Annual Report.

October 15, 1881.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Indian Affairs:

Sir:—I have the honor to present my second annual report.

At the date of my last report the number of students was 196. This number has since been increased as follows:

On the 20th October, by one Apache boy from the Fifth Cavalry, and request of the War Department.

On the 6th November, 1880, under your orders, I brought to the school fifteen Menomonees and Sisseton Sioux.

On the 22d January, 1881, twenty-five Creeks arrived.

On the 3d February, sixteen Cheyennes and Arapahoes arrived.

On the 4th February, ten Pueblos.

On the 19th February, sixteen Osages.

On the 15th March, fifteen Shoshones and Northern Arapahoes.

On the 2d April one Gros Ventres boy, from the Sixth Infantry.

Making a total of 306 during the year.

Of the ninety-nine new pupils only thirty-four were girls. Of the boys sixteen were young men who came at their own expense for transportation from the Cheyennes and Arapahoe Agency to learn trades.

We have lost during the year. Returned to their agencies, on account of sickness, fourteen; for other reasons, four, (two of whom were Florida prisoners.) By death, ten. Making a total of twenty-eight, including twenty-five children who died of epidemic in this vicinity, and came into the school in spite of a 1

school the year before has aided their advancement during the past year

examination we have witnessed, are conclusive at least of their capacity to learn. We are fully persuaded that improvement is equal to that which we have witnessed in the case of these children of the plains made in equal time by American children, would be regarded as quite unusual. And when the difficulties of communication, consequent upon the diversities of language are taken into account, we can but feel that the results of which we have been the witnesses to-day justify our judgment of them as amazing.

What has been seen in the Mechanical Departments of the School has been master of equal examination. It was a happy conception of Capt. Pratt to combine industrial education with the instruction of the primary branches. In this way the larger boys of the school, while obtaining the elements of a good education, enabled to learn a useful trade. It is obvious to the least reflective that this must prove of inestimable advantage to them when the time shall have arrived for them to return to their respective tribes. Besides the ability it will give them in the matter of self-support, it can hardly fail to secure them enviable position and influence among their people. In the several branches of mechanical activity now being carried on in connection with the school, we have been less impressed with the aptness to learn, and with their skill in work, than we were with their mental capabilities. In harness-making, the greater portion of these children entered it in a wholly untutored condition, the advancement made by them, as evidenced in the examinations we have witnessed, are conclusive at least of their capacity to learn. We are fully persuaded that improvement is equal to that which we have witnessed in the case of these children of the plains made in equal time by American children, would be regarded as quite unusual. And when the difficulties of communication, consequent upon the diversities of language are taken into account, we can but feel that the results of which we have been the witnesses to-day justify our judgment of them as amazing.

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The Championship.

No little interest was manifested when it was announced that Starr and Scobly, two Cheyennes who have been at work on the brick yard under the direction of Mr. Tieman, would mold on the afternoon of the 14th for the championship. The Agent offered a three-dollar bet to the one who should make the most brick within the hour, and Mr. Tieman put up a pocket knife for the same. Procured three o'clock Agent Miles gave the signal and the Indians commenced putting in their best licks, both starting off in good shape. It was soon observed, however, that Starr was taking the lead, doing his work with skill and ease, while his competitor became somewhat excited and lost labor. He was also hindered by making four bits thin, through the carelessness or inexperience of his attendant. Rapid work was done, however, and of bearers found plenty of occupation. At 4 o'clock time was called and the brick counted. It was found that Starr had made 826, while Scobly made 702. The prizes were then given amid enthusiasm of both Indians and whites. Starr was a middle-aged man, while Scobly is a New at the business, having made all told not more than 5,000 bricks. Every thing considered we are willing to put this record against anything that can be shown by white men. In skill and ease of execution Starr has few equals even among white molders. The contest was interesting throughout, and shows what Indians, under proper training, can accomplish.

Cheyenne Transporters.

On the 27th of September, the principal of the Hampton Institute expected to take a party of thirty Indian youth (brought here November 4th, 1878, by Capt. R. H. Pratt, under the orders of Hon. Cad. Schurz, Secretary of the Interior,) to their homes in Dakota Territory, as follows:

One girl and three boys to Crow Creek Agency.
Five boys to Lower Brule Agency.
Four boys and two girls to Yankton Agency.
Six boys and one girl to Fort Berthold Agency.
One girl and two boys to Standing Rock Agency.
Five boys to Cheyenne River Agency.

These are all of the war-like Sioux tribe, and average 17 years of age; they have had a three years course of mental, moral and industrial training; their time being equally divided between labor and study. They have acquired a fair knowledge of our language, and their work has been devoted to house-work, agriculture and the trade. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Horace Price, has interested himself to secure employment for them. The policy of this department is, other things being equal, to give Indians the preference in government positions. Only by steady work can they be saved from the bad influences about the; that from white men being more to be dreaded than that from their own race. Many of them have wrought homes to a go; it will be running a fearful gauntlet of temptations. Through hard work and the grace of God they may succeed. Some will doubtless relapse. Much depends on the Indian Agents, who are apt to be better politicians than humanitarians. We are however sure that some of them will do all in their power.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

We copy the following items in regard to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians from the Indian Journal, published at Muskogee, Indian Territory. We have sixty-six children from these tribes at school this session, and they send about three hundred more to their agency schools. They have made good start for civilized life within the last seven years. A few years ago they were like our farmers and stock raisers. Their greatest misfortunes are that only one-fourth of their labor is hindered by his mud becoming too thin, through the carelessness of his attendant. Rapid work was done, however, and of bearers found plenty of occupation. At 4 o'clock time was called and the brick counted. It was found that Starr had made 826, while Scobly made 702. The prizes were then given amid enthusiasm of both Indians and whites. Starr was a middle-aged man, while Scobly is a New at the business, having made all told not more than 5,000 bricks. Every thing considered we are willing to put this record against anything that can be shown by white men. In skill and ease of execution Starr has few equals even among white molders. The contest was interesting throughout, and shows what Indians, under proper training, can accomplish.

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capacity and progress of our boys in the several industrial branches.

There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of making skilful and practical mechanics, capable farmers, &c., &c., of our Indian boys. The difficulty of language overcome, and this may be within the second year of sustained. In part confirmation of this, reports of committees at the recent county fair are hereto appended.

Last year. Under this system we have 15 carpenters, 10 blacksmiths and 3 printers, a total of 65 apprentices, the results of whose labor appear in wagonmakers, 11 saddlers, 10 shoemakers, 8 tinners, 6 tailors, 2 bakers, 3 printers, a total of 65 apprentices, the results of whose labor appear in the following statistics of the work shops, viz:

SHOE SHOP.

From January 5, 1880, to September 31, 1881.

Jobs 1,652 74
Balance in favor of Shoe Shop, 1,572 58

HARNESS SHOP.

From February 2, 1880, to September 31, 1881.

Balance in favor of Harness Shop, 1,487 31

WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

From February 2, 1880, to September 31, 1881.

Balance in favor of Wagon and Blacksmith Shop, 1,405 45

The carpenter and the tailor shop have each paid more than all their expenses in the improvements made and the supplies required by the school. Our farm results have been as satisfactory as the scene of labor, and each—haves amounted to $2,347, while the income has amounted to $2,572, 58, leaving a credit balance in favor of the farm of $190.75. I had fully expected to meet the rent of the farm in my potato crop alone, but the drought prevented.

Under your orders we have shipped to forty-two different Indian agencies articles of our manufacture as follows, viz: 1110 pairs of shoes, 50 one-quarter funnels, 117 one-quarter pants, 1,373 quart caps, 72 two-quarter funnels, 250 two-quarter pudding pans, 350 two-quarter coffee boilers, 1,188 ten-quarter pants, 313, two-quarter, 427 four-quarter coffee boilers, 310 fourteen-quarter pants, 54 six-quarter coffee-boilers, 117 fourteen-quarter pants, 183 sets double harness, 10 balers, 2 spring wagons, 2 carriages. Representing a total value of $9,833.46, governed by your Department contract prices.

By authority of the Department 109 of our students were placed in white families, mostly farmers, during the vacation. Previous experience indicated that very great benefits attended the individualizing process of taking the student away from the school and placing him where he could hear and speak nothing but English, of removing him from those who were on the same level of having to learn civilized habits to a position where he would be the only exception and where all his surroundings would lift him up.

The results have fully justified our most hopeful expectations. At the close of the vacation the students thus placed out have wonderfully improved in English speaking, more self-reliant and stimulated to greater industry.

We copy from letters received the following, as giving a fair average of the esteem which our students gained from those who furnished them homes during vacation:

The two Indian boys, Davis and Darlington left under my care by you, from the 18th of June to the 25th of September, 1881, have given perfect satisfaction in every particular, and their conduct deserves the kindliest regards and the highest praise for their work well. She knows two or three spells of being cross and disobedient, but they soon passed over, and the last few weeks we have passed very pleasantly together. We got to understand each other better.

M. E. LEWIS.

The Indian boy John D. Miles you sent me from Carlisle Indian Training School, on the 27th of last May, I have found to be honest and very much attached to the privileges of Pennsylvania public schools. The final question as to the future of the Indian is how shall he be fitted to take his place as a citizen in this country, a man among men, when he shall no longer be treated like a spoiled child alternately petted and punished, but when he shall have alike the privileges, freedom and responsibilities of other citizens. Common sense would say that he should first have advantages for learning civilized habits and gaining knowledge far better than we can give at this school. This individualizing seems incomparably the most hopeful, because the most rapid, comprehensive and complete plan. I gratefully report the hearty cooperation and interest of the many friends who have thus taken our children and treated them as their own.

In this connection it is worthy of special notice that the school directors in one locality raised the objection of aliens against free admission to the public schools for our Indian children and submitted the question to the State Superintendent by whom it was reported that they were entitled to the privileges of Pennsylvania public schools. The final question as to the future of the Indian is how shall he be fitted to take his place as a citizen in this country, a man among men, when he shall no longer be treated like a spoiled child alternately petted and punished, but when he shall have alike the privileges, freedom and responsibilities of other citizens. Common sense would say that he should first have advantages for learning civilized habits and gaining knowledge far better than we can give at this school. This individualizing seems incomparably the most hopeful, because the most rapid, comprehensive and complete plan. I gratefully report the hearty cooperation and interest of the many friends who have thus taken our children and treated them as their own.

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students the use and benefit of saving at least a portion of their earnings an account to their credit was opened with a saving bank in town. Each student who makes any remittance has a small bank book which he keeps himself and brings once a month if he wishes to make an additional deposit. Some of the students receive money from their parents and friends, others have earned something from families during vacation. They too make deposits. There is commendable pride in these savings. The total sum thus placed at interest amounts to \( \$8.28 \), and this system if continued with its present success will insure to the students when they return to their homes sums sufficient to be of value in helping them to establish themselves in civilized pursuits.

**DISCIPLINE.**

The plan of trying boys guilty of any serious offenses by a court martial, using the older and most intelligent as a court, has been continued successfully. The members of the court martial are detailed from the cadet officers, care being taken to secure an impartial selection from the various tribes. Charges are preferred against the prisoner, and the court examines witnesses, on which the degree of guilt or innocence is determined. The record of proceedings made by the junior member of the court is transmitted to the Superintendent for approval or disapproval of its findings. The punishments recommended have been wisely determined and usually accomplished the good sought.

Disciplined and nurturing motherly care over our girls by the matron and teachers has promoted the affectionate obedience and good manners of the best family life.

**GIRLS.**

It is important to overestimate the importance of careful training for Indian girls, for with the Indians, as with other peoples, the home influence is prevailing the one. The labor and expense of educating Indian boys while the girls are left untutored is almost entirely thrown away. Of what avail is it that the man be hard-working and industrious, providing for his family's necessities, and incapable of order or neatness, makes what might be a cheerful, happy home, only a wretched abode of filth and squallor? Is it to be wondered at that he succumbs under the burden and is dragged down to the common level? It is the women who cling most tenaciously to household rites and superstitions, and perpetuate them by their instructions to the children. Those who have spent many years in a variety of progressive, prosperous peoples, attributed the comparative failure of the early educational efforts for that people to the fact that nothing was done for the girls. No real progress was made until girls as well as boys received civilized training.

Perhaps one reason why the tendency to neglect the girls has been so great in the past is that the training of girls involves care and responsibility so much greater. A boy, in addition to the lessons in the school room, is taught one useful trade, the girl who is to be a good housekeeper must acquire what is equal to several trades. She must learn to sew and to cook, to wash and iron, she must learn lessons of neatness, order and economy, for without a practical knowledge of all these she cannot make a housewife.

The results of the training given our eighty-seven girls are, thus far, equally satisfactory with the progress of the boys. By a regular system of details each girl takes her turn in the different departments of household training. They take care of their own and the teacher's rooms, and have hours for practical lessons in the kitchen, dining room and laundry. In the kitchen a number of the large girls cut and fit garments. Forty-five are expert in running the sewing machine and have been required to write a monthly letter home to accompany these reports. The letters received by the children from their parents, as well as those from the parents to me direct, are full of growing interest and good sense on this matter of education. The following expressions from parents show the drift of these sentiments:

* "That improvement is now completed, giving us the large room on the second floor and a third story 15x31 feet, divided into sixteen comfortable rooms ample to accommodate forty-eight girls.*

* "We have fitted up two additional school rooms, and now have ten rooms for school purposes. The necessary desks, blackboards and school apparatus sufficient for the accommodation of 300 pupils, which number as can be profitably managed here. At least half this number should be girls.*

* "One of the old cavalry stables near to the boy's quarters has been floored with the best quality of pitch pine flooring. In dimensions are 10x160 feet. A division 25 feet at one end has been made and this has been fitted up as a reading room and place of evening resort for the boys. The remaining 112 feet has been provided with gymnastic apparatus, so that the boys may in bad weather and out of working and study hours have an agreeable instructive and health promoting place of amusement. Regular physical instruction is given and from all that can now be said we may eventually rival Cornell, Amherst, or Columbia in athletic and scholastic excellence.*

The expenses of these improvements, amounting to \( \$656.87 \), having been denied by the Department, the means therefore was secured through friends of the school.

* "The total amount of cash donations, for all purposes, has been \( \$5,781.21 \). The greater part of this has been given by friends of the school after a personal examination of its work. This large and benevolent interest is most encouraging and calls for special notice by the Department. Thirty-two of our boys are under twelve years of age. These have been placed under the supervision of a matron who occupies quarters with them and gives them motherly care. Their improvement in health, deportment, &c., has been quite marked.*

Finding much difficulty in obtaining a suitable person to act as disciplinarian for the larger boys, I determined to place Ensign Ros, a Kiowa, and the only remaining of the former Florida prisoners, in charge of them. In this responsible position he has shown himself capable, efficient, and trustworthy.

* "One of the older Sioux girls gives excellent satisfaction as assistant to the matron.*

The practice of encouraging the pupils in attendance at the different churches in town, as reported last year, has been continued and the boys have kept up their attendance at the different Sunday schools. Twenty-two of our boys and ten of our girls are now members of the different churches, and the general religious tone of the school is excellent.

* "I do not feel that the results of training pupils after the short period of instruction that they have thus far been under in the East, is any material test of results, because of the very limited number that have been returned, and the very brief time they have been under instruction, but we are frequently questioned in regard to this matter. I have therefore written an impartial statement from Agents Miles and Hunt who have charge of the only agency to which we have sent any number. Their replies speak for themselves, and are hereto appended.*

* "The method which I reported in my last has continued to improve, and the musical ability developed is a matter of astonishment.*

* "The system of monthly reports to parents has been continued during the year and in addition, as soon as the students were able, they have been required to write a monthly letter home to accompany these reports. The letters received by the children from their parents, as well as those from the parents to me direct, are full of growing interest and good sense on this matter of education. The following expressions from parents show the drift of these sentiments:*

* "That improvement is now completed, giving us the large room on the second floor and a third story 15x31 feet, divided into sixteen comfortable rooms ample to accommodate forty-eight girls.*

* "We have fitted up two additional school rooms, and now have ten rooms for school purposes. The necessary desks, blackboards and school apparatus sufficient for the accommodation of 300 pupils, which number as can be profitably managed here. At least half this number should be girls.*

* "One of the old cavalry stables near to the boy's quarters has been floored with the best quality of pitch pine flooring. In dimensions are 10x160 feet. A division 25 feet at one end has been made and this has been fitted up as a reading room and place of evening resort for the boys. The remaining 112 feet has been provided with gymnastic apparatus, so that the boys may in bad weather and out of working and study hours have an agreeable instructive and health promoting place of amusement. Regular physical instruction is given and from all that can now be said we may eventually rival Cornell, Amherst, or Columbia in athletic and scholastic excellence.*

The expenses of these improvements, amounting to \( \$656.87 \), having been denied by the Department, the means therefore was secured through friends of the school.

* "The total amount of cash donations, for all purposes, has been \( \$5,781.21 \). The greater part of this has been given by friends of the school after a personal examination of its work. This large and benevolent interest is most encouraging and calls for special notice by the Department. Thirty-two of our boys are under twelve years of age. These have been placed under the supervision of a matron who occupies quarters with them and gives them motherly care. Their improvement in health, deportment, &c., has been quite marked.*

Finding much difficulty in obtaining a suitable person to act as disciplinarian for the larger boys, I determined to place Ensign Ros, a Kiowa, and the only remaining of the former Florida prisoners, in charge of them. In this responsible position he has shown himself capable, efficient, and trustworthy.

* "One of the older Sioux girls gives excellent satisfaction as assistant to the matron.*

The practice of encouraging the pupils in attendance at the different churches in town, as reported last year, has been continued and the boys have kept up their attendance at the different Sunday schools. Twenty-two of our boys and ten of our girls are now members of the different churches, and the general religious tone of the school is excellent.

* "I do not feel that the results of training pupils after the short period of instruction that they have thus far been under in the East, is any material test of results, because of the very limited number that have been returned, and the very brief time they have been under instruction, but we are frequently questioned in regard to this matter. I have therefore written an impartial statement from Agents Miles and Hunt who have charge of the only agency to which we have sent any number. Their replies speak for themselves, and are hereto appended.*

* "The method which I reported in my last has continued to improve, and the musical ability developed is a matter of astonishment.*

* "The system of monthly reports to parents has been continued during the year and in addition, as soon as the students were able, they have been required to write a monthly letter home to accompany these reports. The letters received by the children from their parents, as well as those from the parents to me direct, are full of growing interest and good sense on this matter of education. The following expressions from parents show the drift of these sentiments:*
During the year our school has continued to attract wide spread interest, and has received numerous visits from prominent persons, educational and other bodies. Among the more noteworthy was that of the Pennsylvania Legislature who by resolution of both houses adjourned over one day for the purpose, and the visit of the Duke of Sutherland and his party.

In conclusion.

Carlisle school has in its keeping children from twenty-four different tribes. If the treaties of the United States Government with most of these tribes are in any degree binding, their educational claims and neglects are matters of no little moment. The treaty clauses in favor of education are of the largest importance, and the importance of these treaties is evidenced by the fact that the government has feared not to keep its obligations.

This amount for 15,000 children for thirteen years would reach the sum of $19,500,000. Ten per cent, $1,950,000, would render necessary 500 school houses, which at an average cost of $20,000 each for thirteen years would make $3,000,000. Books and school material for 15,000 children at $800 each, probably half the real cost at those remote points, would make $12,000,000. The great need is education for the whole. Whenever that shall be accomplished, the neglected and oppressed will rise to a happier condition.

We award a diploma to each department represented in the exhibit and $100 to be divided by the Superintendent of the school among the most worthy children.

W. F. SIBLEY, J. ZEAMER, WM. SENSHEIM.

P. S. Can you give me any information of Lieut. Wilkinson and Ins.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:

The committee on class No. 43 make the following report concerning the exhibit by the Indian Training School, Carlisle Barracks, under charge of Capt. H. H. Pratt:

The school had on exhibition a large and most creditable display of articles manufactured exclusively by the boys and girls of that institution. They consisted of clothing, tinware, boots, shoes, harness, black-smith work, dores, sash, spokeshave, light wagon, both wood and iron work having been done by the Indians. There were also exhibitions of painting, free hand drawing and pottery decorated by the boys of the school. The articles manufactured gave evidence of taste and skill, as well as thorough workmanship. The boys have worked at their trades only from six to fourteen months so that their proficiency is quite remarkable. Some of them, we understand, earned money and paid their way to this school in order to secure the benefits of its training. It was conceded that this display was of no more than one of the chief features of our exhibition and that it was universally admired and commended by visitors as well exciting their wonder.

The committee in making this report believes that they will express the sentiment of our entire community in stating that the facility with which the Indians acquire knowledge of the several trades and the re-

The work of Capt. H. H. Pratt and his assistants deserves the attention of the thoughtful and patriotic as well as humane citizens of our country.

We award a diploma to each department represented in the exhibit and $10 to be divided by the Superintendent of the school among the most worthy children.

J. P. BRINBLE, A. H. PARKE, ALFRED HUNTON, Committee.

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 30, 1881.

CREDITS TO THE 1881 EXHIBITION OF THE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

...
O-het-point has done better than any of the four, though at times he is not quite as much a chip on the shoulder, and needs a paternal, watchful and sustaining hand to urge him forward and up to his best capabilities.

Last year I gave him a room in the school as teacher, and he did well. I use him now going out and working among his people collecting children for school, and though too early to judge fairly of what he can accomplish, I am looking forward with great hopes of his success. He has a well-balanced mind, and I am quite sure he wants to do right, as I have always found him truthful, and can trust him without fear of having my confidence misplaced.

Zo-tom, probably the brightest of the lot, returned to his people in May last, at a very unfortunate time of the year. The ceremonies of the annual medicine dance, when all was excitement, and more than ordinary interest was felt in the ceremony this year, because it was to be supplemented by a great influx or return of buffalo promised them by one of their young Medicine-men. The discussion of this subject among them was all absorbing, and nearly all sincerely believed the great event would take place at the time appointed. The temptation to be present was too great and Zo-tom fell into the current and was soon beyond the reach of any restraining influence, going out from the Agency about 100 miles, and if not taking part in the observance of the rites and ceremonies of the dance, it was plainly evident that he still entertained of a greater, and even for the sake of the savage superstitions of his people, and I am much inclined to believe that during the summer, and especially during the six weeks out at the dance, he retrograded perceptibly.

He is now, however, doing well, and we hope the disappointment and chagrin of his people over the failure of the promised results of the dance, and his own humiliation in taking part, will have a good effect and that he will profit by this experience, and be prepared to resist even greater temptations in the future.

T-t-a-way-life, Comanche, who returned here with Zo-tom, showed much courage and strength at first, and strong hopes were felt that he would continue as a good example, and become a leading man among his people and all other young men, but there seems to be a falling off from the standard and lately even the kind words and warm personal efforts of Mr. Wicks almost fail to make an impression, and I very much fear that our fond hopes will not be realized.

I have stated each case as I see it, and though more or less disappointed by setting too high the possibilities of this or that particular one, I am not beginning to despair of the greater necessity for persistent and well directed effort. We all know the many obstacles that add to the force of the ridicule excited by the white man’s apparel. To a young man returning to his people, in a dress that their prejudices condemn as unfit to wear, and with a change of habits which only adds to the force of the ridicule excited by the white man’s apparel. To successfully resist the force of ridicule so general as this requires great strength of character, and even for the sake of their own people, will prove a boon of a high civilization, there are few indeed who would not yield if exposed to the same influences.

We all, no doubt, expect to reap too rich or too sudden a harvest, over looking meantime, in the constant care and absorbing nature of the work of bringing a savage people to the ways of civilized life, and perhaps too often measuring the amount of earnest effort employed, that so grand and great a scheme is not accomplishing generation, and that under the most favorable conditions, the most effective processes, however intelligently directed, are so slow in their operation, or in yielding visible results that a little impatience is sometimes excusable.

My faith, however, in the policy now pursued in the line of education is undiminished and evidence of the great amount of good already accomplished has created a public sentiment in its favor that must largely influence future administration of the Government in giving increased justice. But it is the injustice of the treatment received and the demoralizing influence of bad white men that develop the bad traits in Indian character and crush out the native manhood.

First. Of the returned Florida prisoners who reached the agency April, 1875, Ma-nim-ic died last winter, after living faithfully on the "Road" given him in Florida. His son, Howling Wolf, after promising well for a short time after his return, relapsed into his former ways, and is to-day as uncivilized, but not as hostile, as he ever was. Little Medicine still holds the position of captain of Indian police, and is faithful to duty and earnest in his desire to do right as when he returned. Antelope and Left Hand are on the police force and also engaged in digging, brick making, wood cutting, teaming, herding, cultivating corn, and all kinds of manual labor. No complaints are heard. They are foremost in taking new regulations as their guide and no greater amount of work could be obtained from the same number of white men. Star is the leader in everything, and as an evidence of the amount of work he can do I send you the inclosed article, taken from the "Tuscarora Times".

Second. Of the school children and grown pupils who have returned.

Little Chief is in the agency physician’s office as interpreter and assistant and is rendering good service; lives like a white man, dresses like one and in all ways shows he holds fast to what he has learned and is still learning, for he keeps up his studies and correspondence.

Matches is also employed at the agency and holds fast to his faith. He is rendering great service as interpreter for the missionary here and his example and influence are good.

Roman Nose is just the same. No signs of a relapse.

Cohoe is hard at work exemplifying his faith in civilization as the best, and is acting and doing well.

Bear’s Heart is at present on the sick-list having over-heated himself in helping unload a train. His whole heart is for progress among his people, and both by preaching and practice he endeavors to help his people forward.

Soaring Eagle and White Bear are the only ones who seem to have lost ground, and they more from lack of opportunity than perhaps from lack of spirit.

Tieh-ke-mates is in the employ of the Smithsonian Institute and is now with Mr. Cushing in Arizona or New Mexico making collections for that institution.

Elegre is with the Rev. Mr. Harvey as assistant and interpreter in his mission school just opened here. Grant, still unwell, is occupying a similar place in the Arapahoe school, while Bob is employed at the Cheyenne school. Galpin is still sick.

The others who have returned have died, being sent home, generally, by reason of consumption. I believe the results have been good. The influence of those boys and men have been for good, for progress and for peace, and when the whole mass shall have been thoroughly leavened by contact with these educated and civilized Indians, graduates of Carlisle, Hamp- ton and kindred schools, the progress of the whole tribe will be rapid, the white men aid us in raising and building blocks of superstition and fear which now block the way.

A few may in the future, as in the past, fall by the way, but I believe and trust the great majority will go forward, and as the ranks of the latter are swelled by accession from the world of new and other sources, the ridicule now bestowed on these conscientious pion­ners will cease, and their labors will be lightened. I have given you every instance of failure, but I may have passed over the names of a few who have never faltered. The results are a perfect vindication, in my judgment, of the wisdom of establishing the school, and I congratulate you upon the plain evidences of your success.

Yours truly,

JNO. D. MILES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

**United States Indian Service, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. Terr., September 25, 1881.**

CAPT. R. H. PRATT, Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Captain:—Replying to your favor of the 21st inst., requesting "facts" in regard to the good or bad conduct of your returned pupils, and what has become of them since their return. I will go a little be­yond and outside the limits of your inquiry—and I breathe others than pupils because you were connected with these people, and are in a measure responsible for the results.

First. Of the returned Florida prisoners who reached the agency April, 1875, Ma-nim-ic died last winter, after living faithfully on the