

The Morning Star.

"GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES."

VOL. III. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1882. NO. 2.

Dr. Lippincott's Report.

To CAPT. R. H. PRATT, Superintendent, —
DEAR SIR: I started West on the 26th day of July. After a short "stop off" in Ohio and again in Kansas City, I finally took the train for Caldwell, Kansas, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 8, reaching the latter place the next day about noon. Here I found Whittier Miles, a son of Agent Miles, whom his father had sent with a carriage to meet me. It had been arranged that Dr. H. Caruthers, should meet me in Caldwell on the 9th of August. As he failed to make his appearance, and as I had no word from him, I concluded not to wait. Accordingly, the next day, Aug. 10, we started for Darlington. The first day we reached Pond, and here Dr. Caruthers overtook us having come by public conveyance from Caldwell that afternoon. The next morning before we resumed our journey Agent Hunt's carriage reached Pond conveying Etahdleuh and his wife Laura from Caldwell en route to the Kiowa agency. They, with Dr. Caruthers had left Carlisle expecting to meet me at Caldwell on the 9th, but had been delayed one day by great storms in Pennsylvania. From Pond we all went in company, reaching Darlington on Saturday afternoon Aug. 12.

I remained at Darlington three days. On Sabbath morning I attended Sabbath School at the Cheyenne Mission School where I met quite a number of the chief men of the tribe to whom I explained the object had in view in the Carlisle Industrial School. They heard me with evident pleasure. In the evening I preached in the main room of the Arapahoe School building. On Monday I witnessed the issue of supplies to the Indians and sought to extend my acquaintance among them. On Tuesday Agent Miles furnished us with transportation to Anadarko. Here I made the first direct efforts to secure the children.

In this work I found many difficulties—some of them, doubtless, real; many of them, perhaps, imaginary. First of all was the impossibility of direct converse with them. A speech delivered through an interpreter must lose half its force; a conversation carried on in the same way is unsatisfactory. Still there was no lack of good interpreters and I succeeded in making myself understood. Again, parents who have passed through a similar experience will easily understand how hard it is to send children away from home to school. Add to this fact that these children were to go among a people whose speech and manners were strange to them, that their school home was to be among the traditional enemies of their people, that their absence from home was to be a protracted one,—and the difficulties in the way are sufficiently obvious.

It is but right, however, on the other hand, to say that there were many favoring circumstances. The agents and the employees at the agencies entered heartily into the work. The return of the children who were sent back from Carlisle in June had its influence,—an influence which was heightened by the manifest good care which they had received at school. They had evidently not been among enemies but among friends.

Among the girls whom I had accepted was one Juana, a Navajo, who had been sent to Agent Hunt by direction of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and with whose history you are acquainted by correspondence directly with the agent. Omitting this girl from the enumeration, I supposed that I had complied literally with the instructions issued by the Hon. Commissioner of in-

dian Affairs; namely, to bring from the Kiowa agency twelve girls and thirteen boys; but, at the last, two of the girls, whom I expected, failed to come. I regret to say that one of these was a sister of Etahdleuh. He used every persuasion but failed to accomplish his purpose. It would not have been difficult to have obtained more boys than were called for, but it seemed to me so important that the advantages of the school be shared nearly equally by the two sexes that I determined to come away deficient in numbers rather than with so great an excess of boys. We thus left Anadarko with thirteen (13) boys and eleven (11) girls.

At the end of the first day's journey we were overtaken by a Wichita Indian who said he was sent by the mother of one of the girls (Viola) with orders to bring the daughter back. After hearing all he had to say I decided that I could not let him have the child without a written order from the agent and I told him so. Soon after this, however, I found that Viola was crying to go home, and that the other girls (specially the Wichitas) were also crying. The matron at the Wichita school with whom these girls lodged the previous night preparatory to an early start, had in the morning informed me that this girl had cried a good part of the night. In this state of the case I reversed my former decision and allowed the girl to return to her mother. I still think that it was the best thing to do, for the crying had already become contagious. There was no difficulty, after Viola had gone, in quieting the other children.

We reached Darlington on Monday about noon. Agent Miles had already made preparations for my coming and had distributed the twenty-five children called for, as follows, between the tribes: Arapahoes, five girls and five boys; Cheyennes, eight boys and seven girls.

On Tuesday afternoon there was a council held of the principal men of the two tribes to consider the matter. In that council I presented the call for the twenty-five (25) children, represented the school and dwelt upon the advantages to them of accepting the offer of the government to educate their children. They promised the children but expressed a wish to send their chief men to accompany them to Carlisle and to visit Washington. Their principal grievance seems to be that they have not a clear title to their land. If this is true, I think they have a right to complain; for it is evident that the chief employment of the Indian in the initial stages of his civilization must be grazing and agriculture, and no people can be expected to improve land that may be taken from them at any time by a mere caprice of an officer of the government.

We had little difficulty in obtaining the fifteen Cheyennes and were fortunate, I think, in securing eight girls out of the number. The work with the Arapahoes was more difficult. I sent forward the Anadarko children early in the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 23, under the care of Dr. Caruthers with instructions to camp for the night about twenty miles out and wait there for the rest to come up. The Cheyennes were likewise sent forward soon after. I remained to try to fill the quota of Arapahoe children. We had examined ten Arapahoe boys and had accepted, conditionally, six of these. There were offered only three girls. I accepted the three girls and decided to take only the same number of boys. With these six Arapahoe children I started. After I had gone two more girls were brought in and Agent Miles

sent them and two more of the boys forward.

After the Cheyenne children had started, the boy Calvin, of the same tribe, followed the train without his father's consent. The case was reported to me with a request that I turn him back at Caldwell. His father afterwards, however, consented that I bring him on to Carlisle. We thus had from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency thirteen boys and thirteen girls.

There were at the Cheyenne school two girls, half-breeds, Ellen and Nettie Hansel, and their brother Willie. These children were very desirous of going to Carlisle. Agent Miles declined to send them because he desired to give this privilege to those only who were of pure Indian blood. The children were spoken of in the highest terms by the agent and by all who knew them. Their mother is dead. I asked and received from the agent permission to bring the girls with me. This I felt free to do because my complement of girls was not full from Anadarko. I felt constrained also to accept the boy, a lad of about twelve years of age, although in doing so I exceeded my instructions. The physicians were hardly willing to pass him because of a slight induration at the top of his right lung. In answer to my inquiries the physicians assured me that the induration was not necessarily the precursor of consumption. They said that the nature of the affection could only be determined by a further development. I concluded to accept the boy for the following reasons: (1) his mother is dead and he is practically an orphan, (2) if he becomes seriously ill, he should be with his sisters, (3) in Carlisle he will have the most careful attention and the best medical skill, (4) it is an even chance, at least that the lung trouble is only temporary, (5) sentiment and humanity protest against separating the boy from his sisters.

We thus started out from Darlington with the following children:

From Anadarko, boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23.

" Darlington, " 13; " 13; " 26.

Add the Hansels, " 1; " 2; " 3;

a total of fifty-two children. One of these went back from Caldwell for reasons given hereafter.

I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and earnestness which Agent Miles threw into this work. During the time I was there it seemed to be the one business that was uppermost in his thought. In this work also he was cordially assisted by the employees at the Agency. In this connection I cannot forbear mentioning the name of his daughter Lena who, indeed, spent nearly the entire day, Wednesday, in the Arapahoe Camps trying to secure the five girls called for from that tribe. I doubt whether they could have been secured without her assistance. Indeed I might as well state here that we are placed under lasting obligations to both Agent Miles and Agent Hunt. They did everything to make our mission successful and spared no pains to render our visit personally agreeable. The earnestness with which Mr. Calmes, Superintendent of the Wichita School, seconded our efforts to obtain the children asked for at Anadarko is worthy also of special mention. He also accompanied us as far as Darlington and rendered us valuable service on the way.

The journey across the plains to Caldwell was without mishap or important incident. As we were entering the cars, however, one of the little sons of Black-kettle (the boys are twins) became frightened and wished to go back home. His father was with him and consented to his return. I thus lost a boy whom I was very desirous to bring with me. I hope

CONTINUED ON THE FOURTH PAGE.

THE MORNING STAR.

EADLE KEATAH TOH.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA., SEPT., '82.

Entered in the P. O. at Carlisle as second class matter.

THE MORNING STAR.

And is the morning truly dawning upon the Indians?—if so what are the signs of its appearing? What sounds betoken the coming day?

There is a glimmering of light that enables us to peer through the darkness and realize how deep it has been. Truly we begin to know that darkness which could be felt has covered our land hiding from both Indian and white man the causes of the continued blackness.

As we gaze trying to catch a view of objects through the gloom; broken promises, unjust dealing, false suspicions, man-hating, pride of blood, ignorance, murderers and open war, pass before the eye, reaching down through the long unbroken night.

But now in the opening morning there comes to us a mingled murmur of fulfilment of treaty obligations, of righteous traffic, of brother trusting brother, of love to all men, of equal rights for all even for the Indians, of the necessity of their education in its broadest sense, of the crime of shooting them down like wild beasts, and through and above all is heard the rustling wings of the dove of Peace as she plumes herself preparing to circle the nations that all beholding may see her beauty and reach out their hands wooing her to rest upon them. But as the day approaches clouds innumerable darken the sky threatening to shut out the bright shining of the light; clouds such as we find in the *Daily Inter Ocean* of Aug. 25, sentiments calculated to mislead minds upon which the day is just dawning. Speaking of Secretary Teller's sense of justice to the Indians it says, "If he does not share the sentimental notion so prevalent at the east and think him a good familiar creature when well used, etc." Is it sentiment or true humanity to accept all beings who are possessed of immortal spirits as creatures of one Creator and treat them accordingly?

Mark again this assertion in the article from which we are quoting. "The truth is that the repugnance of the Indian to civilized life with its demands of hard work defeated every attempt to elevate them to American citizenship." In answer to this we have only to say we know this is a mistaken idea. What we have so often asserted we repeat, that the Indian works with a will when the proper incentives are placed before him. We have seen him tested under almost every conceivable circumstance and all up to chiefs and braves, young and old work cheerfully and hopefully when they can realize what will be the probable result.

Again we quote, "Herding is intermediate between hunting and farming. The development of man shows that in the course of nature the shepherd is the connecting link between the savage and the agriculturist. The Indian had no chance to take that second step among the hills of the East or upon the prairie, but on the plains which are not adapted to ordinary farm culture and where grazing is carried on upon a large scale he may find congenial and profitable employment. The buffalo is fast disappearing but the Texas steer is on the increase and in many respects is the gamier of the two."

After making this statement the writer of this article suggests that a reservation be stocked with Texas cattle a 'boss' herder take possession of them and the Indians be hired to assist. And what of the women and children while the men chase the 'gamy Texas steer' and what power over mind and heart is this 'boss' herder supposed to exert while the Indians chase this new game, that shall be preparing him for a step higher in the scale of civilization? and how many generations must the Indians serve under this 'boss' herder looking after the 'gamy Texas steer' before

he will have arisen a notch higher? Progression is the pass word of this age and must we go back to the days of Abraham and Lot to learn how to civilize our Indians?

Tyler is said to be the highest authority on anthropology and he says: "No nation can rank as civilized till it has a written language." If this be true what quicker way is there to civilized the Indian than to teach him English, thus giving him a written language, not meagre like his own, but rich in the lore of the philosophers of all past ages.

We are willing to give the *Inter Ocean* all the old Indians to herd the Texas Steer if it will secure that every one under twenty years of age shall be placed in a school where it shall be taught to read, write and speak with ease the English language and be instructed in the industries of a civilized life.

Change of Environment.

An article by Pres. W. W. Patton, D. D. in the *American Missionary* under this title so fully and clearly elaborates the opinion expressed in the first thesis in our editorial of last month that we give a long extract from it to our readers.

"As human health, form and vigor are found to vary with phenomena of climate, such as heat and cold, moisture and dryness, and with geographical location among mountains and valleys, or on broad plains, by the sea-coast or in the interior, so do we not notice that mental and moral development depend upon the outward circumstances amid which one lives? Our natures are plastic, and easily take the impress of objects with which we come constantly in contact. Education is not merely that from books, but that also which received from all manner of surrounding influences, is as they exist in the home, or in social intercourse and in the community at large. We see whole nations continue, century after century, on the same low level of barbarism, because no change occurs in their outward circumstances to bring new forces to act upon them. Our Indian tribes are an illustration. They live, out on the western plains, precisely as their fathers did for ages before them; and thus they will live so long as the modifying influence of civilization does not reach them, and bring a change of environment.

Let such a change occur, however, and a revolution takes place, whatever race may be involved. Even the most favored nations improve rapidly, when any external fact comes in, to change circumstances, and thus to alter the current of thought and the channel of action. Think how much of modern civilization is owing to three things, themselves external and mechanical, yet powerfully affecting mind by their incidental effects—the invention of gunpowder, of the mariner's compass and of printing. But if, in addition to new inventions and industries, there be brought in schools and churches, to operate directly on mind and heart, the effect is like placing people in a new climate. It is, indeed, scarcely a figure of speech, when we sometimes speak of an intellectual and moral atmosphere—meaning thereby the totality of constant influences in a community, which affect opinion, modify character and control conduct. As we breathe the air, every moment of every day, thinking little of the fact, yet continually drawing in health or sickness, life or death, so are we unconsciously but most really influenced for good or evil by all that is going on around us; by public opinion, social customs, example of friends and neighbors, existing institutions, industries, amusements, studies, reading, conversation and religious exercises.

It is a slow process to raise an entire population or a numerous class of people; but much may be done rapidly, if we select some of the young of both sexes and change their environment, and so prepare them to introduce the leaven of improvement into the mass."

Indian Improvement.

The editor of the *Indian Journal* gives an extract from the report of Dr. Quinlan who has been resident physician at Standing Rock Indian Agency for some years past.

"Upon the reservation where I was stationed there were upwards of 5,000 Sioux one half of whom were just learning to be civilized. The Indians did not evince any desire on their part to return to their savage customs and the late hostiles make the best farmers."

These two facts are to be noted. Can any one point to a tribe of Indians or a part of a tribe who have been helped to come up out of their savage life and be come in a measure civilized and remain in that condition till they felt there was a public opinion among themselves that sustained them in their new departure, who ever went back to savage life?

The fact that "The late hostiles make the best farm-

ers' is no new development of human nature. Are not the boys of a family who have been voted unbearable because they were rushing round pinching their sisters and tweaking their ears, breaking chairs and up setting furniture been made both tame and useful by being ordered out to weed the onion beds and hoe the potatoes?—The exuberant spirits of youths and young manhood must have vent in some direction; and we believe that the Indian is ready now to use his reserve force in honest remunerative labor. The Dr. adds 'They are anxious and willing to till the fields, and the success of the present year's planting has been of great assistance in encouraging the practice of peaceful pursuits.

Of the health of the Indians he says 'The mortality among the Indians is not large and during the past two years the births have largely exceeded the deaths. There is however considerable consumption among them which I ascribe to the change in their diet, clothing and habits.'

There are difficult problems to be solved in every reformatory work and this of helping a people over and through the transition from a savage to a civilized life without an increase of mortality is one that has tried others besides workers among the aborigines of our continent. A few weeks ago we gave an extract from the writing of one who labored in the Sandwich Islands who made mention of the same causes of which Dr. Quinlan speaks for diseases contracted by that people while learning a civilized mode of eating, drinking, dressing and sleeping.

The people must have time to adopt themselves to their new life and while they learn, abuses of new methods are sure to rise; yet we feel assured of a great improvement in the coming generation even if it must come by "The survival of the fittest."

Our New Arrivals.

Since our last issue fifty-six new pupils have arrived at our school, four of those who left us in July returning with them. These represent twelve different tribes, four of which: Caddo, Delaware, Navajo and Seminole had before no representative here. They came under the supervision of Dr. Lippincott of Carlisle and Miss Ely one of our teachers: reports from whom will be found in another column.

The arrival of a new company of pupils is always awaited with much interest and curiosity at the school. A message announcing the time of their arrival is always received and when the time arrives and the engine whistles, walks, fences, piazzas and balconies are thronged, and after entering the grounds it is a gauntlet of critical eyes that the newly arrived must run before they reach the different quarters where they are to be stationed. The costume, the size, the gait, the ornaments, all are scanned and noted; though with no outward demonstration. There is much of wondering how many speak English, and if they will be agreeable and how many came directly from the Indian camps; but of one thing all are sure, they need a bath.

In anticipation of this the steam is up in the different bath houses, a quantity of clothing is laid out from which to fit the new subjects and piles of towels for their use after which will come the barber's shears and combs. For the use of these latter are needed kindly hearts and strong nerves, lest the performer turn away from the task in disgust, and for days after loose her gastric equilibrium at sight of her subjects.

When dressed and in line for marching the new pupils are generally easily distinguished from the older ones, at least among the boys, by their shuffling gait, the way the hat is worn and the hang of the hands, as the latter are often carried in the pocket proving them to have been too much under the influence of border white men. But it is remarkable how soon these peculiarities disappear and they learn the martial tread and to tip the hat as they meet their friends.

We seldom have home-sickness here.

But in the process of initiation some very amusing incidents occur. In organizing the Sabbath School a large class of small girls was given to a teacher who did not know their names. They were not able to write them for her and could not articulate so she could understand them. They had each a pair of new elastics for confining their stockings, on which their names were written and it occurred to them to relieve the teacher by showing these, in the possession of which they seemed to take great delight. Their pride in such an article of dress was scarcely understood by the teacher till it was explained to her that leg-bands made of beads and strung upon many colored worsteds deftly woven together are considered very ornamental by many of the Indians.

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EADLE KEATAH TOH.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For the MORNING STAR, One Year, - - 25 cents.
For the SCHOOL NEWS, One Year, - - 25 cents.

THE ENJOYMENT OF COOKING.—Our girls are delighted with the new facilities they have to increase their knowledge of cooking, a lady who has been under Miss Corson's training having undertaken to give them lessons for a month. As a company of them were deep in the mysteries of gingerbread-making, one of them exclaimed, "Oh! is not this enjoyable?" She is learning English fast.

A violent hail storm on the evening of Sept. 8th destroyed fully three-fourths of our corn fodder, stripping the leaves into shreds. The effect upon the maturing grain will lessen the crop at least 300 bushels. The storm came about five p. m. A peculiarity of it was that it extended only about one-fourth of a mile. Coming from the north-east it commenced at the farm rented for the school and was being driven toward the Barracks but a current from the southwest meeting it, the opposing force was so strong, its course was turned back over the farm while we received only a touch of its fury. The hail fell in such quantities that though the heat had been excessive for a day or two previous, the day after a large pailfull of the stones was brought to us for examination.

We believe nearly all who are connected with us have a mutual experience as they go out to visit their friends in different States.

'Carlisle!' is the exclamation; then the head is dropped, the thinking cap put on and it is added 'Let's see—where is that?'

We find in the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* an article from the pen of an estimable friend of ours which so fully answers this question and is in addition so rich in historic interest that we give it in full to our readers.

"In the midst of the Cumberland Valley—a region celebrated for its picturesque beauty, its rich and well cultivated lands, its pure and healthful climate—is situated the town of Carlisle. With the South Mountain on one side and the Blue or North Mountain on the other, and at a distance of about six miles from either, it occupies a highly favorable position in one of the garden spots of our land. The landscape as viewed from some of the elevated points of the North Mountain is charming in the extreme: the highly improved farms and belts of woodland, the thriving towns and villages, and the numerous streams which traverse the valley, render the scene one of surpassing loveliness. With such natural advantages as broad, fertile and well-watered lands, picturesque scenery and healthful climate, it is not strange that Carlisle should early have been selected as a site upon which to found a settlement.

HOME OF THE SIX NATIONS.

The Valley of Cumberland, called by the Indians Kittochtinnny, commencing at the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg and extending on till it merges into the valley of the Shenandoah, was a favorite home of the Six Nations. Here were immense springs, clear running streams full of fish and an abundance of game. The same cause which made this region a favorite home of the Indians, united to the advantages above enumerated, early drew a hardy class of Scotch-Irish settlers, whose industry and thrifty habits soon made the landscape to blossom as a garden. In the early settlement of the valley, when the Indians were numerous and had their wigwams and villages in many parts of it, and the lands had not all been purchased by treaty, open hostilities between the settlers and the Indians were of frequent occurrence, and as these settlements formed the frontier, a chain of forts was established to protect the inhabitants from the incursion of their enemies.

CONQUERING THE INDIANS—SURRENDER OF WHITE CAPTIVES.

In 1864 Colonel Boquet conquered the Indians and compelled them to sue for peace. One of the condi-

tions upon which peace was granted was that the Indians should deliver up all the women and children whom they had made captives. Among them were many who had been carried away when very young and had grown up to womanhood in the wigwams of the savage. They had forgotten their own language and contracted the wild habits of their captors, to whom some of them were bound by the strongest ties of affection. There are many touching incidents on record of the parting between the Indians and their captives. It was at Carlisle that the oft-narrated incident in regard to the return of captive children occurred, and which I will here quote, as given in a history of that period: "A great many of the restored prisoners were brought to Carlisle, and Colonel Boquet advertised for those who had lost children to come here and look for them. Among those who came was an old woman whose child, a little girl, had been taken from her several years before, but she was unable to designate her daughter or converse with the released captives. With a breaking heart the old woman lamented to Colonel Boquet her hapless lot, telling him how she used, many years ago, to sing to her little daughter a hymn of which the child was so fond. She was requested by the Colonel to sing it then, which she did in these words:

'Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so dear;
I feel my savior always nigh,
He comes my every hour to cheer.'

And the long-lost daughter rushed into the arms of her mother."

RENDEZVOUS OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES.

During the War of the Revolution, Carlisle was made an important place of rendezvous for the American troops, and, as it was located some distance from the seat of war, British prisoners were frequently sent here for secure confinement. Of these were two officers, Major Andre and Lieutenant Despard, and the house which they occupied here in 1776 is still standing and is shown to visitors. While here they were on parole of honor of six miles, but were not allowed to go out of town, except in military dress. "In the immediate neighborhood lived Mrs. Ramsey, an unflinching Whig, who detected two Tories in conversation with these officers, and immediately communicated the circumstance to the authorities. The Tories were pursued, arrested and imprisoned. After this occurrence Andre and Despard were not allowed to leave the town. They had in their possession fowling pieces of superior workmanship, with which they had been in the habit of pursuing game within the limits of their parole, but now being unable to use them, they broke them to pieces, declaring that 'No d— rebel should be able to use them.'

It is said that during their confinement here a citizen of what is now an adjoining county, enlisted a company of militia and marched them to Carlisle. He drew drew up his soldiers at night in front of the house of Andre and his companion and swore lustily that he would have their lives. Through the importunities, however, of Mrs. Ramsey, the redoubtable Captain, who had formerly been an apprentice to her husband, was made to desist; and as he counter-marched his company, with a menacing nod of the head, he bellowed to the objects of his wrath, "You may thank my old mistress for your lives." The next day Mrs. Ramsy received a polite note from the British officers, expressing their gratitude, and before their departure for York, to which place they were afterwards removed, they sent her a box of spermaceti candles, requesting her acceptance of the donation as an acknowledgment of her kindness. Mrs. Ramsy declined to receive the present, averring that she was too staunch a Whig to accept a gift from a British officer. Despard was executed in London in 1803 for high treason, while the fate of Andre is familiar to all.

PATRIOTISM OF CARLISLE.

From the beginning to the close of the Revolution, Carlisle was foremost in patriotic devotion and heroic services in the cause of independence. Its contributions to the army embrace the names of Armstrong, Blaine, the Commissary of Valley Forge; Denny, Irvine, Butler, Megaw, Thompson and others. In 1794 General Washington accompanied by Secretary Hamilton, rendezvoused at Carlisle, on his way to quell the Whisky insurrection. In the war of 1812, several companies were raised here for the defense of the country, some of which marched to the frontier and others served in the entrenchments in Baltimore.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.

Carlisle is the seat of justice of Cumberland county. It was laid out in 1751 and incorporated as borough in 1782. The town is regularly laid out, its streets are wide and a variety of shade trees render it pleasant and attractive. Its population, which is about seven thousand, is highly intelligent and refined. The public square, which is in the central part of the town, is handsomely laid out and ornamented with trees. Upon its southeast corner is the Market House, a large and commodious structure, tasteful in design, and one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State. The Court House, a brick structure of good dimensions, stands upon the southwest corner, and the First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Episcopal Church oc-

cupy the other corner of the square. The County Jail, which is situated at the eastern end of the borough, is a large and imposing structure, with turreted, brown-stone front, and in point of architectural beauty is an ornament to the town. Of religious denominations Carlisle has two Presbyterian Churches, one Episcopal, one German Reformed, two Lutheran, one Methodist Episcopal, one Evangelical, one Roman Catholic and three churches belonging to citizens of African descent. There are eight public school buildings, and the schools—twenty-one in number—are well graded, and will compare favorably in thoroughness with similar institutions elsewhere. The "Metzger Institute," a seminary for young ladies, is also located here, and has very fine buildings and magnificent grounds. The town is supplied with gas and water. The press is represented by the *Carlisle Herald*, the *Sentinel* and the *Volunteer*. There are several factories in operation, and within the past few months an extensive manufacturing enterprise, representing a capital of about half a million dollars, has been inaugurated in connection with the car works already established; and, in consequence, there is increased activity in other departments of manufacture. Dickinson College, in the western part of the borough, in the midst of a beautiful campus, and surrounded by grand old trees, is one of the most attractive features of the town. It was founded in 1783, and was named after John Dickinson, Governor of the State. The main building, West College, was erected in 1804, and contains the chapel, lecture rooms, reading rooms, and the halls and libraries of the library societies. East College, four stories in height, is used as recitation rooms and as accommodation for students. South College contains the scientific lecture room, laboratory, museum and college library. Emory Hall is devoted to the use of the preparatory departments. The college library, together with the society libraries, make a total of about 30,000 volumes. The scientific apparatus is very valuable, containing some pieces of great historic value; and this department has so far outgrown its present limits, that it is proposed to celebrate the coming centennial of the institution in 1883, by the erection of a new building. On the roll of the Alumni are the names of President James Buchanan, Chief Justice Tancy, Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, besides Judges, Senators, Cabinet officers, bishops and professional men of high rank. The *Dickinsonian* is published monthly by the students, and the members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity issue annually the *Minutal*, which is gotten up in sumptuous style, for gratuitous distribution. This fraternity numbers among its distinguished members ex-Governor Booth of California, President Reid of the University at Berkeley, and the late Milton S. Latham. Under the present Faculty, some of whom are eminent in the world of science and letters, the future of Dickinson College promises to be even more illustrious than its past history.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.

The United States Barracks in the northeastern limits of the town, was built by the Hessians captured at Trenton in 1777, and when occupied as a cavalry post was capable of garrisoning about 2,000 men. General E. V. Sumner, whose valuable services to the State of California at the breaking out of the Rebellion will never be forgotten, was for a number of years in command of this post as Captain, and was exceedingly popular with the citizens of the town. During the progress of the war, when he was ordered to the East, his old friends from this section, some of whom had become officers in various Pennsylvania regiments, were always warmly welcomed at his headquarters, and received many favors at his hands. While Captain Sumner was in command at this barracks, Captain Ringgold came here and established his famous battery of "Flying Artillery," which did such effectual service in the Mexican War, in which at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, Ringgold lost his life. Captain Washington also commanded a battery of artillery at this post, but left with his battery at the breaking out of the war with Mexico. Captain Washington, I believe, lost his life on the ill-fated steamer San Francisco on her way to California. During the time Captain Sumner was in command and for some years afterwards, Carlisle Barracks was considered the most desirable military post in the United States, and was visited at various times by many distinguished officers, viz.: General Worth, Persifer F. Smith, General Robert E. Lee, Joe Johnston, Colonel May, Averille, Fitzhugh Lee—the latter three, with Colonel May in command, were here for two or three years shortly preceding the Rebellion. Lieutenant Jerome Bonaparte spent several months, at this post just after he graduated at West Point, and again returned on his way to France to join the French army, when Louis Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor. Stonewall Jackson was also here for a short time. After the late war the post was again occupied as a cavalry depot, until the command was removed to St. Louis.

In 1863, when a portion of the Confederate army advanced upon Carlisle and shelled the town, the barracks were partially destroyed, but it has since been rebuilt, the grounds beautified and the post is now used as a training and industrial school for Indians."

S. J. P.

he may yet join his brother and with him enjoy the advantages of the schools and workshops in Carlisle.

Following are the names of the children who came through with me to Carlisle:

FROM ANADARKO.

Boys.	Girls.
1. Ka-os-ta-a-yos,	1. Da-tish,
2. Hertie Stevens,	2. Da-wa-dates,
3. Albert Barret,	3. Gan-del-ma, (Ailce),
4. John Tatum,	4. O-del-ta-te,
5. Thomas,	5. Kah-a-kuh,
6. Ah-toum,	6. Hay-tee,
7. Joshua Given,	7. Susie Martinez,
8. Solomon Chandler,	8. Winnie Conner,
9. Howard Chawip,	9. Jennie Couner,
10. Peter Charco,	10. Juana,
11. Oui-ta,	
12. Ah-the-y,	
13. Harry Shirley.	

FROM DARLINGTON.

Boys.	Girls.
1. Harry.	1. Joey,
2. Noble,	2. Katie,
3. Ainsworth,	3. Effie,
4. Hartley,	4. Clara,
5. Wah-she-he,	5. Julia,
6. Little Bear,	6. Minnie Little Elk,
7. Jones,	7. Fannie Morning,
8. Pug nose (Kise?),	8. Dora Morning,
9. Morton,	9. Leila Jones,
10. Abe Somers,	10. Florence Big-fire,
11. Broken Back,	11. Laura Standing Elk,
12. Caloin,	12. Maud Chief Killer,
	13. Katie Zallawaggar.

To these add:

1. Willie Hansel,	1. Ellen Hansel,
	2. Nettie Hansel.

These children were all examined by the Agency physician assisted in most of the cases by Dr. Caruthers. With the single exception of Willie Hansel whose case is noted above I accepted only those who passed the examination to the satisfaction of the physician. I should say, however, that I was not present at the examination of the last two of the Arapahoe girls, Clara and Julia, having already gone forward as explained above.

The Agent will forward to you an official list of children, with their age, parents' names, tribal relations and the results of the medical examinations.

There are several additional items to which I wish to ask your attention and which for lack of a better place I may as well note in this connection.

A young man of the Comanches, Ma-na-woaf-take-no, a son of Mo-way, presented himself as a candidate for the Carlisle school. He represented that he was but 17 years old and in this he was supported by those who knew him though his appearance indicated, as I thought, at least 22 years of age. I concluded that under my instructions I had no right to accept him and I was confirmed in this conclusion when I learned that he is married. I asked however to see his wife and he brought her to me. She seemed unwilling to be separated from her husband but expressed a great desire that they both go to Carlisle. If I had had discretion in the matter, I would have accepted them; for in appearance they were very promising, and the young man is likely to take in his tribe the prominent place which is father held for so many years. Under the circumstances I could do but one thing—I promised to bring his case to your attention and urge you to allow him and his wife to come to Carlisle. They seem desirous to learn the ways of civilized life and I think this desire should receive recognition and encouragement. It would probably have a large influence upon his tribe. At the last he promised to use his influence with his people and said that if he could come to Carlisle he believed he could bring with him ten Comanche girls. I most urgently recommend that you encourage his effort in this direction and accept his offer.

An Arapahoe boy, Stephen, by name, called upon me very early on Wednesday morning, 23rd, and asked me to take him to Carlisle. I at once decided in my own mind that he was over age. Afterwards

learning that my judgment was correct, I told him I could not take him. He followed me persistently, went with the wagon train to Caldwell and even entered the cars with the children. Again I told him that he could not go and that he must get off the cars. He obeyed but with such a look of disappointment as, I confess, moved me very deeply. I believe he would be a most faithful and willing worker in one of the shops or on the farm and it might be worth while even yet, if there is opportunity, to allow him to come.

Still more deeply my sympathies were aroused by the conduct of the mother of one of the Kiowa girls, Kah-a-kuh. As I understand it, the child is the daughter of White Goose, one of the Florida prisoners who died and was buried in Massachusetts. The mother had cut off a joint of the little finger of her left hand in token of mourning for her child soon to be so far removed from her. She sobbed piteously at parting with her daughter and wished me to say to you that if the child should die in the East she wished that she might be buried with her father.

It is due Joshua Given to say that in all the journey from the Kiowa agency to Carlisle he rendered me most efficient service. I made him my Lieutenant at the start and the assistance which he most cheerfully gave me is worthy of recognition. There were three other of the larger boys upon whom I frequently called for help, namely, Peter Charco, Howard Chawip and Solomon Chandler. I found them willing and helpful.

Respectfully Submitted

J. A. LIPPINCOTT.

Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 5, 1882.

THE BAKERY.—A stroll to the bakery for the school to see the Indians Little Elk, Stephen Williamson and Clarence mix the bread, and afterwards to witness the process of molding, was very satisfactory.

Great credit is due the boys for the cleanliness and order which prevailed everywhere.

The yeast was sweet and foaming, the flour had that creamy hue which betokened richness, and in molding the loaves as they were dexterously rolled—one in each hand—did not adhere, but had an elastic spring under the touch, proving that the flour was from first-class wheat, and was neither grown in the stock nor heated in the grinding.

The baked loaves wore a delicately-browned face, all combining to prove that the children here eat good bread.

A VISITOR.

Extracts from Letters.

We have the privilege of copying from letters written by our pupils who have gone to their homes to those had been their S. S. teachers while in this school.

Ralph Iron Eagle Feather writes: "I will always never stop to the white man's clothes because that I like to have white man's ways." Of his father he says: "Sometimes I talk to him Iron Eagle Feather like white man's ways, but he don't like let me go back to Carlisle, so he wants keep me all the time, but when I talk to him about you there after my father so much pleased to hear from you all. . . . I am very glad indeed to shake hands with you with a good heart. Good-bye you will never never see me again."

Ralph has married, since he returned home, one of the girls who went to her home from Carlisle when he did. She, in writing to this teacher of Ralph's says: "I hope to go to the Pine Ridge next week, Ralph's brother want him to go, but Iron Eagle Feather did not want us to go anywhere from him. Oh! I wish you knew how he love Ralph. I am glad to tell you that he is very kind man, he likes the white man's way and he used to work hard every day."

Standing Bear was a guest at Carlisle Barracks for some weeks to visit his son Luther who is now in a shop in York at work at his trade. That he believes in the work done here at this school we infer from a letter written by Luther to his teacher. He writes: "I got a letter from my father and he said that he going to send his three children to Capt,

Pratt; but I wrote to him and told him Capt. Pratt don't want 2, 3, 4 children come to school from one man. So may be only one, my sister will be here or not."

The writer of the letter here given was one of the Florida prisoners and on leaving St. Augustine went to the State of New York to live with the Rev. John Wicks. He is now assisting Mr. Wicks in mission work among the Indians of the Territory.

CHEYENNE AND APAPAHOE AGENCY, IND. TER.
August 27th, 1882.

My Dear Friend CAPT. PRATT: To-day I took great delight in my heart and laughed all the time that the Son of God made me very glad: because my poor heathen people send children to you and you go ahead and teach them about the better road and good way. I am very glad to tell you, and hope you will be glad to hear it all: that last year our good friend Mr. Wicks baptized two persons, Mrs. Minnie Little-Elk and Buffalo-Meat's girl, they taking the Christian names, Minnie Little-Elk and Mabel Lulu Buffalo-Meat.

Capt. Pratt you know our good friend Mary D. Burnham, I want you tell her that the girls all the time go to the Episcopal church at Carlisle. Pretty soon you will be very glad to see the children at Carlisle Barracks living with you all the time. Somebody told me these new children will stay with you in school five years at Carlisle Barracks, and I think that is very good. Capt. Pratt I am going to tell you again and again. You know that young man I told you about last year, he wanted to go to Carlisle and help you work very hard. This man came here and saw Agent Miles and he said: 'stay till some other time.' He is very sorry to be left here and not to go. That is all I say to you. Remember me to all your loving family. I send my kind regards to all. Good-by dear Capt. Pratt, hoping you will please soon write to me. I am always glad to hear from you. Again I say good-by, God bless you and your work. From your loving friend, DAVID PENDLETON.

Marcus Poko who is in Bucks County tells of his excursion to Philadelphia. The division of time is one new thing our pupils learn and they are always careful to air their knowledge in this regard.

PINEVILLE Bucks County, Pa., August 1882.

DEAR CAPT. PRATT.—I received your welcome letter on Friday evening and that check you sent to me I get that too. Stephen give it to me, for that check \$2.00. On Saturday morning we get up 2 o'clock when we get our breakfast go to Newtown, get there about 5 o'clock then get in car about 6 o'clock we bought our tickets there for \$1.60, we have a band with us, too, I think they play nice when we get there Philadelphia we get on streets car and band get on same one where we get on. When the started the band play beautiful song on the streets car the people come out side look at us. We get there by river, we get on the boats they play song and the ladies are danced on the boat. I never saw large boat like this to then the other side river we get on other car, we get there Atlantic City about 10 o'clock, we get off the car on the right hand side of in the excursion House. We walk around there to see things, after while we go to the Ocean, and I thought I gone see other side the Ocean. I saw most wonderful. I saw swing bridge four wheel about 40 feet high I saw a great wheel like that I walk round get so tired then we come to excursion house to rest. I am very much enjoy on that excursion and we have Atlantic City 6 o'clock, I do not know what time we get Philadelphia We get Newtown half past 1 o'clock, then we come home half past 4 o'clock. I think we going to have a picnic again to-morrow where they have picnic last summer. I ask George Betts how is the other the Ocean. He say it about 3,000 miles then we come to town to see William Betts we see him in store. He told us walk round, then we come back to there half past 2 we come back about times them we go to the Ocean again. He go with us, we bought bathing suits for \$20, then we go in the Ocean to swim sometimes wave go over my head I never go in the Ocean before I think it nice swim in the Ocean. From your friend
MARCUS POKO.