

460.

Canandaigua, N.Y.
6/15, 1891.

Dear Mr Howard:

If I were to
be in New York next Saturday
or Monday - latter part of this
week or early part of next -
w'd I find you at home?

Kinderly drop a line to
Boston, c/o no. 10 Cong'l House.
With best regards yours,
faithfully ever,

J. F. Ellis
" " ex Pres't Pacific M

To
May Gen C. O. Howard }
Comdy Dept East }.

Ellis J. F.

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460.

ALEXANDER & GREEN

120. Broadway
New York June 16th 1891

General O. O. Howard
Dear Sir.

I have just received word from Mr. Williams that he will not be ready to deliver the satisfaction piece of the Church mortgage until Thursday the 18th inst at 11 1/2 A.M. He states the amount due to be \$4097.²² being principal and interest from Dec. 22. 1890 at 5 op. Please let me know if Thursday will suit you
Yours truly
William J. Campbell

16 -

Alexander & Green

ALEXANDER & GREEN

W. M. Alexander
Montgomery
County
Pennsylvania
March 20, 1888.
Dear Sirs,
I have the pleasure to inform you that
we have received your order for
one hundred and twenty-five
dozen boxes of
the size you desire
and will forward them
as soon as possible.
Yours very truly,
W. M. Alexander
Montgomery County
Pennsylvania
March 20, 1888.

Assistant Adjutant General's Office,

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

Grand Army of the Republic,

CHARLES H. FREEMAN, *Department Commander.*
EDWARD J. DEEVEY, *Senior Vice-Department Commander.*
EDWARD A. DUBBY, *Junior Vice-Department Commander.*
STEPHEN G. COOK, *Medical Director.*
REV. CLARK WRIGHT, *Chaplain.*
W. W. BENNETT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*
A. R. PENFIELD, *Assistant Quartermaster-General.*
T. B. ODELL, *Judge Advocate.*
D. U. QUICK, *Inspector.*
HOMER B. WEBB, *Chief Musterer Officer.*
JOHN KOHLER, *Senior Aide-de-Camp.*

CAPITOL,

Corning
Albany, N. Y., June 16, 1891

Maj Genl O O Howard
Offi Homrde

I enclose you com-
munications from Genls. Sherman &
Porter also from my Sons. Pastor and
Pracher. My Son will be 20 next
is 6ft 2in high and well proportioned
and bears a splendid reputation in
this community. I served in your
Command from July or August 63
until we were consolidated into
the 2d Regt, under Genl Sherman I
was a member of Cos D 141 Regt.
Will you be so kind as to return
Genls Sherman and Porters letters.
An early reply is solicited

Yours in Felt
CH Freeman

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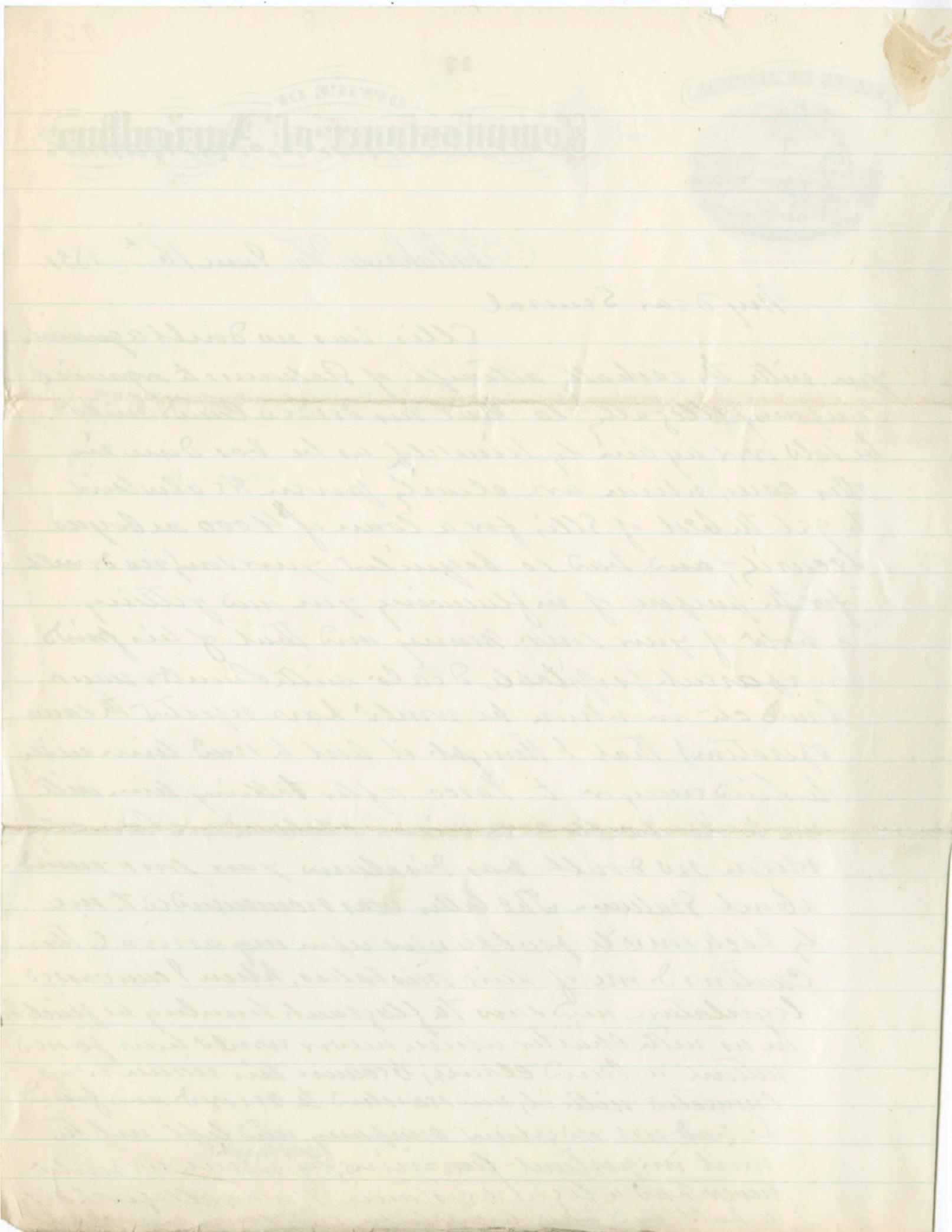


OFFICE OF
Commissioner of Agriculture

Tallahassee, Fla., June 16th 1891

My dear General

Ellis was no doubt acquainted with the rather ~~unlawful~~ attempt of Gullion to organize Company illegally so that his ~~deeded~~ lands could be sold over again by himself as he has done in other cases, which are clearly proven. He also tried to get the bed of Ellis for a loan of \$4000 on bogus security, and had so beguiled your son (no doubt for the purpose of influencing you and getting a hold of your son's money and that of his friends) in a ~~part~~ ^{part} profitable deal with Lander's man lands etc. in which he would have repeated the same operation) that I thought it best to send him with his ~~luggage~~ to Pasco after talking him with me to Monticello to obtain abstract or ~~concordation~~ which no doubt has disalied your son's mind about Gullion. The latter was recommended to me by Lakemore people who upon my arrival there cautions me of their mistakes, when I canvassed legislature and saw the flagrant ^{treachery} he practiced in us with charter which never would have passed without a land claim, because his name was connected with it, and searched the record and found he had no advertising company and left not the most important ^{postmaster} business we never had a legal existence & was obliged to call a ball and have been busy ever since in ~~more~~ ^{less} office



STATE OF FLORIDA



MORNING NEWS-JOURNAL, FLA.

2

OFFICE OF

Commissioner of Agriculture

Tallahassee, Fla.

18

The trouble we got us into, and still in a measure holds.
he deeded over 6000 acres land to us that he either never
owned or sold since, Survey them were given Phosphate
land for which reason I bought them of him having
discovered Phosphate thereon before I knew them
we are now engaged in getting up the cotton factor
and have at last his tax lists from which we
can levy immediately. He no doubt will make
restitution as I think we have him so surrounded &
when this reaches you that he could escape
The Governor Commissioner of Agriculture give us official
recognition for Colonizing and will help us with
Corporations and large Land owners to obtain
Donations of land for every head of a family
we will bring into the State, I wish at the same time
you would a brief on the Emigration Question, copy
herewith and have been highly complimented by him
for same. Statutes Connecticut with Company will
be a serious drawback to obtain Land donations
yet it may be necessary to have him in until
we have what we brought from ^{him} deeded and recorded
properly therefore I send two sets of papers
to be signed so I can use either as the receptivity
of the borrowed interests of Company may dictate
which ones we shall put property before you.

March 2.

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TALLAHASSEE FLA JUNE 12th 1891.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

FRANCIS P. FLEMING

GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE FLA.

SIR:-

The writer encouraged by your remarks relative to Immigration in your able message of recent date, as well as by the manner in which this subject has been treated by the president and subordinates of the Immigration Bureau in their annual reports to the Legislatures, begs leave to show why so few Immigrants drift into this fair State, and how this can be remedied to the advantage of Florida, and to the many honest and industrious poor of other States and foreign countries who can acquire comfortable homes and lucrative farms with a little help from the State authorities and its native citizens.

I will proceed to give the most patent reasons why so little of the foreign and native Immigration and settlers drifted to Florida, while a Western Empire was created in a comparatively short time, and from these causes endeavor to arrive at suitable and effective remedial measures by which a good and productive colonization of Florida may consummated in a comparative short time with little expense to the State.

1st:- The Southern States, while slavery existed offered no inducements to such Immigrant or settler dependent on manual labor for subsistence for the simple reason that he could not compete with slave labor.

2nd:- The country was sparsely settled, communication difficult and expensive, thus barring many industrious people of modest means from an attempt to try their fortunes in the Sunny South.



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3rd:- After the war, and during the stormy reconstruction period, with an impoverished country and people, the most venturesome pioneer from the North, or abroad could not find subsistence, and life and property being more or less insecure, capital that might have sought investment was driven into other channels, thus fettering the great natural resources the South possessed.

4th:- The prejudices of half a century, native and foreign, could not be eradicated in a few years, after such a bloody civil war, hence a reapproachment of sympathetic intercourse (so essential to civilized life) was a further obstructing factor.

During the agitation preceding the late war, and thereafter, until recently the inverse of the deterrent conditions (which prevented colonization in the South) existed in the Northern States of the Union, and as a matter of course Immigration drifted to these States; it cost less to reach them, the Immigrant invariably found employment at better wages than he was accustomed to in the old country, the wide expense of the undeveloped West afforded not only lucrative work, but a good prospect to the ambitious and industrious of all countries, and held out the additional inducement for a speedy future competence. After the Westward flow of Immigration was fairly started, the free States and their capitalists nursed the same with more or less care by Immigration Boards, who protected the arriving stranger and helped to procure employment for him, communication was rapidly developed, facilitating travel and commerce. Then the political convulsion and wars of Europe brought a large and exceptionally good class of Immigrants to our shores, who by their superior intelligence and character formed a nucleus of their less gifted and isolated countrymen, creating solid communities, where the new comer was greeted in his mother-tongue and with the customs of the fatherland, without social or governmental restric-

tion, thus giving them the amenities of life to which he or she were accustomed to in the old country, and a better material existence, which as an isolated individual among the most hospitable American people, they could scarcely expect as strangers, unacquainted with their language and customs, only to be acquired and appreciated after many years residence. Then glowing accounts from father, mother, sister, brother, or friend reached Europe, of their bettered condition in America, in many instances accompanied by the savings of the prosperous, which would bring many more new comers who would naturally settle with their kin, irrespective of the calls and invitations of the Sunny South with their broad fields, productive soil and mild climate, the ties of blood were the stronger, and westward rolled the tide of Immigration as of yore, until the Eastern, Middle, Western and Pacific States have reached a stage of development without a parallel in the world's history.

While Immigration still keeps in the same channel by sheer force of momentum, you have wisely appreciated and discovered that the causes which have produced this influx of population in the Northern States have almost ceased to exist. Concentrated capital and keen competition in the progressive centers of trade make the struggle for existence more arduous, and the chances for advancement by mere industry and intelligence become fewer every day, costs of living or rather the requirements of life are greater, the masses gravitate to the large cities from the country to live a more or less artificial existence, which those who preserve their natural good instincts desire to exchange for the free and independent life of the farm, but they have become unused to farming, or fear the Northern farmers work is too hard and monotonous if they have the means, and if they have not the means, then this is an additional obstacle for them to overcome; the opportunities to save money

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enough to buy and conduct a farm, be it ever so small are restricted, the will power and self abnegation to accomplish this is reduced by the monotonous work of the factory and the vitiated atmosphere of the tenement house and the relaxation of artificial pleasures sought by way of compensation, for ills endured in their struggle for existence, consume too much of their scant earnings for the many to emancipate themselves and become true farmers and free men. This applies to European workmen more intensely than to our own. The agricultural classes of Europe suffer nearly as much as the factory hand; American cattle, hogs, wheat, fruit, etc., produced from a virgin soil with labor saving machinery, has destroyed the market of the farmer and impoverished him, his lands are consequently reduced in value, and in many instances mortgaged above values, in the hope of future betterment which does not come, and consequently he is compelled to seek other lands for subsistence.

Here is the opportunity to populate Florida with good people, no State offers greater advantages to the farmer, or to such as now struggle in the thickly settled countries of Europe, or Northern communities for a mere subsistence. Florida is essentially an agricultural State, its climate is equal to if not better than that of any country on the Globe, favorable to the feeble, young and aged. The soil can be tilled with little skill and less labor than elsewhere, consequently the novice can practice farming and make a living while he is learning. The products of the soil are of every variety and clime. Timber is abundant and cheap for housing and furnishing the little fuel the settler needs. Meats, fish, vegetables and fruits are plentiful at low prices. Lands are cheap, hence the struggle for existence is light, and the prospect for a future competence in old age better than anywhere else. The Phosphates found

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so abundantly in the State can easily be converted into cheap manures for the fertilization of the farm, and readily sold. Abundant fruits, garden truck, tobacco, etc, find a good demand and ready sale in large cities and nearer home, and with proper shipping facilities can be exported to other countries profitably.

Per contra, we must admit that the country is sparsely settled, railroads and highways, mostly indifferent and inadequate for present requirements, the former hinders frequent social intercourse which bears hardest on women and children, while the other makes travel and the marketing of products expensive and difficult. Increased population and production combined with the large phosphate yield, will soon remedy these defects also. Many land titles being cloudy and often subject to costly and tedious litigation, with difficult execution of the laws in sparsely settled portions of the State, remain as serious drawbacks, to be remedied by legislation and the better execution of the law.

In order to procure for the State of Florida good citizens, the following would probably accomplish the purpose best in a reasonably short time. In addition to the printed matter distributed by the Immigration Bureau, for the purpose of acquainting the prospective colonist with the resources of Florida, some of its members or other persons of good character and judgment should be stationed in the large American and European communities where distress prevails and desirable colonists exist, for the purpose of giving further information and explanation of the resources of the State, to afford due protection to the new comer, and advise him how to reach his destination, and protect him from possible title complications. In addition, private companies, composed of men with undoubted character, ability and capital engaged to colonize and develop the States resources, should receive the moral support and official sanction



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of the State, and where deserved and practicable, encouragement by a land donation for every family settled and brought by them into the State. Such a company would be obliged to build houses, afford pecuniary aid for a year or two to most settlers, (as the expense of coming to Florida will consume much of the small capital of most emigrants), and the mere fact that such companies have brought bona-fide settlers into the State will surely benefit the State and people, even if the settler went elsewhere after a short stay, but this would rarely happen as the State has so many inducements to offer, that few who have been to Florida to make a living care to leave.

The principle of bringing a community from the same province country or nation, should prevail, whether undertaken by the State or the private companies mentioned. Under the present existing foreign and domestic conditions, colonies are invariably from the thickly settled communities of Europe or other States where the social amenities of life are many and easily obtained; churches, schools, medical attendance, and places of amusement are accessible with little expense and effort, to all. The settler in Florida must as an individual colonist, dispense with many of those advantages unless he settles by communities. This would be hard on the women and children, and if the wife really consents to come to Florida to try and adapt herself to her surroundings, she will tire sooner from the want of easy neighborly associations, accessibility of schools and churches for herself and children than other discomforts, and nine times out of ten the family will return where they came from, or go to some other State more densely settled because the wives and mothers are dissatisfied. Therefore colonization by communities, is in the present economic state of Florida, the only feasible plan to overcome this difficulty, as in this manner the

the mother and children will have their neighbors and friends, churches and schools, as in their former homes, combined with other natural advantages, not enjoyed in their less favored old homesteads and the father and heads of the families will also be more contented and happy as a matter of course.

There are many other advantages accruing to a community of settlers, they can clear their land and drain it more cheaply, market their products and ship them to better advantage than by individual efforts. Yet the selection of such colonists requires good judgment, influence, and continual watching and nursing when established, until they acquire the language customs and habits of their neighbors. Then individual settlers, should they not be as select in character as the nucleus of the colony must be, will do no harm and will become better men and women by assimilation. In other words, the same process described in the Westward Immigration amalgamating with the native element, would naturally repeat itself after the communities of the same class of people or nationality were successfully established here, and a greater and better development of the resources of Florida must follow, because the resources and conditions of life and climate in Florida are far more favorable than in other States of the Union. Railroads, manufactures and commerce will develop spontaneously because they are needed and are profitable, without further nursing or assistance from the paternal state.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the courteous audience you accorded to different delegates from Switzerland, Germany and New Jersey, and to myself, who represent communities contemplating settlement on the plan mentioned under the auspices of the Company which I have the honor to represent.

Should your Excellency at any time desire further conversation

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or communication on this important subject, I shall be happy to
obey your summons promptly at all times, and with high respect.

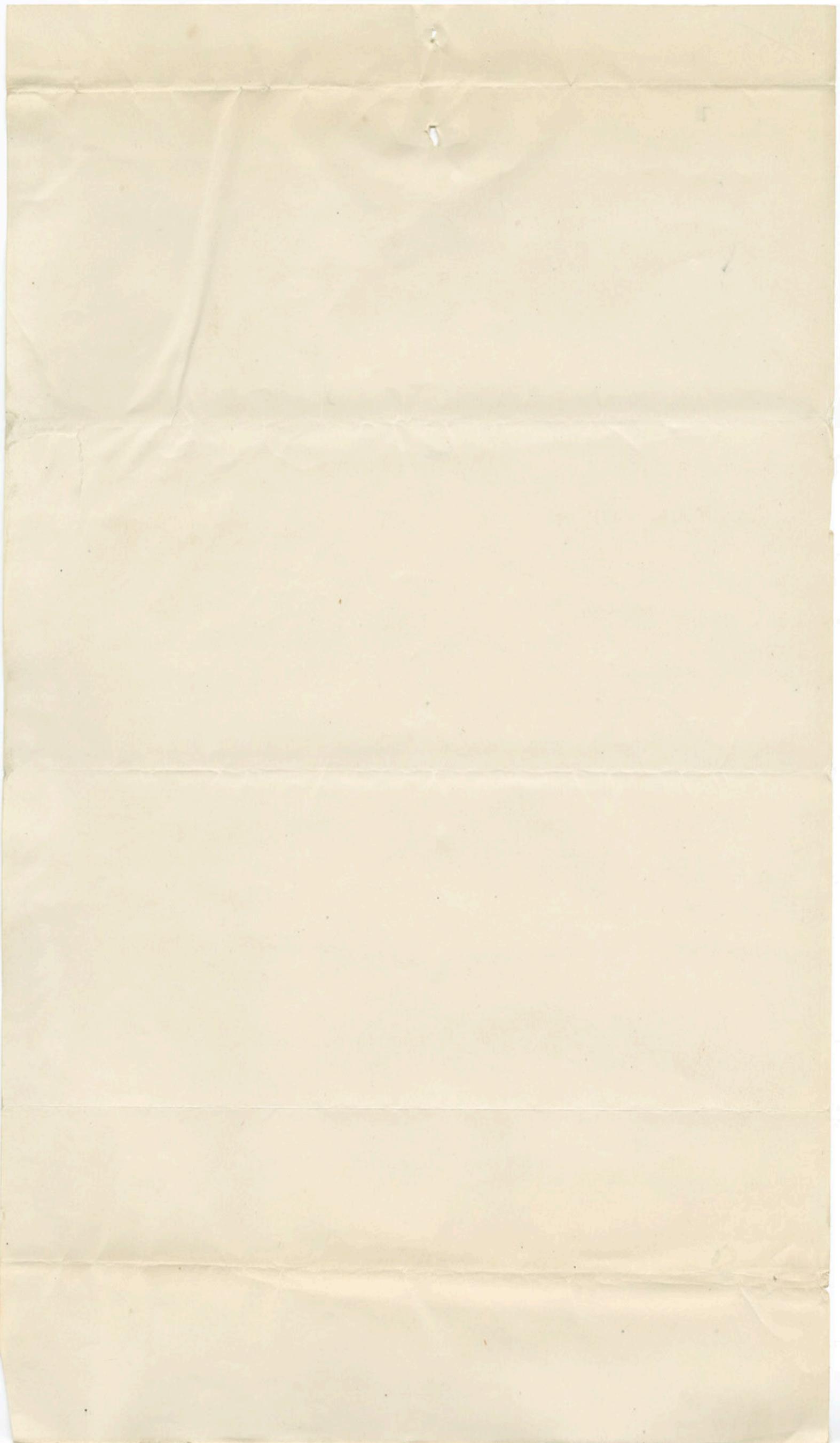
Your obedient servant,

(8)

of communication and I shall be happy to
open your envelope.

Yours sincerely





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462

Douglas Island
-91

463.

Douglas Island

June 16th 1891.

Dear Father:

I was very glad yesterday to find a letter from you among my mail. I am at father's on the farm. The children are much better than they were when I came here. Willie seems to be quite well but Mamie does not stand the heat very well or else she is poisoned. She runs around so much & picks all the weeds she can find for bouquets so it would be no wonder if she did get poisoned. I shall be very glad to meet Chancy also to meet him at the island. I never enjoyed a visit more in my life than the one I had

there two years ago & I shall be
very happy to be there again.
Forgive me for asking but I should
like to know if I can now long
Grace expects to be with you. It is
easier some times to wait if you
know something about how long
it will be, than to be in an indefinite
state of mind. I expect to go to
Greenout for a visit next Saturday.
Give my love to all & tell Mother
to write if she has time. It is
very lonesome & letters help to cheer
a person up. I want to stop in
Glencoe when I come on, & see
every body there. I shall be
patient and am willing to do what
is for the best however hard it
may be. Ever your loving daughter
Alice.

463.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co.

P.O. Box 3784.

New York, June 18th, 1891.

General O. O. Howard,

Governors Island, New York City.

Dear General:--

I enclose herewith my check for One hundred (\$100) dollars for current expenses etc., as agreed, and thank you for reminding me of the same.

Yours truly,

M.C. Borden

464

McCormick & Co.

same time 1844, year.

New York

Borden M. C. D.

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General O. O. Howard

Governor Isaac, New York City.

Dear General:—

I enclose herewith my check for one hundred (\$100)

dollars for entente expenses etc., as you think best for

removing me to the same.

Yours truly,

McCormick

ALEXANDER & GREEN

465.

120 Broadway.

New York June 18th 1891

General O. O. Howard

Dear Sir:

I have just learned from Mr. Williams that he will not have the satisfaction piece ready today and cannot have it until Monday next at the same hour as was appointed for to day 11.³⁰ A.M. I send you word hoping to save you the trouble of a trip to the City as the matter will have to be postponed till Monday.

Yours truly

William J. Campbell

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18-
Campbell Co. I.

466.) *Cutter*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
PUBLISHERS,
743-745 BROADWAY.

18-

NEW-YORK June 18th, 1891.

able to trace.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Governor's Island.

My Dear and Honored Sir:-

Recalling the conversa-

tion which we have just had ~~with you~~, I am happy
to say that an examination of such lists as are
at my command, furnish the enclosed particulars
as to publications about President Zachary Taylor.

The numbers added to the titles of works are
those which they bear in the Brooklyn Library.

The two volumes at the close of the sheet are the
only additional books that I have, thus far, been

It will give me great pleasure to take any
further steps in the matter that you desire, and
I beg to subscribe myself, with sincere esteem,

Yours faithfully,

Cutter

P.S. Permit me to present my respects to the
other members of the family.

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467.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
STATE ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF NEW YORK

OFFICERS.

EDMUND P. PLATT, *Chairman*, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
ALFRED W. LAW, *Treasurer*, P. O. Box 1294, New York City.

W. H. MICHALES, *Recording Secretary*, 40 East 23d St., New York City.

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New York. F. B. Schenck, C. F. MacLean,
James McConaughy, H. D. Blakeslee,
A. W. Law, *Ex-Officio*.

District—W. F. Gurley, *Chairman*, Troy.
W. R. Rathbun, K. P. Platt, F. S. Witherbee,
L. E. Lyon, W. R. Sheffield, J. S. Helmer,
W. H. Michales, Geo. C. Sawyer,

College—Benj. I. Wheeler, *Chairman*, Cornell Univ.,
Ithaca.
William Nicholson, W. R. Rowlands, F. W. Richardson.

Railroad—William S. Sloan, *Chairman*, New York.

C. D. Hammond, George A. Warburton,
Henry Gold, Theodore Voorhees,
William Nicholson,

German—A. J. D. Wedemeyer, *Chairman*, New York.

O. W. Van Campan, Jr., C. F. MacLean.

Boys'—George H. Robinson, *Chairman*, Mt. Vernon.

B. G. Winton, L. K. Thompson.

Personal Parity—G. A. Warburton, *Chairman*, N. Y.

W. R. Rathbun, W. R. Rowlands.

Associations—F. S. Witherbee, *Chairman*, Port Henry.

State Military Camp—J. G. Wilkinson, *Chairman*,
Newburgh. Theodore Voorhees, O. O. Howard,
George A. Warburton.

Commercial Travelers—H. D. Blakeslee, *Chairman*,
Buffalo.

Bible Study—James McConaughy, *Chairman*, N. Y.

State Notes—F. S. Witherbee, *Chairman*, Port Henry,
W. H. Michales, A. W. Law.

OFFICE:
40 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

June 18, 1891.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

My Dear General,

The enclosed folder will give you information in regard to our work at the State Camp this year. The Seventh Regiment from New York are to be there next week, beginning with Saturday 20th. inst., and I wonder if you could not pay them a brief visit and aid Mr. Sanford who has charge of the work, by your suggestions and presence.

A very good work was done last year, and we hope for even larger results this year, and your presence would serve to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the officers of the Regiment, some of whom do not give us their aid.

You will see at the head of this sheet that you are a member of the Peekskill Camp Committee, and if you could find it possible to visit the Camp, it would do much good. If you will let me know, I will communicate with Mr. Sanford the day you could attend. The men come and go on Saturday of each week.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. A. Hall

., by whom

466.

Headquarters for Commercial Men

DADE CITY HOTEL

DADE CITY, FLA.

First-Class in Every Respect

JAS. A. DELCHER, Proprietor.

DADE CITY, FLA.,

June 18, 1894.

Dear Father:

Your letter with seven others & a telegram was rec'd last night upon my return from a 40 mile drive through the pine woods. After working all day I wrote letters etc. until 2 o'clock A.M. and am up now at 6 to start on a 2 days trip through the woods with Mr. Lindemeyer hunting for a location for his colony. I write this letter to say I did not buy the pistol, never have carried one in my life, am quick enough with my hands & feet for ordinary purposes & in fact demurred when the capt. of the party I was going prospecting with requested me to buy one. The next morning

Howard Oct 18

after writing Guy, my sore throat was much worse - the cough I had when I left N.Y. turned into a sore throat which kept getting worse until I was really alarmed - so I spent the \$4⁰⁰ for a couple of treatments from the doctor at Fall instead of the pistol. I could swallow nothing & remained awake all one night in agony. A mustard plaster (the only remedy(?) at hand) was no relief, though I still carry the red spot.

We are now going to breakfast & then on our trip. I have a live alligator two feet & a half long.

Love to all, your affte son,
Chancey.

P.S. Mr. Isch & I co-operate & understand one an other. Guy's good long letter rec'd.

469.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS,

THE LEADING EVENING PAPER,

No. 23 Park Row,

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
PRESIDENT.

New York June 18th 1891.

Major General O. O. Howard,
Commanding the Division of
the Atlantic,

Governor's Island,
N.Y.

Dear General:-

Will you please
reserve Wednesday, July
15th proximo for the Mail
and Express?

If all goes well the
corner stone will then be
laid, and, in accordance
with your promise, we

THE

EDWARD F. SHEPPARD,
PRESIDENT.

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Good Jr.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS,

THE LEADING EVENING PAPER,

No. 23 Park Row,

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
PRESIDENT.

New York

June 18th 1891.

shall look to you for a
speech of fifteen minutes
in length.

Ever yours truly,

Elliott F. Shepard



Shepard Elliott Jr.

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469.

ALEXANDER & GREEN.

120 Broadway

New York June 19, 1891.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Governors Island,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am just in receipt of a telegram from Chicago, saying that your claim has been allowed as if filed March 15, 1891.

Yours truly,

Allan M. Collof

19 -
Chrysanthemum.

19-
Dandridge P. J.

File.

470.

Winchester, Va

June 19th '91

Dear Gen Howard -

I found your
letter of the 9th on my
return home a few
days ago - I am sorry
that I cannot furnish
more material; for
the article you are
going to write, of the
life and character
of my father, Gen
Zachary Taylor - but

see his papers, public
and private, as well
as many of my letters,
were destroyed when
my brother's house
was burned by the
Federal troops,
during the war.
I send you two or
three articles relating
to his earlier life
which I hope may
be of use in preparing
the sketch you are

about writing - will
you please return
them, as they are all
I have preserved,
relating to him - and
to his family? - With
kind regards,
Very truly yours,
Betty Taylor Sandridge

471.

George B. McClellan Memorial Association



109 SOUTH BROAD ST.

Philadelphia, June 19 1891

My Dear Sir:-

The McClellan Memorial Association are erecting an equestrian statue to the memory of General George B. McClellan. It will stand on the pavement of City Hall, Philadelphia. The pedestal is very nearly completed and the equestrian model will be finished in about sixty days.

It is not necessary to mention the merits of McClellan as a citizen, patriot or soldier. His reputation in all of these relations of life is without a superior; his farewell to officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac breathes the grandest spirit of soldier, patriot and friend: "As an army you have grown up under my care; in

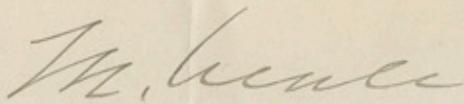
you I have

卷之三

George

you I have never found doubt or coldness; the battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our Nation's history; the glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled--the strongest associations which can exist among men--unite us by an indescribable tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the constitution of our country."

This grand soldier and comrade has nowhere in the United States a fitting monument to express our love and affection for him. Can we ask you to assist in this work of love? If you will forward your own name, or names of others and addresses with whatever you wish to subscribe, a handsome certificate suitable to frame will be forwarded.



Veale M.

File

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472.

Otis Brothers & Co.
Elevators & Hoisting Machinery
A. G. MILLS.
Vice President & Secretary.

Office of the Vice President & Secretary

38 Park Row.

New York June 19th., 1891

General O. O. Howard,

Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor.

Dear General:-

Will you not re-consider your declination, sent us some time ago, and make one of what will be a notable party on the occasion of the entertainment to be given by Lafayette Post to the representative Posts of Boston and Philadelphia, on the 25th inst?

We shall devote the day to a river-excursion to West Point, and the evening to a Banquet in the theatre of the Manhattan Athletic Club, 45th Street & Madison Ave. More than five hundred Comrades will be present at the Banquet, - and a considerably larger number on the river trip; and among these you would find many of your old Comrades and friends distinguished in ^{the} Military and Civic History of the Republic.

The Chairman of the Banquet will be Mr Chauncey M. Depew, one of the members of our Post.

Very truly yours,

A. G. Mills
Chairman
Lafayette Post
38 Park Row

Mill. ab:

19. File

June 1868.

General O. O. Howard,

Governor's Island, N.Y., Harbor.

Dear General:-

WET IT NOT FOR THE CONSIDERATE GODS OF JUSTICE, we might have some time ago, had made one to whom will be a scapegoat on this occassion to give up his commission to the Union for the sake of the people. We shall never see the day so a traitor-exchange of men for points, and give every man to the service of the rebellion, and still have a seat & position. More than twice the number of rebels are fit for the blockade than for the army - and a considerable part of them are now serving in the navy or in the militia and giving their services to the Rebels. The question of the boundaries of the Union is now decided in favor of the South. Old Comrades and friends distinguishing in the field

and giving their services to the Rebels.

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays
in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days
after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

4.10 AM
NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER

SENT BY

RECD BY

CHECK

8

Head Quarter Building,

50 Paid Post.

RECEIVED at GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

June 19 1891

Dated Washington D.C. 19.

To Major General, Q. M. Howard,

Governor Island N.Y.

It is only possible to answer your Question by
saying that the Secretary of War selected
nineteen candidates for examination out of the
forty to be selected from, and that

EAT

THE WESTERN

Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages which can be guarded against only by repetition or delivery of Unrepeated Message. A message is filed with the Company for an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, a copy of which is given to S. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NUMBER SENT BY

HEAD

CEIVED at GO

ed

You Son

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

S. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
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HEA Q'ARTER BUILDING,
CEIVED at GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. 189

ad

(2)

Your Son was not one of the nineteen

J. C. Kelton,
Adm't. General.

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Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Message**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

3.20 AM
NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
7	<i>PEA</i>	<i>REALTY CHARTER BUILDING,</i>	<i>19 D74</i>

RECEIVED at GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Dated Cape May C. N. J. 19
General Q. O. Howard,
Gov. Island N.Y.

The last was only partial and I wired
see what can be done you know I never
make promises.

Ruf. Garrison.

H.W.

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