

53

Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11th. 1896.

Gen'l. O. O. Howard,

Burlington, Vt.

Dear Brother:-

I have your favor of the 8th.

I felt very, very sorry I could not do anything about the passes. It is a great disappointment to us that we can have no arrangement with the Lake Shore, such as we have had in times past. I am afraid they thought we overdid the thing. As to the Michigan Central, we are entirely overdrawn and they refused to issue any more passes until it is all paid up. As to the other roads, we have no available arrangement. I have not yet received the passes from Mr. Clark from Omaha, which Harry mentioned. I am a little afraid they will be disappointed as to these, but they may come today.

I expect Capt. Gray this afternoon, according to your letter, either at 2.40 or 4.30. I wish we knew which train they were to be on. I suppose you were right, and they were, in concluding not to go to Glencoe if Grace is so very ill. She would not want to tax her strength more than absolutely necessary. I hope we may meet them, and it is possible Capt. Gray will send us some telegram.

Father Foster came into town today to meet an old friend

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FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE
CHICAGO.
C. H. HOWARD, EDITOR.
O. W. HOWARD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
W. B. FLOYD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
NORTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11th. 1888.

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Burlington, Vt.

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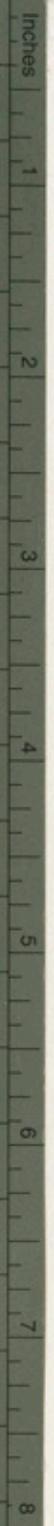
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and former partner in business, Mr. Haywood and wife, who are going up to Glencoe to make us a visit for a day or two. Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, who was for some time pastor of a church at Galesburg, married a daughter of Mr. Haywood and they are all of them old friends of the family.

I have seen Mr. Mc Leish since I wrote you, and he and Mrs. Mc Leish expressed a hope that they might have you at their house either Saturday night, February 22nd., or Monday night, February 24th. As you are to speak on Friday night, the 21st., at Omaha, I thought probably you would come back and spend the Sabbath over the 23rd. ^{with us} and that possibly you would gladly dine with them or give them the evening either Saturday or Monday. As soon as you can decide on this, I will inform them. However you need not write about it, as you are to be in Milwaukee on the 17th. and doubtless will see me at that time. I hardly see how you can reach here to spend Sunday, the 16th., with me as I had hoped, as I understand you will be at some point in New England ^{(Brockton) #} on Friday, the 14th., and that your passes are by way of the Pennsylvania Central, so that you would hardly come through to Chicago to reach here by Saturday night or Sunday morning. Possibly however you can do the latter and if so you can come up to Glencoe early in the morning and we shall be more than glad to see you.

Barry Howard's two sons live there -



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--:(S):--

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A. B. Howard

-(3):-

I note that you are to speak at Montpelier at the banquet. I hope, as I said before, you will have your address written out and I think we agree on all the subjects mentioned. *except as to 16 to 1 Ratio* —

Of course I have always been a protectionist, as you are. However, I have come to think that the protection should be more particularly in raising the necessary revenue and not go much beyond that, and that it should be a protection and cherishing of industries that we can much better sustain than could be sustained in foreign countries. It should protect our comparatively infant industries against those that are well established in foreign countries, and hence which have a surplus of capital which they use to underbid and crush out budding industries in this land. The foreign manufacturers also have the advantage of very cheap labor and we do not wish to crowd our labor down to such a figure. We want our laborers to have something to spend on home comforts, to make their homes pleasant and to have something wherewith to educate their children, and in every way rise to a higher state of civilization than the laboring man in Europe, and I believe that our customs ^(tariff) should be adjusted in such a way as to bring about these results: also to cherish industries for the sake of building up towns and making a home market for our agricultural products. This last furnishes one of the substantial reasons in favor of protecting all

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sorts of manufactures which can legitimately be started and carried on in our country. With these industries come schools, churches and ^{prosperous} communities, with their attendant results, and among them, as I have stated, that of affording a market for our hard working farmers near at home. We must give up the idea of a foreign market for agricultural products. Too much is lost in freight and our country can never prosper on such a policy. Home markets must be developed or our agricultural interests will be more and more depressed.

As to the currency question, I do not care to continue the discussion. I think your views are very just and they are probably the views which will carry in our country, especially in the whole eastern part of the country. I will simply state to you ^{the basis of my reasoning} that you may know my position, in case you should want to defend it on my behalf. It is this; that the demonetization has produced two bad results:

First: All who had created debts, or mortgages upon their farms or other property, or were in any way in debt under the bimetallic system, when forced upon the single standard were compelled to pay interest and principal at a higher rate than that which their contract called for, and if we change the ratio now, the effect will be an unjust one, as far as they are concerned.

Second: The other bad result was the corner on gold, which

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-(4)-

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Second: The other bad result was the corner on gold, which

-(5)-

enabled the bankers and brokers and those who deal in securities to take advantage of the enhanced value of gold. The result has been that thousands of bankers and persons engaged in that line of business have grown very wealthy, with a corresponding depression of others - such as producers of every kind who raise something to sell or produce something to sell and must sell it on the depressed market.

Now to remedy these two bad predicaments, I suggest that we go back and remonetize silver and let gold re-adjust itself to that situation and let silver re-adjust itself as far as it will, and remove the hard pressure which has come from the appreciation of gold on the one hand and the depreciation of silver on the other. It seems to me that it amounts to a demonstration that if we had silver put on the same basis as gold as to coinage, with our mines all thrown open again and corresponding prosperity in the parts of the country affected, that there would be some advance in silver. How much, I cannot say. The gold people seem to think that it would go up too fast and too far, but I say let it go up to wheresoever it will go and there would be a corresponding bringing down of gold to its normal, comparative value. Neither Rothschild nor anybody else would have any corner in gold. Our ^{own} mines are producing it more abundantly than ever, and with the old conditions, the two metals would come to be at very nearly the same ratio they were, ^{formerly} in the

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--(6)--

market, or at any rate would approach each other. If then the sixteen to one ratio did not prove to be a proper one and an equitable one and one, as you say, which would make our money good, or as good as any other "in the whole world," then I should be willing to propose a general convention of all nations to adjust the ratio between the two metals. France now has it at fifteen to one, some other countries have it twenty to one and our own country has it sixteen to one. There is not a uniformity now and therefore I should advocate a world convention for re-adjustment, whenever a proper time came to re-adjust it; but my plea is to set right the wrong and put our country forward on the right bimetallic basis as an example to the whole world, and to do it, no matter what would be the consequences to bankers or brokers or money dealers in our country or any other. I can see that it would be of advantage, I think, to producers, and they include all laboring classes, and to the producers especially in every department of agriculture, and they embrace, as you know, an immense population in our country.

Now I do not for a moment desire you to change your view to conform in any way to this that I have set forth, but I thought, in justice to myself, I ought to state the grounds.

Affectionately yours,

C. H. Bowen

*Monday morning -
Have not heard from
nor seen the Grays yet.
Perhaps they did not start Monday morning.*

*Affectionately
C. H. Bowen*

--:(8)--

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Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page, including a large signature that appears to be "Wm. L. G. ..."

EDGAR O. ACHORN,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

129
27 TREMONT ROW,

Boston, Feb. 11 1896.

My Dear General: I shall meet you at the
Union Depot - Thursday and be happy to
have you stay with us.

Yours in haste

Edgar O. Achorn

CONSEILLOR AT LAW
JOHN D. MOORE

27 THOMSON BLDG.

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GASTON

1802

[Faint, mirrored handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]



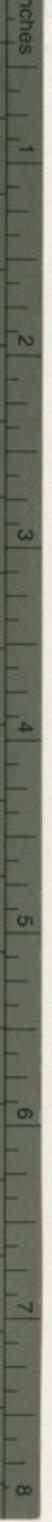
H. W. HARMON,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
JACKSON, N. H.

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Jackson, N. H. Feb 1st 1896
E 11 27

Genl of Honor
Dear Sir

Will you favor me with your
autograph (see enclosed stamped envelope -
Have a rather interesting collection of War
relics that at my death hope to leave to the
State or some public collection as an obse-
r upon in juxtaposition to the rising generation
Have found a pair of last Rebel and first
Union flaps that marched over Richmond with
autographs of Genl - Sherman Sherman
Logan & others and would like to add
you. There are so many that I should have
liked that have marched beyond - that I
can only give by accident - a good part
that you at - Wars some years since -
Hope you will try live to enjoy the
relics of a wretched country for you
so much and so cheaply
Yours truly
H. W. Harmon



H. W. HARMON,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
JACKSON, N. H.

1881
Jackson N. H. Feb 17/81

[Faint, illegible handwriting covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

The Commandery of the State of
Minnesota, Military Order,
Loyal Legion of the United
States, requests the pleasure of the
company of

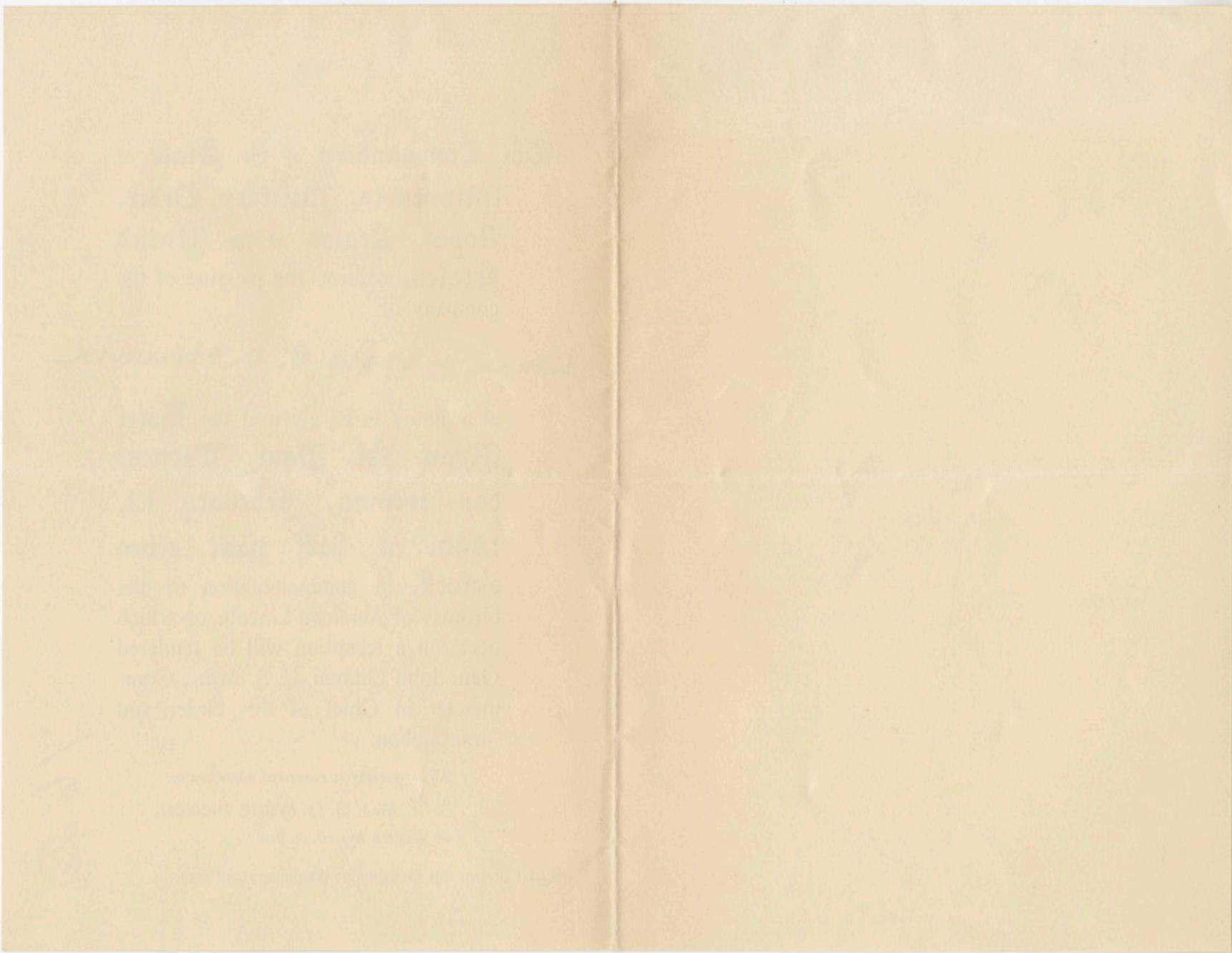
Gen & Mrs G. O. Howard

at a dinner to be given at the Hotel
Ryan, St. Paul, Wednesday
evening, February 12,
1896, at half past seven
o'clock, in commemoration of the
birthday of Abraham Lincoln, on which
occasion a reception will be tendered
Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, Com-
mander in Chief of this Order, and
Mrs. Gibbon.

An early reply is requested, addressed to
MAJ. G. Q. WHITE, Recorder,
86 Western Avenue, St. Paul.

Please present this invitation at the dining room door.

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THE ARLINGTON.

Washington, D. C., February 13, 1896.

(Dictated)

General O. O. Howard,
Burlington, Vt.

My dear General:

It has been many years since I have met you, but I have watched your career with great interest and am very glad that you are back in New England, and I certainly hope that you will tender the great weight of your name in favor of your old friend Thomas B. Reed, for the Presidency.

I can assure you that Mr. Reed will appreciate thoroughly anything that you would say or do in his behalf. I am spending the winter here, staying at the Arlington Hotel, looking out somewhat for his interests, and I am extremely anxious to have New England as a unit for him at the National Convention.

There is no man in New England who can render him the great

THE ARLINGTON

Washington, D. C., February 13, 1882.

(Dictated)

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unit for him at the National Convention.

There is no man in New England who can render him the great

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(2-Gen.OOH)

service that you could. Your extensive acquaintance throughout the South and West, and your high character, will strongly influence others. I do hope you will believe it is the right thing to do and will aid him. Pardon me for writing you, but my interest in his success is my excuse.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Mauley

for
file

(2-Gen.00H)

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I do hope you will believe it is the right thing to do and will aid
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I am,

Sincerely yours,

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 13, 1896.

243

Major General O. O. Howard,

U. S. Army,

156 College St., Burlington, Vermont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 10th instant, to the Secretary of War, in favor of General J. B. Lewis, of Atlanta, for appointment as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, has been referred to this office. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that it will be filed and brought to the Secretary's attention when the time for making these appointments shall have arrived.

Very respectfully,

G. D. Hughes
Adjutant General.



2478

In file
E L E

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

February 13, 1892.

Major General G. O. Howard,
U. S. Army,

156 College St., Burlington, Vermont.

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Very respectfully,

Geo. Duffie
Adjutant General.

Washington D.C.

14 Feb 1896

file

My dear General:

I am much pleased
with what you were
kind enough to say
at Burlington. It
will not only do
me much good but
is very gratefull

to me as an ex-
-pression of regard
from a Soldier
whom we ~~Prove~~
men think has
done us all so
much honor

Sincerely yours

W Reed

Genl O Howard -

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THE ARLINGTON.

Washington, D. C., February 14, 1896.

(Dictated)

Hon. E. O. Acohrn,
#27 Fremont Row,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Many, many thanks for your letter of the 12th instant.

I have seen the Boston Journal of the 13th, and am very glad that General Howard said what he did. His words will do great good, and I have written the General.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. [unclear]

THE ARLINGTON.
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1892.

(Distated)

Hon. E. O. Acheson,
487 Tremont Row,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Many, many thanks for your letter of the 13th instant.

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