

The Morning Star.

"GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES."

VOL. IV. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1883. NO 2.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Heavy rain Sunday night.

Our children enjoyed the fair very much.

Knocking walnuts is a great amusement for the little boys.

MOTTO FOR INDIANS.—"American Education, American Homes, American Rights, and American Citizenship."

Rev. Dey a Missionary to Africa from the Lutheran church talked in the chapel Sunday afternoon.

In asking to have P. O. address changed, subscribers should state the former address.

Dr. Logan of Harrisburg talked to the children in the chapel the 21st. on Physiology and Hygiene.

We are glad to know that D. M. Riordan has withdrawn his resignation and will remain as Agent of the Navajoes.

Old Mrs Miller, the mother of Amos Miller school farmer, died the 21st. aged 92. She had been blind and very feeble for many years.

An X marked on the outside wrapper or on the paper itself shows that the time of subscription has expired.

The Cong. Sunday School Pub. Soc. Boston Mass. continues their very welcome donations of papers for our Sunday School. Many thanks.

Mr. Grant Richards clerk in the office for the past two months has left for his home in Wash. City. Dr. C. H. Hepburn is filling the place.

The family of Chancellor J. A. Lippincott have arrived and are stopping at Judge Bailey's on Kentucky Street.—*Lawrence Journal, Kan.*

Mr. and Mrs. Witingham and daughter of Brooklyn N. Y. visited the school on the 21st. They left pleasant reminders in the shape of a check and some nice books.

If this paper itself is not sufficient apology, we would say that the editor, the printer, the proof reader, the foreman, and the printer's "devil" are all away.

We are under obligation to Miss Susan Longstreth of Phila. through whose kindness we have received three dozens Leeds U. S. History for the use of the school.

A new house is being built for Mr Campbell, the disciplinarian, near the hospital. The old sutlerstore, later the paint shop will be moved and made to serve as dining room and kitchen.

Miss Snyder who has been nurse at hospital the past year, left the 1st. for Brooklyn N. Y., where she intends doing private duty.

Miss Wilson who formerly filled the position has returned to take the place.

We have added to our press, a fly wheel with a belt, and now, with the motive force of an active boy, we can run off our papers at the rate of 1000 per hour.

We are sorry to hear of the resignation of Agent Chas. Crissy, of the Sisseton Sioux Dakota. He took charge of that Agency in April 1879, and has done a good work. He is a live, active man and it is to be regretted that he leaves the service.

"A teacher in writing to one of our pupils closed her letter with:

Sincerely yours, V. T. B.—

The reply came addressed to Mr. Sincerely V. T. B.

Our new shops are completed and occupied. With plenty of light, good ventilation, and when heated by steam which will be soon, they will be pleasant in every way.

Such good quarters ought to stimulate our boys to do their very best.

Miss Illsley and Miss Voorhes teachers at the Santee Sioux Agency Neb., spent two days recently, visiting our school. They are connected with Rev. A. L. Riggs, son of Rev. Dr. Riggs, whose death is noted in another column of this paper.

Revs. G. W. Enders, C. L. Keedy and Father Hauer, members of the Synod of the Lutheran Church of Western Penna. made excellent talks to our school, Sunday night the 16th. The Synod which was holding its Sessions in Carlisle at the time, visited the School on Saturday.

There have been shipped this month to the Indian department, 204 packages of articles manufactured at our shops weighing 45273 lbs.

They consist of 250 sets of double harness, 1 set single harness, 131 riding bridles, 15672 pieces of tinware, 4531 joints of stovepipe. This is certainly a very creditable showing.

AN Industrial school for Indian girls, where they "will be taught cooking, sewing, and all the details of domestic arts, to prepare them for thorough Christian house keeping, as well as from books in the school room," is to be opened on the 9th of October, at Muscogee, Indian Territory, Rev. Thos. A. Sanson, A. M., President.

Mrs. Shiverick and Miss Dora Hyde, sisters of Miss Hyde, visited her during the month. Mrs. Shiverick was the former Matron of the little boys, who were glad to see her again. Miss Dora was on her way to Raleigh, North Carolina, where she has held a position as teacher of drawing and painting in St. Mary's Young Ladies' school for the past two years.

Through the kindness of a very dear friend to the cause of the Indians, the Assembly room for the Girls' Quarters has been nicely wainscoted, and been newly kalsomined, the walls hung with pictures, the gift of another good friend, and the girls now have a very cheery, pleasant room for their general assembly purposes.

School opened the 3rd., with a full corps of teachers. We enter upon this our fifth school year with brighter prospects and braver hearts than ever before. The hard school of experience has taught us many lessons of profit. While not unmindful of what has been accomplished, we feel that very much remains to be done.

About fifty of our pupils who have been spending vacation on farms have returned to the school, bringing most exceptional reports of their conduct, skill and industry, a few extracts of which will be seen on another page.

Some whose time of going home has arrived, do not wish to go. Parents shall

the authority, when they know not, how to take care of themselves.

Capt. Pratt left the 20th for the Indian Territory. He intends visiting the Pawnee, Ponca, Osage, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Kiowa Comanche and Wichita, Agencies. After securing the required number of pupils, which will be intrusted to Mr. A. J. Standing to bring to Carlisle, he will turn northward and visit the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies in Dakota, bringing in a delegation of Sioux children. He will probably be absent about five weeks. His visit will give him an opportunity of finding out how our return pupils get on.

Gertrude Spotted Tail, daughter of the celebrated Sioux chief of that name died of Pneumonia, in Byberry, near Philadelphia, Pa., at the home of Miss Bender, one of our teachers, on the 31st. of August.

Gertrude was spending the vacation with these good friends. The attack of disease was sudden and severe from the start, and rendered fatal because of the weak lungs and tendency to consumption, existing in the family.

Gertrude's is the second death in the family, at the Carlisle School, since the first of January. Three of her brothers and sisters have died at the agency during the same period.

Miss Burgess left on the 18th in charge of a party of forty pupils returning to their homes, in the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Dakota. Most of them have been here three years, the length of time for which they were admitted.

Some of them go to visit their friends, and will return again to obtain a better education. A few of the party go on account of impaired health. We could not help feeling how different their appearance and condition from what it was when they came. Most of them came in their blankets and paint. They were poor and ignorant. They went away well dressed, and with quite a stock of knowledge.

Some of them wore dress suits which they had purchased with their own earnings. A number of them had good sums of money, their own earnings, in their pockets, besides many articles of use, with which they had provided themselves.

Having lately seen some of our boys and girls who are out in families, and seeing how happy and contented they were, and learning from their employers how well they deport themselves, we could not help feeling how much better if all these who are going home, could be put out into good families and helped on in this new life. One boy cried to stay here. Many of them no doubt will cry to come back. We hope they will, and that they will keep it up until it reaches the ears of our legislators, our educators, and our christian philanthropists and they be brought to do their whole duty to this much neglected part of our population. After piloting the party to the Indian Territory, Miss Burgess will accompany Capt. Pratt to Dakota, and assist in bringing the delegation to the Sioux country.

THE MORNING STAR.

EADLE KEATAH TOH.

Published Monthly in the Interests of Indian Education and Civilization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 25 CENTS.

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

INDIAN SCHOOL, SEPTEMBER, 1883.

A PLEA FOR GREATER LIBERALITY IN THE CAUSE OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

It is said that "King Leopold II. of Belgium, with no selfish or personal object, with no view of gaining territory or commercial profit and with no other motive than the highest and purest philanthropy, is spending \$400,000 a year from his own private purse for the benefit of Africa." Compared with this Kingly generosity how paltry appears the work done by the government of our great country for the civilization of the Indians. When the schools at Genoa, Nebraska, Lawrence, Kansas, and Chilocco, Indian Territory, are completed and occupied the Indian schools throughout the country will still accommodate less than one-fourth of the Indian children, to whom education has been promised in solemn treaty by the Government. We rejoice in the extension of this work, and that the American Missionary Association, and other societies acting for the churches of our land are preparing to do far more than heretofore: but the need of greater liberality is urgent. The total receipts of the A. M. A. for this year in collections, donations and legacies, have been only \$178,884, and the entire amount appropriated by the general government for the support of Indian schools and other educational purposes is but \$400,000. It has been estimated at Washington that the annual profit to the country by the conversion of the illiterate into educated laborers cannot be less than \$400,000,000. If this is so it is passing strange that the sovereign people do not demand of those who are sent to Washington, to look out for their interests, a wiser and more truly economical expenditure of the people's money. We can afford in our plea for Indian education to appeal, not to philanthropy, not to Christianity, but to personal and even selfish interests—the motives which have no place in that Charity which is "twice blessed" which "blesseth him that gives and him that takes." It may not be out of place to call attention again to the words of Sec. Teller spoken at the closing exercises of our school, which threw the entire responsibility of Indian education upon the people—words spoken so eloquently and with so much of hearty sincerity that many who listened threw their fears to the wind, and thanked God for the assurance that the head of the Indian Department stood so fairly, and fully, before the people, pledged to carry out their will to the utmost limit of his authority. Let the people speak.

THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE

The Indian question cannot be a matter of indifference to any class of people in the United States. If we put aside all thought of justice and humanity, or moral responsibility, which rests on us as a christian people and deal with the Indians from a purely selfish standpoint, we must see that it is to the financial interest of this country to educate and civilize this people, and thus make them self supporting.

It took \$50,000,000 to conquer 2500 Seminoles in Florida and Gen. Sherman tells us that in the Cheyenne war, it required a million dollars to kill one Indian. We might cite many similar instances, but space forbids. Aside from these only too frequent war claims, the yearly expenditure for maintaining these people in idleness amounts to \$5,000,000 in addition to the cost of maintaining a standing army to preserve peace.

The people pay the taxes, and they should see that their representatives do that, which will relieve them of unnecessary taxation. Ex-Sec'y. Stanton once said to a friend of Bishop Whipple, "What does the Bishop want? If he has come here to tell us that this Government is guilty of gross crimes in its dealings with the Indians, tell him that we all know that this is so. Tell him that the U. S. Government is wrong until the people say so. Then he can go."

If this is true, then the people at large are responsible for the condition of the Indian; and should demand that these wrongs to the Indian and themselves, cease. They should demand it in their daily converse with their representatives, on the floor of their conventions and in the platforms of their party.

A DEVOTED INDIAN MISSIONARY DEAD.

Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, for forty six years a devoted, and successful, missionary among the Sioux (Dakota) Indians, has closed his labour, and entered into his rest. He died at Beloit, Wisconsin, Aug. 24th in the 72nd year of his age. He was an ardent friend of the Indian. His heart was set upon missionary work among them from the commencement of his education. At its close, he volunteered his service to the American Board as a missionary to the Sioux. He received his appointment, and entered upon his work, about the beginning of the year 1837. When he began his work, the Sioux could scarcely be said to have a written language at all. At its close, their language was better reduced, and more perfect, than that of any other of the Indian tribes; and this principally, through his personal labours. But the great work of Dr. Riggs, and that for which his name will be held in everlasting remembrance, is the translation of the entire Bible into the Dakota language. He had, in this work, the assistance of a fellow missionary; but the oversight, and the largest portion of the labour, were his own. The great object of all missionary work is the conversion, and salvation, of perishing souls. At the outset of his work, there was not a church, nor, perhaps, a single convert among this benighted people. "When he laid aside his armor, he could point back to a dozen churches, with 900 Indian members, as the fruit of his, and a few co-laborers, work." And in the meantime, not a few no doubt of his converts had preceded him to the church triumphant; with whom he is now associated in the song, and blessedness of heaven, and realizing the promise "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."

Dr. Riggs and his wife spent nearly three months with us two years ago. Our older pupils remember him very well and are sorry to hear of his death.

"It is the happy fortune of Rhode Island not only to trace its settlement to the great apostle of soul liberty, but to point to the humane Indian policy which he enforced and inculcated, and which ranks the name of ROGER WILLIAMS in Rhode Island with that of WILLIAM PENN in Pennsylvania and ARENT VAN CORLAER in New York.

A few days since a unique and interesting event was celebrated in a lovely country region in the southern part of the State, not very far from Narragansett Pier. A huge boulder has been placed upon the site of an old Indian fort, upon which is engraved this inscription: "Fort Ninigret: Memorial of the Narragansett and Niantic Indians, the unwavering friends and allies of our fathers. Erected by the State of Rhode Island." The names of the Commissioners and the year are added. The celebration consisted of appropriate historical and suggestive addresses by distinguished Rhode Islanders.

But the erection of the stone commemorated not only the ancient friendship of the Niantic Indians for the white people, but the final incorporation of the surviving descendants into the great mass of citizens of the State. The territory originally occupied by the tribe had dwindled, but a large tract of land has been always held by them, part of which the Indians cultivated, and other parts of which they sold, giving deeds signed by their council. But in 1880 the State bought the reservation, and divided the money paid for it among the 343 surviving members of the tribe. The Niantic dynasty has not even a count of Paris left to represent it, and the subjects of dusky royalty and of the Indian council are now citizens of Rhode Island. They were, indeed, unswerving friends. They refused to join the Pequot alliance, or to take part in King Philip's war, although he was their distant neighbor across the bay at Mount Hope. They resisted the Narragansetts, with whom they subsequently united in peace, and the Ninigret memorial will long recall the wisdom of the policy which holds that Indians have rights which white men are bound to respect.—*Harper's Weekly*.

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"A School for Indian Children has been started by our people at San Diego, which will soon seek connection with our Home Mission school work.—*Pres. Home Missionary*.

"The school publishes a little paper called *The Morning Star*. The work is nearly all done by the Indian boys. Its editor is Eadle "Keatah Toh."

As we were short of boys clothing, the Agent detailed from the Cheyenne school Chester Arthur and Alfred Brown, tailors, to make pants for our boys. They are boys who served at Carlisle, and are doing us good work.

Dan Tucker has overhauled his room. Although tidy before, he improved it very much. Dan is one of the returned Carlisle boys, and his everyday customs are more creditable than are those of some white boys. This is another point in favor of Indian education.

Hubbell Big Horse, son of Chief Big Horse, and also a returned Carlisle boy, has been secured by Reynolds, Doty, and Hubbell to assist them in their store. Hubbell takes hold eagerly, and will probably do his employers good service.—*Cheyenne Transporter*.

"A large number of Indians successfully transport their goods and supplies from steamboat landings and the terminus of railroads, to their agencies, thereby earning considerable sums of money. Over \$150,000 were remitted during the fiscal year 1882 to agents for payment to Indians for transportation services performed. Of this amount the Cheyennes and Arapahoes earned \$29,000, the Kiowas and Comanches and Wichitas \$15,000, the Sioux of Pine Ridge \$31,000 and the Sioux of Rosebud \$33,000. The freighters are paid at the rate of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles according to the condition of the roads over which the supplies are carried."

"We make the above extract from the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Here is an opening for some of our return pupils. There is no reason why they should not do all their own transporting. It goes to show that the Indian will work if given an opportunity and the proper incentives held out to him.

In the acknowledgment of gifts, received during the year, which appeared in our June number we omitted the following, viz: \$25 sent by Miss Gorgas of Westchester, Pa. through Mrs Baird for school and hospital purposes and expended accordingly. To Miss Anna T. Jeanes "we are indebted for a Planetellus and Lunatellus with an accompanying text-book on astronomy by the inventor of the apparatus. Passing through a school room a few days since we heard the teacher propose such questions as the following to her class in geography. "If the Earth's Axis were inclined thirty degrees, instead of twenty three and a half degrees, what would be the position of the arctic circle." To which questions aided by the instrument before them, the class gave correct and prompt answers. This gift is but one of many, both useful and beautiful, which remind us constantly of our liberal friend Miss Jeanes. Just before the close of our school, a package of valuable books were sent for our school-library by our equally constant and generous friends the Miss Longstreths and Miss H. E. Brown. And now we have to acknowledge from Miss Susan Longstreth a large package of Kindergarten material, mats, cards for perforating and embroidery, worsteds, needles etc. A similar package sent by Miss M. A. Longstreth some time ago proved very useful. We were obliged for a time to dispense with kindergarten occupations owing to the large number of pupils, in the primary department. We hope this year to keep place and time for as much of this work as we can make useful in teaching form, color, language and number, and as a relief to those of the little boys, of whom there are always some, who are not provided with regular, half day occupation. We are grateful for help in providing material for this kind of work.

EXTRACTS FROM CHILDREN'S
LETTERS.

"My ear hurt me so but it is a little putter now."

"To-day I baked rusk and they say they are good. This is the first rusk."

"I am afraid I might learn to use bad words, some farmers are use bad."

"Before yesterday I have sheller and this morning I was very hard work to plowing."

"When I work Hardly Every time I get nose blood. I like to stay in Carlisle all the time best of good."

"These two oxes I don't like him 'tall, because he too slowly all the time can't much to do in a day."

"I am sorry to hear that Dr. Lippincott left Carlisle. We shall miss him very much indeed."

"I will write to you long letter and try best I could if you don't put me in the MORNING STAR."

Capt. I would write to thee all night if I were not so sleepily, please excuse me. From your School-daughter, M. B., Creek.

"I am feel bad to-day because that my face don't look like face. I got poison. I can't spell, maybe you know grows in vines in field or in the woods."

ADVICE:—"Boys and girls we must try to recognize our lessons. We must have a new course. First time is hard to talk English, but next be easy as Indian language."

"You told me how many cows I can milk? Capt I have not many cows to milk only one cow but I never milk that cow, she got no milk so I don't have to attend to her."

"I can cook and bake and I have learned one thing from the boys, that is to hitch up. All the girls can drive and hitch up the horse, and I thought it would be a good thing for me to learn."

"Some men uses money in good use and others deal with it in bad use. Some one work hard for money to get a living, and some one murders others for their money. There it goes. We can see it plain enough, money is evil to some uses."

"I want to bring back some of my relations who are not in the school yet. For it will be very hard for them if they are not educated."

"Perhaps you think I am afraid to work on farm now, but I am not afraid any of it this year."

"Returns to you to-day. We thank you very much for sending us so good a boy as S. He is at learning and rapid in executing, and sorry on S's account that M. B. under-stand me as she has reported in the MORNING STAR. Justice to him demands that that statement be publicly corrected." C. E.

"I had visitors here to-night for tea, I had five present at the table in the dining-room and five out in the kitchen. It kept me busy the time waiting on the folks. It will be to-morrow for there will be carpenters threshing will be going on. They have a steam engine, I have not seen it work yet. I will tell you more about it the

"Friend, if you don't want me to come back let me stay where A. P. lives, if you don't want me to stay there send me home, if you don't want to send me home send me to Hampton School, if you don't want to send me to Hampton, well, give me another opportunity to be a good boy."

"Last Sunday I went to Sunday School. Some girls look at me as if they were never seen Indians before. One time a girl asked me what tribe I belong to. I stood still and thought what to say, then I said I belong to Carlisle tribe and I'll soon be America. She laugh at me. I am learning how to make butter."

"I know how to do some fancy work, and the next thing is I am going to learn how to knit a cap, but Dear sir:—I want to tell you one trouble I have in my life that is get angry so quick. Sometimes I am very sorry about it I like to live in this country but I am afraid of tramps. I am a little washing girl, but I do ironing too."

"She is slow but I think she will learn. I fear her disposition inclines to be sullen." "I am sorry to lose him at this time. He seems to take pride in having everything done up nicely, and is attentive to his studies." "What a good girl M. has been. She has conducted herself properly and has not given us any trouble. She is not lazy, but likes to work. We all like her very much, and are sorry she is going away."

"Yesterday afternoon when I was working one man he look at me how I work, and after while he said "Are you Indian?" "Yes, sir. I am Indian." "Where you come from?" "Pennsylvania." "Well, how you like N. J.?" "I like it very well." "Did you never be here before this country?" "No, sir." "What tribe belong to you?" "Cheyenne."

"Monday we washed, Tuesday we made cider and apple butter. Wednesday and Thursday we ironed, Friday we made jelly and preserve and to-day, when I got through washing dishes I churned awhile and went to the orchard and helped to make cider and it took all the morning and in the afternoon I washed the dishes and scrub and I must go up street and get some coffee and sugar."

"I cook breakfast and dinner and supper without any trouble. I bake four loaves of bread without any help, and they told me it is very nice every time I bake. Some times I wish the bread hurry and give out so I can bake again. I like to bake very much. On Saturday we take the kitchen carpet up, shaken, sewed, and clean all the kitchen nicely and put the carpet on the floor again."

Wants to return and go to School, after being on a Farm for two years.

"I want learner something in the book before I going worker, don't you think so anyhow, learn books first then go head. I think that is away to doing business then work all he is might. I think I can learn something if you let me going school regular every days, only eight months to going school before I go home. I don't think person learning everything eight months and through hold books."

MY DEAR SCHOOL-FATHER—To-night I will tell thee what I have been doing this past week I have been very busy with my work. Because the cook went away a week ago yesterday and has not came back yet. To-morrow is wash day. I have to get up pretty early and help about the washing. We have a woman to help us, sometimes she comes about 7 o'clock. They have pretty big washing here. They have a large dairy, and churn twice a

week, on Monday and Thursday so as to get the butter ready for market. What they make the butter in is a very large barrel. It turns over and over. This churn is turned by a horse, and it is very queer to me how the horse turns around and round, sometimes I think to myself how can the poor old horse stand it to go round so much. I thought when I first saw the horse going around so, I might get dizzy, but he does not. They have over forty cows here. Mrs. B. told me that they had about 350 acres of land. And so thee can imagine what a large farm it is.

"Do not worry about me. It looks from the fact of your letters of my getting in the state of corruption if I held so much of the praises from the new friends. But I took no more sympathy than I could. We have in us two things. We can hold on and we can let go, but I choose to hold on the good way. A Presbyterian pastor lectured here on Prohibition. I believe it will be better for the country that there is nothing in the existence as liquor in this world, but though in one sense of the fact money is as bad, as it said "Money is the root of all evil."

"I SAY MYSELF."

A small boy, whose three years term of school has expired, asked of his parents in Indian Territory, permission to remain longer. Receiving no reply, he writes the following:

I have never received a letter from home since I wrote, but I don't think they are make up their might yet about me, whether I go home or not. What you think of that Capt.. Well I may say this. If you let me stay here then I hope you will send me on a farm. But if you want me to I will go home without learning how to work on a farm. But I wish to learn how to work on a farm and go among the white people and then I will learn faster than I did this year. I will say this myself, I will stay here one more year, then I will learn great deal better than I did this year. But I don't like to work with too many Indian boys. I like to work with among the white people."

GOOD REPORT.

"I will simply say that he is an example to both Indian and white boys. He is honest, truthful and industrious, never shrinking from his duty and always does that which is required of him in a cheerful manner. He is respectful to every one; liked by his teacher and school-mates and in fact by every one who knows him; all seem to regret that he is going away. His progress has been good in learning to work but slow at English. He ought to have stayed at least two years longer."

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

The annual exhibition of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society is in successful operation at present. Through the kindness of the officers our pupils are admitted for 10 cents. Our Band unites with the Union Band of Carlisle, under the joint leadership of Prof. Norman, on Thursday, in furnishing the music for the Society.

We had a most delightful visit from Dr. C. R. Agnew and his daughter Nellie of New York on the 26th. The Dr. while connected with, and interested in, a number of the benevolent institutions of New York and vicinity, finds room in his big heart for our school. He is a member of our Board of Trustees and being a man of sound judgment and large experience his counsels and suggestions are valuable.

Martin Luther said. "The prosperity of a country depends not on the abundance of its revenues, nor on the fortifications, nor on the beauty of its public buildings, but it consists in the number of its cultivated citizens, in its men of education, enlightenment and character. Here are to be found its true interest, its chief strength, its real power." We have within our borders a race the majority of whom we are denying these very elements of strength, and by our foolish reservation system are continuing them in ignorance and savagery. Let us bring them out of their prison pens, and give them a chance to partake of this "prosperity."

REPORTS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"B. is a very good boy."

"He is very slow but is a good boy."

"He knows how to work and is ready to do it."

"He does not appear to like farm work nor is he very handy at it."

"We have become quite attached to him. He seems to be improving."

"A. has given very good satisfaction. We are sorry to have him leave us."

"He is getting along very nicely, a perfect gentleman and well behaved."

"He was a very good boy till he got into bad company somewhere. He is honest and trusty."

"I considered her a treasure, but for the last two weeks she has not been so bright. She wants to return."

"He is a good, kind and willing boy. He is a pretty good horseman, a good worker and enjoys a good meal heartily."

"I would like to keep O. all winter but he seemed to want to go back to school so I have made other arrangements."

"He is a boy who does not wish to pass any of his time in idleness. He is always found busily engaged at something. He is a great lover of books."

"I am pleased that you going to take me home. Can I come back to Carlisle again? I shall be very glad if I do come again, then I don't want to return to west for a good while."

"We are sorry to lose J. He is as one of the family. He is a very good trusty boy to work and can do almost all kinds of farm work. He can be a bright pleasant boy but has a temper that often makes him ugly."

"We will send M. on Saturday. I think probably she will wish to return after she has been there a few days. If so we will be glad to have her back as she is very useful and is learning many things."

"Although she has often been disobedient, she has been eager to learn and has improved very much. I consider her good help, better than most white girls of her own age. I should like to have her again should she return to Carlisle, from her home in Indian Territory."

"He is a fine boy thus far, kind and obedient, always has a smile, and has not shown the least anger or harshness since he came. He signifies a desire to stay. He is learning to work very nicely, and I think he will make a useful man. We should feel sorry to part with him."

"Will you be willing for me to keep C. In fact I would like to keep him or another like him all winter. He has proved himself a faithful boy. He is not as quick turned as D. but is cheerful and preforms his work more faithfully. He is very willing to learn. I never saw him abuse the horses or cattle."

"As good and faithful a worker as Daniel is we could not teach him to turn the windmill with a regular motion. He also was very awkward at pitching sheaves of grain, and at flailing rye, he would either strike too slowly or too fast. He goes off sometimes without permission. However I can give him a pretty good recommendation."

"We have commenced teaching him at home. My daughter has taken the work upon herself. He is so accommodating. I like him very much. He has an excellent disposition and is learning very fast. He can plow and harrow and handle a team quite nicely. If you have another boy of his disposition, I wish you would send him to me. I think my neighbors will take one or two."

"She is slow with her work but always does better when some one is with her to encourage her. She never complains about any work she has to do, and never talks back but some times refuses to answer when spoken to. She seems contented and happy and very fond of the children. If she continues to do as well, and you are willing, we will be glad to keep her and would send her to school."

"I would like him to stay two months yet and if he continues to do as well as he has done I would as soon keep him all winter as not. I must say he has been a good boy, and as a general thing has tried to do the best he knew. He is not nearly as fast as some might be, but does not want to lose any time by running about. He is plowing to-day and feels proud that he can have a team to himself."

"We are warmly attached to J. He has been uniformly kind, obedient and cheerful, and I think performed the tasks given him as well as his knowledge of the language and customs would permit. I believe him to be scrupulously honest and tries to be polite. We all feel that with training he will make a first-rate man."

"Harry's conduct, during his stay with us, has been very good. Considering his age, and inexperience, his work has also been quite satisfactory. He seems studious, quiet and thoughtful; has evidently had his eyes and ears open to grasp all the ideas within his reach, and if nothing else has been gained, his experience will undoubtedly be of great value to him. I hope he may be permitted to return to Carlisle, from the west, to continue his studies."

"They speak good English and are just ready to make rapid progress with lessons, and we are too much interested in them not to want them to have all possible advantages, so I think it would be well for them to return this winter to Carlisle for regular school instruction. Perhaps you have two girls old enough to do our work without other help. This would obviate all difficulty about getting a person for our kitchen who is perfectly suitable to be with Indian girls. I know they would need much training in cooking, but J. and A. have learned so rapidly that I do not fear others might be taught, though we do not expect to get those who are so *entirely satisfactory in every respect*."

"As to his behavior I will say I am very well pleased with him in every way. Through three and a half months that he has been with me, I have never had occasion to find fault with anything he has done. He is always ready to do what he is told to do, and wants to learn how to do all kinds of work, and one very commendable trait is his gentle treatment of dumb animals. I have never seen him abuse any, nor has he ever shown to be in a passion at any kind of work. It seems to me that the most important thing about a boy working on a farm, is being gentle with animals, especially horses and cows. I have known some American boys very weak on that point. I regret very much that R. is going to leave us, but hope he may return next summer, as he says perhaps he will."

WHAT THE BOYS AND GIRLS WRITE FROM THE COUNTRY.

"I think I am getting very fat here, three weeks ago I weighed 88 pounds, and to day I weigh 96 pounds." W.

I am feeling very bad when Miss Ely told me that you say I must go home, because you are afraid the old Indians might call you a liar because you don't sent their children back. No! Sir: do not afraid, but go ahead and God is your helper. Now I want to ask you this. Do you like me Capt. P. If you do I am going to stay, but if you don't like me and if I am a bad boy, then I must go if you say so, this is all. Your School Son. JOHN MENAUL.

I don't want to go home and I am going to write to my father and tell him I won't go home yet but will stay here and *do-right* just as near as I could get and I'll go home with the other Pueblo children when they go, then I will be strong and stand up before my people. And because I haven't been at any trade and would like to learn a trade because if I go home with the little I knew I won't stand long before the bad people. I will give out. Now if I go home I am not going with my will. I want to go to school here one more year and go with the rest of the children, for if I go now I don't think I ever will come back. This last year might come something that is very good for me. I might learn something to make me strong and to help my father and my people. Very resp't. Your School Son. JOHN MENAUL.

Well Capt. I would not go home. I will stay one or two years more I have not learn every things yet, and until my father write to me I did not hear from my father for two years. I will write to him and tell him why he want me to come home. I will wait for it till he write to me. And there I have no place to go to school so I think is best for me to stay longer. When I go home I might forget how to talk English because only three of us in our home John and Jackson, and I think I shall never come back any more to the Carlisle. Then I must stay here longer and go out on a farm again or learn a trade.

That is all from Your school Son HARVEY TOWNSEND.

LORE CITY, GUERNSEY Co., O., Sept. 24, '83.

I will give you an account of my journey from Carlisle to Lore City, Ohio, in the vicinity of which I am now making my home. You will readily recall my departure from school on the 12th of June last, in company with five others, four girls, two Kiowa, two Cheyenne, and one boy, Comanche. We had a pleasant trip together as far as Pittsburgh where we separated with regret. The other five proceeding to their homes in the west, Indian Territory. While I went by a different route to Wheeling, West Va., and thence by the B. O. R. R. to Lore City. Mr. A. W. Johnson the young farmer, with whom I am making my home, and his excellent wife, give me a kind reception and from that day, now four months since, have treated me with the utmost kindness, doing all in their power to help me along. Although I am a member of a race, between which and the white race, there has always been hostility and strife, and although I came into this community an entire stranger, yet no one has shown toward me or our people, the least spirit of enmity or prejudice. On the other hand all have shown me kindness and in many ways given me much encouragement. I have been a regular attendant at the church services and the Sabbath School at Lore City Pres. Church, and have been greatly benefited there-by. On the Fourth of July I made an address, to a large audience, which was listened to with deep interest, and highly spoken of by a number of persons. I have also addressed the Sabbath School, thanking them for their interest in me, and making in that way an appeal in behalf our race which is melting away as fast as ice does before the sun. I am glad to be able to tell you that my surroundings here are so pleasant and favorable and I hope that all the Indian boys and girls are as well situated. I often think of you all and would like to see you. I still feel that I am one of you; and it will always be a source of pleasure to me, to hear of the success of our school. I remain yours truly.

MICHAEL BURNS, Apache