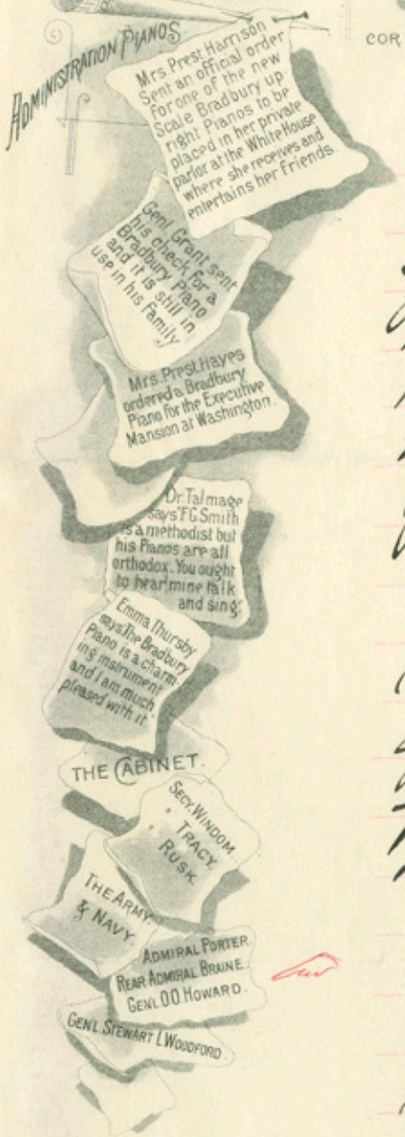
33.



Boston Feby 19 1890

My Dear Emma

I have just read your kind letter alluding to the visit we of the opening of our Institute which we all long most regret that then the absence from home of you & your husband and Mrs Howard will come other time come and visit us is cause of much more pleasure Mr E P Smith called some time ago to see us and was very much pleased with our visit we all think a great deal of her.

Would you kindly send me her address the gave it to me and it was mislaid but I very much regret as I wished to come and about like to perform for

We all join in kindest best regards to you and Mrs Howard

Yours as ever

F. G. Smith

19—

Smith F. G.

File.

Mason E.C. - 19 -

34

File

"RESACA DE LA PALMA"
"MONTEREY"
"CERRO GORDO"
"CONTRERAS"
"CHURUBUSCO"
"CHAPULTAPEC"
"CITY OF MEXICO"
"FORT DEFIANCE"
"BULL RUN '61"
"SANTA ROSA ISLAND"
"FORT PICKENS"
"SHILOH"
"GAINES' MILLS"

E PLURIBUS UNUM
THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
NE TOLI ME TANGERE
ORGANIZED, MAY 30, 1796.

"MALVERN HILL"
"BULL RUN '62"
"FREDERICKSBURG"
"MURPHREESBORO"
"GETTYSBURG"
"CHICAMAUGA"
"MISSIONARY RIDGE"
"RESACA"
"NEW HOPE CHURCH"
"KENESAW MOUNTAIN"
"ATLANTA"
"JONESBORO"

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY.

[ie - 7 copy]

Fort Snelling, Minn. Jan 19th 1890

My dear General Howard

Thanks for your kindness in sending me through the Seat, your order relative 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 that you may have said, or that is said about you. We find Snelling an agreeable station. I am an Elder in the House of

Hope Presbyterian church. This is the largest church in St Paul with a membership of about 900. Church work is active, and we all seem planning to do. Mrs Mason and the girls are well. They would send much love to Mrs Howard and Bessie if they knew I was writing. My mother is living but very feeble. She has passed her 84th birthday. I wish we might entertain the hope of seeing you, but you are not likely to come west I suppose.

Please remember me to Mr Howard and Mary and believe me to be

Very sincerely yours,

Edwin C. Mason.

34.

465 CLINTON AVENUE.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Feb 19th 90

Dear Gen

You and Gen Sherman are to be invited to Brooklyn Apr 9th to a reception to be given by the 23d Regt — I hope you come — make a note of it — at once so you will make no other engagement —

Yours truly
D. N. Sloan

Gen O O Howard

19—

Slocum H. W.

File.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF R. A. PARMENTER,
CORPORATION COUNSEL,
15 CITY HALL.
1 AND 2 KENNEDY HALL.

35

Troy, N. Y., Feb 19 1870

General O. O. Howard,
Commanding Division of the Atlantic,
Dear Sir:-
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of the 18th 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 for Coon's discharge, I would like very much to know what sentence the court imposed upon him. I mentioned this in my last letter to you, but, I believe, you inadvertently omitted to inform me.

Yours respectfully
J. W. O'Brien
Atty-at-law,
Troy, N.Y.

Boston, A.D. Oct. 19 1890

Samuel C. Cleveland,
Commissioner of the Criminal
Police Div.:-

Sir:

In order to acknowledge the receipt of your first notice of the 18th inst. I report respectfully that you are authorized in the premises, and I do not know at the time I transmitted objections to you that such was the case. I would not have hesitated to make such application. In order to lay all the facts to the Secretary of State on application for Davis discharge I would like very much to have copy of evidence the court mistrial. Have I mentioned that in my last letter to you but I believe you accordingly instructed to inform me.

Yours respectfully
R. A. Parmenter
City Atty.

Rec'd Oct 20 1890

File

35

36

Department of the Interior.
BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

Washington, D.C. Feb. 19th, 1890

O. O. Howard
Major Genl. U.S.A.

Honored General

Your Kind Letter of the 18th inst at Hand. Pleas except my Thanks for your verry kind actions and wishes for my Self and Sons I Consulted with Senators Allen and Squires of the State of Washington Showing them your Letter which gave them Greate Satisfaction. They assured me that they would have the Committee having the "Bill" in Charge refered to you for your indorsement ~~and~~ Comments &c.

Now Dear General I will say that (as you are aware) it was not the fault of the volunteers that they have bin deprived of their Pension &c. "Those That are entitled there to" but an omission in not including them in montana "Bill" Therefore it is but just

Thos - Mass
Their Pa

That those intitled "under the Law" should have their pay "as Pensioners" from date of passage of Montana Bill for Vol. in same war & and especialy as their pay for services will be small and after ~~for some~~ one thirteen years & I think it would be but just to allow pensions to same date of Montana Vol and if you think it just and proper plea recomend that the officers recieve same pay as US mounted troops of same rank as the volunteers furnished their own horses and equipments

Whilst I suggest this 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 gain upon this matter is that after serving through four Indian wars and serving "it for a life time I find my self" poor in deed = and that if my pension dated from passage of said bill it would materialy help me in my cripled old age & with many thanks I am yours to command as of yore Geo. Hunter

Genl Cos. Macfarlane and Gilfillan Ord. = Capt Wayne U.S. Vols

18 –

Hunter Geo –

File.

"Those who would in business thrive, should get up and get, and advertise."

HOME AND COUNTRY.

With which is Incorporated The Grand Army Review

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscription, - $1.00 per Year, in Advance.
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

∴ Advertising Terms on Application. ∴

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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. 19th 1890

Major Gen. O. O. Howard U. S. A.
Comd.g Division of the Atlantic

General,

May acquit 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 winged the cowardly shaft evidently does not admire you. You will see by my signature that I once 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 clumsy in the extreme, and I have repeatedly in the paper urged that in our next war, "bloodmoney" as in the British Army, shall be given to every man on receipt of injury, paid next pay day while still in service and, with any pension for length of service paid after discharge by the nearest magistrate to where he settles down. Uninjured men of insufficient service, if they fall into misfortune, become ordinary paupers, and why shouldn't they? The "bloodmoney" is cherished as an honor by officers and men, and sometimes amounts to considerable sums - My grandfather, retired Captain of Lord Gough's regi-

37.

ment, the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, died at 87 years of age, partly from some of his 87 wounds 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 Pension Bureau would be necessary, and injustice would disappear when delay did not cause doubt as to the righteousness of claims - or conduce to the perpetuation of an army of clerks, 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. Votes are precious in such a contest, and it is painful to find some very mean trickery is rumored to be prevalent in various directions, with mendacity and rampant "roorbacks".

I have the honor to be,

General,

Very Respectfully

W L D'Grady Editor

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

formerly (in 1859) 2nd Lieut. H. B. M. Royal Marines (Lt. Infy)

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 as a private two hours after I landed in Dec. 1861.

Home & Foreign File

19

19

Greble E. St. J.

File

Fort Wadsworth
Feby 19 1890.

My dear General:

Enclosed please find your note for $1100.00 signed as paid in full. I think Bobbie should be obliged to you for the 67. Gertrude & I went up to West Point on Tuesday & met many old friends; stayed up till the wee small hours of Wednesday morning & came home feeling as though we had been pulled through that hole.

Very truly Yours
E. St. J. Greble.

Fort Washington
July 19 1863

My dear Lucie!

I received your letter of the 11th & was glad to hear from home. I was sorry to hear that Cousin Mary was so sick but I hope she will be better before this reaches you. I was very much pleased with your photograph & think it very good but I prefer the one you had taken in Washington. I have not been very well for some time but I am better now. I have been on picket duty for the last two days & I am very tired. I shall be relieved tomorrow morning & I shall go to bed as soon as I get home. I shall write to Cousin Mary as soon as I can. Write soon & give my love to all.

Your afft. Son
Will

Note drawn Aug 31 1888 – I began to draw Int from –
Sept 1 –
Sept 18th 1888 $100 paid – ∴ from Sept 19 – $1000 was bearing Int –
Nov 23rd 1888 400 paid ∴ from Nov 24 600 " " "

From Aug 31 to Sept 18 18 days –
Int on $1100 @ 6% for 18 days = 3.25

From Sept 18 to Nov 23/88 66 days
Int on 1000 @ 6% for 66 days = 10.85

From Nov 23/88 to Nov 12 1889 = 354 days
Int on 600 @ 6% for 354 days = 34 91

$49.015

To on Nov 12 1889 the principal was $600, & the Int had been paid up to that date.

On Dec 23 1889 $100 paid –
on Feby 7 1890 200 paid
on Feby 11 20 7.61 paid

From Nov 12th 89 to Dec 23 1889 = 41 days
Int on 600 for 41 days 4.04
From Dec 23 to Feb 7 1890 46 days
Int on 500 for 46 days @ 6% = 3.78
From Feb 7 to Feb 11 3 days
Int on 300 for 3 days = .14
Int to Feby 11 1890 7.96

principal remaining = $100.00
+ Int from Feb. 11 –

Paid –	
Sept 18	100
Nov 23	400
Nov 12	49.02
Dec 23	100.
Feb 7	200.
Feb 11	207.61
Paid	1056.63
Note	1100
Int to	49.02
Int 11	7.96
	1156.98
Paid	1056.63
	100.35

Still due.

Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.
August 31 1881.

On demand I promise to pay to Lieut.----
E. St. J. Greble U. S. Army. Eleven hundred -----
Dollars, for value received. with interest at 6 per cent
per annum

$1100.00

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

Cancelled

Paid on Sept 18th 1888. One hundred Dollars — E. St. J. Greble

Paid on Nov 23rd 1888 Four hundred dollars E. St. J. Greble

Paid Nov. 20 /89. by his ck. #111. on the N. O. Nat Bank. $49 02 this being interest on note from drawing up to Nov 12th 89.

E. St. J. Greble.

Paid Dec 23 /89. one hundred Dollars. by Gen. O. O. H. ck #234 N. O. Nat Bank.

E. St. J. Greble.

Paid Feby 7. Two hundred dollars. by Gen. O. O. H. 2 cks. on N. O. Nat Bank. one by him, one by J. H. Howard.

E. St. J. Greble.

Paid Feb 11 /89. Two hundred & seven $\frac{61}{00}$ dollars.

E. St. J. Greble

Paid Feby 17 /890 One hundred $\frac{45}{00}$ dollars which pays note in full.

E. St. J. Greble.

19 —
Bunker R. F.
File

142 East 47th St

Feb 19th 1890

Gen Howard

Dear Sir

I have just returned from Europe and I am in a little trouble having been connected with an Officer of U.S.A. 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 thankefull indeed, any day & hour convenient to you, will be agreable to me, hoping you are in good health I remain Sincerely

Mrs R F Bunker - San Francisco Cal

HENRY T. BARTLETT,
Successor to
MACALISTER & BARTLETT,
Hardwood Lumber and Veneers.
200 LEWIS STREET,

"SYSTEME BARTLETT,"
GRAND PRIZE,
PARIS EXPOSITION,
1889.

39.

NEW YORK, 19th Feb 90

Dear General.

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

It occurs to me that it would ease up the disappointment of the "boys", if you would be kind enough to address a note to Commander Courter of the Wheeler Post G.A.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 Officer 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 bear your message to them.

Yours truly
H. T. Bartlett
U.S. Grant Post #327.

Maj Gen O. O. Howard
Comd'g Dept Atlantic N.Y.

Bartlett H. J.

19 – File.

40.

Chicago, Feb.19th, 1890.

Gen.O.O.Howard,
U. S. A r m y,
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,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 illtreated,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, Frank Deg

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.

F. W. D.

12 –

Belz. F. W.

File.

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.

"Bonds of $[illegible] each for [illegible]
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?

ARTIAL.

ington—

ONLY A "PRIVATE."

The only way 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 marlinspike 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 Eighth 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 yield
this young officer was [illegible]

Chr Tribune
Feb 19 '90

round, ...
his blows fell faint it showed he would not last much longer.

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 chest and 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 Baltimorean this morning to box ten or twenty rounds with five ounce gloves or to fight to a finish with skin gloves before a 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 Clement, 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. G. Allen, s. s.; W. R. Hamilton, l. f.; and William Schriver, 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 McCauley, 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 one season will suffice 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 ...d. The fight is going to be a sharp one and ...an foretell the result very accurately. ...ac will tell."

...ow the Chicagos play the St. Augustines

Feb 1990

PRIVATE DELL WILD'S COURT-MARTIAL.

y of th... Washington—
Char...

CORBETT READY FOR A FIGHT.

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

NEW ORLEANS La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Still
Round... that it showed he would not last
his blows fell
much longer.

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 chest and all was over. Gorman now finished his man by catching him in the neck and kicking him against the ropes, and lowed it up by landing him outside the ring.

Chr Tribune
Feb 19 90

regulations he is court-martialed and sent to a military prison.

Such was the fate of Trooper Wild of the

[illegible] of sterner stuff, 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 Philadelphias and the Chicagos.

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

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ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Franklin Academy.

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

C. S. HARRISON, Pastor.

INSTRUCTORS.

ALEXIS C. HART,
MENTAL SCIENCE, DIDACTICS, LATIN.
W. A. HARSHBARGER,
MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY.
J. T. HOUSE,
GREEK AND ENGLISH.

INSTRUCTORS.

HERTHA KAYSER,
LITERATURE, HISTORY AND GERMAN.
J. M. BLOSE,
DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
MRS. C. S. HARRISON,
DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Franklin, Neb 2 — 20 1890.

Maj' Genl O. O. Howard DEAR FRIEND:

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

WHY THIS CALL.

1. *Because the great May Flower Church with its princely benevolencies, providing for the Negro, Indian, Chinaman, 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 past 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 harvests. $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.

Harrison C. S. 20

File.

Will you please tell me where your son C. O. Howard is. I understand he has met with some reverses. I let him have $50 worth of Evergreens last spring, & I have heard from him occasionally of his expectation to settle the matter, but have lost track of him entirely.

For myself I am hard pressed. I had returned that amount to pay some taxes on a piece of land; & that has now been sold for taxes.

I have understood that arrangements had been made to pay a percentage on his accounts, but do not find anything definite & ought not to mention it to you; but my business in relation to the Academy are such that even a small amount like that, is felt seriously. I have had to refuse repeatedly twice the salary I receive here to stay by this school. It is slowly going to the front & is doing a grand work. I had a very pleasant time while East & may go back again next fall.

Pardon this

Your Bro C. H. Harrison

I stayed with R. B. in Boston

Schofield. Also the proposed distribution of Infantry to come into the Division. All at your home are very well. Mother seems to think John is doing well. Jeanie is showing more improvement since yesterday than at any time before.

Give much love to mother

Affectionately
Guy

Howard Guy

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File.

— 20 —

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

Governor's Island, New York City, Feby 20th, 1890

Dear father:

I had a talk with Gen. Tompkins yesterday but thought I had better see him again before writing, so put it off till this morning. Gen. Tompkins says that by your direction he prepared plans & specifications, with estimate for quarters for another battery at Fort Preble, Maine. This was forwarded to Washn. and returned neither approved or disapproved with orders to estimate, make plans etc, for

the other posts in the Department in accordance with General Schofield's recommendation in his annual report, which gives the distribution of troops, provided two additional artillery regiments are created. Now Genl. Tompkins does not expect that these two regiments will be granted immediately and wants to know if it is not intended by Genl. Schofield to prepare for the troops we now have, making estimates on that basis but having in view the eventual two regiments, make the estimates a part of the general plan. For instance take Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, one of the posts Genl. Schofield designates for Artillery if the new regiments are created. It is now not garrisoned and new quarters & barracks are there needed throughout. This Genl. Tompkins thinks that Genl. Schofield cannot want estimated for at the present time. Also more land should be obtained at Fort Wadsworth before estimates for more than four batteries are made for that post. It was these matters he wished you to talk over with Genl. on

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United States Post Office,

Atlanta

Fulton County,

State of Georgia

Feby 20th, 1890.

Genl. O. O. 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 & serviceable enclosures – A severe turn of La Grippe and press of business, has prevented an earlier acknowledgement –

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. R. Lewis

20 -

Lewis J. R. -

File -

20 –
Sumner E.V.
File –

Major E. V. SUMNER,
Fifth Cavalry.

Personal

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First Letter –

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
OFFICE INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE,

Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Feby 29 20, 1890 1890

My dear General.

I occasionally see items in the papers indicating an intention to increase the Cavalry Command at Fort Myer. If such a thing should be, and a full battalion of four troops is stationed there I would like to get the command, if Col Carpenter is to be relieved at the end of four years.

I will get my promotion in July next if not sooner and, barring the opening first mentioned, I have no prospect of a command

or of some a favorable station

It would delight me to get hold of a battalion of Cavalry or independently detached as that of Wyn, and I would certainly strive to make it worth looking at. But I do not wish to make a formal application, nor do I wish the place if it is not deemed proper that I should have 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.

Yours very truly

E. P. Turner
Maj 5th Cav

Maj Genl O O Howard
Comdg Div Cavl

Major E. V. SUMNER,
Fifth Cavalry.

[2 Letters]

136.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE,

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb 20, 1890 *189*

General - I suppose you know that we are French Fathers & Grace Mothers! I have taken so kindly to the little one that I might be looked upon as the latter & when you get me out of this soft place I will certainly see - Yours - &

E P S

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Confidential -

With Gen. Schofield please read the within letters & return them to me - treating them as personal. Sumner has been much on my staff & like his father loves authority & dont mind work - Sincerely yrs.

O. O. H.

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

Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of Three Hundred Dollars.

Sumner has been real work on my staff