Custom-House, New York City,
Collector's Office.

Oct. 1st, 1889.

Major-General O.O. Howard,
Governor's Island, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Your letter with enclosures (copy of letter from J.F. Emmons and your reply) has been received. The statements contained in the letter of Mr. Emmons are inaccurate. Mr. Kline does not intend to sell even beer and he had not contemplated the sale of either beer or liquor.

It has been my desire, as far as possible, to have some stand on the ground occupied by the Government that would enable the Inspectors on duty at the Barge Office to obtain, at reasonable rates, refreshments in the middle of the day. I did not deem it advisable to recommend anything approaching a restaurant that could be put in the portion of the Government building that was unused. I had some conversation with one of the Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Co. yesterday and he stated that he had no objection whatever to the location of the stand there if the owner did not sell beer but confined himself to ordinary sandwiches and articles incidental to lunch, and soda water.
MR. Post, Sir:

Your letter of instruction of Jan 22nd, 1923, is received.

Enclosed are two statements, the one of my account, the other of the order of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

I have given careful consideration to the instructions and have found the whole matter to be within the limits of my authority.

I am unable to see any necessity for any further expenditures at the present time.

I am now forwarding the papers to the Postmaster General for his information.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
I sent for Mr. Kline, prior to the receipt of your letter, and he informed me that he had not the slightest intention of selling liquor or even beer.

As to the temptation that the President of the Rapid Transit Co. fears would be thrown in the way of his employes, I am quite certain that the sale of sandwiches and soda water will not afford as much temptation to them as they can find on the boats belonging to the Rapid Transit Co. that run to Bay Ridge where, I am informed, beer and liquor is sold ad libitum. Be assured, however, that nothing will be done that will affect in any way the cleanliness or comfort of the place.

In conclusion I would say that I would be very glad to confer with you in regard to the matter and I shall send for Mr. Kline and ask him to be the bearer of this letter to you in order that he may make such explanation to you, personally, as you may desire.

Yours truly,

[signature]

Collector.
To the Department

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant

and as requested to forward you the information in the enclosed

It will be in your possession.

As to the treatment that the patient is receiving, I cannot

state more than what is known to the medical staff. I am

told that the treatment consists of the use of certain drugs and of

sugar. As far as I can learn from the records, the patient has

been under the care of the medical staff for some time and has

shown a fair amount of improvement. He is now at home, however,

and will be returned to the place of business as soon as possible.

I am informed that he will be given rest and will be kept in the

 freshest possible state of health.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I am in receipt of your letter of

the 16th instant, and I shall forward you the enclosed

papers as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
1st October, 1889,

General Oliver O. Howard
Governor's Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir: On page 392 of Volume IV of our War-Book, you refer to "Colonel Morgan of my staff" at Atlanta. We are unable to find Colonel Morgan's given name and would like it for our revised index. May we ask the favor of his full name if you are acquainted with him?

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: J. J. Morgan
present Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Promoted from 1st Lt. 70th Indiana Infantry (Col. Ben) Harrison's Regiment to Col. Chinas Depot Camp 1864. 1st U.S. Colored Infantry. 1st Lt. Manhattan.
Washington, D.C., October 21, 1889.

General O. O. Howard:

Dear friend,

Let me beg you from the very first not to deem my note and request as either appeal to you bold or even presuming most falsely. I do not mean it as such; circumstances often force one to ask favors of others. Nine years I have been an invalid from rheumatism, besides a tumor formed in my stomach. I am a cripple completely. By doctor and tell me last hope to ever relieve me in my miseries, electricity, which I must pay in advance to electrician. By son does the very best he can be supports his mother, sister, and myself, and I cannot refrain from telling him how good he is. Neither drinks, smokes, cheets, or liquors, but my brother can ay so much. If you can lend me ten dollars in a few dollars I will be more than thankful for a few treatments in electricity, provided it will not deprive you or yours of
any comfort, with our kindest wishes for you through life.

I am

Respectfully,

A. E. Getty
823-18-24, 2EM

Mr. Belden

Please look after this lady. She cannot write.

Very truly yours

O. H. Howey

F.W. Washington

914 7th Ave.
Majong General C.O. Doward,

Dear Sir,

We should be glad to know on what train you will arrive in Worcester, also your theme for the address, if you can give it.

Yours very respectfully,

Samuel G. McConaughy.
BENEFIT LECTURE...Y. M. C. A.

Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.,
will give his interesting and eloquent Lecture, Incidents and Reminiscenses of the

War of the Rebellion!

IN

City Hall, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 9th.

ALL SEATS RESERVED.

ONE PRICE, -- 25 CENTS.

Tickets for sale at Y. M. C. A. Rooms
by the Committee and Members of the Association. Don't fail to secure seats at once.

Oct. 1, 1869
511 Congress Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

We are now closing out our stock of papers at very low prices. Competent paper hangers furnished.
77 High St.
Portland, Me. Oct 2, 1889.
Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A.
Fortunes Island, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

I have just received a communication from Charles G. Treat, Act. Sec. C. to the effect that your lecture in Portland Oct 9th will be on "Characteristic Incidents in the Life of Christ."

I was greatly surprised, as I fully understood you would take a subject with reference to the Civil War in which you bore so conspicuous a part, and that it might be Incidents and
reminiscences in the War of the Rebellion—also remember your speaking of a lecture on "Incidents in Gen. Grant's Campaigns."

At no time did not hear from you we supposed it perfectly safe to advertise your lecture at "Incidents of the War of the Rebellion" and did so the day of the week feeling that we ought not to wait longer. Enclosed find notice clipped from one of our daily papers. Cannot you give me the lecture as advertised—yet so nearly in the same line as to meet the public expectation? We have a goodly number of the soldiers who would be especially pleased to hear you speak on matters connected with your Army life—our people generally would appreciate such a subject at your hands with great appreciation. You can readily understand how very awkward it places us to have to change the subject of your lecture at the last moment. It seems to me, there must be some mistake in the note just received. At any rate we trust you can make the change before. It might be able to use the "Lecture on Christ" at some other date. An early reply by mail or wire is desirable that we may know what to do.
Gen. O. O. Howard,

My dear Sir,—

I appreciate your objection to the plan I proposed in view of your contemplated book, but may I ask if you will allow us to send you a representative who will ask you some other questions which would help young men in making their way in life without necessarily any reference to your army experiences. Such advice from you I am sure would be helpful. Our representative would need to take but very little of your time. I am sorry to trouble you about the matter, even to the extent of writing another letter, but the young people were very much interested in what you said at Philadelphia and I am sure your advice relating to their future lives would be helpful.

Very sincerely Yours,

Francis E. Clark
United Society of Christian Endeavour

10 Bromfield Street

Mr. W. E. Cotton, General Secretary

October 5th

Dear Mr. Cotton,

I appreciate your cooperation to the plan

I proposed in view of your considerable past but now I see if you would allow us to send you a representative who will ask you some other questions which would help you more in making great use in life with

one necessity any reference to your many experiences. Such service now you I am sure would be helpful. Our representative would need

to take but very little of your time. I am sorry to trouble you so

the matter, even for the extent of writing another letter, but the

more people were very much interested in what you said at Pilgrims.

Thus and I am sure your space lettered to their future lives would

be helpful.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Colonel John M. Wilson, Fils,

Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy
at West Point, New York, requests the honor
of your presence on Thursday, October 3rd, 1889,
at four o'clock P.M., upon the occasion of the
ceremonies attending the presentation to
the Military Academy of portraits of
Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan
by Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia.

R.S.V.P.
Hillside
Oct 30

Dear Mr. Hayward,

My dear Sir,
The circumstances which have led to our coming to stay at Hillside, next Monday, have been very pleasant. We have been very pleased to leave London. Mr. Hayward came with us. He will take us to leave you both again. We send our love and good wishes dear "Uncle John."
would have been to write again to his hand,
the mill came up call for your
allowing paper in
where you will indicate in...language
Handy narrative before 9th M.
Enclose postal that
you receive one
where you shall
call for them I
see a mighty great
respect.
Yours most truly,
Mary E. Scott.
UNVEILING OF MONUMENT
—TO THE—

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY,

—AT—

Gettysburg, October 3, 1889.

Comrades and fellow-citizens:

Gettysburg claims historically only a quarter of a century of the past, but all future generations will make pilgrimages to it and pay it homage. Because twenty-six years ago on this field great questions of human freedom, civil rights, the integrity of the domain of our unequaled country, and the preservation and maintenance of our unrivaled representative government, were practically decided, settled and established. No more important questions affecting human freedom and popular government were ever determined on any battle-field. Gettysburg, therefore, the crisis of our greatest war, the Saratoga of the rebellion, has become the theme of orators and is and will be the text of historians. History was made here in a day, but it may take years to correctly write it. The historian must have material assistance as well as mental qualifications and attainments, and these monuments, their emblems and legends, that mournfully decorate this great battle-field from front to rear, from flank to flank, will become his interpreters and assistants.

Yon distant front where the first corps fought and the gifted Reynolds fell, is appropriately marked. The "peach orchard" and the "wheat field" have their monumental metes and bounds. The array of marble, granite and bronze on cemetery ridge is typical of the unaltering men who defended it. Yonder Round Tops where Chamberlain and his devoted followers, God bless them, did heroic work, are monuments themselves—yea monumented monuments,—immortal in history. Yonder shift marks where Gregg, remote from support and charged with responsibility that seldom falls upon a subordinate in battle, defended this Thermopylae of the battle field. Every moment is a revelation.

It may now be properly asked, what does this monument to the First Maine Cavalry reveal? The answer, if confined to its operations upon this battle field, would be rather unheroic, and uneventful, and in substance about as follows. The regiment greatly reduced in numbers by the casualties of battles and unusually hard service, arrived here July 2, and bivouacked that night somewhere in yonder fields (toward cemetery ridge). July 3, it remained inactive
for the most part, until the deafening roar of contending artillery began to shake the earth. It was then summoned in haste to this locality, and it came quickly. The cavalry battle wonder was at its height; the field was all astir with contending forces and the artillery was in full play. The Division Commander, General Gregg, who was first to attack its arrival, met the enemy head on at this place. He hastily pointed to a force of the enemy in the distance, moving to our right, and directed the regiment to proceed on yonder (Low Dutch) road and “take care of it,” adding at the same time that he would send another regiment to report to its commander.

The regiment started at once, but before it reached the enemy or got any chance to do the work assigned to it, the crisis of the battle was passed and the enemy began to retire. The regiment was then recalled from its advanced position on our extreme right and sent back to a position further to our left, where it engaged in a sharp skirmish with the enemy and was exposed to artillery fire for a time. Those herculean events constitute in the main the active part taken by the regiment in that great battle.

But the Gettysburg of the First Maine Cavalry was not limited to this battle field, but really began at Brandy Station, June 9th, and ended at Shepherdstown, July 16th, a month and seven days, during which it was engaged in seven battles. Brandy Station was the opening battle of the Gettysburg campaign, and Shepherdstown was the last one of the series, and the First Maine Cavalry took part in them all. Therefore, as its opportunities for distinction on this field were so limited, I shall take the liberty of referring briefly to its services on other fields during that campaign.

At Brandy Station, Wynn's Brigade had the advance and was first to attack the enemy, and after a gallant fight, was defeated at every point and some of his guns were captured. Kilpatrick's brigade followed Wynn's. The Tenth and Second New York Cavalry, in the order named, preceded the First Maine, and were successively beaten and driven back. The First Maine was in the rear in column of fours, making its way along a narrow road. It came out of timber, as it neared the battle field, into an open plain, at a trot. It then formed companies at a gallop, and, drawing sabres at the same time, crossed that plain with well preserved ranks, amidst the confusion of defeated troops and in the face of artillery well posted and vigorously served. It reached and crossed the railroad with undiminished speed, and struck and dispersed in its course, a mounted column of the enemy. In less time than I can tell it, the regiment encountered and destroyed mounted forces, dismounted forces and artillery. It drove the mounted forces helter skelter. It rode over and left the dismounted forces in rear. It enveloped or rode over the guns of the artillery and left them silent, and thus destroyed the last organized force of the enemy on that part of the field. That charge, considering the size of the force that made it, the surrounding circumstances, the distance covered, the resistance encountered and overcome, and the results achieved, has seldom been excelled by other cavalry charges in the history of the world.

June 17th, Kilpatrick's brigade, no longer containing the First Maine Cavalry, met the enemy at Aldie, and after a hotly contested battle, was beaten and routed. His guns were in danger of being captured. The First Maine Cavalry, by its timely arrival, was able to charge the enemy and save the guns from capture. It also broke turned and routed the enemy, as it did at Brandy Station. It charged on with great effect and great sacrifices too, nearly a mile beyond the guns it had rescued, drove the enemy from the field, and saved the battle of Aldie.

June 19th at Middleburg, the regiment bore the brunt of the battle and by hard fighting and heavy losses, dented a larger force of the enemy and again won the day.

June 21st, our cavalry advanced from Middleburg to Upperville, and easily drove the enemy to that place. At Upperville, however, the enemy made a bold stand and successfully resisted two attempts on the part of some of our cavalry to drive him further. The First Maine Cavalry was then singled out to charge the enemy. It promptly formed for the task, and at the same time received the following orders: “Charge into the town, drive out the enemy and get beyond it if possible.” As the regiment, compact, swift and irresistible, and enveloped in cannon's smoke, disappeared in the village, Kilpatrick in his enthusiasm exclaimed, “Those Maine men would charge straight into hell if ordered to.”

After Upperville, the regiment participated in forced marches through Maryland and this great state of Pennsylvania, and arrived here July 2nd. The modest part it took in the great battle here, has already been explained. After the battle, the regiment joined in the pursuit, but did not get a chance to engage the enemy until it arrived at Halltown, south of the Potomac, July 15th, where it had an important skirmish while protecting the flank of our column. The next day, however, July 16th, at Shepherdstown, it made up in full measure for its lack of opportunity here, by fighting the enemy from mid-day until dark, in one of the hardest contested battles it was ever engaged in. That fight terminated the Gettysburg campaign, and it is not necessary here to pursue the history of the regiment any further, in detail.

In connection with the foregoing, and apropos to this occasion, it is just and important, as a part of its record to add, that by the highest official decision, rendered March 7, 1865, the First Maine Cavalry was engaged in more battles during the war, than any other military organization in the great and glorious Army of the Potomac; a fact to itself that should glory enough.

It is also equally just and important to note, that, from statistics recently compiled, it is now known, that the First Maine Cavalry sustained greater losses in battle than any other mounted regiment in the war. In those important particulars, the First Maine Cavalry had no equal and its record of battles and sacrifices stands without a parallel.

The question, therefore: What does this monument commemorate and reveal? It is answered in some measure at least, and it appears most fitting that the patriotic State of Maine, our own beloved State, proud of the brilliant record she made in the war, and recognizing and appreciating the valor and devotion of her soldiers, should establish this monument of appropriate design, modest but enduring as the imperishable granite of which it is, here at this famed historic centre, to commemorate the great services, heroic sacrifices and unrivalled record of the First Maine Cavalry.

Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville and Shepherdstown are among the laurels that most appropriately adorn it.

If anything more is desired to complete it, let me suggest the names of the fallen, of Douthitt, Summat, Kinseish, Taylor and Neville; of Boothby, Ellis, Phillips, Harris, Bartlett, Russell, Heald, Collins, Comins and Stayer; of scores of rank and file who fell in battle, as the cypress with which to tenderly entwine it.

C. H. SMITH, Secretary, General, U. S. Army, Formerly Colonel First Maine Cavalry.
Enclosed find the "stated case\n
Anctly as follows. That is not all of\nthe sad story: - Kinney, in the Register, has\nacted as attorney for Daniel Davis, and has\ntried to swindle the orphans' estate of the Claim\nin connection with prosecuting Attorney Smiley\nwho acted as Brench's Attorney, on promise of\nhalf-interest, should be gain the suit at\nWashington through his attorney. The\nCrimes of lawyers swindling orphan half-
and girls out of their property is scandalous.\nThey cannot pay - as they are poor\nin orphan children. David Dunn, their\nonly relative died last March, Sam C.\nMiller is a mental weakling and I am\nin full charge of affairs for all the\nthree children at "Frank's End Farm" and\nam protecting them rights at my own\nexpense - and want my pay. God knows\nI am poor, but I am true to the poor\nuprooted, orphan orphans, half-bred girls\nwhom I have educated morally and\nmentally, as a good "father" should do.
Sam. Miller has his faults. And he has
his sufferings. I must say on this.
You know me well enough to
know— I am not seeking names or fame.
Nor am I working for money. I have
a family of my own that this war and its
results have deprived one of for the past 24 years,
and my son and daughters are servidor to me.

"From my poor signs."—So has gone time and
dangers that know you as a Christian man.
This can be one death of our earnestness in
a patriotic venture. I fought a good
game with the persons that be at Washington
When Cleveland held aloft for fear of it being
"Sentimentalism" in him to stand for a home
right for a half-blind girl of 14 years, and her
sister of 12 years, 

Orman's term, and
I know who (Cattle Syndicate, etc. "capital
Syndicate" or "Men and Chicago") Cleveland
With our appropriation by Congress of
$1,000 to buy seed wheat for the poor
Garnish farmers of the pan handle of
Oklahoma in 1887— I some vengeance
then— So did Senators Reagan & Cole.
So did "Irish War Lot," and former Hill,
Senator Darrell of Chicago and Phil.
Armour caused that vote—silent on this.

Push things' ahead of column to the right.
Depty Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1889

In reply to your favor. I am in error, having been misinformed.


Will advise you of reply. I hope the things may be

satisfied. A. T. McCauley
HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Depot Quartermaster's Office,

Chicago, Ill., Oct 8, 1889

H. N. Nick, Co.
Agents, Star Union Line,
Chicago,

Sir,

On December 11, 1888, W. P. Cars No. 30-49-
9857, containing property of Maj. Gen. Howard, U. S. Army, were delivered to
you by the D. & H. R. R.

It was intended that those cars should
go through to New York City without unloading,
I find that they were however unloaded
and transferred to P. C. & St. L. Car 6116
by W. S. Car 1975 by you.

Several books belonging to General
Howard and a gold mounted whip and
dressed blankets belonging to Lieut. C. S. J.
Greene, U. S. Army and Mississ, as I am

[Signature]
informed by Lieut Greble.

In reply to inquiring Concerning

The Article of any Transportation

Clark erroneously advised me lately

that the cars were not unloaded or

checked here, due to the intention

of forgetting the fact of the cars having

been unloaded after receipt by you.

I will be greatly obliged if you

will cause inquiring to be made and

informed whether a box or other package

was broken or recovered while being

transferred here and whether any

books, whip or blanket were found

after the cars left here.

I will be much obliged for

any information you can give

If your earliest convenience con-

cerning the reloading of the cars,

and will esteem it a favor if you

will cause traces to be sent to assis
laid whether the cars were opened en route and whether any bad or...

Very respectfully,

John H. M. Clonely,

Capt. & Q. M. U. S. A.

Official copy respectfully for

V. H. M. Clonely

Capt. & Q. M. U. S. A.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct 4, 1889

Dear Mr. Howard,

Please accept thanks of the Mount Vernon Young Men's Christian Association for your check for $100. Receipt for which you will find enclosed.

Our building was dedicated Tuesday evening last. Mount Vernon is proud of its being here, a noble monument of Christian endeavor.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. Moseman
Personal & Confidential

Denver, Colo. 10/4 1859

Dear Uncle Ollie,

Owing to pressing business in the East, I was unable to see you when I went over to the Island last Monday. I wanted to see you very much and have a talk with you. Our trip east and work was not successful owing to the want of time in my contract. I had put in too much at John and they were very well satisfied with the investment and that they had time to raise the money in their return to Portland we should have succeeded but it was only had 3600 and the deal had to be cash cash not see promisory to pay and they fell short some 3000 of the full amount, hence we could not make the cash offer and I lost any connection.

There is a gentleman who made an offer and some the land still against a new company of since the capital and has provided 600 a year as long as the company
shall be started. He is now at Eccola, 200 miles, and
according to present news a severe attack of Mena
and will not be ready for me before November. I am
in deep order financially and must raise some
money somewhere to carry me along. The sum
must not exceed 2000, and I shall return
the money. Mr. Harris is a gentleman and a
man of honor and I feel confident of my position
and feel that I could repay a loan in 2000 at
seven a year. Can you arrange the loan for me. I
hate to ask it but I have no one
else to whom I can apply. If I can get the
money by November 1st it would be all right
of I could get 1000 at 600 by December
4th I would pull through. As soon as we get started
I shall have a good income and can repay the loan
without trouble inside of a year. I will give you
my note and David will secure for me and
I will transfer life assurance enough to cover
the account to you so that in case of my death
you would be secure.
Please regard this as entirely confident.
I would rather you said nothing about the
matter to any one especially if in your writing
for me. I would not come to you for I
know that you have a good deal to say but
I have tried to think it through carefully and
don't see any other way out. For that
I have asked you.

PS. My new position will give me a place
in which I can be at home and off the road.
A Flag for Every School House.

The "W. C. T. U. Department of Soldiers and Sailors" has prepared a patriotic and unique program for an entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be used to buy a flag for the school-house.

I am confident that in thousands of towns and villages our folks would go into this "with a vim" and could enlist many to help them who would not otherwise take hold with us of temperance work. The brass band comes into play here, and the little folks bring out the eagle. Let me urge this new phase of the movement upon local unions everywhere. Write for full particulars to

MRS. E. S. MOFFAT,
PORT HURON, MICH.,

And send for her "Soldiers Shield and Buckler" and "Mariner's Pocket Compass" and "Muster Roll," to give away on trains, etc. They are very pretty, printed in two colors and illustrated and they are surcharged with the "words that are spirit and life."

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Evanston, August 30th, 1889.

Sample set of Literature, including "Programme" . . . 15 cents.


Whereas, The movement towards the purchase of "A Flag for Every School House," was originated in our midst by Mrs. E. S. Moffat, Assistant Superintendent of the National W. C. T. U., Department of Soldiers and Sailors, therefore,

Resolved, That we as a Committee of Citizens, having this work in charge for our city, tender to the above mentioned organization, through its official representative, our hearty and appreciative thanks for this suggestion.

J. B. McIlwain, (Mayor).
John Stewart, (Supt. of Public Schools).
J. H. Beazell, (Principal High School).
Mrs. S. L. Ballentine.
Miss Johanna Hogan.
Mrs. E. S. Post.
old soldiers will be true to the Temperance cause.

Also to me, let this Branch work on the ballot box returns, for "We shall reap if we sowing now."

The success of the work will be measured, not by the number of meetings and work to do, but by the press. Have confidence; enemies will try to defeat you with "The veterans won't come." They will have faith in your work. Their work will have begun well, and you will have the sympathy of the community behind you to help you. Your work will have been well begun, and the veterans will have been elected. The community behind you to help you. Your work will have been well begun, and you will have the sympathy of the community behind you to help you.

But, "Why don't they come?" And have the "Y. S. S. F." on hand, with a buttons and kind word for every battle-scarred guest. The veterans will have faith in your work. Their work will have been well begun, and you will have the sympathy of the community behind you to help you. Your work will have been well begun, and you will have the sympathy of the community behind you to help you.

Do not forget that the men who have everything needed, earn their livings. It is true, that it will not go to the waste-basket; attend carefully to all details; have everything needed, earned, in hand. Every woman in her post. Let her do no delay, but make it, through the programme, the success of the work.

Decorate with flags and with white ribbons, banners, etc. Send formal invitation to all the military organizations and W. R. C. to attend.

Music—The Star Spangled Banner, by Band.
Recreation—"She calls by the stars," by Mrs. Lida M. Moyer, conducted by Band.
Devotional Services—"Y. S. S. F. Marching Songs," by Band.
Music—"Marching Song," by Band.
Devotional Services—"Y. S. S. F. Marching Songs," by Band.
Music—"Marching Song," by Band.

PROGRAMME.

OUTDOOR MUSIC BY THE BAND.

W. C. T. U. PLACE.
SUGGESTIONS

TO TEMPERANCE WORKERS. HOW TO USE THE "VETERANS' BRANCH" SUPPLIES OF LITERATURE, IN THE WORK OF THE DEPT "SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS" OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The outfit now ready and for sale by the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., or on application to Mrs. Eudocia S. Moffat, 1503 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., will greatly help the cause we serve, and is adapted to reach and interest a large class of citizens not otherwise easily touched by our work.

It is an appeal to every veteran of every army, north, south, east and west. The liquor traffic knows no section, nor do we. We are battling for a pure National Government of Justice, Truth and Righteousness, which means the outlawry of the American saloon system, and no class of men will respond to our battle call quicker than will the veterans, whether of the Blue or Gray, if we approach them thus aggressively yet offensively. Already I have the names of over 500 volunteers, the result largely of personal work; a splendid vanguard and a prophecy of the reinforcements soon to come to us, if we see to it that every State, District, County and Local Union has a good Superintendent and an outfit of Literature. Ask the pastors to preach temperance sermons to old soldiers, appealing to them from the Gospel side of the question, presenting the Muster Roll. Send them flowers, tied with white ribbon and accompanied with some appropriate sentiment, at re-unions, banquets, funerals, etc. You will be astonished how much argument there is in these little deeds of kindness. Go as a Union to the services of Memorial Day; they do honor to our dead. Go well supported to the officers of camp grounds and conventions, and signify your wish to bear fraternal greetings to the veterans, from "The Army of White Ribbon Women," and ask for a few moments' time on their programme. You can at least read to them the "Open Letter to Veterans of this Land," of this series (to be had for 2 cents apiece or 1.50 for 100), and present the Muster Roll, giving notice where you will be at the close to enroll volunteers (never taking time of exercises for it). Hold gospel meetings in forts, arsenals, soldiers' homes, and wherever practicable. The gospel can often be sung as well as preached into their hearts; and here the Y's can often be drafted into valuable service. I can fill a few engagements now and then to introduce the work in veterans' gatherings, at a reasonable expense, and can send out other public speakers, when the way is open and there is a demand for speakers; but every Union can have the literature, and begin to work. If you cannot get into the organizations because of partisan obstructionists, you can arrange for a public meeting of your own, in the interests of this Department, advertising it well, inviting all (especially veterans) to attend. Public an attractive programme something like this—

[Partial text not visible]
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

NATIONAL

Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

MRS. EUDOCIA S. MOFFAT, ASS'T SUPERINTENDENT.

1503 Woodward Avenue.

Port Huron,

General O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly note the enclosed circular letter from Miss Willard, also the "Patriotic Temperance Booklet" and other literature issued by the National W. C. T. U. Dept. "Soldiers and Sailors" especially the "Alice Young School House Plan?"

What meets your favor a letter from you of endorsement recommendation to help make it popular and universal throughout the land will be highly appreciated.

Mrs. E. S. Moffat.
I cannot but believe the great wave of patriotic passion with which a movement would inspire would lend much to help us to keep American institutions pure as destined of God to become. and work our motive, as well as inspire from children and their parents. What it cost, what it signifies for the future as well the past. Receiving I shall hear from you favorably soon. I am yours truly respectfully.

Mrs. E. S. Moffat.
Dear Friend,

My promise to write you remains unfulfilled. Upon further reflection as to a definite request on our behalf to the President of the United States or others holding an ex-officio relation to the National Home for Soldiers, I can think of nothing more earnestly desired than the changed condition of affairs as set forth in my appeal to the Board of Management, through the Acting President, General Franklin... The duplicate letter that I placed in your hands embodies our wishes...
NATIONAL HEAD-SQUADERS,
OF DEPARTMENT OF
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
MCCLEES BUILDING, GANSEVOORT SQUARE,
NEW YORK
MRS. SARAH A. McCLEES, supt.

NEW YORK, 1881

We, that the license system which has proved such a mischievous failure shall be given up, that the law shall no longer derive a revenue from the basker, who returns their petition money to the government coffers in this shameful way "set the government rather push the men than grind the money out of it. In India the natives call the liquor furnished by the British Government "vaxa." In the study of the growth of public sentiment in our country, and corresponding advance of prohibitory law, I find that prior to 1862, spiritsuous liquors were issued as rations to the men on board our ships of war—the grog tub.
Standing on the upper deck, chained to the Mast, and measures of grog were given in five cups (as much as a second glass, no matter how sick he was) and the men were marched to this pleasant duty, to the sound of music, as a procession.

In 1862 a prohibitory law was passed by Congress enacting the grog tube together. Three years after in 1865 rations of whiskey to soldiers who were accustomed to receive it, after undergoing excessive fatigue, were stopped, but it was not till 1881, on Washington's birthday, that orders were issued from the War Department, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor at Military Camps.
I have this official information from the late Secretaries of the Army & Navy. So I am not sure that the present sale of 25 called "lighter liquors" is not a violation of law. There are so many evasion resulting from ignorance of the intoxicating principle in all alcoholic beverages, including beer, ale &c. I have, only, therefore to ask that your valuable co-operation may be given in our effort to secure a repeal of this harmful privilege. The President and Secretary of War would doubtless be influenced by your personal appeal.

Thanking you most sincerely for your cordial response. Warm Sympathy I am very respectfully / yours (Mrs) Sarah A. McClees
American Sabbath Union.

[Organized Dec. 120, 1888, at Washington, D. C.]

COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
MAIL AND EXPRESS, N. Y., PRESIDENT.

MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., VICE PRESIDENT.

REV. J. H. KNOWLES,
23 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,
GEN'. SEC. AND EDITOR OF PUBLICATIONS.

REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS,
74 EAST 90TH STREET, NEW YORK,
FIELD SECRETARY.

MR. R. N. PERLEE,
60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,
TREASURER.


Dear Sir:

The monthly meeting for October of the Executive Board, American Sabbath Union, will be held at 23 Park Row, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 7th., 3 P. M.

You are earnestly requested to favor the meeting with your presence.

Very truly,

Leighton Williams
Recording Secretary.
Dear Sir:

The monthly meeting for our part of the Union

will be held on the 10th of next month.

You are hereby tendered an invitation to join the meeting

and will have your presence.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Secretary.

American Sabbath Union

Rev. H. Knowles

Rev. Wm. F. Grant

Ex. Dist. Bishop, New York

Rev. H. Knowles

Ex. Dist. Bishop, New York

Am. & N. Perle.

60 John Street, New York.