Sep. 10, 1897

Chicago 9/10/97

Dear Brother:

I doubt if I have answered fully your kind letter of Aug. 24. in which you mention my little pamphlet which John had handed to Seggie at Detroit.

We have discharged one typewriter and so are short for clerical help.

I now have yours of Sept 6th. It is too late to read you at Kinsman, O. You mention not seeing Culver. He went

three times to the Buffalo P.O., but got no letter from you informing him where to call on you! I had written asking you to write him, general delivery. You must have overlooked this request.

In this letter you mention a distasteful article on Senator Hanna. I had never seen it till now — it being a kind of abstract of our article in our "Formonics" Department which is edited by Mr. Wilson.

1869

I do not write in the style and do not affect of personalities nor of arraying one class against another. You will never find anything of that kind in my editorials in the front part of the paper.

Of course everybody knows that Senator Hanna is a friend of the President, and that he is an able business man. I think the President owes his election more to him than to

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any other instrumentality.

It was undoubtedly this fact — his ability shown in the campaign which made him Senator. He is not the material I would wish for a United States Senator.

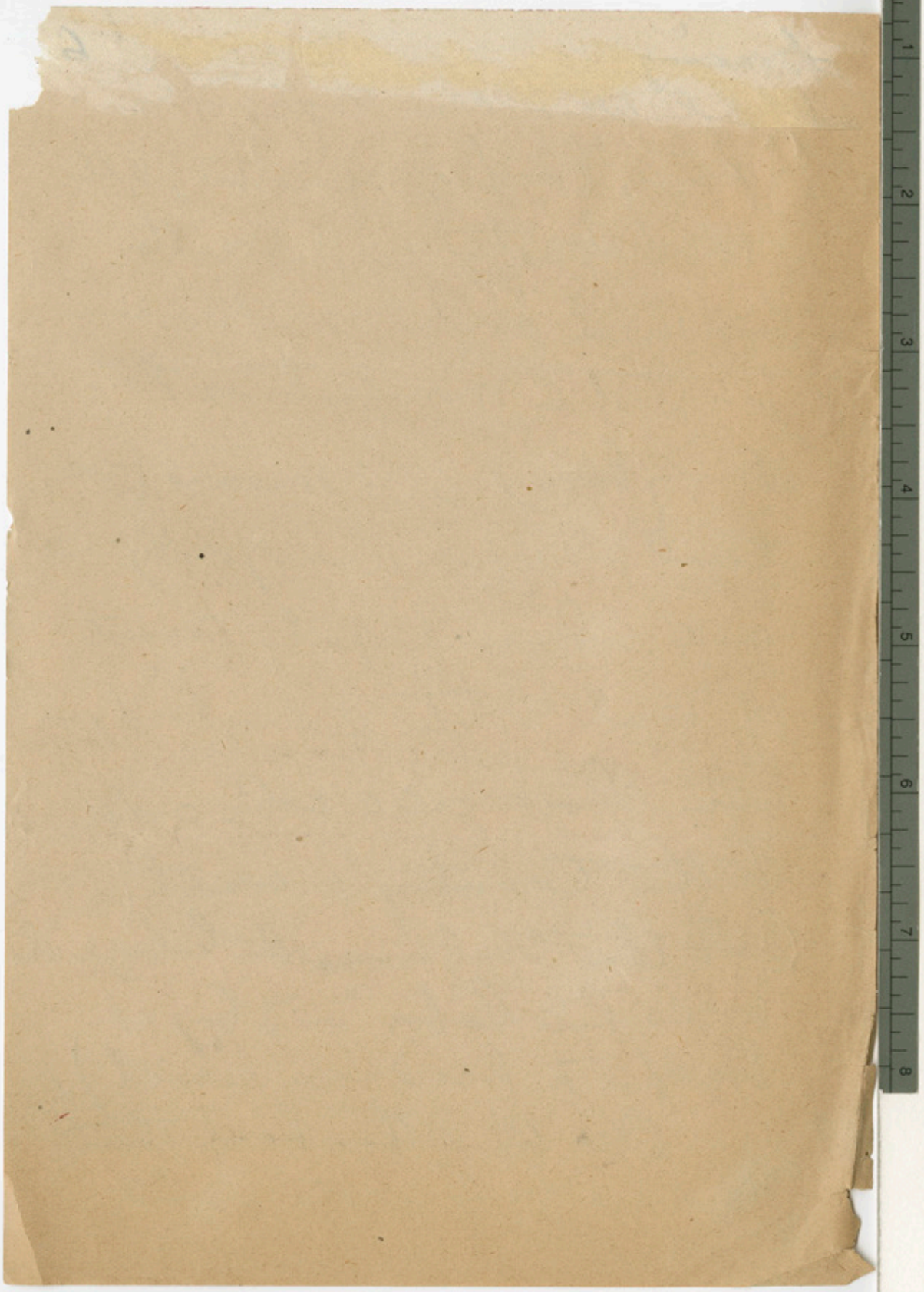
How does he compare with such men as Senators Chase, Wade, Grimes and others, to whom he is successor? or with Senators Sumner and Hoar, or with Trumbull and Cullom? I think it is to be deplored when we must take our Senators from

mere political managers or from the ranks of men whose only recommendation is their wealth. We have lately had some of the latter class.

As a rule we do not, in our editorials make any "cleavage", as you say, "between the rich and the poor, between capital and labor". We are writing in the interest of property. The farmers' interests are wholly on the side of property. You do not seem to realize the distinction we make between the interests of the producer and the non-producer or mere money-manipulator — the producer, on the one hand, may

=bracing
All who are engaged in any branch of agriculture, all manufacturers (no matter how much property or capital invested in manufactories they may have) all miners (iron, coal, copper, silver, gold &c) and all whose property consists of real estate of any kind, — in short all who add to the Country's wealth (and this embraces the laborer who sells his labor and by it helps to produce wealth).

On the other hand the mere fund-holder and



manipulator of monies, bonds, stocks and the like is a trader in such articles. This embraces most bankers and brokers. It is for their interest to control the volume of money, in order to increase their own gains. Investments which yield a fixed return in money whether in bonds or, say, a profession, like that of the United States Army Officer and others that are fixed by law and incomable, are in the same class.

Now our purpose is

not to destroy Railroad bonds or United States bonds, bank stock, nor other fixed investments but simply to return to our old system of bimetallism by which a constant enhancement of gold as the sole metal standard shall be prevented and the undue enhancement of the value of money investments as compared with real property.

I do not "discourage good times"

I would gladly devote every column in the paper to any teaching or any pleading or advocacy of any theory which would help to make the times better. All that the new tariff may do we hail with pleasure.

I have not changed my views on any of the old economic questions — nor seen or the infatuation of restoring complete bimetallism (with both metals treated precisely alike) I will enclose a printed page giving the views of Blaine, and others on this point —

You say "All want gold if there shall be enough of it." You certainly forget for the moment that India has millions of silver, and China millions of silver and no gold. It is simply impossible to supply those countries (more populous than the gold-using countries) with gold currency. No thoughtful man proposes it or expects it ever can be done. And one of the chief sources of harm is in the exchanges that must be made with such countries. It is a big subject and I hope you will continue to study it.

I have bor 7 days more (given by the U. S. Marshall) before I decide whether to go out to Los Angeles under an indictment or sue for habeas corpus here. Of course I do not want you to give any publicity to the matter. Sweet, Wilm and I are indicted for fraudulent use of the U. S. Mails in sending out our circular. It is alleged that our title was not good and our irrigation system not sufficient and hence that we intended to deceive and rob people of their money. Our

Attorney thinks the indictment will be quashed, as no evidence was submitted to prove any intent to defraud and none can be –

But our business is liable to be destroyed by the publication of the facts of the trial &c –

Lawrie has written you about the Pass. Of course you need to get home first; That on the West Shore being I believe, most important to him. Either that or N. Y. Central would answer – Affectionately

C. H. Howard

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The sum total of the precious metals is reckoned at 50 milliards, one-half gold and one-half silver. If, by a stroke of the pen, they suppress one of these metals in the monetary service, they double the demand for the other metal, to the ruin of all debtors.

Fawcett, in Handbook of Finance, pages 146 to 148, says:

The decline of prices since 1872-73 is explained by the increased value of gold. The first effect was to cause a collapse in "speculative securities," viz., bonds of railroads, etc., which were based on the expectations of a continuance of high prices for commodities or, in other words, a low value for gold.

The eminent statesman and great Republican leader, James G. Blaine, in a speech in the Senate, Feb. 12, 1878 (see Congressional Record, page 820-822), said:

I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in the end throughout the world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly $7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

That great statesman and acute observer, Benj. Disraeli, in forecasting the consequences of the demonetization of silver in 1873, said:

It is quite evident we must prepare ourselves for great convulsions in the money market, not occasioned by speculation or any old cause which has been alleged, but by a new cause with which we are not sufficiently acquainted.

Six years later in another speech:

Gold is every day appreciating in value, and as it appreciates in value the lower become prices.

In January, 1876, the Westminster Review, speaking of the effect of demonetization, said:

One of the things involved we hold to be the probable appreciation of gold; in other words, an increase of its purchasing power, and that consequently, unless fresh discoveries are made, prices have seen their highest for many a long day, and that debts contracted in gold will, by reason of this movement, tend to press more heavily on the borrowers, and that it will be well if this pressure does not become so intolerable as to suggest by way of solution something like universal repudiation.

Prof. Nicholson, of the University of Edinburg, in his "Essay on Monetary Problems," says:

Page 88: We see, then, that the value of gold is determined in precisely the same manner as that of any other commodity, according to the equation between demand and supply. Competition will go on between those who hold the metal on the one side, and those who wish to obtain it on the other, until such a general level of prices is reached that the quantity demanded at that level is equal to the quantity offered.

Page 95: The quantity of standard money, other things remaining the same, determines the general level of prices, whilst, on the other hand, the quantity of token money is determined by the general level of prices.

Page 166: The key to the present controversy on the connection between the currency and the fall in prices is found in the dependence of prices on the quantity of standard metallic money. Those who experience a difficulty in tracing this great and general fall largely to currency causes may find that difficulty much lessened by considering the way in which, at previous times, a rise in prices has undoubtedly been connected with an increase in the supplies from the mine.

Page 168: And, in fact, we can not proceed a single step in any argument on general prices without assuming their dependence on the quantity of money.

Page 187: If, for example, the United States were to repeal the Bland Act and throw her silver on the market, the consequences would be a further fall in gold prices and a further depression in trade, not in that country alone but in every gold-using country.

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necessarily increased the use or doubled the demand for each piece of that which remained, consequently under the invariable law of supply and demand its price as measured by labor and its products was doubled, so that when we buy money with products we must now pay twice as much for it as formerly. This explains why an ounce of gold will buy about twice as much silver, labor, commodities or farm property as formerly.

In expounding this simple and self-evident law, Prof. Torrens, in his work on political economy, says:

> Gold is a commodity governed, as all other commodities are governed, by the laws of supply and demand. If the value of all commodities in relation to gold rises and falls as their quantities diminish or increase, the value of gold in relation to commodities must rise and fall as its quantity is diminished or increased.

EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION.

Q. Technically speaking, then, a unit of the average of labor and labor's products has not become less valuable, as would be the case from an over supply or excessive production, but by demonetizing silver, thereby destroying one-half of the quantity of standard money the purchasing power of each unit of that which remains has been doubled.

A. That is the answer. Under the single gold standard the wealth producer is compelled to give twice as many of the units of his labor or the unit averages of his products to buy a unit of standard money, while the number of units he must pay to cancel his fixed charges remains unchanged. Thus the adoption of the single gold standard has been followed by all the evils resulting from a diminution of the supply of standard money.

Q. Can you quote authorities to sustain this conclusion?

A. Alexander Hamilton, in his report on the Mint in 1792, said:

> To annul the use of either of the two metals as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scant circulation.

Baron Rothschild said:

> The simultaneous employment of the two metals is satisfactory and gives rise to no complaint. Whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, it is always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of the value of things. The suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any compensation.

Leon Faucett, in 1843, wrote:

> If all the nations of Europe adopted the system of Great Britain, the price of gold would be raised beyond measure, and we should see produced in Europe a result lamentable enough.

Before a French monetary convention in 1869, testimony was given by the late M. Wolowski, by Baron Rothschild, and by M. Rouland, governor of the Bank of France. M. Wolowski said:

and a unit of value had on this enormous burden of debt?

A. It has greatly increased the burden because it will now take a much greater quantity of labor, labor's products or

Lake Mohonk Conference
of Friends of the Indian

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
Sept. 10th, 1897.

My dear Sir:-

The Fifteenth Annual Mohonk Indian Conference will be held here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 13th, 14th and 15th.

Mrs. Smiley joins me in extending a most cordial invitation for you and your wife to be present as our guests. We should be pleased to welcome you on Tuesday so as to be present at the opening meeting Wednesday morning. The last session will be held Friday evening, and you are invited to remain until Saturday morning.

A time-table is enclosed giving trains by which Mohonk may be reached. Tickets should be taken only to New Paltz where my carriage will meet you.

Hoping to hear that you will be with us, believe me,

Very truly yours,
Albert K. Smiley,
By A. Smiley

To Gen. O. O. Howard.

File

me loved her very much. She died at 11 o'c. last evening from peritonitis. The inflam. in the bowels was well under control, but her organic heart disease came in to help in the fatal result.

I ask pardon for thus presuming on your time & patience

Yours very sincerely

Fred. L. Kingsbury.

P.S. If it would not trouble you, please drop me a postal telling me whether there is any book that records the History of Vermont's part in the War of the Rebellion. F. L. K.

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Samokov Bulgaria
10 Sept. 1897.

Gen. O. O. Howard
Burlington Vermont.

Dear Sir:

Beginning (It is with a desire to express my thanks to you for your article "The Deterrent Influence of Modern Arms" in the Independent of Aug. 26th that I sit down to write you. It stirred my blood well to note the name of the 2nd Vt. Reg. among others "whose prowess in action you so often observed". I was but a lad of 11 years when the war broke out, but its memories are ineffaceable. I attended the Internat. Convention of Y.M.C.As. in Richmond Va. in company with my dear friend Mr. George E. Davis of Burlington, who was a captain in the war & a comrade of his, Scott by name, residing then at Washington D.C. We spent a number days at that time in the Shenan-

cloak. On one occasion I was talking with an ex-confederate soldier who was in Early's army at the battle of Winchester, when Sheridan took his famous ride. I asked him why the confeder. turned, what reports were circulated &c. He replied: (I quote from memory) "There were two reports. One, that Sheridan was reinforced by the whole army of the Potomac & the other that he was reinf. by the VI. division. We didn't much care which it was for in either case our best chance was to retreat about as fast as we could." As he was ignorant that any of us were Vermonters I thought it a fine compliment. All the men who went from the vicinity of my home to the war were in the 2nd Vermont Reg. How well I remember them. My cousin Henry Bass was one of it. He was in Co. G. They were the c[illegible]

wh. is quite near you. Underhill, just under the grand old Mansfield whom I can see as I write, for he bade me good morning every day during the first 18 years of my life & good-bye when I turned away from him toward College & active life as a Medical Missionary of the Amer. Board.) Stop Here

I did not expect to write so long a letter & still I am not quite able to stop. I would like to read something in the Independent from you about a cannon of wh. I have heard that fires very rapidly, if I am not deceived, I think he said eleven times a ~~minute~~ second. He saw it on an English man-of-war in Salonica harbor. — We are wondering what the Board is going to do in view of lack of funds. Is it going to be necessary to drop a mission, & may that mission be ours? We are greatly bereaved in our station by the death last night of Mr. J. F. Clark. She had been with us all of three, &

Union Center
N.Y.
Sept. 11, 1864.

Oliver O Howard.
Major-General.
Governor's Is. N.Y.

Dear Sir

May I have a moment of your time? I have a boy I took to bring up he is now in his Nineteenth year, I want to git him in the Army Desperate, he is a large able boy. What is my first business in accomplishing this end, Can you help me? If so, Will you kindly do so? If you will be so kind as to give me the needed information in the near future or as soon as possible and greatly oblige, Yours as ever

Rev. E. D. Cook.
Union Center
N.Y.

Boulder Cottage -
New London. Connecticut.
Sep 13 - 1897 -

Major-General -
Oliver O Howard -
Brattleboro -
Vermont -

My Dear Sir -

A long acquaintance with your name and fame. has stimulated my courage enough to ask you for some thought - or expression of your opinion on some topic of the times. with your signature attached.

Having been a partial invalid for many years - and living outside of all social enjoyments. I employ this method of recreation and pleasure to keep myself in touch with the world. I hope sometime to arange a book of my autographs with a short biography of each individual who have kindly responded to my desire for their favor. Hoping and waiting.

I am very sincerely

(Mrs) Elizabeth Dorsom Rand

Glencoe, Ill.
Sept 13, 1897

Dear Uncle Otis,

The passes came this afternoon. Thank you very much. I shall start for Williamstown to-morrow and will write again at my arrival there enclosing the passes to you. All are well. My love to those with you

Affectionately
L. R. Stewart

8/13

Alameda, Cal.,

Sept. 13, 1897

Dear Uncle Otis,

Yours came this afternoon. Think I have your money enough to pay at least for the lot. Will write more at least to-morrow. Hope everything prosperous with you. Will write at least once a week. Hope this reaches you safely.

Your nephew,

C. H. Huntsberry

Revere House,
Boston, Mass.

Sept. 13th 1894

Dear Gen O. O. Howard

Will you kindly send me your power of atty to act under the Charter of the Boston Quincy & Fall River Railroad, Bridgewater

You will find it in Chapter 527 Mass. Statutes.

and thus greatly oblige

Your friend

E. H. Boynton

P.S. I should be glad to have you meet with us, but if

unable to do so -
as I put others on
to protect ~~my~~ their
family interests.
I would like to see
you both in building
plans.
Send word
when or could
see you.
Yours
Eres

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Kinsman O

Sep" 13" 97"

Genl O. O. Howard

Dear Sir

Will I be asking too much for a short sketch of your life embracing Birth place, date, entry into college, into military college, your appointment to military office, into the volunteer service the no of Battles fought in and what else you will give me more than this. I saw you name the greater part of this data in your discourse at the amphitheatre in Kinsman last week. but I was so earnest a listner I did not note these dates. This the reason I am asking you this trouble we are frequently now asked the questions involved in this. Answer all well. Anticipating you will

I remain yours respectfully

A. C. Parker

Box 65.

Kinsman

Ohio

LANG & GOODHUE MANUFACTURING CO.,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

WILLARD CRANE, PRESIDENT.
A. I. GOODHUE, TREASURER.
W. H. LANG, SECRETARY AND GEN'L MANAGER

V114

September 13, 1897.

Gen'l. O. O. Howard,

Burlington, Vt.

My Dear Sir:-

This will introduce to you the bearer, H. W. Gregory, who wishes to secure a position with the Wagner Palace Car Company. He will show you a letter which I have given him to the company.

Please pardon the liberty I take in troubling you, but I am personally interested in the young man and believe him to be worthy of encouragement and help. I shall consider it a personal favor if you will make inquiries about him and if you find what I have stated, to be true, please do what you can consistently to aid him in securing the situation.

Respectfully yours,

W H Lang

September 13, 1897.

Gen'l. O. O. Howard,

Burlington, Vt.

My Dear Sir:-

This will introduce to you the bearer, H. W. Gregory, who wishes to secure a position with the Wagner Palace Car Company. He will show you a letter which I have given him to the company.

Please pardon the liberty I take in troubling you, but I am personally interested in the young man and believe him to be worthy of encouragement and help. I shall consider it a personal favor if you will make inquiries about him and if you find what I have stated to be true, please do what you can consistently to aid him in securing the situation.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. Lang

Newark Sept. 14th
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My dear General

I want to thank you for the three Autographs you send. Yesterday I forwarded them to the young lady who will be very much pleased I know. I would have written a word of thanks before but I was in Yonkers with friends of mine and had a delightful time I was visiting the Lockwood family who are charming

people and live in a beautiful home. Hedwig was with them in Leipzig for four years and at that time I visited them several weeks. Albert Lockwood the oldest son is a pianist has played several times in New York last winter, and send me tickets. He is a fine player & an extremely nice young man and good looking too very attractive for young ladies. From there I went up to Peekskill to Mamie Wilson and got quite an idea of that place too by going around riding. Pa Yorkes I had the pleasure to go out beside riding with Albert and Pa Lockwood and had a great time indeed. Well bye bye and your family I am

Affly Your friend
Gertrude Boardman