

THE "PORTER" MEMORIAL, SAVANNAH, GA.
DESIGNED BY CHAS. R. LAMB.

J & R LAMB

59 CARMINE ST

NEW YORK CITY

MONUMENTAL DEPT.

December 19th, 1894.

MaJ. Gen. O. O. Howard,

Portland, Ore.

Dear Uncle:

Will you kindly tell me whether you have definitely ordered the monument for the cemetery at Leeds?

If you have not, I should like very much to furnish it from J. & R. Lamb, who, for the past five years, have been making very beautiful monuments out of different imported stones.

They are able from the fact of importing the work to give better quality and quantity than anyone else in this country.

I forgot to speak of this before, but if the order has not been definitely given, I wish you would put it in my hands, as it would be a good thing for me to place it upon our books before the end of the year. Will you kindly drop me a line in regard to this?

With love to all the family, I remain,

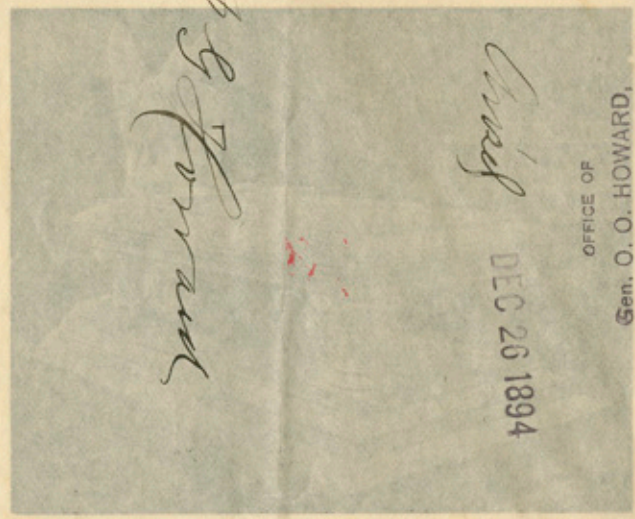
Your affectionate nephew,

Francis S. Howard

NEW YORK CITY
(ARMINE)
& R LAMB
MONUMENTAL DEPT.

December 19th, 1894.

Call to build monument



J. S. Forward

Major Gen. O. O. Howard,

Portland, Ore.

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Your affectionate nephew,

Thomas S. Forward

National Temperance Society

MAJ. GEN'L O. O. HOWARD, PRESIDENT.

J. N. STEARNS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
AND PUBLISHING AGENT.

WM. D. PORTER, TREASURER.

—AND—
Publication House. 389

P.O. BOX 2658.

58 READE STREET, NEW YORK, December 12th, 1894

Major General O. O. Howard,
Portland, Oregon.

My dear General:-

Your letter received to-day, for which please accept thanks. I enclose you a letter just received to-day which I opened according to your directions, and then sent the December number Advocate and marked article which said you had gone to Oregon for the Winter. I have just put the Advocate to press to-day for next month full of the Sunday closing business, and I will mail a copy to you to-morrow.

I want to call your special attention to the whole paper. Dr. Burrell, a member of our Board, gives us a ringing article to start with, and you will see the rest of the articles contributed and editorial bearing on this question. I shall send it to every Minister in New York State, about 10,000, and am trying to raise the money for this special Missionary work. I have already \$100.00 from Dr. Ellis towards it.

I mail you our circulars that you may see what we are doing. We have issued two pages of the Advocate with the engravings and posters "The Home against the Saloon" and am trying to send it out as many as possible over the State. We shall arouse a tremendous sentiment all over the State, which I believe will effectually prevent the passage of any Sunday opening bills.

Yours very truly,

J. N. Stearns

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD.

Mr. Stearns

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Portland, Oregon.

National Temperance Society
Publication House.
P.O. Box 2888.
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out as fast as possible even the States. We shall receive a thousand
dollars sentiment all over the State, which I believe will ultimately
prevent the passage of any Sunday opening bill.
Yours very truly,
H. S. Howard

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD.

Recd DEC 26 1894
No answer

J. E. Francisco

N.Y. Dec. 19. 94
Maj Gen. O. O. Howard
Dear Genl.

I rec'd your letter with full acc of expenditures to date. It is all right but as I told you it was unnecessary as we only wished to know if the contractor had given us full credit. The church is very fine & does not look like the same place. We all have reason to thank ~~the~~ Lord for the nice place which he moved kind friends & furnish us. As the holidays are close upon us. We all wish you a very pleasant time.

hope you & yours may have
enjoy them together both
being out of Army may
seem strange & trust will be
a happy & joyful time

I do not see how we can
forget you

The class all unite in
sending a happy greeting
Mr Miller is a far different
worker than we ever had
before All like him & think
it a good change

Our Christmas exercises will
be held Friday 28th

Mr Miller the Rededication
without you would be
like Hamlet with Hamlet
out Could you give any
idea what time you will
return east If so he
could fix many things

by corresponding with you
Have had only one
letter from Mr Slyfield
& he likes the change
also

Hope the lecturing tour
will be an abundant
success

Please remember me
to Harry

Yours Sincerely

F. E. Francis

112 W^d Douglas St
N.Y.C

No 3273.

First National Bank

STEPHENSON LITHO & ENG CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

Please return
A.H.
Boone, Iowa.

S. L. MOORE, Pres.
J. H. HERMAN, Vice Pres.
J. H. HERMAN, Cashier.

369
Dec 19 1894

Genl O. O. Howard
New York

Dear Sir

I see by the local paper that you will lecture in Webster City Iowa in Feby and that our people would like to have you lecture in our little city we are located in the first County South of Webster City it takes but a short time to make the run by rail we have about \$10,000 inhabitants and are sure

B. L. MOORE, Cashier
J. H. HERMAN, Vice Cashier
J. H. HERMAN, President

First National Bank
No. 3275

Please return

Post
Office

Dec 19 1894

Paul O. O. Howard
New York
Dear Sir

Have about \$10,000 in cash and
short-term to make the one of our
County South of Hoboken City it takes but a
little city and our located in the fine
would like to have your letter in our
in July and then our people would
you will lecture in Hoboken City I have
I see by the local paper that

First National Bank

Nº 3273

S. L. MOORE, Pres.
J. H. HERMAN, Vice Pres.
J. H. HERMAN, Cashier.

Boone, Iowa, 12/19 1894

Mr. Could you give a good house will
you kindly let me know if it is possible
for you to come to Boone the expense
fee I will there see you - what we
can do I will address this to
New York and they will undoubtedly find

Messrs. Ry.
S. L. Moore
Boone
Iowa

OFFICE OF
GENL. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD,

and try sending
to them the 27th

St. Moore
Brown

Mr. Charles Smith
you kindly let me know
for you to come to Brown the
I will then see you - what - we
can do I will call on the 10
the first and they will undoubtedly let

Wm. G. L. Wilcox
Brown
Lover

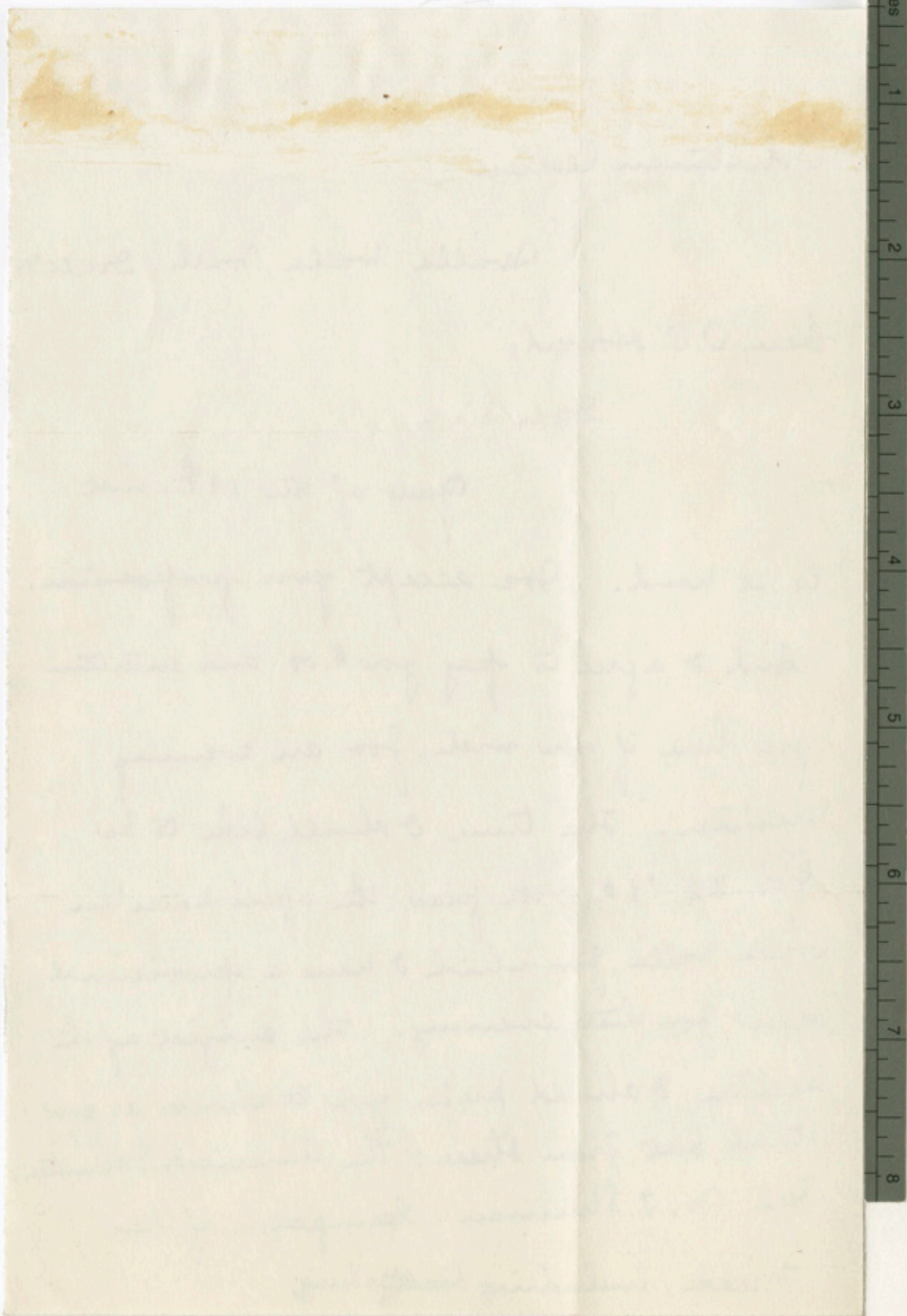
Whitman College

Walla Walla, Wash. Dec. 20, '94.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 19th. inst
is at hand. We accept your proposition.
And I agree to pay you \$1.00. and entertain
you here if you wish, for an evening
lecture. The time I should like to be
Feb. 22, '95.; the place, the opera house in
Walla Walla, for which I have a provisional
offer for that evening. The subject of the
lecture I should prefer you to choose as you
think best from these: The American Volunteer,
Gen. W. F. Sherman, Campaign of Gen.
Meade, including Gettysburg,



Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg,
Grant at Chattanooga.

Your wishes and suggestions in
regard to prices of tickets and any other
matter I shall be glad to learn.

Yours truly

J. C. Craig

444

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD.

Rec'd.
Ans'd }

DEC 22 1894

T. C. Craig

Handwritten red ink marks and scribbles at the bottom of the page.

38 Maple Street.

Norwich Conn.

Dec 20-94

My friend C. C. Stewart

U.S. A

Portland Me

My Dear Commrade,

Many thanks for
the kind words in
your letter of the 14th
inst. upon Stewart's
Atlanta career -

That was a cam-
paign of great re-
sults.

With my best wishes
for continued health
I am, my truly
Devoted, M. Clark

Inches

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

1880

2023 Broadway. St. 378
San Francisco. Cal. December 20th 1874

Major General A. A. Howard.
U. S. Army.

General

In view of what I deem to be a
justifiable pride in my military record, I have the honor, and
the temerity to ask your kind indulgence to a brief account of
circumstances connected with the "affair" at White-Pine Canon, Idaho,
June 14th 1874 - which I am vain enough to consider, that my
individual services on that occasion, to be of equal value to
any other cases on official record, in awarding Medals of Honor.

Independent of the very flattering statements of a New York
Herald Correspondent, published in his report of the Campaign,
(N.Y. Herald. Sept. 10th 1874) I have the honor to invite your
attention to the condition of affairs as they actually existed,
from the beginning of the fight until its close, of which I believe
you have never been fully informed, and which are susceptible
of proof, by any of the survivors, with me, during the retreat.
About 3.30 that morning ^{Pony's command} came in sight of the Indians.

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
U. S. ARMY.

Recd Dec 29
Copy furnished Major Dec 29

Depy Asst. Commr

Record of Command
at White Pine Canon
June 17-1874.

who ~~they~~ were already prepared for us; Colonel Perry immediately formed line, Troop "H" ^{Pannell} forming on his right, and the half a dozen Citizens who were with ^{him} taking position in the rocky point on his left, leaving no reserve. ~~Whatever~~ - a fatal error.

Fighting commenced immediately. After perhaps half an hour had elapsed the Citizens abandoned their position - two of them wounded - which enabled the Indians to move round to Perry's left and rear under cover of the abandoned rocky point. ^{over the left} Perry's men, somewhat

disorganized, then commenced moving to the right of Troop "H" and ^{back} supposed. ^{the} would form line on our right, but not so; they continued ^{up} up the steep side hill to the bluffs above, and disappeared from view. ^{with them} Captain Trimble, Lieutenant Theller, and men from both

Troops followed Perry: Lieutenant Theller and eighteen men were - as you know - overtaken and killed before reaching the summit.

^{Capt} Trimble after reaching the summit was not seen again by either Perry or ^{Pannell} until ^{they} we reached Grangerville several hours later. ^{Pannell} I had been too busy with affairs in ^{his} immediate

vicinity to notice Perry's move to the right until he was so far up the side hill that it would have been suicidal to have followed him.

^{Capt Pannell} I therefore took command of what few men were left - about fifteen or sixteen - and commenced falling back ^{by the open trail} up White-Bird Cañon. The Indians followed, attacking ^{his detachment} us in

^{by Pannell's column}
Capt Pannell showed the wonderful ^{column} ability by causing ^{him} front, and in squads along the side hills on both flanks. As ^{they} we worked our way up the ravine ^{his command} we ~~would~~ halt on every rise, or knoll and meet the Indians with a volley.

More than once ^{Pannell himself} I was midway between ^{his} my own men and the Indians but dared not move out of a walk for fear of stampeding ^{my} the men: in this way ^{he} succeeded in getting them to cool down, and deliver a steady fire as opportunity offered.

Early in the retreat many of the saddles were slipping back over the horses haunches; ^{Pannell} I could not get the men to halt long enough to tighten up until ^{he, him} I myself dismounted under fire and went through the formality of adjusting ^{my} own saddle. When ^{he} we reached the head of the cañon ^{he} I found Col. Perry and his squad of about twenty men.

On reaching the deep ravine about a mile from Johnson's ranch Perry requested ^{Pannell} me to hold the ridge while he crossed, and he would then cover ^{Pannell's} my passage across; but on reaching the other side he did not halt but proceeded on down to the ranch; he afterwards informed ^{Pannell} me, "that he could not hold his men", ^{Pannell} I crossed the ravine at a gallop, and halted on the other side to check the Indians

With a volley, and then proceeded down to the ranch.

Upon joining Perry, who had his men dismounted in the rocks, he told ^{Parnell} ~~me~~ to dismount the men, and take position in the rocks ^{also}. "That as it was about 9 o'clock we ^{could} hold that position until dark, and then retreat under cover of night." For a moment ^{Parnell} ~~I~~ could not understand his meaning, it then dawned on ^{him} ~~me~~ that ^{Perry} ~~he~~ was confused, and thought it was evening.

He said "Perry it is 9 o'clock in the morning, not evening, "we have been fighting since half past three, our ammunition is almost used up, and ^{we} cannot stay here all day - &c."

He knew ~~they~~ had many miles to go yet before reaching Mount Idaho, or the hopes of getting assistance. ^{Perry} ~~He~~ then

said he would move down and rearm, and would hold the Indians until ^{Parnell} ~~I~~ was in the saddle - (i.e. ^{his men} ~~my men~~), ^{Parnell} ~~I~~ held the position in the rocks until ^{Parnell} ~~the~~ men were rearm'd, then ordered ^{his own} ~~my~~ squad to move. ~~He~~ saw every man out of the rocks, and then went down ^{himself} ~~myself~~ to find the command gone, and ^{his} ~~my~~ horse with it. ~~His~~ position was extremely critical. The Indians saw ^{him} ~~me~~, and shot ^{meant} ~~some~~ whizzing by in close proximity.

He tried to make ^{himself} ~~myself~~ heard, but could not, the command was nearly two hundred yards ahead of ^{him} ~~me~~. finally the men missed ^{him} ~~me~~, the command halted, ^{his} ~~my~~ horse was caught

and led back to ^{him} ~~me~~. Colonel Perry then requested ^{him} ~~me~~ to

"for God's sake organize that command," ~~I~~ did so quickly, and taking command of the skirmish line ^{him} ~~my~~ self, requested Perry to support ^{him} ~~me~~ at a distance not to exceed one hundred yards, as ^{Parnell} ~~I~~ proposed to deploy at twenty five or thirty yards intervals in order to cover a front nearly equal to the Indian line - (they closely followed our tactics of skirmishing)

an ordinary interval of five or ten yards would have been fatal to ^{Perry's command} ~~me~~, although ^{Parnell} ~~I~~ fully appreciated the danger of thirty yards - but it succeeded, as ~~he~~ ^{he} thought it would -

The Indians had been watching ^{them} ~~me~~ in plain sight, and then came on with a rush, ^{Parnell} ~~I~~ held ^{him} ~~me~~ fire until they had come within a hundred yards and a thoroughly effective volley was delivered. ~~He~~ then moved at a walk to the rear, eighty yards or so. halted and repeated the tactics, every man acted as coolly as if on drill, and in this way ^{he} ~~me~~ continued ^{his} ~~me~~ retreat back to Mount Idaho, (or Grangeville). Two or three times it became necessary for ^{him} ~~me~~ to send ^{him} ~~my~~ trumpeter to request Col. Perry to halt. as his men continued marching, instead of halting when the skirmish line halted, and White-Bird, with sixty or seventy warriors was trying to cut in between ^{Parnell} ~~me~~ ^{Parnell} ~~me~~ or drive ^{Parnell} ~~me~~ into Rocky Creek.

Parnell

In passing over the Swamp I rescued Private Others of Troop "H," whose horse had been shot, he was struggling through mud, water, and long tall grass, and in a few minutes more would have been killed by the Indians. ~~He~~ moved the line forward, drove back the Indian line, and mounted Others behind another man.

I am not seeking unmerited honors, and would not allow myself to be placed in such a questionable position were such proffered, but in all sincerity, and absolutely free from egotism, I believe that had I been killed or disabled in White-Bird Canine not a man of Perry's Squad on the bluffs, or those with me in the Canine would have got out alive. I feel justified in claiming that my conduct and service on that occasion was as equally deserving (with such overwhelming odds against me) as that of any other individual case during that campaign, many of which have been recognized by the conferring of the Medal of Honor.

In all my experience of war, from 1861 to the close of my active service, I know of no conditions where

individual hard work, presence of mind, confidence, courage, and example were so essentially demanded as at White Bird Canine.

I beg ^{to say} incidentally - that the first honorable mention of ~~my~~ ^{Capt Parnell's} service in action is recorded in page 425, Vol. V. Series I. War Records of the Rebellion, and subsequent records are attested by the Brevet Commissions of Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel.

The distinction I seek is one that every Soldier should be ambitious to win. I hope that my official conduct on the 17th of June 1864 - in successfully conducting a retreat for twenty odd miles, with a handful of demoralized men against such an overwhelming force of Warlike Indians, flushed with victory - and that without the loss of a man after I assumed command, may meet with such approval at your hands, and that of the War Department, as will entitle me to the honor solicited.

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant
J. F. Parnell

Captain & 1st Lt. U. S. Army - Retired.

is worthy of
consideration

Decr 21st 1894

My Dear General:-

I exceedingly regret that I cannot be present this evening at the reception to be tendered you at Grand Army Hall. and especially as I was designated as the one to give the "address of welcome" - a duty which I should have delighted to perform. I am called to Salem on business for the County which call cannot be postponed - and this must be my excuse -

Trusting that the Comrades will make up for the coldness of Saturday evening last by their heartiness & unanimity.

Respectfully Yours,

H. H. Woodbury

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD.

Atch
Road
Wm. H. H.
DEC 27 1894

Gen. O. O. Howard
The Hill

J. H. CLARKE & CO.

Dry Goods,

NO. 353 MAIN STREET,

WORCESTER, MASS.

12/21/94

Gen O. O. Howard

My dear Sir

By same mail
that takes this I send you
from the Author a little book
that may interest you, if
so and it is worthy your
indorsement Mr Bart-
lett would be very grate-
ful for it. This gentleman
has been at the head of
one of our Grammar Schools
20 years and is a very
worthy fellow. Commander
of our Post last year
and a consistent
Grand Army Man and
worthy citizen, you will

see his endorsements from
the people who have read
his work is very flatter-
ing. but a word from you
would be very gratifying.

I have a Brethrenman
in Portland Capt John
E. Lombard who I would
like to have you meet if
convenient is Comman-
der of the Loyal Legion for
the State of Oregon and a
man that is thought well
of by the people around
him.

I am much inter-
ested in your article in the
National Tribune particularly
the last paper where you
speak of Harry Strison. he
as well as Alanson were my
school mates & occupied ad-
joining houses in our boyhood.

J. H. CLARKE & CO.

Dry Goods,

NO. 353 MAIN STREET,

WORCESTER, MASS.

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD,

Am^d Dec 27

and I had the honor of
making their younger Bro -
ther the Ex Postmaster of
Augusta Maine an Honorary
Member one year ago - of
the 3^d Maine Regimental
Assnⁿ 4 weeks ago I was
in Hallowell and visited
the Cemetery and the graves
of the Stinson boys and took
a loyal record it was
from Father to son there
Recorded. Three boys and
the Father who gave up their
lives that our Country might
live. Will my dear General
I am taking up too much
of your valuable time. but

have struck a familiar and
interesting subject when it
brings up my boyhood home
and associates.

Trusting your New
Year may be a happy one
and that very many are
in store for you

I am, Sir, Respectfully
Hannibal Johnson

Farm, Field and Fireside,

FORMERLY FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN.

GEN. C. H. HOWARD, . . . Managing Editor.
JAS. W. WILSON, . . . Business Manager.

~~THE TIMES BUILDING.~~

215 MADISON STREET.

370

Chicago Dec. 21st. 94. 189

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard,
Portland, Oregon.,

My Dear Brother:--

Your letter to Mr. Wilson of the 17th. has been handed to me. We have not made very much progress with the big scheme of irrigation. We finally concluded it was necessary to take in some capitalists to start the thing, rather than depend wholly on the sale of land, and we are negotiating with some here in Chicago and in California. Mr. Bryan was very earnest to go in, but on Thanksgiving day, his family put in a veto so strong, that he gave it up. You know he is a very old man, and they thought it was imprudent for him to undertake so much, so we really have no President in view. We are thinking somewhat of Mr. Melville E. Stone, to whom I introduced you, who is at the head of the Associated Press of the United States, and is himself a man of some property, having sold out his interests in the "Daily News" for several hundred thousand dollars. He has the matter under advisement. Mr. Wm. Penn Nixon of the Inter Ocean is going in with us and will probably be one of the Directors. We also expect Col. G. R. Peck of the Santa Fe R.R.

Your suggestion as to Capt. Grey is a very good one. I think

Room, Field and Firsides,
C. H. Howard,
Manager,
Business Manager,
W. Wilson,
115 Madison Street,
Chicago, Ill.

3470
27

Chicago, Dec. 21st, 1899

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Portland, Oregon.

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handed to me. We have not made very much progress with the
scheme of investigation. We finally concluded it was necessary to
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~~THE TIMES BUILDING.~~

215 MADISON STREET,

Chicago. 189

he might be made exceedingly useful to us if he can take charge of the practical work at the California end. We shall have a great deal of money to expend there if we go on with the enterprise. Enclosed is an outline of our scheme which you may show to his.

We have taken in several newspapers such as The Minneapolis Tribune and the Omaha Bee. If you and Mr. Grey see fit, you may consult the leading paper in Portland. if the proprietor or leading manager is one with whom you would care to be associated, and if he has confidence that he can bring in, say from three to five hundred settlers. If so, there would be money in it (as he will at once see) for him and for them. The more I look into the proposed project, the more favorably impressed I am with it, provided we can carry it throughstrongly with plenty of means. We shall certainly want you to take the position as one of the Directors, and Capt. Grey could represent you in actual work at a fair salary. It is possible that it may be best to make you President. That will depend on whether we willbe compelled to use that office as a lever to obtain the preliminary capital of about \$500.000.

Now all this is tentative, as you must bear in mind that nothing is yet decided, nor do we want anything whatever published about the scheme

I am very glad of any excuse that led to a letter so that we

Parrot, Field and Frieside.
JAMES H. HOWARD, Editor.
JAMES H. HOWARD, Managing Editor.
JAMES H. HOWARD, Business Manager.
JAMES H. HOWARD, Treasurer.
JAMES H. HOWARD, Secretary.
JAMES H. HOWARD, Correspondent.

Chicago

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GEN. C. H. HOWARD, Managing Editor.
JAS. W. WILSON, Business Manager.

~~THE~~ TIMES BUILDING.

215 MADISON STREET.

3272

Chicago, 189

might hear from you. Why don't you secure a type-writer for Harry? I should think it would be easier and better for him, though he writes a very good hand.

We are all well at our home. I gave a lecture last night at Glencoe, subject: "The men I have met". I think you would have been interested in it. At the close of the lecture, I received three or four invitations to deliver it at other places. Perhaps I shall do so.

Arthur arrived from Amherst yesterday, and we expect Lawrence to night. Their cousin Theodore Riggs is also with us, so we will have a merry time for the Holidays.

Yours affectionately,

C. H. Howard

Form, Field and Fineside,
LONDON, FIELD AND FINESTON.
ONE, C. B. HOWARD,
Jas. W. Wilson,
Business Manager,
THE MATTHEW STREET.

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Harry? I should think it would be easier and better for him, though
he writes a very good hand.
We are all well at our home. I gave a lecture last night
at Glenage, subject: "The men I have met". I think you would have
been interested in it. At the close of the lecture, I received
three or four invitations to deliver it at other places. Perhaps
I shall do so.
Arthur arrived from Amherst yesterday, and we expect
Lawrence to night. Their cousin Theodore Riggs is also with us, so
we will have a merry time for the holidays.
Yours affectionately,

C. B. Howard

PLAN TO IRRIGATE AND COLONIZE A TRACT OF LAND IN
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

THE LOCATION.

Is on the North slope of the San Bernardino Mountain Range in San Bernardino County, Southern California. Located on both the Atlantic and Pacific and the Southern California Railways, both of which are a part of the great Santa Fe system, the former being the Santa Fe Route from Chicago to San Francisco, and the latter to Los Angeles, San Diego, etc. Both these lines run through the lands to be irrigated. These lands are all Government lands.

THE SOIL.

Is composed of decomposed granite and sandy loam of the finer quality. It is deep and so far as our investigation goes, entirely free from alkali or hard pan. It is excellent soil for alfalfa, grain, deciduous fruits, small fruits, sugar beets or vegetables. At present it is a desert, producing nothing but sage-brush and bunch grass, but with water can be made to "blossom as the rose."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Is found in the Mohave River, which drains the great watershed, the North slope of the San Bernardino Mountain Range. This is the largest stream in Southern California. It has its rise in the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, flowing to the North and West until it loses itself in the desert. It has thus far been utilized to a small extent only for irrigation purposes.

The attractive feature of this enterprise is a magnificent reservoir site which nature has provided on this river, consisting of a great basin whose walls are granite hills, through the north edge of which, at a place known as the Upper Narrows, at Victor on the Southern California Railroad, the water of the river has cut its way, leaving a narrow rock gorge about three hundred feet high.

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THE WATER SUPPLY

Is found in the Mojave River, which drains the great watershed, the North slope of the San Bernardino Mountain Range. This is the largest stream in Southern California. It has its rise in the San Bernardino and Mount San Antonio mountains, flowing to the North and West until it is converted into a desert. It has the same kind of a soil except only the irrigation proposed.

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By stopping up this gorge with a dam one hundred and fifty feet high, a great lake will be formed eight miles long and from two to three wide, having a capacity of about one hundred and fifty billion gallons of water.

Allowing one miner's inch of water to five acres of land, which is the quantity needed for alfalfa, also making due allowance for loss of water by seepage and evaporation, the waters thus reservoirized with the regular inflow of the river would be ample to irrigate between three and four hundred thousand acres of land. A miner's inch means a flow of about thirteen thousand gallons every twenty-four hours. Dediduous fruits only need a miner's inch to twenty acres, sugar beets and other vegetables perhaps about an inch to ten acres. The natural flow of the river during the summer in this, the driest in twenty years, has been, taking into consideration the underflow which will be saved by the bed-rock dam, not less than ten thousand inches.

This reservoir would be from ten to fifteen times larger than that of the Great Bear Valley system on the south side of the same mountain range, which was capitalized at four million dollars; indeed, we believe it will be the largest reservoir and irrigation system in the world.

ITS MAGNITUDE.

We can best measure the magnificent size and scope of this project by comparison. The land to be irrigated, for example, would embrace as large an area as Kane County, Illinois. Kane County is the great dairy county of the State. The cities of Aurora, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva and a number of villages are located in this county, in addition to the farming population, making a total population of sixty-five thousand.

Kane County has a fertile soil of black loam, but the products of forty acres of this irrigated land would feed more dairy and beef cattle, hogs, etc., than one hundred and sixty acres of the best Kane County farm land. The products of forty acres will support a family well, so that about ten thousand families or fifty thousand persons engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits could find an ample support on this body of land. When we take into consideration also the industrial features outlined below, we think it is not unreasonable to say that at least seventy five thousand persons can be supported from the products of this tract of land. This magnificent heritage it is proposed to carve out of what is now desert waste, and of no value to any one.

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Allowing one miner's inch of water to five acres of land, which is the quantity needed for alfalfa, also making due allowance for loss of water by evaporation and seepage, the water thus reserved with the smaller inflow of the river could be ample for irrigation between three and four hundred thousand acres of land. A miner's inch means a flow of about fifteen thousand gallons every twenty-four hours. Beddington's estimate only needs a miner's inch to twenty acres, sugar beets and other vegetables perhaps about an inch to ten acres. The natural flow of the river during the summer in this, the driest in twenty years, has been, taking into consideration the underground flow which will be saved by the rock dam, not less than ten thousand inches.

This reservoir would be from ten to fifteen times larger than that of the Great Salt Lake system on the south side of the same mountain range, which was capitalized at four million dollars; indeed, we believe it will be the largest reservoir and irrigation system in the world.

ITS BENEFITS.

We can best measure the magnificent size and scope of this project by comparison. The land to be irrigated, for example, would embrace as large an area as Kane County, Illinois, Kane County is the great dairy county of the State. The cities of Aurora, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva and a number of villages are located in this county, in addition to the farming population, making a total population of thirty-five thousand.

Kane County has a fertile soil of black loam, but the products of forty acres of this irrigated land would feed more dairy and beef cattle, hogs, etc., than one hundred and sixty acres of the best Kane County farm land. The products of forty acres will support a family well, so that about ten thousand families or fifty thousand persons could be supported on this irrigated land. When we take into consideration also the industrial factory output below, we think it is not unreasonable to say that at least seventy-five thousand persons can be supported from the products of this tract of land. This magnificent heritage it is proposed to serve out of what is now desert waste, and of no value to any one.

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THE COST.

Twenty thousand dollars have been spent in careful surveys and estimates by two different sets of competent civil engineers. The estimates of the cost of the dam vary largely, varying from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, according to the height and strength of the structure. As it is desirable to have the dam built in the most substantial way, we accept the latter estimate as an outside figure. The estimates on the main canal and laterals also vary, we take the highest, five hundred thousand. The water rights lands in the reservoir bottom with other incidentals of a similar character will cost at the outside three hundred thousand dollars more, which with forty thousand dollars the estimated cost of moving the railroad, will make a grand total of one million five hundred and ninety thousand dollars, or in round numbers, one million six hundred ~~thn~~ thousand dollars. We believe this is an outside figure. It is also proposed in order to make the colony more attractive to settlers, and to add value to the lands, to build a sugar beet factory, canaigre works, a creamery, cold storage warehouse, and to put in an electric plant to utilize the magnificent water power which the stored water escaping into the canal would afford.

About nineteen miles down the main canal the land drops down about three hundred feet from the mesa lands to the lower level, this would afford another fine water power, which could be converted into electricity and transmitted to the mines in the adjacent territory, where it is much needed and could be sold at a handsome profit.

Two million dollars at a fair estimate will complete the irrigation system and build these various industries. Let us just say in passing that wherever a sugar beet factory has been built in California and Utah or other irrigated districts, the land surrounding the factory has at once raised in price to one hundred dollars per acre.

COMPARATIVE COST.

The attractive feature of this enterprise is the great results which can be accomplished with a comparatively small outlay of money. The Great Bear Valley System on the other side of this same mountain range charges six dollars annually for water rates. The price of unimproved lands under this system ranges from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The Lake View tract much advertised in Chicago, by F. E. Brown, #145 LaSalle Street, located

THE COST.

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The attention of the Government of this country has been directed to the fact that the Great Salt Lake is a comparatively small body of water. The Great Salt Lake System on the other side of this same mountain range charges six dollars annually for water rates. The price of unimpounded lands under this system ranges from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The Lake View tract, located in Chicago, by E. Brown, 1115 LaSalle Street, located

near San Jacinto, is supplied with water from artesian wells. They sell their lands at seventy-five dollars an acre and charge seven dollars a year water rate.

The Land of Sunshine Company of Chicago is capitalized at four million dollars. They have seventy-five thousand acres located at Merced in the San Joaquin valley. It is supplied with water at a great expense from the Merced River. They sell their lands at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty an acre.

Under the Hemet Reservoir System a water right costs an annual tax of two dollars a year. Price of land one hundred dollars per acre.

Palmer & Chapin who advertise from #85 Washington Street, Chicago, whose lands are located in the Antelope Valley on the North side of the Sierra Madre Mountain Range, ask ninety dollars an acre for unimproved lands with a water right which costs the settler \$2.20 a year in taxes.

With the exception of the citrus fruit lands under the Bear Valley System, none of these lands will grow anything which cannot be grown equally well on the lands it is proposed to bring into cultivation in this enterprise. As this proposed reservoir and irrigating system can be constructed at an expense of between four and five dollars per acre to the lands it will cover, or with the cost of land included not to exceed six dollars an acre, it will be seen by the above examples and comparisons that it will be possible to give the colonists a very attractive bargain indeed and at the same time give all who are connected with the enterprise a handsome profit.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO RAISE THE MONEY.

While we might readily raise the money in the usual way by bonding and giving the capitalists the lions share of the "fat-take," we believe it can be done in another and simpler way which shall save the profits for the settlers themselves and the promoters.

The plan in brief is to raise the money from the settlers themselves. To reach the settlers and induce them to subscribe the ~~maxx~~ necessary money, it is proposed to organize a syndicate of ten or a dozen of the leading newspapers of the country, so located as to practically cover the country, who shall promote the enterprise through their columns, each to share in the profits according to the measure of its influence.

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The Land of Sunshine Company of Chicago is capitalized at four million dollars. They have seventy-five thousand acres located at Mesquite Lake, San Joaquin Valley. It is supplied with water at a great expense from the Merced River. They sell their lands at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty an acre.

Under the Harney Reservoir System a water right costs an annual tax of two dollars a year. Price of land one hundred dollars per acre.

Palmer & Chapin who advertise from 483 Washington Street, Chicago, whose lands are located in the Antelope Valley on the North side of the Sierra Madre Mountain Range, ask ninety dollars an acre for unimproved lands with a water right which costs the settler \$2.50 a year in taxes.

With the exception of the citrus fruit lands under the Bear Valley System, none of these lands will grow anything which cannot be grown equally well on the lands it is proposed to bring into cultivation in this enterprise. As this proposed reservoir and irrigation system can be completed at an expense of between four and five dollars per acre to the lands it will cover, or with the cost of land included not to exceed six dollars an acre, it will be seen by the above examples and comparisons that it will be possible to give the colonists a very attractive bargain indeed and at the same time give all who are connected with the enterprise a handsome profit.

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THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN

are as follows:

First, To organize a joint stock company to be called "Columbia Colonization and Industrial Company." The stock to be divided into two hundred thousand shares of Twenty Dollars each.

Second, To issue four hundred thousand water rights of the value of Twenty Dollars each. Each water right representing one acre of the four hundred thousand acres of land which it is proposed to irrigate.

Third, The first one hundred thousand shares of stock and one hundred thousand water rights representing one hundred thousand acres of land to be sold to the proposed colonists at the rate of one share of stock at a par value of Twenty Dollars and one water right, price of which is Twenty Dollars, for Twenty Dollars in cash. The colonists to enter the land from the Government under the Desert Land Act in tracts of forty acres or the multiple of forty, according to his ability to pay the water rights, up to the limit of the law which is three hundred and twenty acres.

Fourth, To prevent the colonists entering more land than they can afford to buy water rights for and holding the same for speculative purposes, the company to at no time forever furnish water to any person who does not strictly conform to the rules of the company, or for lands which shall be entered except as the company may direct. It is proposed to allow each settler to enter his land strictly on the rule of first come, first served, this without any partiality whatever, except that the company will first select a city and townsites and some lands adjoining the latter, to be cut up into five and ten acre tracts for special purposes. The name of the city to be "Columbia."

Fifth, The two million dollars thus raised from the sale of stock and water rights is to be used to build the dam and irrigating ditches, and the other industries and improvements.

Sixth, The proceeds of the second one hundred thousand shares of stock and one hundred thousand water rights representing four million dollars to belong to the promoters. As the sale of the first batch of water rights and stock and the disposal of the first one hundred thousand acres of land with the then made improvements will have made the second batch of water rights more valuable, it will be possible to sell the second one hundred thousand of such rights at twenty dollars each without the stock. This will give the promoters two million dollars in cash and two million dollars in stock, making a total of four million dollars. This amount it is proposed to divide as follows:

One-half to go to Mess. Sweet, Foster and their associates in payment for the rights and equities they possess and as compensation for their services in attending to all the details of the Western end of the enterprise.

The other half, two million dollars in value to be divided among the syndicate of newspapers, which shall engage to

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Fifth, The two million dollars thus raised from the sale of stock and water rights is to be used to build the dam and irrigating ditches, and the other industries and improvements. Sixth, The proceeds of the second one hundred thousand shares of stock and one hundred thousand water rights representing four million dollars to be loaned to the promoters. As the sale of the first portion of water rights and stock and the disposal of the first one hundred thousand acres of land will pay the first improvements which have been made, the second portion of water rights and stock will be possible to sell the second one hundred thousand of water rights at twenty dollars each without the stock. This will give the promoters two million dollars in cash and two million dollars in stock, making a total of four million dollars. This amount it is proposed to divide as follows: One-half to go to Messrs. Sweet, Foster and their associates in payment for the rights and facilities they possess and as compensation for their services in attending to all the details of the Western end of the enterprise. The other half, two million dollars in value to be divided among the venditors of newspapers, which shall engage to

secure purchasers for the stock and water rights among their subscribers or elsewhere.

Thus far it will be seen that the settlers on the first one hundred thousand acres of land get one-third (aside from the land), Mess. Sweet, Foster and associates one-third, and the syndicate of newspapers one-third of the stock and proceeds of the sale of land, except which has been invested in improvements.

Seventh, Among the newspapers composing the syndicate, it is suggested that the division of the two million dollars of cash and stock shall be made to each according to the number of sales it shall have made.

In order to as accurately as possible measure the influence of each paper so that each shall get a fair division of the proceeds in accordance with what it has earned, and in order to make it an object to induce each paper to exert its full strength, it is proposed:

First, That each paper shall make the colony in a measure its own, calling it Columbia Colony, but asking its readers to send directly to its office or its colony department for literature, which literature shall bear the imprint of the paper or the paper's colony department only. Each paper to keep a careful record of names and addresses of all persons who thus apply for literature; also carefully filing the letters for reference in case of dispute. If the paper desires it can have the money for stock and water rights sent directly to its own office, transmitting it from time to time to the treasurer of the company.

As a further means of tracing results, it is proposed that with each piece of literature, a coupon or certificate be enclosed bearing the name of the paper, which on presentation at the office of the company with the proper proofs that the person has visited the lands by way of the Santa Fe Railroad, shall entitle the holder to a rebate of Ten Dollars for all who come from the East side of the Missouri River travelling over the Santa Fe, and Five Dollars for all West of the Missouri River and East of Denver and La Junta, and One Dollar each for all West of Denver and La Junta; or some similar schedule which shall be satisfactory to the railroad and all others concerned. These rebates the railroad will pay.

Third, The manager of the company shall be required to diligently inquire of each purchaser of stock and water rights which cannot be directly traced, through what influence he was induced to purchase, and if it can be traced to any particular paper, due credit to be given to the said paper.

It being understood that in case the subscriber to a certain paper shall induce his friends to buy, that such paper shall have the credit. Also that a paper shall have credit for all who may be induced to buy through its agents.

Should the name of some purchaser appear on two different

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Should the name of some purchaser appear on two different papers, the credit shall be divided equally between the two papers.

lists, then the paper shall be asked to produce the original application, and if both are genuine, credit shall be given to each, half and half.

After all sales have been traced and duly credited that it is possible to trace, the balance of the one million dollars of stock and the one million dollars of cash resulting from the sale of the one hundred thousand water rights assigned to the newspaper syndicate, shall be divided among the papers pro rata with the amount each has earned.

Eighth, The remaining two hundred thousand water rights representing four million dollars, together with lots in a central city and outlying villages and the small area surrounding the central city which the company proposes to enter in its own behalf and sell in five and ten acre lots at a higher price, shall be sold and the proceeds applied as dividends to stockholders. This should give the syndicate of papers at least one million dollars in dividends, making a total of three million dollars which they will have earned when the work is completed.

THE PLAN FEASIBLE.

As the settlers on the first one hundred thousand acres would under the above proposed plan get their land, water right and stock practically for nothing, if rightly presented to the people by the papers it would seem as if the necessary money could be quickly raised. It is true they the first settlers will be asked to put up \$20.00 an acre for the water right, and \$1.25 an acre Government-price under the Desert Land law for the land, making a total of \$21.25. But to offset this he will have a twenty dollar share of stock in the company bearing 5% interest, besides such dividends as the company may declare from time to time with each acre water right. As the holders of the four million dollars of stock will get the proceeds from the sale of four million dollars worth of water rights representing two hundred thousand acres of additional land after the first two hundred thousand acres have been taken, also the proceeds from the sale of city and town lots and whatever the company may earn from its industries, it is not unreasonable to say that in process of time he will get back in dividends the amount of his original investment. His land also will be better worth one hundred dollars an acre than any of the above named tracts. The sugar mill and other industries which the company proposes to build will add additional value to the land.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The experience of the Farm, Field and Fireside demonstrates the practicability of the plan. On the 23rd of March, 1894, the Business Manager of that paper, Mr. Wilson closed a

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As the syndicate of papers has the first one hundred thousand water rights under the above proposed plan get their land, water right and stock practically for nothing, if rightly presented to the people by the papers it would seem as if the necessary money could be quickly raised. If it is true that the first settlers will be asked to put up \$20.00 an acre for the water right, and \$1.25 an acre government price under the Desert Land Law for the land, making a total of \$21.25. But to offset this he will have a twenty dollar share of stock in the company bearing 5% interest, paid each dividend as the company may decide from time to time with each acre water right. As the holders of the four million dollars of stock will get the proceeds from the sale of four million dollars worth of water rights representing two hundred thousand acres of additional land after the first two hundred thousand acres have been taken, also the proceeds from the sale of city and town lots and whatever the company may earn from its business, it is not unreasonable to say that in process of time he will get back in dividends the amount of his original investment. His land also will be better worth one hundred dollars an acre than any of the above named tracts. The water right and other interests which the company proposes to sell will add additional value to the land.

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contract for ten thousand acres of land. This land is of the same character, located on the same side of the mountain range about twenty-five miles distant. The land was sold at from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre. In addition to this price it was bonded under the Wright Irrigation law at upwards of ten dollars per acre to develop water. On the 23rd of May when Mr. Wilson took out an excursion party over eight thousand acres of this had been spoken for in tracts averaging about forty acres each. At this writing the whole tract has been sold, to some two hundred and fifty families. The demand was so great the publishers had to announce several times in their paper that they had no more land to sell. From seven to eight thousand letters of inquiry and applications for literature were received during that short period of time.

We reason that if a paper with about forty thousand circulation could accomplish so much in so short a time, ten papers of as large or larger circulation could do equally well, especially when the inducements to settlers are so much greater. It would therefore take but a short time to raise the necessary money. Indeed, we see no reason why the first two hundred thousand acres of land should not be disposed of inside of a years time, in which case each paper in the syndicate would receive as its share of the profits from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars, according to its relative strength.

HOW THE STOCK WILL BE MADE INTEREST BEARING.

It is proposed to make the stock interest bearing so that it will be practically equivalent to a bond. This will be provided for by an annual tax of \$1.25 per acre on the water rights. This is customary in all irrigation districts. This will yield an ample revenue both to pay the interest on the stock and maintain the water system. At the same time it will be the lowest water rate in Southern California.

SECURITY.

In order to protect the papers and their subscribers, so that there will not be the slightest chance of the loss of money, it is proposed to have two depositories, one in Chicago, say the American Exchange National Bank, and another, the First National Bank of Los Angeles, in which the funds will be deposited until a sufficient sum has been raised to insure the success of the enterprise.

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The reason that it is a paper with about forty thousand dollars could accomplish so much in so short a time, ten papers of as large or larger circulation could do equally well, especially when the inducements to settlers are so much greater. It would therefore take but a short time to raise the necessary money. Indeed, we see no reason why the first two hundred thousand acres of land should not be disposed of inside of a year's time, in which case each paper in the syndicate would receive as its share of the profits from one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land, according to its relative strength.

HOW THE STOCK WILL BE MADE INTEREST BEARING.

It is proposed to make the stock interest bearing so that it will be practically equivalent to a bond. This will be provided for by an annual tax of \$1.25 per acre on the water rights. This is customary in all irrigation districts. This will yield an ample revenue both to pay the interest on the stock and maintain the water system. At the same time it will be the lowest water rate in Southern California.

CONCLUSIONS.

In order to proceed the project of the syndicate, so that there will not be the slightest chance of the loss of money, it is proposed to have two depositories, one in Chicago, say the American Exchange National Bank, and another, the First National Bank of Los Angeles, in which the funds will be deposited until a sufficient sum has been raised to insure the success of the enterprise.

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD.

ARMADA

Ans

DEC 22 1894

No

W. O. H. S. Cumberland county
Dear friends we write to inform
you that we was organize
By it man exam

James G. James of
Philadelphia and we want to
know if there is a society
known as the Grand
Army of the Union

We was organize Dec 3rd 1894
We Paid him 6 Dollars to

organize us and we
has not heard from him
since and we write to
you to know if his
state ment is true
Now we hope to hear
from you as Brother

King & Son

Swindled of money

436

Now if the Pland is
just like he told
us we want go in
to Business I hope
we will take place
in let us hear from

George King
Jordan Elliott
Dreston oates
of Cumberland
County NC

OFFICE OF

Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

U. S. HOWARD.

Free
JAN 8 1895

Campbell

Albert R Campbell
215 Wilson ave
Lyc Wmeford
Pa

il 7. 1908

By coming Co
12-22-94

Major-General. O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir

Will you please let me
know if the Governor of
the U. S. navy needs another
man. if so please
grant my request by
letting me know.

I am Yours Truly

Albert R Campbell
Height. 5 ft 6 1/2 in
Weight 130 lbs age 22 yrs
Stand Hoc Test Sound ^{late}

Williamsport Pa 12.20.1894.

I have known Mr Campbell James H Kline (Hardware)
for the last 5 years and
declair that he is uprite
and strickly honest man.

I am Yours Respc.

John R Fredrick (Untermyer)
Castress. P. O.
Lyco. Pa.

Other Ref

North East Cor Market
Sq. Wmsport Pa

Frank Boush (Banker.)
Valmont block & Walnut
St Wmsport Pa

David J. Waltz.

Prop Hotel De Waltz
#203 North Market St
Wmsport Pa

please write to one or all
of the gentlemen about my
standing in thur. said Burra

The Associated Literary Press.

McClure's Magazine.

LONDON OFFICE:

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New York Dec: 22-'94

General A. A. Tomard,

Dear Sir,

Your very delightful sketch "A Boy
& the Rescue" will be published shortly and
I gladly accept the day at your terms ^{\$2}15 per. thousand
word, making a total of \$8.60

Very truly yours

S. S. McClure Limited
per M. L. B.

Geoffrey H. Bedford
London Office:
Tollington's Magazine.
The Associated Literary Press.

OFFICE OF
Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
H. S. HOWARD

DEC 29 1894

24, June

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