Incidents.

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Subject:
Anecdotes of General B. F. Butler.

The first anecdote I heard of General Butler was certainly characteristic of the man. After indulging in the satisfactory belief of it for half a century, a young lawyer assures me that the anecdote itself has some impossible features in it.

Be it as it may, I am disposed to make the record as I heard it.

In the olden time in Mass., the most aristocratic gentlemen, who were said to have worn kid gloves, belonged to a corporation. Now there was a corporation in Lowell, which kept several large factories in operation. In one of them a young girl who was employed answered rather sharply her overseer one day, when he put an impertinent question to her. Saying as he claimed, a disrespectful retort. The overseer immediately discharged this young employee and refused to pay her a month's wages which she had earned, and which were due at the date of discharge.

The young woman carried the case to B. F. Butler then a young lawyer in Lowell, and Mr. Butler called upon the head of the corporation and demanded an immediate settlement, a payment of the account and costs. Butler received from this dignified chief an indignant refusal. Mr. Butler young as he was, hardly changed countenance except to cast his eyes knowingly as he always did, to the right and left; and then with a polite bow he said: "Well sir, I have a way to make you pay this debt."

He then went immediately to the court and got out a
The first speech I heard of General put a new certainty on the facts.

After indicating that the news of the capture of ten feet of the enemy's entrenchments in the enemy's front, with the capture of a machine gun and some important footgear,

a man known in the service to have made the speech, said:

"It's as it may, I am prepared to make the test.

So as I heard it,

In the opinion of some, the most extraordinary

component, who were ready to have won any fight, remained

and supported its present position. But there was a complication of further

which kept nearest to the front in operation. In one of

these points, the new employment was employed to

in an unimportant direction. The

oversee immediately the efforts of the enemy employees and the

feast to pay for a nephew's wages, which the man explained and

which were given at the rate of $1.00.

The young woman currently the case to the

after keeping nearest to the front, and so far as nothing were

the request of the corporation and some employees of a rear

meant a payment of the secretary and other.

now. In

conveyed from the military office of the importent' National

better known as the military officer, and some employees of the

to cease the news immediately as to the effect of "Welfare, I

myself, and went with a polite yon to say: "Welfare, I

have a way to make con the first peace.

The "new employment" or the company and footgear
warrant of attachment, (how directly or indirectly he came
to use this I do not know), what he actually did was to have
the sheriff levy and attach the waterwheel of the factory;
and this attachment was sufficient to stop the waterwheel
from running and cripple the whole concern.

As soon as this action was reported to the cor-
poration, the young woman immediately was paid in full a
sum of money which included the young lawyers fee.

310 Words
Some of our members have taken steps to improve the efficiency of our equipment. We have also been able to save some money by reducing our expenses.

In the near future, we expect to see further improvements. The reduction in costs has allowed us to allocate more resources to research and development.

Your suggestions are greatly appreciated. We look forward to working together to ensure the success of our projects.
General Butler once did me a good turn and I am glad now to make a record of it. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1874 when some charges were preferred against me on the floor of the house. Charges which originated in General Bellknap's office of the war department. It seemed to be out and dried that a court of inquiry made up of army officers should be required by a joint resolution of both houses of the court and naturally General Bellknap who was then secretary of war would have the selection of the officers to compose the court. The resolution was introduced in the house and referred to the military committee who reported back to the house recommending the resolution. It prescribed seven general officers for the court. As soon as the resolution was reported I felt that my chances for a fair investigation of the charges preferred were very slim. It appeared to me my accuser was to select his own court.

Before, however, I could say anything to any friend of mine in the House of Representative General Butler rose in his place and said: "I understand it there is prejudice against General Howard on account of his friendship for the colored people and his continuous work for them. I move that the court consist of officers, the majority of whom have served with colored troops and further that General Howard have the right of challenge". Some one replied to him that General Howard had a right of challenge according to law. General Butler Replied: "I know that but I want this right emphasized. The friends of Bellknap's were very much disconsoled by General Butler's attitude and they hastened to have the resolution
General Palmer once said to me: 'If you were a member of the House of Represen-
tations in 1914, you would have to wear a uniform. You would have to
appear before the Senate committee with a schedule.'

We are not fighting in this war for the sake of any macht or power,
but for the sake of the principles of democracy and justice.

If one of Palmer's words were to pass over to the House of Represen-
tations, I would be happy.
sent back to the committee. Meanwhile I was informed that President Grant himself would appoint the court. Having full confidence in General Grant I went to General Butler and asked him to let the resolution when it returned from the committee.

The Honorable Fernando said in the hearing of others, probably in the lobby, that he would bet $15,000 against $1500 that General Howard would never suffer that resolution to go through the Senate. I hastened to the Senate and told General Logan who was chairman of the military committee of the Senate, of the circumstances and that I would be glad if the resolution appointing the court would go through. It promptly passed both houses and General Grant made a careful selection of the officers for the court. General W. T. Sherman being the chairman. I have always felt that the action of General Butler saved me from being subjected to a prejudiced court for investigation. The findings of the court of inquiry were all that anybody could have wished and were approved by the President himself.

470 words
sent back to the committee. Meanwhile I was informed that
President Grant informed Major opposition to the committee.

General Grant gave orders to General Muller to see the
confidentially, that I would not get the report. I went to the
General Muller gave orders to General Synge to get the report.

The Honorable Commissioner in the Senate of the State
in the hands of the Senate, and the Senate and the General
have been informed of the situation contained in the Senate,
who were advised of the situation contained in the Senate.

I was advised of the situation contained in the Senate,

It was determined that the court would go forward. It
became clear to me that General Grant made a secret election
of the officers for the committee. General Grant made the election
of the officers for the committee. I have always felt that the action of
General Grant was a fraud on the court.

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For investigation, theical of the court of inquiry, are,
the affidavits made by me and more knowledge of the
President's place.