Dear Sir,

I am quite sure that your kind letter closed to us of the opening of your office which we all wish most earnestly but then the Accelerator came and I suppose we are all at present that of her. I hope you kindly send me the letter and it is in your possession that I any other regret as to some letter and that like to your join at some.

Yours in haste,

F. G. Smith

Date: July 19, 1890
My dear General Howard,

Thank you for your kindness in sending me through the 47th, your order relating to the Field Exercises in your Division last summer. I see your name from time to time in the newspapers, and always read with interest any thing. Let your may have said, or let is said about you. We find a new Elder in the home of
Hope Presbyterian Church. This is
the largest church in St. Paul
with a membership of about 4,000.
Church work is active and we
will soon plant a do. More than
the girls are much. They
want and much love it has
Howard and Bessie if they
know I am writing. My brother
is living but very poorly. She
has passed her 80th birthday.
I wish her health and time.
We hope of seeing you, but
you are not likely to come.
I rest I suppose.

Please commen to
me. I am Howard and hope and
know life to be
Very sincerely yours
Selma G. Moore
Feb 19, 1930

Dear Sue,

You and Sue Sherman are to be in-

vited to Brooklyn Apr 9

to a reception to be

held by the 2nd Rept.

I hope you come—make

a note of it—at once

so you will make no

other engagement.

Yours,

A.M. Rockefeller.
Troy, N.Y., Feb 19, 1870

General C.O. Howard,

Commanding Division of the Atlantic

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of the 15th inst. I regret exceedingly that you are without precedent in the premises, and if I had known at the time I forwarded affidavits to you that such was the case, I would not have presumed to make such application. In order to state all the facts to the Secretary of War in an application to for Condie discharge, I would like very much to know what sentence the court imposed upon me. I mentioned that in my last letter to you, but I believe you inadvertently omitted to inform me.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. Bean

Atty. at law

Troy, N.Y.
Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1890

O.O. Howard

Major General

Honored General,

Your kind letter of the 16th inst. at hand. Please accept my thanks for your very kind action and wishes for my self and some consulted with Senator Allen Eyre Squires of the State of Washington showing your letter which gave them great satisfaction. They assured me that they would have the committee having the bill in charge refer to you for your indorsement.

Now, General, I will say that (as you are aware) it was not the fault of the Volunteers that they have been deprived of their pension of 60. Those that are entitled there to but an omission in not including them in Montana. Therefore it is but just.
That those intitled "under the Law" should have their pay as pensioners from date of Passage of Montanna Bill for Ret. in Some other way and especially as their pay for Service will be small and after some one or Thirteen years I think it would be just - to allow pensions to some date of Montanna Val and if you think it just and proper Please recommend that the Officers receive same pay as US mounted troops of same rank as the volunteers furnished their own horses and equipments

Whilst I suggest these Things I have no fears but you will do in the matter what you believe to be just and honorable

my only excuse for writing you a second time on this matter is that after serving Through four Indiana Winters and snows If for a Life Time I find My self Poor in Deed and that if my Pension Dated from Passage of said will it would materially help me in my crowded old age with Mary Thanks of some years to command as of ye old Geo. Huntz
"Those who would in business thrive, should get up and get, and advertise."

HOME AND COUNTRY.

A Paper for the People.

An Advertising Medium, par excellence.

Guaranteed Circulation not less than 150,000 Annually.

ISSUED MONTHLY AT

98 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

JOSEPH W. KAY, PUBLISHER.

New York, Feb. 14th, 1871

Major Gen. O. C. Howard, U. S. A.

Commanding, Division of the Atlantic.

General,

May acquaint me of sending you a copy of Home and Country, calling offensive attention to what is undoubtedly an unpleasant reference to you in a Congressman's speech, but which, as bearing on a subject of considerable interest, we published extracts from. The malicious person who penned the cowardly shaft evidently does not admire you. You will see by my signature that I have served too close to you to rationally entertain such feelings.

While not entertaining your views of the desirability of a service pension under the circumstances, it is only because I think it the least of many evils. The whole pension system is absurd in the extreme, and I have repeatedly in the paper urged that in our next war, "bloodmoney," as in the British Army, should be given to every man on receipt of inquiry, paid next pay day while still in service and with any pension for length of service brand after discharge by the nearest magistrate to whom he settles down. Impaired men of insufficient service, if they fall into misfortune, become ordinary paymasters, and why should they? The "bloodmoney," is published as an honor by officers and men, and sometimes amounts to considerable sums. My grandfather, retired Captain of Lord Lovat's Regi-
ment, the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, died at 87 years of age, partly from some of his 87 crowns for every one of which he drew "bloodmoney", which aggregated double his retired pay, and which he could not have foregone for fifty times the income received in any other way.

No Revenue Bureau would be necessary, and injustice would disappear when delay did not cause doubt as to the right of claims -- or conduct in the perpetuation of an Army of Fools, who are in no hurry to cut off the source of their supplies.

Possibly, the person who sent the marked copy did it to prejudice you and Grant Post against my publisher, Joseph W. May, who is a Candidate for the Department Commandership. Vote are precious in such a contest, and it is painful to find some very mean trickery is resorted to be prevalent in various directions, with much dacity and rampant roostback.

I have the honor to be,

General,

Very Respectfully,

W.H. O'Grady

Editor

2d Lieut. (Capt. not mustered) 88th N.Y.V. (Irish Brigade)

(formerly (in 1859) 2d Lieut. H. P. M. Royal Marines (St. Int.))

in which if I had stayed I should today be a Lieut. General -- or I might have advanced further here before being discharged disabled (nearly blind) had I not, in the absence of papers or friends, enlisted on a private two hours after I landed in Dec. 1861.
Fort Washworth
February 19, 1869.

My dear General:

Enclosed please find your note for $100. I signed as paid in full. I think Bubly should be obliged to you for the 67. centime. I went up to Mail Point on Tuesday and met many old friends, I went up till the ice was all broke. On Wednesday morning I came home feeling as though we had been pulled through that hole.

Very truly Yours
E. E. Greble
Note drawn Aug 31 1868 - it began to draw date from Sept 1.

Sept 16th 1868 $100 as joint 1 from Sept 19. 1700 was being due
Nov 23rd 1868 Hrs paid 1 from Nov 24 60s.

From Aug 31st Sept 18th 15 days -

Due in %600 @ 6% for 15 days = $3.255

From Sept 18th Nov 23rd 66 days

Due in %600 @ 6% for 66 days = 10.85

From Nov 23rd to Nov 12th 87-354 days

Due in %600 @ 6% for 354 days = $34.91

Total due Nov 12th 1869 the principal was $600 + the

due had been paid up to that date.

On Dec 29th 1869 paid -

On July 7th 1870 200 paid

On July 11th 200 paid.

From Nov 23rd to Dec 23 1869 41 days

Due in %600 for 41 days = 42.06

from Dec 23rd to FEB 7th 1870 36 days

Due in %600 for 36 days @ 6% = 3.78

Due in %600 for 3 days = .06

Due in %600 for 3 days = 3.96

Principal remaining = $102.00

+ due from Feb 11th = 102.35

Still due.
Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.
August 31, 1861.

On demand I promise to pay to the order of
E. H. Dibble U. S. Army. Eleven hundred
Dollars, for value received, with interest at 6 per cent
annually.

$1100.00

Chancellor
O. D. Howard
Major Gen. U. S. A.
Paid on Sept 18th 1866. One hundred dollars.

E. D. F. Freble.

Paid on Nov 23rd 1866. Four hundred dollars.

E. D. F. Freble.

Paid Nov 20th 1866. By E. D. F. Freble, in the U. S. Nat. Bank. No. 490. This being endorsed on note from drawing right to Nov 12th 1866.

E. D. F. Freble.

Paid Dec 23rd 1866. One hundred dollars.

E. D. F. Freble.

Paid Feb 7th 1867. Two hundred dollars.

E. D. F. Freble.

Paid Feb 11th 1867. Two hundred and seven dollars.

E. D. F. Freble.

Paid Mar 17th 1867. One hundred and forty five dollars, which pays note in full.

E. D. F. Freble.
142 East 47th St
Feb 19th 1891

Sir Howard,

Dear Sir,

I have just returned from Europe, and I am in a little trouble having been connected with an Affair of [illegible], and I am very much in need of advice before I act, and know of no one beside yourself in a position to give it to me. Therefore if you will grant me an interview, I will be very thankful and indeed any day at your convenience to you, will be agreeable to me. Hoping you are in good health, I remain, Sincerely,

W.E. Bunker - San Francisco, Cal.
Dear General,

I had the pleasure of a line to you in reference to the Sunday trains to Orange yesterday.

It seems to me that it would ease up the disappointment of the "boys," if you would be kind enough to address a note to Commander Count of the Wheeler Post U.S.R. Montclair N.J., acknowledging their invitation, and add a word on the subject of the flag presentation, so that it can be read at the ceremonies by the Officers presiding. I am sure the public will appreciate a word from you, and the Post will get credit for extending you an invitation. I will be pleased to hear your message to them.

Yours truly,

Maj. Gen. 96 award

H. T. Bartlett

U.S. Grant Post #327

David's Dept Atlantic N.Y.
[Handwritten text not legible]
Chicago, Feb. 19th, 1890.

Gen. O.O. Howard,
U. S. Army,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The enclosed clippings explain the object of this letter. The writer was a member of Co. K, 3rd U.S. Cavalry, enlisted July 12th, 58, and served 5 years. If the statement made in the "Tribune" is correct, I can sympathize with the victim. I enclose another slip taken from the "Daily News" which brings to my mind the case of Capt. McLean, better known on the frontier at that time as "Bully" McLean, who was killed in the Navajo country in 1860; the official record, I believe, gives it that he was killed in action, but as a matter of fact, he was shot in the back by a soldier, whom he had ill-treated, and there was not an Indian within twenty miles of the place at the time. This information was given me in Philadelphia, in 1876, while visiting the Exposition, by a member of Co. I, who was one of the party, and claimed to have been an eye witness of the whole affair.

I know that in my own case, the Captain of my company (now a Colonel) from pure spite work caused me to leave the army, and remembering this brings forth my sympathy for this private soldier, and I would earnestly beg and appeal to you, that the matter be fully investigated, and if he deserves punishment, that it be meted out to him in a humane way, but not to be disgraced by being branded. This is too enlightened an age for any such work, and if continued, will certainly reflect against the Army in general.

No man who has any respect for himself will enlist, and the officer by his petty tyranny, will certainly be shunned by the respectable public.

I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing you direct on this subject, as this thing has worked me up more than I thought I could be at this late day. I have no relatives in the army at present, and no axe to grind, and it is the first time that I have ever interested myself in a case of the kind, though I did send a small cutting regarding same subject to the Secretary of War, on the 15th, but when the matter was so fully written up, I considered it my duty to address you as above.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

P.S. In addition to the above, I enclose you an article taken from the "Editorial" of to-day's "Tribune" which shows that the public has its eye on this case.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]

"Crime of a Private" in today's issue of THE TRIBUNE gives the case as it stands up to a T in the regular army. The Secretary of War is wondering why there are so many desertions. Some people who have been made familiar with army life in its lower spheres are forced to the conclusion that the life of a private soldier in the army comes nearer to the life of a slave than any other occupation in this country.

As soon as a young man enters the ranks he is considered a menial. Execution of the command means subserviency in everything according to the translation of most of the "West Pointers."

If a young man enters the army, and if he happens to be blessed with pride and self-respect, it is soon taken out of him after he gets away from the recruiting station unless he takes "French leave."

A regular officer hardly ever speaks to a private soldier unless it is in a tone of command, and woe to the "man," as he is called, if he should entertain a different opinion or refuse.

Once in a long while, when an outrage cannot be hushed up, complaints find their way into a newspaper. Complaints to superior officers amount to nothing. The case is stated and people wonder why so much fuss is made over a private soldier's wrongs, while there are so many more in everyday life which are not noticed at all.

Some say these are exceptional cases in the army, but the writer of this, who has been there, can testify to the contrary. I have seen private soldiers abused worse than dogs by brutal drunken regular officers, and when, in many cases, the private was far superior in education and manners to the commissioned officer inflicting or having inflicted the punishment. An American citizen with any self-respect cannot endure such treatment, and this accounts for the desertions from the army in many instances.

It is true that a large portion of enlisted men in the regular army are content. They would be as content in the Russian or Chinese service. They get enough to eat. Their pay is sure. They have good enough clothing to wear, and that is all they care for. By degrees, and particularly if they are on record for their submissiveness, they are put on some soft detail, such as dog-robbers or on some special service, where they can escape the eye of the officer and do pretty much as they please.

During the late war this class of soldiers, and, for that matter, officers, too, could always be found around headquarters, or at Quartermaster and commissary stores, in hospitals, and most everywhere, excepting a fight. PRIVATE.

In Gen. Custer's Brigade during the late war.
Kitty Rainger—Mrs. Sawyer may go home on her own recognizance."

Before leaving Mrs. Burk became tearful. She sought to work on the sympathy of some of her former believers who were present.

"I have no money," she said, when the clerk called for the fee on the recognizance bond. She looked piteously around.

This was too much for Courtney H. Horine, the Stock-Yards commission man, who had been standing in the background. He felt the strings tugging again. He pulled out $10, paid the fee, led Mrs. Sawyer by the arm to the door, helped her into his buggy, and drove off with her.

Kitty trying to hedge.

Mr. Burk growled and Miss Rainger fretted at the prospect of a longer stay behind the bars. He tried to get to see the woman.

"I have a right to see Kitty," he said.

"But you haven't," objected the officers.

"I don't care to see him anyhow," said the woman. "I've had enough of the whole business. How I wish I had never left my home in Ashtabula. I was living nicely down there in Ohio with my brothers. But I came to Chicago and fell into Mrs. Sawyer's séances. She was giving them out on Madison street when I first went. I was curious to know if the things I saw were real spirits. When she moved to Ogden avenue I went again to séances. I was still curious. Then Della got sick. Mrs. Sawyer asked me to come to the house to nurse her. I had a good chance now, I thought, to find out about the spirits. My curiosity got me into the trouble. But Mrs. Sawyer didn't object."

Despite her wish not to see Mr. Burk Miss Rainger was not as frank in her talk as when fresh in the hands of her captor the night before. Mrs. Sawyer had been with her in the early part of the night. She had besought Kitty to save her. And Kitty was beginning to trim away from her first confession. But can Kitty save Mrs. Sawyer? Can anything save Mrs. Sawyer?
ONLY A "PRIVATE."

The only work in which a sailor or a private in the regular army can secure a half-way decent existence is by doing unhesitatingly, and without a look or word expressive of dissatisfaction, everything he is told to, even though it be in violation of all the rules and regulations. If a sailor lifts up his voice to remark that something which he has been bid to do is against his shipping articles he is told that he is a cursed sea-lawyer and is hit on the head with a marlinespike or some other handy argument. If a soldier appeals to the army regulations he is court-martialed and sent to a military prison.

Such was the fate of Trooper Wild of the Eleventh Cavalry, who is now at hard labor at Fort Snelling, where he will stay for a year unless some sense of justice stirs the authorities at Washington to interfere in his behalf. He has also been "dishonorably discharged" the service with the forfeiture of all pay. He was guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in that, having been ordered by a Second-Lieutenant to get up on the roof of his shed and nail some canvas thereon, he refused because he enlisted to serve as a soldier for Uncle Sam and not as a roofer for a half-baked "officer." When told that the work in question was quartermaster's work he replied that he had not been detailed for duty under that functionary and should not be forced to do for nothing what others got an extra allowance for doing. Thereupon the officer called him a deserter and after the exchange of a few words grabbed him by the throat and knocked him down. The outrageous conduct of Trooper Wild was intensified by his calling his commanding officer a coward while the guard was taking him—the private, not the officer—to the guard-house. These were the crimes that led to Wild's imprisonment. Had he struck his superior when they had their little disagreement he would doubtless have been sentenced to death.

There were some things about the trial which would be distasteful to one not used to army ways. The Judge-Advocate of a court-martial is supposed to look after the interests of the prisoner as well as those of the prosecution. In this case the same officer who preferred the charges acted as the law adviser of the court. The defendant challenged him on the ground of prejudice. The court held that the fact of the exchange of words between the two men and the blow one had given the other would cause no prejudice on the officer's part. Wild made a personal appeal to the "Lieutenant" to draw. Most men would have yielded this young officer was tried at

-Feb 19, 90
In the ninth and tenth rounds Gorman simply made a chopping-block of Brannan’s face. The latter at last managed to get in two more good blows on the chin, but all was over. Gorman now finished his man by catching him in the neck and kicking him against the ropes, and followed it up by landing him outside the ring.

**CORBETT READY FOR A FIGHT.**

_He Would Like to Meet Kilrain in Any Kind of a Battle._

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.—]—Still flushed with the success of his bout with Jake Kilrain last night, James J. Corbett, the California pugilist, was interviewed tonight. He bore no marks of the encounter, and supported the honors which his admirers thrust upon him with becoming modesty. He said that in response to dispatches from his father, mother, and his wife he would leave in a few days for his home in California. He expressed himself as ready to meet Kilrain in a fight to a finish, and said he had accepted the challenge issued by the Baitimorean this morning to box ten or twenty rounds with five ounce gloves or to fight to a finish with skin gloves beforehand for club for a suitable purse, the winner to take all. The fight will probably have to take place in California, as he did not know when he would be able to return to this section again.

Discussing last night’s battle Corbett said he had felt confident of victory even before he had entered the ring. His reach was longer than Kilrain’s, he believed himself to be more scientific, and had no fears of meeting Jake again.

**WRIGHT AND TEAM IN FLORIDA.**

_The Veteran Manager Discusses the Prospects for the Season._

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—[Special.—]—Harry Wright, manager of the Philadelphia league team, arrived in this city today with nine of his players, as follows:

John Ciement, c; E. J. Delahanty, 3b; E. C. Burke, c f; Thomas G. Vickery, p; William Gleason, p.; John F. Smith, left-handed pitcher; David Anderson, left-handed pitcher; William Day, p.; R. O. Allen, s. s.; W. K. Hamilton, l. f.; and William Schneller, c.

Manager Wright is looking for six or seven men to complete his quota of players for the season here. These are T. L. Thompson, r. f.; Albert Meyers, 2b; Allen McCaulley, 1b; and Edward Mayer, c. f.; These four were expected to arrive from the West tonight. Three more may come during the next week or two—J. F. Moss, Mulvey, and E. A. Decker.

In discussing the prospects for the season of 1890, Manager Wright said: “The presence of two separate organizations in the field—the league and the brotherhood—will, of course, split up the business a good deal. But I am of the opinion that our season will be of sufficient length to prove which organization is here to stay. It will be the survival of the fittest. The public, of course, has a natural tendency to support the old favorite players whether in or out of the league, and it will probably bestow its patronage in this direction on the start; but, after all, it is good playing which the public wants, and the clubs which play the best ball will catch the fans. The fight is going to be a sharp one and man for man the result very accurately he will tell.”

The Californios play the St. Augustines
and he remained to be both witness against the prisoner and counsel for him. Nor did the members of the court seem to care to know what part the Lieutenant had had in the altercation. They rather suppressed that, and only wanted to know what the private had done.

It is useless to deny that there is a great deal of this sort of business going on in the regular army, and that it is responsible for the enormous percentage of desertions which distinguishes the army of the United States from all others. West Point teaches many things well, but if a cadet goes there with the instincts of a tyrant the course of instruction does not remove them, and when he is in command of men his disposition soon begins to develop and bear fruit. It is difficult to find greater or more irresponsible tyrants than in the army, though there are many officers who, while preserving the distance between officer and man which discipline requires, are loved by those whom they command. Unfortunately the power of esprit de corps is so great that it always happens that in a case like that of Wild's the officer escapes without reproof, although the blame may be chiefly his. The private always suffers, whether he was the one at fault or not.

Naturally so, for those composing the court look on an officer, whatever his peculiarities, as a "gentleman and a soldier," though he may be neither the one nor the other, while an enlisted man is a thing, a machine, something whose duty is to obey orders, whatever they may be.

It would probably result in good if this case of Wild's could be brought to the attention of the President. He is a lawyer and might be interested in observing how legal principles are disregarded in courts martial. It might end in his making some indorsement on the papers which would teach officers to deal as fairly by an enlisted man when on trial as they would by one of their own class.
in that city. Thursday the first professional base-ball contest of the season will take place on the grounds in this city between the Philadelphia and the Chicago.

PRESIDENT DAY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

He Doesn't Want All of the Hoosier Players, but a Few Good Ones.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—John B. Day, President of the New York league club, arrived here tonight from Cincinnati. He was met at the depot by a delegation of newspaper men, but gave them little satisfaction. When asked if he had received any assurance from Ewing that the great catcher would sign with the New York league team he replied that he had nothing more to say upon that subject than that he was satisfied with the result of his visit. It is not believed, however, that the deal is any further advanced than when he started it.

"I came here," said Mr. Day, "to see Mr. Brush, but naturally do not care to disclose my business. I am not after Glasscock or the Indianapolis club as an entirety. About the league circuit I am free to say I think an eight-club circuit more desirable than one of ten clubs, but I have not been approached by nor have I approached any one upon the subject. It is a matter for the league to determine, and I do not know how the rest of them regard it. Nothing will be done, however, to force any club or clubs out of the organization; that you may rely on."

Mr. Day will be here all of tomorrow, and said tonight that he would go straight home from here, without visiting Chicago, as it had been reported he would do. Mr. Brush said tonight that there would be ten clubs in the league this season, and that the talk of dropping two of the cities was merely newspaper gossip.

TO STICK TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

Ewing Says He Has Decided Not to Desert—Day's Movements.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—It was considered highly probable at a late hour last night that Buck Ewing had been captured by John B. Day, but today's developments show that such was not the case. Ewing left for New York to remain there until the opening of the season. When seen by a reporter he declared he would stick to the brotherhood. He had so informed Mr. Day.

"Whose money was that you showed last night?"

"It was mine."

"Was it ever Day's?"

"Yes; once upon a time."

"When?"

"Why, I earned it playing for him. I drew it out of the bank yesterday intending to go last
Franklin Academy.

A. C. Hart, A. M., Principal.

G. S. Harrison, Pastor.

Franklin, Neb 2 - 20 1890.

May Gene C. P. Howard

Dear Friend:

I went by your place on my last trip about 2 months in Mass in the interest of the Academy.

WHY THIS CALL.

1. Because the great May Flower Church with its princely benefactions, providing for the Negro, Indian, Chinese, and Mormon, does not provide a dollar for the Christian Academy or its students. These institutions must die or receive your support.

2. Franklin Academy is in its Ninth Year of work; not an experiment, but one of Christ's facts. About 600 young people have received benefit from it. About 200 have found Christ in it.

3. We have the cordial endorsement of the Congregationalist and Advance, and of the leading men of our Church.

4. To the objection, "we must give through our regular channels," we reply, please send then, through our regular channel, the College and Education Society, Congregational House, Boston, for Franklin Academy. Funds have already been left there for us and Rev. Dr. Hamilton will gladly forward more; or send directly to us.

Friends of the East, we have a Great, New West of our own. A tract of country larger than Massachusetts is tributary to this school. You do right in sending thousands of dollars post us to the children of the Mormons, but please remember your brothers' children on these broad prairies.

We carry on our work in the most economical manner, with board at $1.50 per week. The Church is crying for more laborers. We are securing them. Help us to fit them for the white harvest. $25 may as it has often in our case, change the current of a whole life.

With over thirty years' experience on the front, amid dangers and privations, the writer deems this one of the most important causes of this mighty west. For nearly six years, in addition to his pastoral labors, he has staggered under the financial burdens of this institution, raising thousands of dollars and bearing heavy responsibilities. Is not this your work as well as his? You have helped nobly, don't stop now! This school is a child of the church. The Lord Jesus owns it. It is doing his work, and in his name we cry, HELP.
Will you please tell me when your son C. H. Howard is.

I understand he has run with some horses. Let him have
$50 worth of evergreens next spring.

I have heard from him occasionally of his expectation to settle the matter,
but have not heard of him entirely.

For myself I am

hard pressed. I have learned that amount to pay some taxes on a
piece of land, if that has not been sold for taxes.

I have understood

that arrangements had been made to pay a percentage on his account,
but do not find anything definite I order nor to mention this to you. Our

brothers in relation to the Academy are such that even a small amount like that is felt seriously. I have had to write repeatedly about the salary I

receive here to stay by this school.

It is slowly going to the bank and is doing a grand work. I had a very

pleasant time while being away and

purposely this.

Yours truly C. H. Hamilton

I stayed with R. B. in Boston.
Schofield. Also the proposed distribution of infantry to come into the Division. All at your disposal on very short notice. Jeanie seems to think John is doing well; Jeanie is planning an improvement over yesterday; then at any time before. Give much love to mother. 

Appreciatively,

[Signature]

Howard City

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Governor's Island, New York City, July 20, 1890

Dear father:

I had a talk with Mr. manufacturing yesterday that thought I had better see him again before writing, so put it off till this morning. Mrs. manufactured says that by your direction the plans and specifications, with estimate for quantities for another building at Fort Preble, Maine, this was forwarded to Maine and returned neither approved or disapproved with orders to estimate, etc. planning, etc.
its other parts in the Department in accordance with General Schuyler’s recommendation in his annual report, which gives the distribution of troops, provided two additional artillery regiments are created.

Now Gen. Troupkins does not expect that these two regiments will be granted immediately and wants to know if it is not intended by Genl. Schuyler to prepare for the troops so now here, making estimates on that basis, but having in view the creation of two regiments, make the estimates

as a part of the general plan. For instance last Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, may be the port. Gen. Schuyler desires for artillery if its two regiments are created. It is now not garrisoned and new quarters because are thus needed throughout this port. Troupkins thinks that Genl. Schuyler cannot want estimates for at this present time. Also more land should be obtained at Fort Wadsworth before estimates for new than four batteries are made for that port. It was then matters he wished you to Talbot over with Genl.
United States Post Office,
Atlanta
Fulton County,
State of Georgia, May 20th, 1890.

Genl. O. C. Howard
Comdg. Div. of the Atlantic
New York

Dear General,—I desire to thank you for your very kind letter of the 24th ult. and the very excellent and serviceable enclosures. A severe turn of La grippe and press of business has prevented an earlier acknowledgment. I am under great obligation, but most of all for your very kind expressions, which are most heartily reciprocated.

With kind regards.

Truly yours,
J. C. Lewis.
My dear Eremeru.

I occasionally see items in the papers indicating an intention to increase the cavalry strength at Fort Riley. If such a thing should be, and a full battalion of four troops is stationed there, it would be a step in the right direction.

I am glad to hear that you are well and enjoying your pleasant life. I will get my promotion in July, and if not sooner, and having the opening you just mentioned, I have no prospect of a command.
or of a favorable situation.

It would delight me to get hold of a statue of Camilla or independently deduced as that at Wytham, and I write certainly to make it now looking at this. I do not wish to make a formal application, nor do I wish the place if it is not deeme proper that I should here it. I merely write this note to you informally to ask that you bear me in mind if a change is to be made. And if you are consulted—Your very truly,

[Signature]

May 5th
Major E. V. Sumner,  
Fifth Cavalry.  

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,  

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE,  

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.,  

[Handwritten text]
confidential

Mr. Gen. Schofield

Please read the within

letters & return them
to me - treating them
as personal. Summer
has been much on my
staff & he has for some
time authority & does
mind work - fine & good.

O. C. H.  

Summers lead
workworth con

[Signature]

[Stamp]  

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC
Governor's Island, New York City

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