to which you advert. In the first place, as I told you in San Francisco, my claim would present nothing but cold, naked legal principles and points. In case of success I expected that success would come from conscientious obedience to the law by the President and Senate, after they should have become convinced that the law was on my side. I expected none of the warmth of favorable consideration.
Since you have not been a professional lawyer, I did not expect the judgement of an expert, but rather that of a man of ability, conscience, generosity, wide experience and broad culture. Then had you been able from such a stand point to regard my claim as sound, you would have submitted them to the President who is a lawyer, and

one who, I am told, has ability, knowledge of the law and great practice.

Your intervention would have secured to me the inestimable benefit of the President giving a half hour to the examination of my memorial in his own person, and in the first instance.

Then his first impressions would have been his own, and would not have come as strained through the reports of subordinates.

Then the President would call on the War Department for the record and the facts; and he would submit these with the memorial to the Attorney Genl for report. Should the case go to the Atto. general, however, in the course of routine, he would probably be too busy to give his personal attention to a matter of so little public and general importance. He would turn it over to one of his assistants, and it would probably descend still further; and each remove would be characterized by an increase of superficiality and of superciliousness.

Your first objection is to my collating an account of the letter, in which is a statement that should the writer's State withdraw from the Union he would resign, along side of the statement that I did tender my resignation, at a later date. I answer that I have nothing to conceal; and if the War Dep't indeed has such a letter, I preferred to discuss it at once, and to show that the writing of such a letter was not an offence at law. The writing of such a letter is not against the Constitution, nor is it made or recognized as an offence by Federal law or treaty. Then, says the U.S Supreme Court, are the only sources of "crimes against against the U. S," as known to the law. And likewise in regard to the powers of the Federal government: it has none except such as are derived from the Constitution either by direct grant "or necessary implication." It is altogether an artificial creature: it has no common

an officer could be crowded out of a position which had been conferred by a President and the Senate: a President and Senate are not stronger than a President and Senate. When work formerly done is to be undone, the procedure must be according to the Constitution. If so extraordinary a meaning could be given to the decisions now in point, it would speedily bring on confusion and ruin and the ultimate destruction of the government and of our liberties. In the first place the feeling of insecurity would speedily demoralize the officers of the army. It would cause those who constitute its glory and strength to leave; it would repel worthy successors. A President being well supported by a large majority of the Senate, could select any officer however eminent and valuable who was distasteful, from any cause whatever — say partisanship. He might be innocent of all offense against the laws; it might be impossible to lay hold of him legally "by due process". But by this device he could be sacrificed and his place given to another. If it could be done in one instance, it could be done in any number. Thus one party could fill the army and navy with its own creatures. Then, when the other party came into power — a thing sure to happen

Upon rereading the passage I perceive that it is obscure. I meant, and mean now, that had I known that legally I belonged to the U.S. Army I could not have joined the other until my status had been settled so as to free my honor as a man and as a soldier from the stain of duplicity. I would have memorialized the Government at Washington reciting that I was a Captain of Ordnance and asking that the War Department recover the order of dismissal and acknowledge my rank. In case they would not acknowledge my rank, I would have asked that the order of dismissal be abolished and the resignation accepted. I do not mean to say that had I been acknowledged as Captain I would have not gone into the Confederate service. At this great distance of time, and when I remember how queerly a number of men acted, I cannot be quite sure what I should have done; but my impression is that I would again have resigned and after my connection with the U.S.A. should have been legally and honorably dissolved have proceeded South. But I could not have gone there knowing that

(and so long as that legal status continued, even if unrecognized. Had the government rejected all my applications, I presume that I would have sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus and got discharged)

in the eye of the law I belonged to the U.S.A.)

And now for the second point. This truly looks weak, and is the difficult one for me. It is not that it is really weak: it is perfectly strong, but far more difficult to explain.

To begin with: Courts of law do not generalize freely and unnecessarily. They make free use of general principles well settled and of general acceptance; but are extremely shy of laying down general principles de novo. They confine themselves to the case in hand: it is a matter of daily experience for courts to decline to pass on certain points because those points are not now before the Court". They habitually refuse to entertain for a moment hypothetical cases. Even in "agreed cases" which are rare, and are entered on solely to subserve some great and general interest, the facts agreed on are usually real facts, and the parties real parties. Then to bring any case under a decision, the facts must be shown to be substantially the same as those of the adjudicated case. In my case the decisive facts are totally dissimilar; — radically different from those of the cases cited. In them the Senate advised and consented to the filling of real, actual vacancies which so far as the Senate could see were legal and regular in their origin. Undoubtedly even the President thought so too at the time. In my case there was no vacancy, and this fact could not escape even ordinary diligence on the part of the Senate's committee. It was stated that I had been dismissed, and yet there was no appeal, no charge, no accusation. This patent fact was fatal to any pretence of legality: it proclaimed itself aloud; it was on the surface and gave notice that the so called vacancy did not exist; that the attempt to make one was illegal and void. This would have been true had the order shown affirmatively that it was that of the President himself. But the same glance would have shown that it was the Secretary of War — not the President — who undertook to dismiss me. The attempt was then doubly illegal and void, and there was no vacancy into which a successor could be placed. The courts never held that by this device, the Senatorial confirmation of a successor,

Welcker W. J. — Dill. And Feb. 25th 1889.

when I spoke of the courts not easily rushing into new generalizations: I mean that notwithstanding the language of the decisions might seem to take in every case whatever in which the Senate had confirmed a successor, still that they would not necessarily so hold. The fact is those decisions are solely and harshly technical: they shock the natural sense of justice in every human bosom. The President had unwittingly done wrong to individuals. As an upright man he undertook to undo it as soon as he came to know the true facts. Then come forward the courts with these strange decisions, not only confirming wrong and perpetuating wrong, but preventing an upright magistrate from undoing his own mischief and doing justice. Courts are human as well as the rest of us: they often stumble into decisions which they repent afterwards, and of which they sometimes are ashamed. But "stare decisis"! And then they tie up their own hands by an exaggerated interpretation of this old apothegm. In a healthy and temperate construction of it there is wisdom and good policy. But when a wise saying has become old and like an Egyptian mummy wrapped in its old stained rags, has been ceremented in some old rags of Latin, we are apt to pay to it a superstitious regard.— Common sense and justice will however assert themselves: the Courts will closely scrutinize cases which are proposed as coming under such decisions, and they gladly seize upon any show of slight difference to keep them out. In my case there is no necessity for hair splitting: the facts are actually and widely different. There was no vacancy; and this was and is plain to view. By the way, I do not know whether my successor was confirmed by the Senate. I see that Judge Buffington was in my place, promoted by the President alone. There was a long recess of the Senate and it has occurred to me that in the hurry and excitement of the summer and autumn of 1861 and the enormous quantity of work to be done, extraordinary powers may have been given to the President in appointments and promotions during the interval. Congress had the Constitutional power to make this grant either permanently or temporarily. I saw this promotion by the President alone in an old discolored copy of Gen. Order No. 64. War Dept. A. G. O. August 22nd 1861. This was picked up by a gentleman — a citizen — in an old pile of rubbish and seeing my name on it, he gave it to me. [You see to what a strait I am reduced for facts by the War Dept. refusing me the record.] I wish I knew how to find out whether my surmise is correct and whether indeed Buffington's first commission was ever passed upon specifically by the Senate.

If you do get through this scratched letter you will indeed have evinced "Cour-a-ge"!. May God be with you always!

My kind regards to Messrs Gobb & Chase.

Wm. J. W.

sooner or later, it would retaliate, and the same scandalous and disastrous scene be witnessed. Soon the dismissed chiefs would refuse to go: they would find adherents among the soldiers; there would ensue sedition and civil war. There would be seen as in Rome of old the legions hastening from the remotest confines of the country, seeking out each other for mutual slaughter while the pillars of government, of society, of civilization itself would come tappling down.

This may seem a fanciful picture, remote and absurdly improbable. I hope it is so; but I have seen this kind of thing done repeatedly in civil life. I have seen public bodies and boards repeatedly abolished by repealing the statute of their foundation, by "legislating them out" today, reenacting the law and filling with the partisans of the majority on the morrow. Both parties do this. And I have been alarmed to have observed that the public indignation seemed to be less with each repetition. It comes to be regarded as clever politics! Can any one believe that the Courts intended to cover such possibilities by those decisions? But, as I remarked in the memorial, my case presents stronger features than even this. To admit such mysterious and

disastrous efficacy to reside in the confirmation of a Successor by the Senate would be to admit the power to administer punishment by indirection, to inflict disgrace and social ruin, perhaps as a consequence business ruin; it would validate the taking away by indirection a man's character, his free enjoyment of his reputation. This is one of the chief and most valuable of many things classified by all jurists under the head of liberty. Our constitution forbids that any person shall be deprived of "life, liberty or property ~~except~~ without by due process of law". To take away my good name by this indirection without due process of law, which assuredly requires accusation is to violate the Constitution. How can the creature of the constitution derive power to violate it from the Constitution itself?

I might pursue this argument further but, I have already written very much more than I intended when I set out.

I hope now, my dear General, that I have demonstrated that the three points are not so weak as they appeared at the first glance. If I have done nothing more, I trust that I have at least shown that I have not undertaken so serious a matter without due study and examination.

I very much regret that I should have extended this letter so far, I could not however do with less, and yet make the three (3) points any plainer than in the memorial. This letter is intended for your eye alone.

Meanwhile wishing you all happiness here and hereafter, I remain

Faithfully
Your friend
W. T. Welcker

P.S. I thought yesterday that I had exhausted your patience, and now at the sight of a post script I fear you will be in despair! But, as John Todd used to say to me when he wanted me to be patient, and when he felt Frenchy "Cour-a-r-ge!!!" I may have not been clear

File
Ans 2/6/89.

N. Y. Feb 5th/89

Gen Howard

Dear Sir

I enclose your bill for Pensions as requested

I have made it out to May 1st so that you would then come in our regular fiscal year — big May Nov

Yours Truly

T. S. Boyd

Broadway Tabernacle Church 5

Boyd. J. S.

File

Ans Feb 6th 1889.

8.75
27.00

6/27/89 8.75
27.00
30
57.00

20 YEARS' STANDING. ESTABLISHED 1868. AGENTS' HEADQUARTERS.

HUBBARD BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND PUBLISHERS.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FAMILY BIBLES, ALBUMS, &c.

HOME OFFICE: 723 CHESTNUT ST.

BRANCH OFFICES:
CHICAGO: 214 CLARK STREET.
KANSAS CITY: 9TH & WALNUT STS.

File 3/6/89

Philadelphia, Feb. 5 1889

Major Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

I regret to find that you take the extreme view of Gen. W. Hull's delinquency at Detroit. There certainly is another side to the case, as was shown by his grandson, the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in a book published some years ago. Still I do not feel at liberty to alter your statement nor is there time now to reconsider the matter properly. Gen. Hull was a victim of popular clamor.

Yours respectfully,

J. P. Lamberton

Hubbard Brothers

File.

Ans Feb 6th. 1889

File No Ans.

148 WEST 122d STREET.

New York, February 6, 1889

Major General O. O. Howard —

Dear Sir —

On behalf of the Y. P. Association, I desire to thank you for so kindly consenting to speak before our society, on Monday Evening next.

Clinton B. Fisk Esq. has consented to fill in the balance of the evening with a few remarks appropriate to the occassion.

As you outranked Mr Fisk (when he was in the U.S.A.) — and as you were asked first, I suppose it the proper thing that you should precede him on programme — This however will be arranged to

148 WEST 12

it you —

Enclosed you

some cards

as

148 WEST 122D STREET.

with you —

Enclosed you will please find some cards of Invitation —

I have asked Mr Stanford Crawford to make any explanations that may be necessary

Very Respectfully Yours

Edward Winslow

Chairman Ent Com.

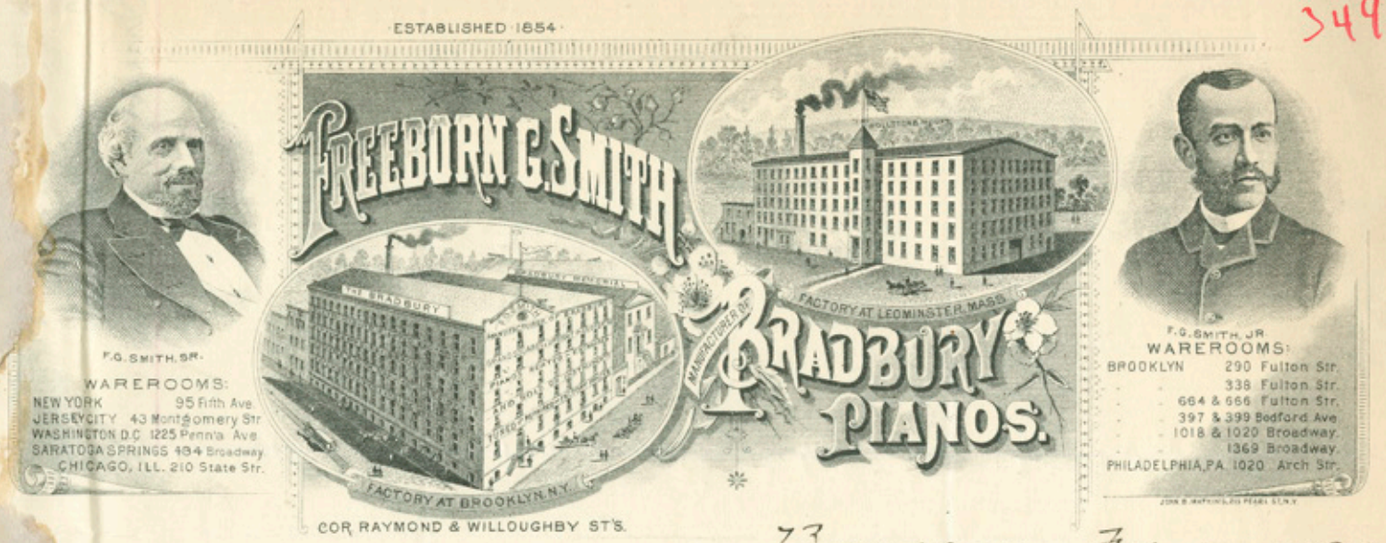
6th.

Winslow Edward.

File

No answer

349.



Brooklyn Feby 6 1889

File
Ans 2/6/89.

Gen. O. O. Howard
Dear Sir -

I was exceedingly sorry to learn this morning, that my carmen did not go over to the Island as I specially instructed them to do -
I hope this did not occasion you any inconvenience and that you were the piano set up all right in your house

Yours truly
F. G. Smith
Jr.

4

Smith F. G.

Fel

6

Buckoney Mrs J. K.

File.

350.

File

#1340 Vermont Ave

February 6th 1889.

Dear General

Yours of the 4th inst. came duly to hand, and I was very glad to hear of you, and your dear ones. "Thomas Ingram", has just left. It seems that after passing the "Civil service" examination, his, her average was not high enough to command a position - his present hope is, that through your influence

he may be able to get a situation in some branch of the War Department, as Messenger or Laborer — His immediate need is money to pay arrears in house-rent. ($12.) —

You will perceive from the date of this, that I am quite near "Iowa Circle", and Gen Whittlesey's residence! I sold my Mt Vernon House, three years ago — and came here, where I will be happy to welcome you, and Mrs Howard, at any time that you may come to the City.

I am so glad that you have her through to Washington, and that she is safely at home —

We are staying to-day, nearly the first wintry weather of the season —

With love to Mrs Howard

Sincerely

Mrs E. C. Stickney