General C.O. Howard,
Maj. General, U.S.A.

Dear General:

Your favor of the 1st inst. requesting to be advised if you can recover pay for two horses lost in the Mexico campaign received. In reply I regret to say that you cannot now recover pay for them, as the act of March 3, 1855, under which I have succeeded in having claims for lost horses considered, as stated in my circular, expressly provides that no judgment can be made where the property was lost "during time of war or hostilities with Indians."

Yours truly,

Allan Rutherford
"Outing is as wholesome in its spirit as the breath of a pine forest, and a constant inspirer of a love of nature."—New York Tribune.

New York, March 3rd., '90.

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Governors Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir:— We return you herewith the book which you were kind enough to send us, but which is not the one we want. The one we wanted was the United States Military List, published by the United Service Publishing Co.

Thanking you for your kindness, we remain,

Yours very truly,

The Outing Co. Ltd
New York, March 8th, 1910

Governor Island, N.Y.

Dear Sir:—We return you herewith the book which you wrote.

Kind energy to send us, but which is not the one we want.

The one we wanted was the United States Mail List, but—

Raised by the United States Publishing Co.

Thanking you for your kindness, we remain,

Yours, very truly,

The Outing Co.
March 3, 1890

Gen. Howard:

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly send me the address of Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, formerly a member of your Staff. I am obliged by your early reply.

Sarah A. McClure

N.B. You will be glad to hear that my visit to Washington resulted favorably for the cause of Temperance among our Soldiers. The Military Com. of the House has promised me a hearing at the representation of W.C.T.U. before the Committee.
San Francisco, Mar. 5th, 1870.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard,
Governor Island,
W. Y.

Dear General,—

Replying to your telegram just receipted, would say that your S. W. dec. 7 P. M. 31st. 29 E. M. 31st. M. the 31st. ought to bring $7 1/2 per acre.

There is not much demand for land anywhere in Cal. at present.

There is strong probability of an English syndicate taking hold of the reservoir scheme 6 miles above you. All land holders in that section feel very much encouraged over the prospect.

Yours very sincerely,

J. W. Northup.
Englewood, P.O. Chicago Ill
March 3rd 1900

Maj' Gen'l O. O. Howard, M.D.

Maj' Dear and Worthy Friend:

I have at hand here thy kind letter to Mrs. Sampson
referring to my poor suffering brother Otis Smith's case; also
the copy of the reply to thy letter to Mrs. D. J. Sampson, by Charles
D. Lincoln Deputy Commissioner

The claim of Otis Smith,
late of Co. D 8th Michigan
Volunteers has been allowed.
The certificate 314, 1905, was made
on the 11th ultimo, to U.S. Pen-
sion Agent at San Francisco Cal.

The raise was but $44, added
to the $6 heretofore allowed.

We feel assured that if Dr. Tucker
gave as slight a report, as was his
as was his examination, Dr. Otis Smith's is far from being understood. He only examined his sides above his main troubles, which were those fistulas in rectum, and small bowels diseased, from chronic diarrhea, contracted in the Army. From which he never has entirely recovered.

1870 he came near death's door. I was sent for, and was with him a few weeks. He partially recovered from this severe attack of illness difficulty that Dr. Sile Smith told him was the resultings from the chronic diarrhea. He then applied to the Govt. surgeon in Grand Rapids, Mich, for a pension, but was told of an in

turning in pension office, an account of mismanagement, of Pension Commissioners (sir... is should judge to Tennessee office).
consequently he did not press the claim, and it never was forwarded to pension office.

In this last examination Mr. B. commenced telling Dr. Tucker of his main troubles, but was bluff off, with, "We have enough already, if you get anything." He was not disposed to examine farther, or listen to his explanations, Mr. B. placed his manner in the most favorable light—that he had taken in his disabilities at a glance, and no need of further examination.

But from Genl. Ramond's decision, concludes his case is not understood in that office.

My dear Friend Genl. C. H. Howard to whom I submitted the most important correspondence have been with my Br. Otis, his wife &c. &c.
Lathiop, the latter, wrote that, "It is
true, had required a nurse day
and night since Jan 1st 1889."

This, with an appeal from Genl.
C. H. Howard himself to recan-
sider his decision, and suggested
"$500 per month," as Dr. Anderson
of Verylenge had said he was worth
of that amount. He has been an
examiner for pensions over 18 yrs.
But his examination was volun-
tary, which may make a
difference with the Cauver's
sisters. I am truly sad, as I have
no means, and my suffering
is beyond my reach to aid him.
I must leave him in the hand of
God, and our Janet he so loyally served.
I am as ever thy grateful friend

Laura & Harland
grateful for your disposition to
accede to our request to speak
to our Sunday School, on up
of you friendship for my
father, and I trust that
we may proceed in making
the trip a pleasant one for
you, as pleasant as I feel
afford you, you may make it
for us.

Yours very truly,

Chas. D. Mille

Neph. Dwight C.
Cotton & Co.,
N.Y.
We have the Anniversary at 7 P.M. to accommodate both the children and parents. There are trains at least every half hour via the Central R.R. of N.Y. from Liberty St. and you can easily return to the city the same evening. It takes about 40 minutes from Liberty St. to Rokuell N.Y.

It will not take a long time, say not over 15 minutes, and we shall have another speech, as is our custom, and shall try and make it pleasant and agreeable.

I will afford me great pleasure to entertain you at my house, and to have you spend the night with us. Even if you do not, we shall arrange to meet you at the landing and see that you are well taken care of while you are with us. This part of the arrangement can wait until the other is decided and settled. I see you again.

Will you kindly inform me at your convenience what evening of these indicated would suit you best? You can add up to the car of my firm, Hepburn, Wright & Newcomb. I appreciate the many calls you must have upon you, too, and just very...
Dear Father,

Your letter reached Friday evening. I immediately wrote to Maj. Wickam—sorry not to know his full name or address—and then talked with Uncle Charley. In your last telegram the name was Wickam—so in the 2nd Dickam and I was not sure but that he might be in Chicago instead of N.Y. So hesitated about calling at their office there until I received more definite word from or the correspondence you referred to, that Mr. W. would have with me. After mailing my letter—which contained one careless error: 28th instead of 30th—went to call upon Mr. Warren who was not in. He is in Denver on a two month's leave of absence. I waited for Mr. Cox the agent here with whom I got pretty well acquainted last fall. While waiting I crossed examined the young man—and learned that Mr. Cox, the agent, himself (simply acting Cashier, as they have no Cashier here at present) the type writer & the office boy are the whole force here, while Mr. Warren is away & no paying work is going on. I asked him what he was doing to keep him from getting lazy. He showed me their form & without suspecting what I was doing at gone me enough information to show me that their
methods are of the simplest kind. At this office there are but 16 accounts. At the W.F. Office I had thousands & after handling over $8000, my accounts balanced to a cent as the books of record at that office will show. As for consolidating the daily reports of the Barber Co. & doing their work exactly in accordance with their methods, I have no doubt but that I can give entire satisfaction for it appears to me to be a position for which for many reasons I am especially adapted. I have gotten into the habit of railroad regularity getting up at the same time in the morning, catching the same train each morning, etc. that I like the steady regular work of office work, I think I will enjoy the position (if I get it) with the Barber Co. As for going to Louisville I am read will have alighted here — if not all the time at least part of it. It is train time. Also am greatly disappointed that our girl Lizzie changed her mind & now we are without a girl again. Love to all. We want to hear about Janet little girl.

Affly, in great love.

Chancy.
Dear Father:

Two letters were received from you today, one telling of Mr. Hatcher's coming to Chicago and the other with $25 check enclosed and copy of letter to Mr. Harrison. We were planning to move now and get settled in the other house before the first of April (3 weeks). The house I have papiered, calcosinced, etc. painted on the inside (except 2 rooms which are unfinished) at an outlay of nearly $100, which is all paid. I have stopped work on it for the present for the lack of funds intending to finish the outside during the summer. The whole outlay would be $175.00 of which cannot be credited on any one year's leave at $15.00 per month. I fear that it would be hard to find any one to take my house until July 1st. This is a sort of a summer resort and I am told that it would not be difficult to rent the place for the summer to some very nice people. Let Alice remain and board with them (or some one else) until my return July 1st, and then we could both board until we could get possession of the house. The cost would be about the same any way. The doctor thinks a
rest from house work & a change of cli
would be very beneficial to Alice. A trip for
While I am there would be about the best thing
for her—better than medicine. We discharged
our hired girl today & Alice & her sister are going
to do the work for one month so as to save enough
money to pay fare to Louisville. Alice is back
in bed again with a severe headache on account of
the first half days work. The doctor & I caution her
about doing too much now she is just getting well.

Since writing the above Dr. Griffin has just been
here, given Alice a treatment & gone. He will
not return for a week or more he says. She
is getting as much better. He thinks that as
Louisville is so hot a place in summer
Alice—instead of going down there to come
home with me in July—had better plan
if possible to go down there for a month or
more shortly after I go down & find that it
can be suitably arranged. March & April
are the most disagreeable months in Louisville;
cold & rainy, while summer is the best time.
She could come back before I do & be get-
ting ready for my return. She would be strong
& well then, the Dr. says. I am going now
tomorrow to see if any word has been received
from N.Y. by Mr. Cox. He is a very pleasant gen-
tleman. I shall not mention that I have the
least idea of coming back to Chicago & in
fact will not worry about that. My first en
dearor shall be to give all my attention to the first work they give me. Whenever they want me in Chicago, or anywhere else, they will tell me, and they will be time enough to think and talk about it. The Dr. knows of a family who will take my house off my hands at $250 per mo., but will probably want to keep it until Oct. 1st, or Nov. 1st. At $250 I will agree to some such arrangements as this, so you see we will come out all right. I must find out first what the Barber Co. wants and then any arrangements can easily be arranged to suit. Lola Austin, Alice's sister, is going to school here. Her father is paying her expenses except her board, and she is working for that, house work, cooking, and helping Alice. Since Alice has been sick she has had her hands full. This house (and household too) is large: Thea does the work, and Thea does the work. The furnace, house, and cow. She does the work, the barn, the pump, and Alice, $200 a week. But she is a boy. His work is big, and his work need a great deal of supervision. The price of horse flesh has gone up, and now it is said to be the time to sell. There is to be a horse sale Thursday, just below here, and we are expecting to find a purchaser for George. We are getting him ready. He is in good condition! Must go!!!

Love to all from Charney.
Office Depot Quartermaster,
Cheyenne, W. T., March 8th 1880.

My dear General,

I enclose you with this a letter I received a day since from Capt. Miller in reply to one I wrote him some time since enquiring in what line his report of the Nez Perce campaign concluded with reference to one as I had never seen it. I have enclosed the paper and forwarded it to the Adjutant General of the Army for filing with other papers on same subject.

You will see that Capt. Miller thinks it would be wise for my action on the 1st of July as well as on the day preceding it. So it consistent with your idea to recommend me for the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in addition to your personal recommendation for brevet.

Sincerely,

O. T. Menning.

Major General, O. O. Howard.
US. Army.
Governor Island.
New York Harbor.

3.05
of Major, to substitute for your present no-
recommendation war for that of Brock Field, Colonel.

Honor of the kind now bestowed would be
of great value to me in case of war, which
I believe will come upon us from consi-
deration one long and in such event I cer-
tainly shall secure commission in the volunteer
infantry - nothing would tempt me to serve
in my own department, or in any other staff
department.

I am The Act of Congress authorizing the
Recipients to confer brevets for certain services
states that the particular service shall be men-
tioned in commission, so if you concur in
Col. Miller's opinion, please recommend that the
commission, if only one be given, states in effect
that it is for conspicuous gallantry in preventing
the How Shops Gallery from capture by the enemy.

on July 11th and galleries in turning the enemy's
right, etc., on July 12th, 1877. Should I be so
fortunate as to get two commissions then a
proper division of the above should be made.

I think one of my best acts on the 11th was
in leading a charge late in the afternoon to
which Col. Miller probably refers in his letter.

I enclose you a copy of letter sent to Col. Miller
yesterday, but concluded not to return his report
for a loss of time would seem fanciful. I
may send you a full report on my conduct
in the affair above referred to, as I tell him
I have forwarded this paper to you.

I trust you will read the copy of letter as it
is a plain and correct statement of facts
occurring during the campaign as far as the
individuals with them, and gives my opinion on
the subject of forth coming events, in which I
think Col. Miller will agree.
Dear [Name],

I received your letter of [Date] and was very impressed by your... 

The reference you made about... was quite interesting. I'll continue my research on... 

I am sorry to hear about... I wish you well... 

Please let me know if you need any further assistance. 

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Feb 22nd, 1870.

Capt. Charles F. Humphreys,
Intersessional, Department, Capt.

In reply to your letter of 1865, I have the honor to mention your conduct as particularly brave under the following circumstances. At the battle of the Solomon water [Solomon] Springs, against the Cheyenne Indians, the 15th. The herd of cattle was abandoned and the 15th was between the lines and desiring to send a reinforcement to 15th, in charge of the Heritages, I ordered Capt. Wilcox, 6th Battery, 4th Art'y. to take the remaining team seen of his battery and report to Capt. Otis, with the hope that with those rifles that would assist him in preventing the Indians from taking the Heritages. The 4th and 5th Batteries went only a few yards, when they became exposed to the Indians' fire and fell and most of them got down on the
ground and concealed themselves in the high
grasses. At this moment you stepped up to me—
and said Col. I will take the men there. Though
at the time you were serving with another foot
Battery of your regiment I gladly accepted your
offer and desired you to do it. You immediately
proceeded to where the men were, and in
a cool manner got them together, and then
under a cover fire conducted them to their
position and held with them. Your conduct
particularly attracted my attention. Your lines
and bearing under the trying circumstances
appeared to allay the fears of the men, and they
went with you as though feeling no dangers
and I have always believed that those battles
were saved by your conduct on this occasion.

On the following day I was directed by General
McClernand to withdraw the 69th Ohio from
the line to change the position and force them
into the river. On account of your brave con-
duct on the previous day, you having succeeded
to the command of 2nd Battery A 9th Mo. through
the wounding of Capt. R. B. Baskwith of that Battery, I gave
you the post of danger, as I considered it, feeling
that you would carry out my orders and
by your example make your men fight to the
best of their ability. On the 2nd of the Battalions, which
threw your company out into the field to turn the
right of the Indians. The result was as I expected.
You gallantly conducted your men against the right
of the Indians, forced them to fly down the heights
to the river, which was the beginning of the
flights of all Indians. They ceased again made
a stand against the first forces of our command.
I think your conduct on both occasions des-
erving of reward if either was more dangerous
than the other. I believe that on the first day
the march gallant & for them the danger was know-
to be enormous before you started. While on the
2nd day it was the case of being in for any
danger that might present itself, its character
not being known beforehand.

There were other acts of yours on the
1st day that showed me you were uniformly
to be trusted in tight places.

With my highest regards,
I remain

Your faithful servant,

McClernand

Major 9th Ohio
February 29th 96

My dear Colonel:

While your very generous letter of recommendation is far more than I could have anticipated, I take the liberty of returning it to you inasmuch as you say if I find errors to return it and you will correct them.

I think there are no errors, if any, however, I should say they are in my favor, but I would invite your attention to my conduct on the afternoon of the 1st, to which you alluded, and I would add to that you already have said and so still further increase my chances for higher service, or at least a higher one than given to any other lieutenant, company commander, or aide, quartermaster or commissary in the fight or near it.
Late on the afternoon of the 11th you came to that part of the line on which I was and said to Burton and me that you were going to go for the Indians in our front, some conversation followed, which I remember, but will not state here, when I said "dwell! I will lead the charge" which was then ordered and we went forward to the crest of the hill, rose of ground in our front where nearly 1/2 of the line stopped, 10 and a few men pressed on and down the opposite side to a point a very near the Indians and I have never doubted but we would have taken their lines of works if our charge had held together. Going down the slope towards the Indians I was struck in the face by a viochet ball, knocked down but got up and passed on some 40 or 50 yards then lay down and opened fire; the man that had passed the ridge with me had halted and laid down when I was knocked over but perpe-
quickly came forward to my position and opened fire. The breast works of the enemy were plainly in view and but a short distance in our front. I saw the Indians when he fired at me and expected more of a dose than I got and altogether our place was very lost. The Indians keeping up a sharp fire in our front till about dark when some of them turned around to our left flank and opened fire from there also. The racket was kept up until quite 8:30 p.m.

but the Indians did not leave us till getting somewhat in our rear and, consequently, on higher ground, we fell back a little but kept up the fire and stuck to the ground in front of the ridge.

It was just before the firing ceased that I heard you a little in rear of my position calling out to the men, who evidently had abandoned the ridge and returned to the original line, to come forward and haul off a cavalry Gatling gun that had
been left by the cavalry in a dangerous position. I called out to you that I was in front of the gun and would protect it; you seemed surprised to find any of your men so far to the front, and then and there commenced me for it. After you had caused the gun to be hauled off, you ordered me to fall back, and on joining you we found ourselves the only officers on the line. Burton with his company had disappeared without your knowledge and you were very angry about it. I heard subsequently he had been ordered back by Col. Mason. You, remaining with the line, gave me permission to go to the rear for my horse, and on returning you gave me charge of the line where I remained till after daylight when I was ordered to the command of A. Company in another part of the field. So go back, the men who passed to the front
with me were Sergeant Hitekman and Cpl. Vance C. C. E. and Corporal Myers Co. O. 4th Artillery, Sergeant Martin and Private Hiebler, Alexander and Hutchinson Co. O. 21st Infantry, Private Hebner Co. C. and Kuhn D. L. 1st Cavalry. Hutchinson and Kuhn were killed and Hebner wounded. All things considered I think it was a sharp bit of the fight for me that day, though I lost two men shot, non-commissioned officers, of your company in going to the howitzers. It is for the part taken by me that I mention the details of the affair to you now, you had a great deal to do that day and therefore were thinking of other things as well as our particular affair at that time.

There are many things that I did not mention
in my report, for instance on the heels of our successful charge on the 12th I never halted till on the bank of the river. You will remember that when I took the ridge from which the Indians had been firing on our front and left, I faced my company by the right flank and continued on the ridge as when we reached the woods, your battalion having been obliging to the right, I was some distance in front of the main line and then I faced my company to the left, which brought it again into line and moved double line down the hill. At the river we got an Indian who begged for his life in good English, but having a gun no attention was paid to his request, in fact there were plenty of them in close proximity and we were too few to take prisoners. He killed, also, two Indians in their camp and might at that time have killed numbers of
women and children had we deemed it necessary, we made it hot for mounted Indians fording the stream some distance below us, and wounded at least two on the bluffs in rear of their camp. I have since thought that I made a great mistake in not taking the men across the river; they were ready for any thing and we might have taken considerable of the camp, but I had been ordered to halt, and finally had word sent me from Rodney that he would place me in arrest if I did not do so.

On arriving on the reservations at Nenina the hostile Indians opened fire to prevent our crossing the river and in the affair my company was the only one that suffered. That night I was on picket and the following day you invited me to go with General Howard and you to reconnoiter the river for a crossing, from a part of the escort you established a picket
just on our side of the river at the end of the ferry wire rope for its protection and we returned to the main body. Soon after our return you asked for me and promised your order by saying that you did not like to put one on duty that night having just come off picket, but you wanted me to go and take command of the men at the ferry, that you thought there would be trouble and were fearful the men would leave the post. I proceeded there at once and found the men somewhat stampeded because of its exposed position, probably a mile and a half from the main body, and the message Chief Joseph had sent them. Soon after I took charge of the post, Lawyer Chief of the treaty Neg Pemco went one of his Indians with a message from Chief Joseph that if I did not abandon the post he would pull us out and cut our throats during the night. I sent Chief Joseph word that I
Appendix I:

[Text not legible due to handwriting]
proposed to hold the place and he could come on. Some little time before dark Chief Lawyer came to us in person and asked me to abandon the post. For said he Joseph will do what he says, I repeated to him about what I had already said on the subject and he left us. A great difficulty with one was that I could not tell the words from the treaty Indians and as Indians were passing on the road constantly during the afternoon and knowing that many of the treaty Indians had been engaged in the recent fight, I halted all and compelled them to pass singly. As the friendly chief was leaving I told him to tell his brethren that I would fire on any Indian approaching
the post after sun down, and as soon as it was dark I began building a defensive post which was soon completed and Chief Joseph would have had a tug to get us out of it. Having completed our work, I sent Sergeant Down to you with the information I had that in case of heavy firing in the night you would know what was up. During the first half of the night there was a good deal of firing on both sides, for my orders were to prevent the Indians detaching the farther end of the wire rope and when ever they approached the vicinity of it our fire was opened on them. I was convinced Joseph's men were about us during the first part of the night, but we were too strongly posted to admit of his threat being carried out, if, even, he had the intifion to do so. April 2-30 a.m. General Howard with two Indian accouts came to the post; I halted them and in reply to
my challenge I thought by the voice replying to it, that it was Captain Morris who, with his company, had been sent by you on account of the firing. I told him we were all right and I had no room for him but suggested that he put his company in line in rear of the ridge just back of us. Learning by this time that I had challenged you, Howard, he approached and joined us and in course of conversation said he had felt worried for our safety and determined to come and see how we were. On the generals return to camp, before daylight, he insisted on leaving one of the scouts with me as he thought my force small in case of attack. The next morning early, Sergeant Overy came in and reported he became lost in the woods and could not find the camp; the main body soon after came down to the ferry.

On same afternoon when several officers were
sitting near the bank of the river at the old ferry the Doradians opened fire on us and you asked who would volunteer to cross and attack them. Joselipe said he would not volunteer for the work, I said I would take my company and do it, you ordered me to fall in my company which I did and on reporting to you, you asked me whose company would be at the head of the column if on the march that day, I replied that Captain Morris would be; you said I shall order him for I might lose you and I can’t afford that. You told me that I might follow next after Morris and sending Rodney to open fire with the 3-inch gun, you attached Rodney’s company, excepting the gun detachment, to Morris’ and we moved. I reached the opposite bank soon after Morris and moved up on to the road and formed my company in lines.
1st Sergeant Knight of 10th company asked me to allow him and his company to go on with me, I formed them on the left of my company all in skirmishing order and started for the hills in our front. I passed over two slight ranges and saw plenty of Indians, but they did not want a fight and I did not think it prudent to fire on them first because of our forward orders to do nothing to provoke hostilities on the part of the reserve tribal Indians; we could not tell whether or not they were hostile. I remained on the line till near even down when the rear of the command having moved, I was ordered to join the main body.

Nothing further of particular interest to me transpired till in the Bitterroot Valley the foot
troops were halted and the cavalry proceeded on in pursuit of the hostile; soon I reconnoitered to find my company up to 100 men by selection from the battalion and go on and join the cavalry. At James Prairie when the Indians jumped up I was in command of the pickets belonging to the foot troops whose posts were on the right bank of the creek where the Indians made their first attack just before daylight. The pickets beat them off and no artilleryman fell back on the camp.

Finally on the upper Missouri after the surrender some of us got in later than the main body and when we met Gen. Howard on the overflow he placed his hand on my shoulder and said, "Here is the man who never wanted to turn back, always ready to march and fight." And at the reception Gen. McDowell gave the officers of the command at San Francisco, Gen. Howard.
in introducing me spoke of my having been his "right hand man." I intended to do my duty and in view of your commmendation think that I succeeded thoroughly well and if rewards be given, they should, in justice, be given in accordance with deserts. The break of major to 1st lieutenant is a distinguished honor if it means anything, but it does not mean much if given to officers serving with me when it is known that the recipient did little or nothing of a dangerous nature, and if dangerous because he was obliged to.

If you think proper to embody in your report the special features of my action on the afternoon of the 14th, please do so, and, if you think I am entitled to the break of Lieut. colonel I wish you would so inform Gen. Howard. I certainly am entitled to it if the mediocritiy get the boot of the next lower grade.
Sincerely,

C. F. Murphy

Captain & Assistant Quartermaster
U. S. Army

Colonel W. P. Miller
Major 5th Artillery
Fortress Monroe, Va.
HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

Governor’s Island, New York City, March 3rd, 1890

To the Tax Collector,
Bakersfield, Kern County, Cal.

Dear Sir:

I believe I own the South 1/2 of Sec. 1, Tp. 31 S., R. 29 W., Army.

Please let me know what loss if any was due and improve on this survey.

Any other information about its value I will be much obliged for.

Very truly yours,
O. O. Howard

Major Genl. U.S. Army
This land was not assessed for 1879. I cannot tell you the value of the land. There is some alkali in that vicinity and also some fine land. Your land may be good or mixed. I am not acquainted with the exact locality.

Yours,

[Signature]

This land is 3 miles S.E. from Bakersfield.
Passaic N.J.
March 3, 1890

General Howard

Dear Sir,

Mrs. A. Patterson, has lived with me ten years and does not want to leave me. Now that I am advanced in years will you be so kind as to assist me in getting her husband discharged from the army?
so doing, you will greatly oblige.

Mrs. R. Anderson