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# The Republic Company,

PUBLISHERS OF

## THE REPUBLIC.

AN illustrated Monthly Magazine, devoted to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and Women's Relief Corps.

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33, 35, 37, 39, 41 & 43 GOLD STREET,

New York, August 19<sup>th</sup> 1889.

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Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard U.S.A.,

Commanding Division of the Atlantic,

Govenor's Island, N. Y.

Dear General:-

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of even date, and in reply to your queries would respectfully state that we will gladly pay you for any contributions you may be pleased to make, leaving the price to you.

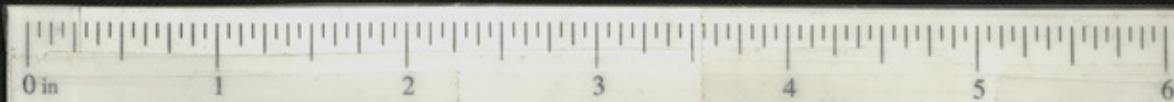
"The Republic Co." consits of Edmund Clark, President, A. H. Zugalla, Treasurer, and G. Sherman Benson, Secretary. Messrs Clark & Zugalla are printers, and print The Journal of the Military Service Institution, Public Service Review, Bulletin of the American Geographical Society etc. etc.

Maj. William Warner, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R. will probably be the Editor-in-Chief of the Magazine.

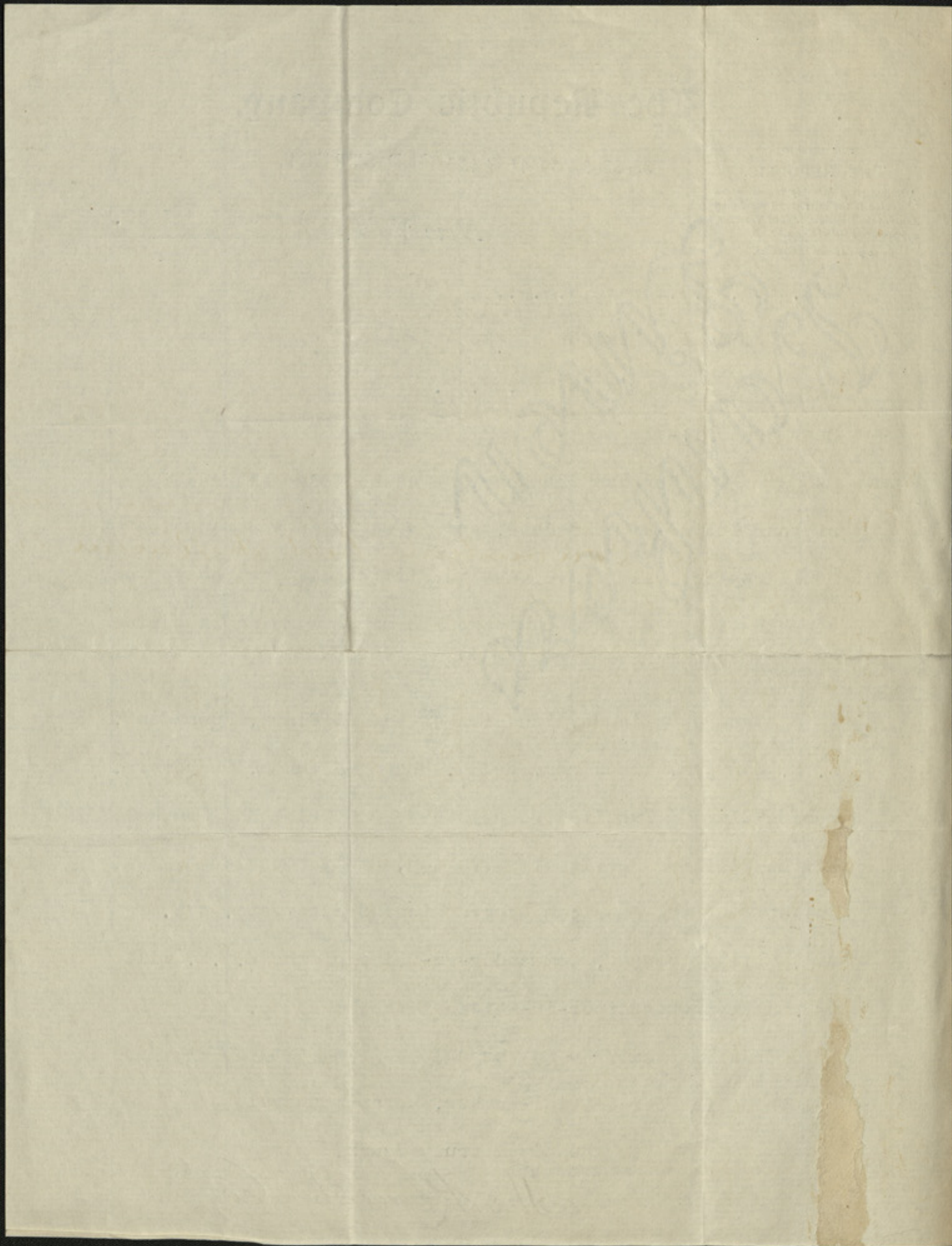
Trusting that you may be able to find time to give us something for our initial number, We are General

Very Resp'y & truly Yours,

*The Republic Co.*







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Mead C. L.

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29 Chambers St

N.Y. Aug. 19, 1889.

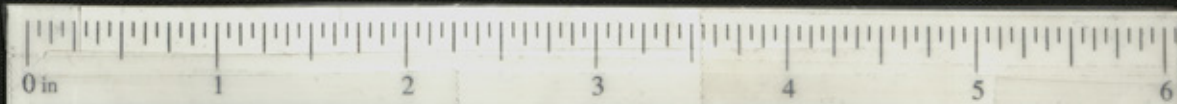
My dear General,

I don't know

whether you have ever  
visited "Uncle Sam's Seal-farm"

With my family,  
I have recently been up  
there, and you will perhaps  
be interested to know how  
it looks to Yankee eyes.

We were three weeks

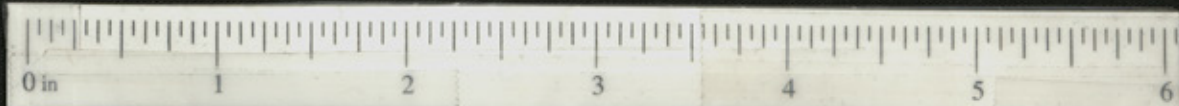




in California, before going  
to Alaska. They have  
not ceased to regret your  
departure from the Pacific  
Coast.

Yours truly  
Chas L. Weed

To  
Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A.,  
Fortman Island





### Observations in Alaska.

In conversation with Charles L. Mead, widely known to the hardware trade, to whose recent trip to Alaska we briefly alluded last week, we have been favored with the following observations concerning this comparatively new section of our country. They will doubtless be read with special interest:

Strange sensation that of sailing up through the waters of British Columbia for three days in search of a portion of the United States. This is done, however, before reaching Alaska. But a very large slice of territory is then found, in area something like one-fifth of the rest of our entire country.

The purchase of Alaska from the Russian Government seemed almost a joke at the time it was consummated, and was referred to as "buying a refrigerator for the United States." Public sentiment has now greatly changed and the purchase at even more than the original \$7,000,000 paid would be quickly ratified.

It is not strictly necessary to pass through British Columbia in getting to Alaska, for a vessel can go outside of Vancouver's Island and along up the Pacific Coast. There is, however, an inland passage for nearly the entire distance from Puget Sound up to Sitka, and this is followed by steam vessels. Regular steamers run from Tacoma, Wash. Ter., to Sitka twice each month, carrying freight for the few towns *en route*, and also for the fish canneries and mining camps along the way. These steamers make the round trip in about 20 days and tourists have plenty of time to go ashore and see all that is of interest during the time occupied in the exchange of freight.

The voyage has a peculiar fascination, as the steamer makes its way through a succession of bays, straits or narrows, from 10 to 30 miles back from the Pacific Coast. The trip is made on tide-water, but from either side of the boat can constantly be seen thickly-wooded mountains standing at the water's edge, and most of the time the high snow-covered peaks of the interior are visible.

The climate on the coast of Alaska so far up as Sitka is surprisingly mild, influenced as it is by the warm currents of the Pacific setting across from Japan. A few miles back from the coast the climate is very rigorous. Wet weather is almost constant along the coast. The warm winds from the ocean here come in contact with the cold mountain peaks and the moisture is precipitated in form of rain.

In the mountains back from the coast immense glaciers are found and a few can be seen from the deck of the steamer. These glaciers appear like great frozen lakes or rivers between mountains—mountains of ice in themselves—crumbling away at the seaward end, but renewing their bulk continually up in the higher altitudes. In

front of the Muir Glacier the steamer lies at anchor for part of a day. The face of this glacier is 400 feet high above the surface of the sea and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. A short distance back from the sea the width is said to be 13 miles. The face presents a surface of clear blue ice, and at intervals icebergs break off with a report like artillery. The entire glacier has a constant movement toward the sea, but too slow to be noticed by visitors, or to be measured except by scientific experts.

The extreme island of Alaska (Attu), in the neighborhood of Kamtschatka, now owned by the United States, is several hundred miles further west of San Francisco than is the state of Maine east of that city. It is claimed that as on Queen Victoria's domain the sun never sets, so now on the United States it never sets, for before it disappears at Attu it is reappearing down in Maine. In the latitude of Chilcat the sun sets at 10 o'clock in the evening at this season of the year.

How unimportant are mere territorial acquisitions will appear from a report made by a United States official only two years ago concerning the state of education in some of these outlying islands: "There are American citizens who have never heard a prayer for the President of the United States, or of the Fourth of July, or of the capital of the nation; are taught to pray for the Emperor of Russia, celebrate his birthday and commemorate the victories of ancient Greece." Undoubtedly these same citizens will commence voting for Andrew Jackson for President and continue to do so for a lifetime whenever they learn that they belong to the American Republic.

The native Alaskan, though spoken of as an Indian, is an entirely different type from our North American Indian. With a Mongolian visage and with traits similar to the Asiatic races, an observer can easily accept the theory that the first inhabitants of Alaska came across from Asia at Behring Straits. They are industrious and for the most part peaceable.

Abundant opportunity is offered tourists to observe the natives in their cabins and employed in fishing or about the mines. The men are very skillful in making canoes, of which great numbers are wanted. The women make baskets, blankets and some bead-work, and wherever the steamer stops the whole native population is down to sell curios to the passengers. A very picturesque sight, and especially so at points where there is no wharf, the steamer lying at anchor, surrounded by scores of canoes from which the natives display their wares and shout the prices in guttural tones. They are one-price traders, though, and competition makes no difference with them, for they know nothing yet about selling goods by discount.

At Fort Wrangle a small garrison was once stationed by our Government when Alaska was turned over to the United States, and the log-houses used for barracks, together with portions of a stockade which was thrown around the whole, still remain standing. The hospital building alone is now occupied for an Indian school. No hostile acts by the natives required the presence of soldiers and they were withdrawn.

At Sitka, the old Russian capital of Alaska and the present seat of the United States district government, a small body of marines is stationed, and a man-of-war,

now the *Thetis*, cruises from Sitka down to Puget Sound and away northwestward to Behring Straits and Point Barrow.

The landing of the steamer at Sitka is as interesting as any single incident in the voyage. The crowd which awaits the arrival of the boat embraces four distinct elements: The native Indians, the men whose Russian garb denotes their origin, the marines and officers stationed here, and the few civil officers and citizens who now reside in Sitka from "down below," as the Alaskans designate all other portions of the United States.

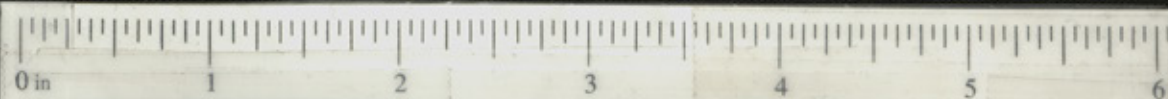
The Greek church, the State church of Russia, is still prominent, and in Sitka a conspicuous church building filled with rare pictures and treasures may be visited. Vigorous mission churches and schools, maintained by the Presbyterians, are found at Sitka, Juneau and Fort Wrangle.

How rapidly a population from the older sections of our country will be attracted to Alaska will depend on the further developments in the fisheries and in mining. Agriculture is unknown there. The fisheries are already important and remunerative. Very sanguine predictions are made as to future mining in Alaska, and prospecting is being carried on at many points. Not the only project which has materialized, but the prominent one, is the Treadwell Mine, at Douglas Island, near Juneau. Here is the largest gold mine in the world, with 240 stamps, crushing 600 tons of ore per day and with an apparently inexhaustible supply of ore in reserve. Juneau is the principal commercial city in Alaska and is likely to remain so from its contiguity to mining operations. Here the steamers stop both going up and coming down from Sitka.

Travel in Alaska is almost wholly confined to water-ways. A mountain road four miles in length, back to a mine near Juneau, is said to be the longest road in Alaska. At one point a trail has existed for some time from the Chilcat River over the divide to the head waters of the Yukon River. It lies through territory occupied by the Chilcat Indians, said to be less amiable than some of the other tribes. They are, however, civilized to the degree that they claim a monopoly on overland transportation across this trail, and carry freight on their backs for prospectors and miners at the rate of \$15 per 100 pounds. They are ready to fight in defense of their vested rights.

Alaska has not even a territorial government yet, but a Governor and other officials are sent up under appointment from Washington, the form of government being that of a district. No elections are held and no representation in Congress, even by a delegate, is yet given. No land laws apply up here, and possession may be said to be ten points. Col. Lyman E. Knapp, of Vermont, recently appointed Governor of Alaska, has just gone up to Sitka and assumed his official duties.

Concerning Alaska, as a place of residence at present, it is undisputed tradition up there that a few years since an army mule was purchased by a man from Juneau and shipped home. The day after his arrival the mule deliberately walked out into tide-water, put his nose under and gave up the ghost. No papers were found on his person accounting for the rash act, and it is supposed that the mule preferred death by drowning rather than life in Alaska.









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Young Men's Christian Associations of Wis.

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## OFFICE OF COMMITTEE,

Young Men's Christian Association Building,

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug 17 1887

Maj Gen. O. O. Howard  
 New York City.

My dear Sir,

In behalf of our State Executive Com-  
 -mitter I write to extend to you their most  
 unanimous and hearty invitation to attend  
 our State Convention, held at Racine Wis.  
 Oct 16-20. next.

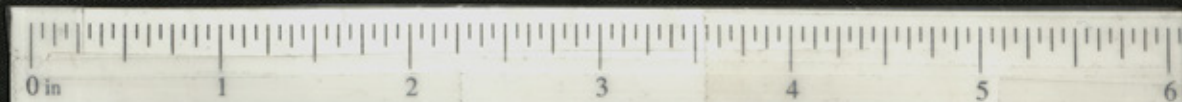
We desire you to address the young  
 men of the state, then assembled, on some  
 theme of your own selection, pertinent to our  
 work among young men.

I think you have never been in our  
 vicinity on three many errands of good  
 cheer you have been doing among the young  
 men of our land. and we very much  
 desire that this be the occasion when you  
 will do it.

We will look for an early reply bringing an  
 affirmative answer -

Cordially Yours-

W. E. Lewis  
 State Secy. Y. M. C. A. of Wis.

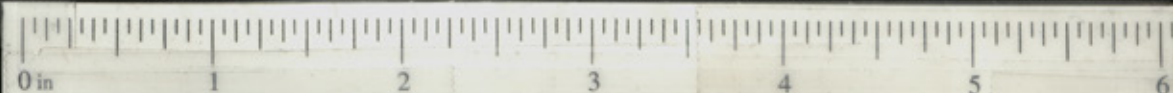




Nov 19

Wm. E.

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Hotel Adams,

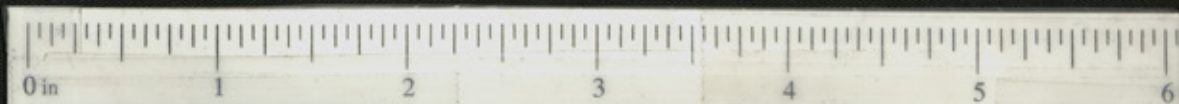
Worcester, Mass. Aug. 20<sup>th</sup> 1889.  
Dear General Howard:

Your letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> current came duly to hand, and I was glad to learn that you would be with us on the anniversary occasion in October.

The Committee have directed me to ask you if you could speak Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16<sup>th</sup>? And could you reach here early Saturday afternoon as to accept the hospitalities of the Grand Army Posts of this city - an informal reception?

As soon as I hear from you again I will send the official invitation.

Yours sincerely,  
Geo. Williams.



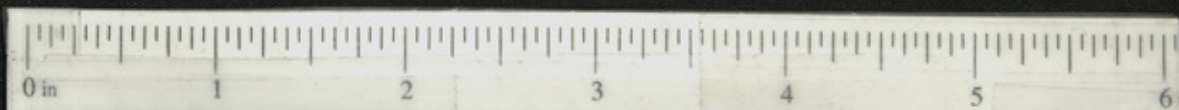


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Williams Geo. W.

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Old Bel





of the war, the reformers rested from their labors, or turned their attention to new enterprises of philanthropy. Slavery, as a recognized institution, has in civilized countries become a thing of the past,—a memory. Its evil trail is still visible, but it has ceased to be an engrossing topic in America. Nevertheless, slavery still exists, and in Africa, the work of the slave-hunters is probably more systematic, more wide-spread, and more destructive than ever before. The establishment of the Congo Free States in the valley of that magnificent river which rivals the Mississippi in size and length—a region with an estimated population of 51,000,000 souls,—not only calls attention to this ancient and still vigorous evil, but it affords a central base for a really formidable movement against it. Those who fail to realize the extent of the slave trade at the present day, and its appalling cruelty and waste of life, will find an authoritative account of it, with statistics, in an article in Scribner's Magazine for June, by Professor Henry Drumond, entitled "Slavery in Africa." The graphic narrative, "The History of a Slave," by H. H. Johnson, the young African explorer, also throws a strong light on this grave evil.

The merit of founding the Congo Free States, on a basis of freedom to the natives, belongs in great part, if not wholly, to Leopold II, King of Belgium, who for many years supplied the more pressing wants of the enterprise out of his own private purse. The original idea was that of Stanley, who found in King Leopold for the first time, a ready listener, when he asked practical aid for the enterprise. The King called a conference of explorers and others first in Sept. 1876, and later, we believe in June, 1877, a meeting or convention was held in Brussels, at which were present Nachtigal, Stanley, and other men familiar with Africa, and representatives from Germany, France, England and Holland. Plans were formed to establish scientific and hospitable stations at points in the Congo Valley, to furnish guides, a food to explorers, with maps of the neighborhood, and to note the flora and fauna, and make in general useful scientific observations. The suppression of the slave-trade by gradual and practical means was agreed upon as one of the objects of the enterprise. In the next three years 27 chiefs of the country were brought over to take a friendly interest, and 36 stations were established in the Congo Valley covering 4300 miles of water way. At present there are 19 "factories," or as Americans would call them, trading posts, established, and four lines of English steamers now touch at the African coast near the mouth of the Congo, for cargoes. At the factories, palm oil is extracted from the nuts, hides are prepared for exportation, and ivory is carefully packed, and in general the tropical products are handled. At present, it is believed the exports have reached a value which makes the enterprise self-supporting, but the climate is, of course, still dangerous to Europeans. The latest project is a railroad along the Valley, and while at first thought this may seem preposterous, it is believed that the necessary capital has already been guaranteed. A cable despatch this morning, states that the Belgian Senate has voted to sanction the credit asked by the government for the Congo Railway. The Congo Free States were formally recognized in 1884, at Berlin at a conference in which 14 Powers were represented by 19 accredited delegates. Boundary lines were fixed and the claims of Portugal,—which has always favored the slave trade,—were defined and the allowed. Bismark, apparently recognizing the ultimate success of the enterprise, desired as usual to figure largely in the agreement of the European powers for the recognition of the colony.

All these facts give dignity to the formal invitation of King Leopold to the European powers and the United States to unite in a conference to be held at Brussels, at some future date which we believe is not yet fixed, to take practical steps looking to the abolition of the slave trade in Africa. Restricted as the market for slaves has become comparatively, it is still very large. Slaves are used extensively in the interior of Africa, in doing the work of beasts of burden. The slave-hunters are Arabs, and slaves are sold throughout the Soudan and Upper Egypt. There are many practical difficulties in the way of pressing this great evil, yet they are perhaps less than those which have already been surmounted in curtailing it. Wherever Europeans penetrate, it is doomed. It is at least the evident duty of the United States government to accept the invitation of King Leopold and send a delegate to this conference. Such a recognition of this philanthropic movement is demanded by humanity. It is also a plain duty of international courtesy.

AN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE  
SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA

WHY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE PART.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 29, 1889.

Dear Friend:

Are you in favor of the Government of the United States taking some action tending to co-operate with the Powers of Europe in a concerted effort to suppress the slave trade in Africa, carried on by the Arabs? Will you write to or speak to the Senators from your state, the Representative from your Congressional District in Congress, and urge them to vote for some measure that shall define the position of the American people on this question? Will you ask your pastor to speak about it on Sunday from the pulpit, or in the prayer meeting? Will you call the attention of the editor of your paper to this circular, and ask him to write an editorial on the subject? Will you read Professor Henry Drumond's article on "Slavery in Africa," printed in Scribner's Magazine for June, and ask your friends to read it? Will you do what you can to organize public meetings to give expression to the humane and Christian sentiment of your community on this thrilling theme?

Yours for the redemption of Africa and Africans,

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

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Williams  
Geo. W.  
File





The following article and editorial explain themselves.

## THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

ITS PROPORTIONS AND EVILS STILL GIGANTIC. MEASURES AGAINST IT.

THE UNITED STATES INVITED TO A CONFERENCE.

[From the EVENING GAZETTE, Worcester, Mass.]

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the United States will be represented in the International Conference soon to meet at Brussels, Belgium, at the call of that enlightened and humane ruler, Leopold II.

Every well-informed student of the current history of the world knows that slavery does not only exist in Africa to-day, but has rioted upon that Dark Continent for centuries. The most recent literature pertaining to Africa, and the testimony of returned travellers and Christian missionaries establish the appalling fact that the slave-trade is more systematically organized, holds wider sway, is more cruel, and exerts a greater influence to-day than at any other period of time. Formerly Africa—or a large portion of it—was the common hunting ground for slave traders from the great civilized and Christian states of Western Europe and the Americas—North, South and Central America. The African slave trade began in the latter part of the Tenth Century to Europe, and in the early part of the Sixteenth Century to America. The subjoined Table gives the number of stolen Africans imported into North America from 1500 to 1850; not including those landed in Brazil and Cuba and other slave-holding countries on this continent:—

| Years.                                 | Per Annum. | Total.     |
|--|------------|------------|
| 1500 to 1525                           | 500        | 12,500     |
| 1525 to 1550                           | 5,000      | 125,000    |
| 1550 to 1600                           | 5,000      | 750,000    |
| 1600 to 1650                           | 20,000     | 1,000,000  |
| 1650 to 1700                           | 35,000     | 1,750,000  |
| 1700 to 1750                           | 60,000     | 3,000,000  |
| 1750 to 1800                           | 80,000     | 4,000,000  |
| 1800 to 1850                           | 65,000     | 3,250,000  |
| Total, 350 years                       |            | 13,887,500 |
| From 1850 to 1860, increase for decade |            | 749,931    |
|  |            | 14,637,431 |

Thus the total importation of African slaves into America for the period of 360 years was 14,637,431, or about 15,000,000 in round numbers.

These importations represented about 137 tribes; and for every slave landed one was lost in the work of procuring and bringing to the coast and on the voyage, a loss of about 50 per cent. Thus the slave trade from Africa to this country during a period of three and one-half centuries plus one decade, handled 30,000,000 of unfortunate human beings! This is the measure of our participation in the traffic in African slaves; but of the enormity of the crime of domestic slavery here in America only the Divine Being can judge.

In 1807 England declared the slave-trade piracy; and in 1834 purchased and liberated her West Indian slaves. In 1863 America washed the foul stain of slavery from her flag and map by the patriot blood of her heroic troops. In 1887 Spain abolished slavery in Cuba; and in 1888 the last slave passed from under the yoke of Brazilian bondage. No civilized government in the whole wide world maintains or upholds human slavery. Only Africa herself is the sole victim of this "heart disease," this running sore of corruption, embracing every crime or hurt that can be inflicted upon humanity.

But what can be done to check and ultimately overthrow this gigantic evil? is eagerly asked. The navigation of the great natural water-ways, and the construction and operation of a system of railroads as the common carriers of the traffic now borne upon the heads and backs of the African slaves, will aid emancipation and destroy the slave-trade. The Arabs make the same argument for the continuance of this ancient crime that the Southern planters made for the retention of their "peculiar institution." They

declare that if it be an evil it is a necessary one; that the African will not work without constraint; and that in order to furnish the civilized world with needful raw materials in which Africa abounds, they must enslave the African to perform this necessary service. But the Arab slave dealers of Africa have never shown the least mercy to the long dark columns of slaves, over-loaded, thirsty, hungry, faint, and sick, that stagger under the cruel lash and club of the worst form of avarice the world has ever seen. Cardinal Lavigerie describes the cruelties inflicted upon the African slaves as follows:—

"The men who appear the strongest, and whose escape is to be feared, have their hands tied, and sometimes their feet, in such fashion that walking becomes a torture to them; and on their necks are placed yokes which attach several of them together. They march all day; at night, when they stop to rest, a few handfuls of raw "sorgho" are distributed among the captives. This is all their food. Next morning they must start again. But after the first day or two the fatigue, the sufferings and the privations have weakened a great many. The women and the aged are the first to halt. Then, in order to strike terror into this miserable mass of human beings, their conductors, armed with a wooden bar, to economize powder, approach those who appear to be the most exhausted and deal them a terrible blow on the nape of the neck. The victims utter a cry, and fall to the ground in the convulsions of death. The terrified troop immediately resumes its march. Terror has imbued even the weakest with new strength. Each time one breaks down, the same horrible scene is repeated. At night, on arriving at their halting place, after the first days of such a life, a not less frightful scene awaits them. The traffickers in human flesh have acquired by experience a knowledge of how much their victims can endure. A glance soon shows them who will sink from weariness; then, to economize the scanty food which they soon distribute, they pass behind these wretched beings and fell them with a single blow. Their corpses remain where they fall, when they are not suspended on the branches of the neighboring trees, and it is close to them that their companions are obliged to eat and sleep. But what sleep! It may be easily imagined. Among the young negroes snatched by us from this hell and restored to liberty there are some who, long afterwards, wake up every night shrieking fearfully. They behold again, in their dreams, the abominable and bloody scenes which they have witnessed. In this manner the weary tramp continues sometimes for months, when the caravan comes from a distance. The number diminishes daily. If goaded by their cruel suffering, some attempt to rebel or to escape, their fierce masters cut them down with their swords and leave them as they lie along the road, attached to one another by their yokes. Therefore it has been truly said that, if a traveller lost the way leading from Equatorial Africa to the towns where slaves are sold, he could easily find it again by the skeletons of the negroes with which it is strewn."

I hope we shall not hear the voice we used to hear in anti-slavery days,—"It is too bad! but then we can't do anything." We can do a great deal. We can follow the example the Quakers set more than a century ago. They would not buy nor use rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, or any other article they knew to be the product of slave labor. We can draw inspiration and instruction from the sublime action of the American colonies which passed the Non-Importation Act. We can refuse to send rum to the Arab with which to buy slaves and drug his hapless victims. We can talk against it, and pray God for light upon this dark subject which it is our duty to aid in settling.

It would be eminently proper that the United States, for so many years the receivers of stolen Africans, should be represented in the approaching conference at Brussels, and take a prominent part among the nations of the Old World in the suppression of the African slave-trade. I have several definite ideas as to the manner of abating this gigantic evil, but the President of the United States and the Secretary of State are the proper persons to define the American position upon this pathetic question.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

WORCESTER, July 27th, 1889.

[An Editorial from the GAZETTE.]

### AFRICAN SLAVERY

The letter of Colonel George W. Williams, which is printed in another column, brings up a subject which ought to still command a deep interest in Central Massachusetts. Worcester County was the earliest in identifying itself with the Anti-Slavery movement, and the earnest believers in freedom were counted here in considerable numbers in the days when such independence was rebuked by sneers and social ostracism. After the formal abolition of slavery in the United States, secured beyond recall as a fruit



Extract of Letter to Author.

"THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD: I have examined it with a deep and thrilling interest. It is a most important portion of anti-slavery history, which, but for your industry, research, and personal experience and knowledge, might nearly all have been lost to posterity. Its reliability, moreover, cannot be called in question. It is therefore not fiction founded upon fact, and embellished by a lively imagination, but fact without a particle of fiction, narrated in a simple, ingenious, straightforward manner, and needing no coloring whatever. . . . I hope that the sale of your work will be largely extended, not only that the large expense incurred by its preparation and printing may be liberally covered, but for the enlightenment of the rising generations as to the inherent cruelty of the defunct slave system, and to perpetuate such an abhorrence of it as to prevent any further injustice toward the colored population of our land. It is a book for every household."

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

456.  
JUST OUT.

THE NEW AND REVISED EDITION  
OF THE  
UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

By WILLIAM STILL.

WITH A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

244 South Twelfth Street,

Philadelphia, *the* Aug 20 1889

*File  
Ans. Sep 9/89.*

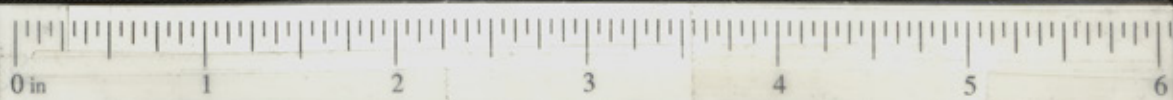
Genl O. O. Howard;  
Governor's Island, N.Y.  
Dear Sir:

There has recently been organized in this city "A Branch of the Y. M. C. A. for work among young Colored Men", and of the movers in this very desirable enterprise most ardently hope that highly beneficial results shall follow. ~~This undertaking~~

Probably no man in this Country has had better opportunity than yourself to see and gain information respecting the Condition and wants of the Colored People, especially young men who are now being educated; and knowing as we do how nobly and bravely you have stood up for impartial liberty and undefiled religion, this new Branch of the Y. M. C. A. feel that it would be more than delighted as well as greatly benefited to have your presence and Council at its first public meeting, to held at association Hall, 15<sup>th</sup> & Chestnut Sts, Monday Evening Sep. 9<sup>th</sup>.

Genl Sec.

Mr. David McConaughy, Jr. of The Y. M. C. A. volunteered also to write you in the interest





Extract of Letter to Author.  
 "THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD: I have examined it with a deep and thrilling interest. It is a most important portion of anti-slavery history, which, but for your industry, research, and personal experience and knowledge, might nearly all have been lost to posterity. Its reliability, moreover, cannot be called in question. It is therefore not fiction founded upon fact, and embellished by a lively imagination, but fact without a particle of fiction, narrated in a simple, ingenious, straightforward manner, and needing no coloring whatever. . . . I hope that the sale of your work will be largely extended, not only that the large expense incurred by its preparation and printing may be liberally covered, but for the enlightenment of the rising generations, to the inherent cruelty of the defunct slave system, and to perpetuate such an abhorrence of it as to prevent any further injustice toward the colored population of our land. It is a book for every household."  
 WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

JUST OUT.  
 THE NEW AND REVISED EDITION  
 OF THE  
 UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

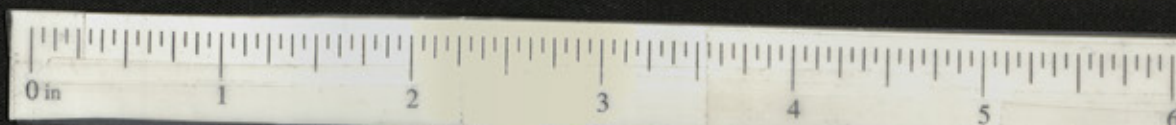
BY WILLIAM STILL.  
 WITH A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

244 South Twelfth Street,  
 Philadelphia, 1888

of this meeting. Hon John Wanamaker will also be invited and we are encouraged to hope that he will be present and take part in the meeting. Also one or two Colored Speakers may be expected to deliver short addresses.

In order to awaken a deep & general interest in the public there is a necessity for this special effort unquestionably. I do hope therefore that you will favor us with an early answer and that you will not fail to accept.

Yours Very Respectfully  
 W. Still  
 Chairman Branch Y.M.C.A.





UNDERGROUND RAILROAD  
THE NEW AND REVISED EDITION  
BY WILLIAM STELL  
WITH A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR

Still Warm  
File  
Spencer

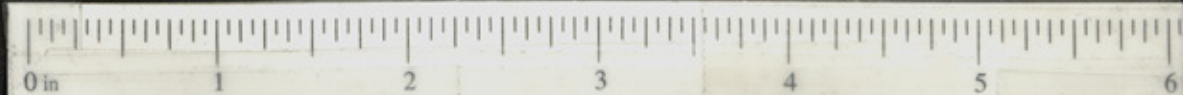
This Meeting  
Mr. John Thompson will  
be invited and we are encouraged to  
expect that he will be present and take part  
in the Meeting. Also one or two colored  
persons may be expected to deliver that

in order to make a deep & general  
impression on the people. There is a necessity  
for this special effort. We must remember  
that you will have to  
be in a deep measure and that you  
will not fail to accept it.

Yours very respectfully

W. H. H.

Chas. B. Brown





20.

457.

# The Republic Company,

PUBLISHERS OF

## THE REPUBLIC.

AN illustrated Monthly Magazine, devoted to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and Women's Relief Corps.

\$5.00 per annum in advance.

33, 35, 37, 39, 41 & 43 GOLD STREET,

New York, August 20<sup>th</sup> 1889.

*File* Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard U.S.A.,

Commanding Division of the Atlantic,

Govenors Island, New York.

Dear General:-

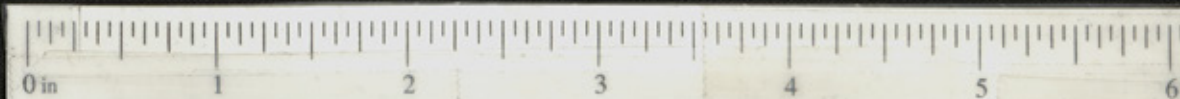
Your esteemed letter of even date per special messenger at hand and we thank you for your contribution. Our Treasurer is now absent on his vacation and as soon as he returns a check for the amount named will be forwarded you.

We have just received a letter from Comrade Warner accepting the chair of Editor-in-Chief of the Republic.

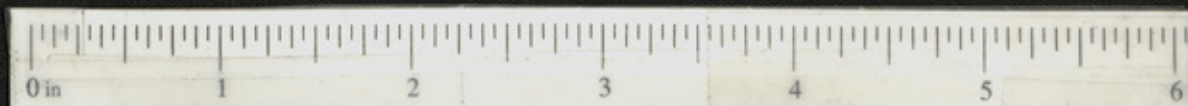
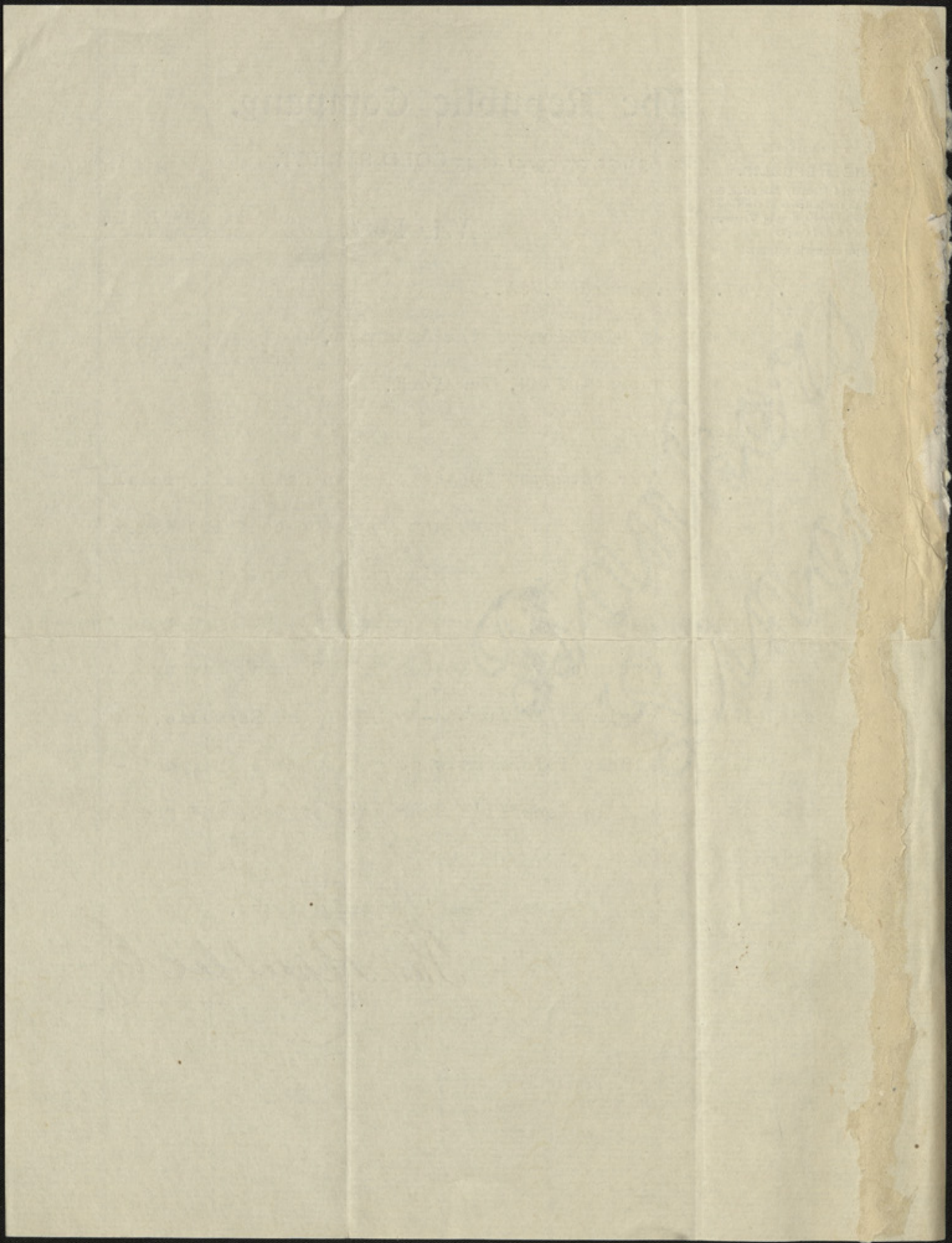
Will you kindly inform us what artist made the photograph of yourself in General's Sherman's office, and greatly oblige

Very Resp'y & truly Yours,

*The Republic Co.*









Army Mutual Aid Association,

War Department,

Aug.

Washington, Aug. 20, 1889.

Major General A. O. Howard,

U.S. Army,

Governor's Island, N.Y.C.

General:

Your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. has been received.

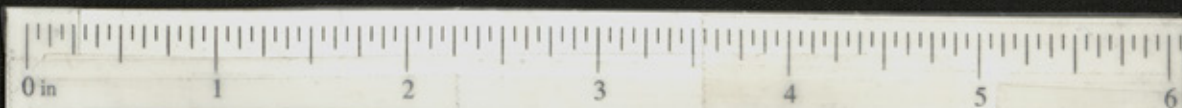
The balance of your dues for the current year (ending March 31, 1890) should be paid during the month of October, proximo. The following is a statement of your account for the year—

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| To 15 assessments @ \$5 <sup>00</sup> (Class 7.) | 75.00 |
| " Expenses for 1888 & 9                          | 1.60  |
| Total  | 76.60 |
| By Cash, April 19, 1889.                         | 38.30 |
| Balance  | 38.30 |

Very respectfully

Wm. P. Dunal

1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. 5<sup>th</sup> Art. Sec. & Treas.



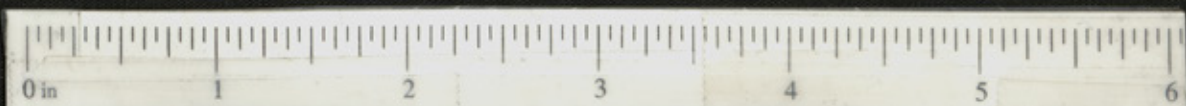


20

Army Medical

and Association

File





458.

3

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES,

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

NOS. 57 AND 59 WEST FOURTH STREET.

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. C. Dawes, U. S. V.  
Commander.

Captain Robert Hunter, U. S. V.  
Recorder.

P. O. DRAWER 627.

Aster House  
New York

CINCINNATI,

Aug 21

1889

Gen O. Howard

Dear Sir

This is only to remind you that  
we are depending on you to respond  
to the toast "Atlanta is ours and  
fairly won" at the banquet of the  
Army of the Tennessee Sept 26

Yours very truly

E. C. Dawes

Chairman Am. or West

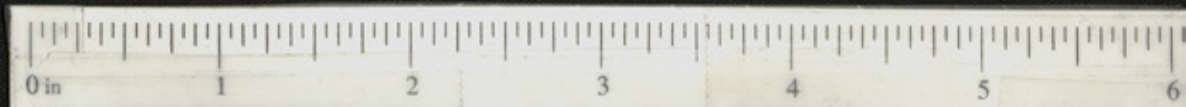
I am here for two days only so must  
call on you at your earliest



Loyal Legion 21  
mil Order of

Dawes G. C.

File





21  
McConaughy Jr. David



File

# Young Men's Christian Association

GENERAL OFFICE

Fifteenth and Sansom Streets

FRANCIS W. KENNEDY, President

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Treasurer

DAVID McCONAUGHY, Jr., General Secretary

459.

## BRANCH OFFICES:

CENTRAL—Fifteenth and Chestnut Sts.

GERMAN—Twelfth and Girard Ave.

NORTH EAST—1858 Frankford Ave.

NORTH WEST—1518 Columbia Ave.

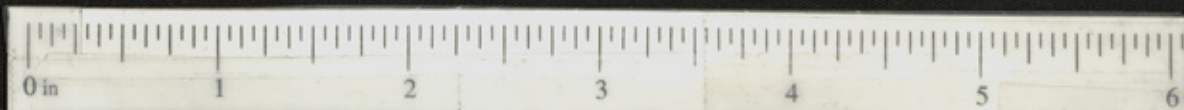
P. R. R. DEPT.—3607 Haverford St.

WEST PHILA.—Fortieth and Powelton Ave.

FRANKFORD—4434 Frankford Ave.

My Dear General Howard, Philadelphia Aug. 21<sup>st</sup> 1897

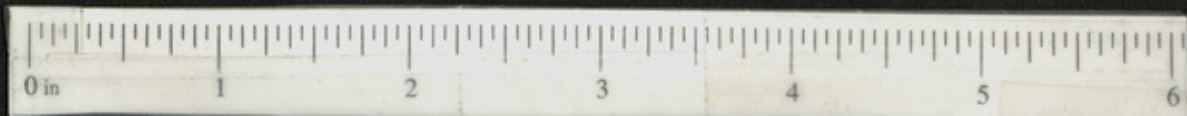
I understand from Mr. Wm. Still, the Chairman of our Colored Branch, that the Committee of Management has invited you to speak at a large public meeting, in Association Hall, Sept. 9<sup>th</sup>. I am afraid you will think we are imposing upon you in thus making





Can you give me any letters of in-  
roduction to people in Sydney?  
I have a great deal of business to do  
and I am very anxious to get on.

another demand for your services.  
But the object is so important - this  
being one of the first & most promising  
works of the sort begun in this city  
which has the largest colored popula-  
tion of any city in the country - that  
I earnestly hope you can give them  
the great assistance which your  
presence would undoubtedly  
afford. I therefore, on behalf  
of the Board of Directors, most heart-  
ily second the invitation.  
Yours in true regard,  
David M. Conaugh Jr.







## ABRAHAM LINCOLN POST, No. 4,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Walla Walla, W.T., August 21<sup>st</sup> 1889.

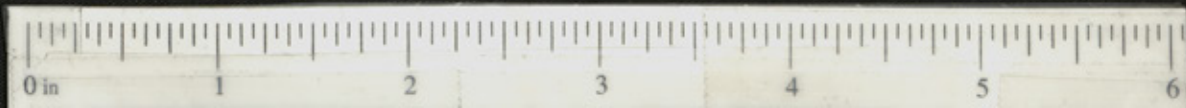
Suit. Geo. N. Chase  
4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infy. & adc. to Genl. Howard  
Governor's Island N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Will you please  
and ask Genl. O.C. Howard, if he will assist me in  
the following application. The old Soldier of  
the late War in this section of country, as well as the  
Citizens have signed in great numbers a petition  
in my behalf for the appointment (by the President  
of the U.S.) as Indian agent at the Yakima  
agency. Knowing that a word from Genl.  
Howard with the Secretary of the Interior would  
go further than a petition a mile long, I  
respectfully ask Genl. Howard to be kind  
enough and do this much for me.

I am Sir:

Very Respectfully  
John Pieper



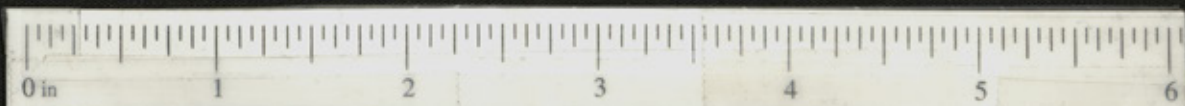


21

Wier John

Abraham Smith 1841

Wier





8

—OFFICE OF—  
TACOMA

Young Men's Christian Association,

1342 Pacific Avenue and 1341 R. R. St.

460.  
G. W. THOMPSON, President.  
M. M. MEYERS, General Secretary.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1889

Gen. O. O. Howard,  
Governor's Island,  
New York.

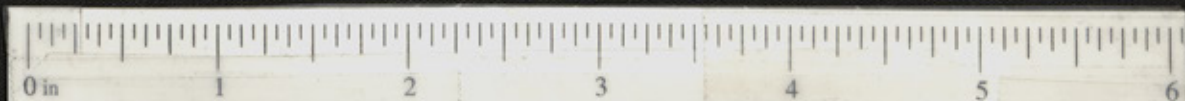
Dear Sir,

I have sent you today,  
in separate envelop, the manuscript  
of the article on Christian Endeavor.  
Please accept our thanks for the same.  
Will send you several copies of our paper  
containing the same as soon as issued.  
Will be pleased to hear from you at  
any time you can find time to write  
us a brief article.

Very Truly Yours,

M. M. Meyers.

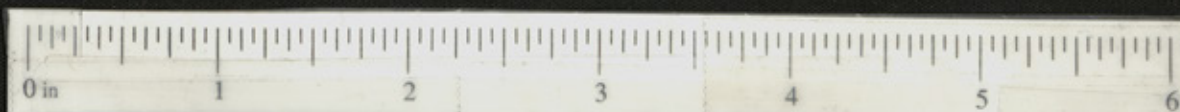
Genl Secy.





Mary M. M.

File





Treat C. S.

File

22 -

462.

21

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

Governor's Island, N. Y.,

Aug 22 1889

Dear General -

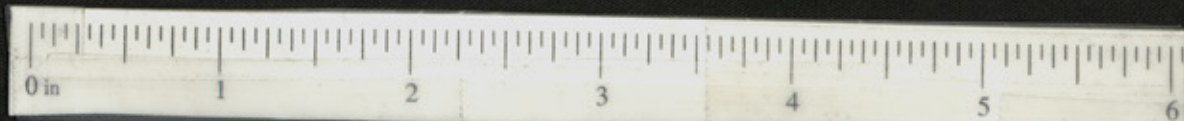
On yesterday morning I forwarded three (3) letters to you at Niagara Falls. Now this morning I forward one letter and one postal card to you at H. Ontario under cover. They were all evidently from your son Chauncy and I trust you will receive them in good time. Genl. Whipple said he was going to send you a telegram today at Niagara.



There has nothing of  
any importance arose in  
communicati. It has been  
very warm yesterday  
and today and I trust -  
it was cooler when you  
were Wednesday on the  
Road, for if not, it must  
have been quite disagreeable.

I shall keep you promptly  
informed of any thing of  
importance that - may  
arise.

Sincerely Yours  
Chas. G. Treat.





23-

Treat C. G.File

462-

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

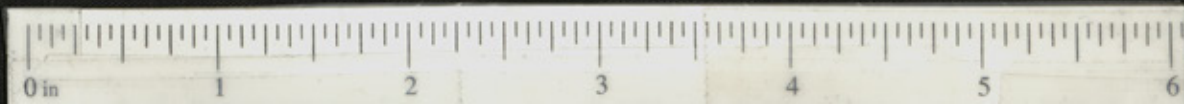
Governor's Island, N. Y.,

Aug 23 1889

Dear General -

Mr Williams. Geo. B of  
 Worcester <sup>Mass.</sup> wrote again to-  
 day asking that you speak  
 on Sunday afternoon the  
 6<sup>th</sup> of Oct. in answer to  
 your letter telling him  
 that you could come any  
 day except Saturday the  
 second week in October

It also on behalf of the  
 Committee wished to know  
 if you could not be with  
 them on Saturday the 5<sup>th</sup>  
 to accept the stipendalities





of the Local Grand Army  
Posts - I answered that -  
you were away and would  
reply definitely later.

Mr E. L. Davis Chm. Com  
on Toasts. Royal Legion Cmt. I  
wish again to remind you  
that they should expect you  
there on the 26<sup>th</sup> of September

There is no news whatever  
here. It still keeps very  
warm indeed and if  
you are having good  
cool nights you should  
thoroughly appreciate  
them. I had a letter  
from Father today in closing  
a letter from Mr Stuggett

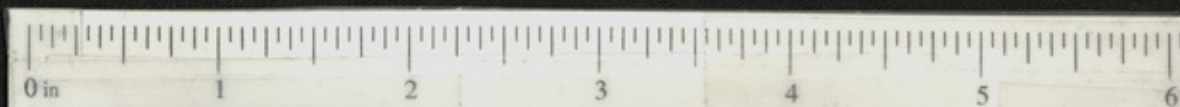
to him which I enclose  
to you - Father said  
that Mr St. in a conversation  
with him said that - possi-  
bly Chaucer might have  
to wait a little while  
but that he would &  
intended to give him a  
new position. Every body  
is well here.

Trusting you are enjoy-  
ing a very pleasant trip  
I am sincerely Yours

Chas. H. Treat

1 St. Van St. St.

I also inclose a Postal Card  
just arrived in the mail







HEADQUARTERS

## New Hampshire Veterans' Association

Weirs, N. H., Aug 23 1889

Maj Genl O. O. Howard  
Governors Island  
Sir.

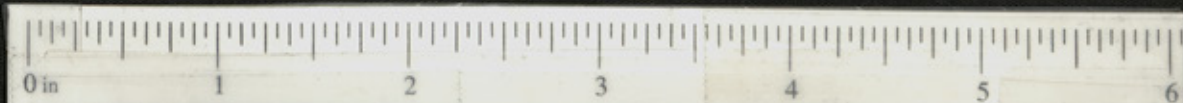
We are happy to know you are to be  
with us next week. It will be a great  
pleasure to the old comrades.

Telegraph me at Weirs when to expect you  
that we may give you a soldiers welcome.

Feeling certain that the pleasure of meeting  
will be mutual. I remain

Yours Very Truly  
J. H. French.

Prest

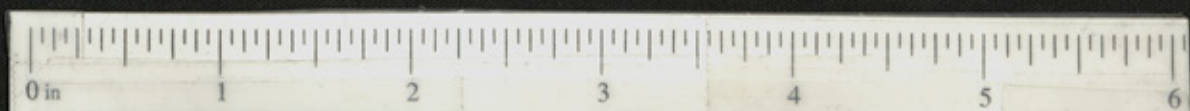




News Handwritten Del. O. S. S.

French J. H.

File





Woman's National Christian Temperance Union,

Headquarters 161 LaSalle St.

CHICAGO.



PRES'T, MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, (MISS ANNA A. GORDON, PRIVATE SECRETARY.)

COR. SEC'Y, MRS. CAROLINE B. BUELL.

REC. SEC'Y, MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE.

ASS'T REC. SEC'Y, MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.

TREAS., MISS ESTHER PUGH.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

*56.*  
Evanston, Ill., Aug. 23. 1889.

*and  
Sept 23  
by the Gen*  
Gen. Howard,

Kind Friend:

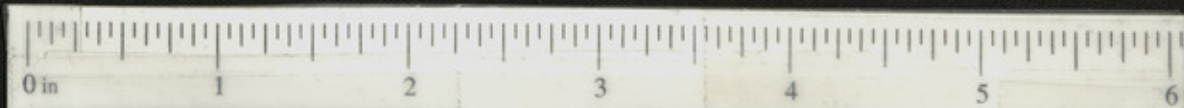
The enclosed

leaflet will show you that we have  
a Dept. of Christian work for  
soldiers and our National Super-  
intendent Mrs. S. A. McClees of  
Montclair, N. J. will greatly value  
your advice concerning her plans.

I have therefore sent her this  
note of introduction hoping that she may  
be able to arrange with you for an  
opportunity to confer.

With pleasant memories of meeting you  
at Maclellan, I am  
Yours with high esteem,

Frances E. Willard





23-  
Willard J. G. Price



WILLARD J. G. PRICE

NEW YORK

MAY 18

1861

