

Transcribed by Barbara Landis from a newspaper from the Pratt Papers at the Beinecke Library at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

"MR. SEE ALL is old and not pretty, but when he looks through that glass, Oh! My! He can even look into the minds of people and tell what they are thinking about."

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THE CARLISLE INDIAN BOYS' & GIRLS' FRIEND.
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FIVE THINGS!

Just follow this and you will not go many miles wrong:

If your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And *how*, and WHEN and WHERE.

If you your ears
Would save from jeers,
These things keep meekly hid;
Myself and I,
And *mine* and *my*,
And how "I" do or did.

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GRANT AS BOY.

When General Grant was a boy he showed courage. When he made up his mind to do a thing he did it. He was always a leader of the boys in their play, but he was not as bright as some other boys at his book. Once when he was twelve years old his father sent him with a wagon to a spot in the woods where the men were cutting down large trees, and making logs.

The men were going to load the logs on the wagon and the boy was to drive it home.

He found the logs but he could not find the men. This young boy could not lift the logs, but he made up his mind to get them on the wagon some how. This is the way he did it: He looked around and saw a tree that had fallen down so that one end was high on the stump and the other end was low on the ground. He says to himself, "Now, I see how I can do."

He took his horses from the wagon and hitched them to a log, and made the horses pull the log up that tree.

When the log was higher than the wagon then he backed the wagon under the log, and in this way got them on.

When he was done loading he drove home.

"Why, my son, where are the men?" asked the father.

"I don't know, and I don't care. I put these logs on the wagon myself."

His father was very much surprised at his boy, but he was also pleased because his twelve year old son had so much pluck, and did not give up easily.

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When General Grant conquered he treated the enemy kindly. During the last war, twenty years ago, when great armies of men in the north of our country were fighting great armies of men in the south of our country, one time General Grant of the north, with an army of 130,000 soldiers, met General Lee, of the south who had an army of 80,000 men.

General Grant made up his mind to get Richmond, Virginia, which was the strongest city of the south.

These two armies fought hard for many days. Thousands of men were killed on both sides, but finally General Grant beat the southern army. When the southern officers on horse-back rode up to give him their swords and guns General Grant said, "Take your horses home with you. You will want them to put in the spring crops."

This shows what a noble soul, and what a kind heart he had.

Somebody correct this sentence for one of the large girls, "Oh! She don't know how."

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The Indian Boys and Girls Friend.

Edited by MR. SEEALL.

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Horace C. Chase of Peoria, Illinois is to be the new Superintendent of the Indian Industrial School, at Genoa, Nebraska.

.... to meet again in council with the Commissioner the. Senecas acted within their rights, In Council they had been almost six to one against the treaty. Including the fifteen signatures which he had obtained surreptitiously, the Commissioner needed twenty more in order to have a majority. It was the Senecas, not the Commissioner's nor the Senate's, privilege to take the initiative for a reconsideration. And Commissioner Gillett rooted and rooted for signatures. He got ten. Of whom? Who knows? He claimed a majority of one; but including the twenty-five he had obtained by fraud, he was five short of that majority. The Senecas protested against the acceptance of this report of the Commissioner, The President of the United States, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Governors of Massachusetts and New York, and others, all went on record that, in their opinion, the Senecas' signatures to this treaty had been secured by improper means. The Senate ratified the treaty. President Van Buren proclaimed it, but, in view of Commissioner Gillett's disregard of the Senate resolution, he refused to enforce such of its provisions as related to the Senecas. The Senecas refused to be dispossessed. The sentiment in their favor was so strong that the Ogden Land Company, socalled, agreed to a compromise, and in 1842 returned to the Senecas the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, reserving, however, the right of pre-emption, and retaining for themselves the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reservations. This arrangement did not pacify the Tonawanda Senecas who claimed that they had not consented to the sale of their land; that most of what had been represented to be the signatures of Tonawanda chiefs to the treaty of 1838, were not the signatures of chiefs, and that such signatures had been obtained by fraud and not in council, as had been required by the Senate resolution. The Ogden Land "Looters" undertook ejections by force, but were stopped by the United States supreme Court. There were fifteen years of litigation and unrest. The Tonawanda Senecas heid fast to what they had; their case, however, appearing more and more hopeless as day succeeded day. Their advisors, one of them being Daniel Webster, recommended a compromise. The Ogden Land Company, so called, dictated terms. The Tonawanda Senecas surrendered their right and title to the promised land in the west, which had been set aside for them by the terms of the treaty of 1838; and, in consideration of this, the government was to invest \$250,000 to enable these Senecas to buy from the Ogden Land Company their reservation, or such portion of it as they could; the Ogden Land Company to retain all that was not purchased. These Senecas had 45,440 acres; they bought from the Ogden Land Company for \$165,000 7,549.73 of these acres. Then, with no more "loot" in sight, the Ogden Land Company hibernated. A little more than a half century later! The government had. authorized settlers to take up the Senecas' lands in Kansas, and for these lands the Senecas had recovered from the government \$2,000,000, which was about to be paid. There were immediate seekers for "plums" from the Senecas. A tennant of the Seneca Nation fathered a bill in the House of Representatives, which proposed to abolish the reservations in New York; to make provision for the allotment of the Indian lands in severalty, to place these Indians under the protection of the laws of the United States and of the State of New York, to re-animate the mortal corruption of the Ogden Land Company, deceased, to appropriate \$200,000-or as much thereof as may be necessary-of the Senecas' money for the necessary....