

The Morning Star.

"GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES."

VOL. IV. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA., OCTOBER, 1883.

NO 3

Extracts from an address of Hon. B. G. Northrop Ex. Sec. State Board of Education of Connecticut, delivered before the National Educational Association at its meeting at Washington D. C. in Feb. 83.

Mr. Northrop has visited our school a number of times and being greatly interested in educational matters, we take pleasure in giving our readers the results of his observations.

"In one of these visits I spent a week in lecturing to the teachers on the improved methods of instruction, and also occupied the school hours of each day in drilling the different classes in their school rooms. Their interest, attention, and prompt response in every exercise, their eagerness to learn, and their hearty appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf, were a welcome surprise."

"The school is no longer an experiment. Its results have greatly exceeded the expectations of its friends. There are now 379 Indians in attendance, and a more interesting and happy company of youth I have seldom met. There is a great and growing interest on the part of the chiefs in Indian education. This is evident from their readiness to send boys and girls so far from home for their schooling. A few years ago they would have rejected such an offer with scorn. The change in this respect is great and most hopeful, and should meet a hearty response from our Government. Captain Pratt says that such has been the result of this experiment and such is the tone of the numerous letters sent every week by these students to their parents and the chiefs of their tribes, that he would guarantee that he could start tomorrow and in four weeks, with the cordial approval of their parents, bring 1,000 Indian youth East to be educated; he would guarantee that within one year he could bring 10,000 Indians to attend kindred schools in the East, if they were open to them. This is one of many proofs of the faith and confidence which the Indians have learned to repose in this man, who is so widely and justly recognized as their benefactor and friend. The Indians are now brought East for schooling during a period of five years, instead of three as at first. One fact of great encouragement in this work is the new view of the Indian chiefs and the more educated in the tribes, that the alternative before them is education or extermination. They have come to feel—it is a lesson they have been long in learning—that they must understand the white man's ways as a matter of self defence and as the condition of their future prosperity."

"After a careful inspection of all the rooms and examination of all the classes, these youth seem to me to be remarkably keen-eyed and quick in observation, docile and tractable, though not excelling in the mastery of the English language. One hindrance to their progress in English is the very limited linguistic training they have had in their own tongues. There are at Carlisle representatives from 34 different tribes, speaking different dialects. These languages are said to be exceedingly meagre. The number of words they have used in their own vernacular is small. This difficulty will be appreciated by all who remember that language is the chief instrument of human investigation and progress, the means and measure of any one's growth and culture. The

question has been whether the Indians shall be educated near the reservations or far away. Captain Pratt's experience proves that the further they can be removed from their tribal associations and influences the better for them.

In Carlisle all the boys attend the Sunday schools connected with the different churches of that town. Great interest in their welfare is manifested by the good people of this place. Their pastors frequently address them in their school chapel, where the fine singing of these Indian youth is a surprise to every visitor. The kindness and sympathy shown them on every hand is in striking contrast with the influences which have met the Indian on the frontier, where the white man has so long been viewed with suspicion and dread.

In the "reservation schools," the savage influences of the camp or the visits of parents have often neutralized the lessons of their teachers.

In looking over the report of the Commissioner, which gives the statements and experiences of the agents and teachers, I find the great embarrassment in the organization of schools has been the irregularity of attendance. That difficulty is entirely overcome by bringing them far from the tribes. Of course, the matter of attendance is easily regulated while they are at such a school as that at Hampton, or Forest Grove, or Carlisle. The last is much larger than any other supported by the Government. The matter of discipline is here very simple. I have in hand an account of the instances "reported" to the Principal—all the teachers are ladies—for any form of misconduct during the last year; in five months there was not a single case reported.

As an illustration of their facility in learning, I may mention that I saw a class of thirty draw from memory a very excellent map of South America on the blackboard in four minutes. They drew a map of the United States in about five minutes. I have a letter written by a grandson of Red Cloud, who entered the school on the 4th of December last, a dictation exercise, but a very good specimen of writing for so brief a time of schooling. I have another from the daughter of Spotted Tail, who entered at the same time, which is a copy of a letter she wrote to her mother, and many others, which under the circumstances, are fine specimens of hand writing and composition. I saw the strongest indication of the pupils' desire to master the English language, and very commendable indications of their progress in all common English studies. They are occupied half a day in the shops, learning industrial trades, and half a day at school; and there is an evening school of an hour or an hour and a half, in which all the shop boys and girls, as well as any who have not yet found opportunities for industrial training, are occupied. They are doing admirable work in carpentry, joinery, harness making, the making of boots and shoes, blacksmithing, the manufacture of carriages, tinsmithing, and in baking. The Indian Office purchases of them a large supply of tin ware for the Indian service. The girls are learning the use of the sewing machine, even the more difficult work of making button holes and cutting and

making dresses; and in the laundry the girls wash and iron some 2,500 pieces a week; in summer they are occupied, as much as can be arranged for, in learning domestic work in families, the boys being engaged in farm work. There is already a good sized farm belonging to the institution, and the expectation is that a much larger farm will be secured at an early day. To give the boys the desired training and experience in farming, there ought to be not less than 500 acres connected with the school. No other training would be so useful to them on their return to their old homes, where agricultural skill is little known and greatly needed. The farm work is done without machinery, that is, they do not use the mowing machine nor reaper, so that the boys may be trained in the hand work that may be of most practical benefit when they return to their tribes. The census tells us that there are about 60,000 Indian youth of school age. There are 476 in Hampton, Forest Grove, and Carlisle, nearly 4,000 in reservation day schools, and 3,999 in boarding schools near the reservations, so that the demand, which is immediate and urgent, is only partially met. It seems to me that Captain Pratt, from his long and varied experience, from his natural tact, quick perception and discernment of human nature, and especially of Indian character, his patience, broad Christian sympathies, his enthusiasm, and magnetic power, is marvellously adapted for his position. I think he has done more for the solution of the Indian question than any other man for the last fifty years. The school governs itself; I mean there is a spirit of order and devotion to education developed among the boys and girls that leads them to repress any gross impropriety or disorder. In any serious case discipline is enforced by court martial, and some of the older boys constitute the court. They are sure to make just and fair decision, and a decision given by them is accepted as right and proper by the boys. There are about 130 girls at Carlisle. The ages of the pupils range from nine or ten to twenty or more. Never before in our history have the American people had such an opportunity of befriending a long injured race as now. The exigency is urgent. A liberal expenditure for Indian education will prove a wise investment. One million expended for this purpose now will be worth more than twenty years hence. Let the Indian be once educated, made a citizen and a landholder, and he will never again go on the war path."

The Senate Committee to investigate the Indian question in Montana and Dakota will report unanimously against the ratification of the treaty made by the Sioux Commission, by which the Sioux reservation is obtained for about eight cents an acre. The testimony shows that the agreement was not honorably obtained.

That is a grand sign of a better time not only coming but come, when a Congressional Committee, after examining into the matter, declares that a treaty with the Sioux Indians must be set aside, having been obtained by dishonorable means. The idea that good faith is to be kept with Indians is a new one. We hope it will henceforth be the invariable rule of conduct.—N. Y. Weekly Witness.

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EADLE KEATAH TOH.

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INDIAN SCHOOL, OCTOBER, 1883.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE LATE SIOUX COMMISSION.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.—Senator Dawes, who was one of the Commissioners to confer with Sioux Indians in reference to their reservation, has returned, and gives an interesting account of what he saw and heard. Their reservation includes about 11,000,000 acres, or twice as large as all Massachusetts. It lies between the Cheyenne and White rivers. The Cheyenne bounds it on the north, the White River on the south, the Missouri River on the east, and the tract extends back to the Black Hills. It is a fine tract of land, and some of it is exceedingly beautiful and fertile. They propose to cede some of this territory back to the United States Government, provided a satisfactory arrangement can be made. There are about 30,000 of these Indians. The whole reservation, which contains 30,000 square miles, is occupied in common, such title as they have to it is common to them all, under the treaty of 1863, and reaffirmed in 1875, which unfortunately stipulates that they shall be supported by the Government till such time as they are able to support themselves. They understand the phraseology of the treaty perfectly, and have come to the conclusion that they not only have no inducement to support themselves but that there is little encouragement for them to work for their own support, for thereby what they receive from the Government is diminished. It would be like taking a body of 30,000 white men, and saying to them "The Government will support you if you do nothing to support yourselves; but if you work towards supporting yourselves, you will get so much less from the Government." Senator Dawes says the Indians constantly reminded the Commissioners of this feature of the treaty. It is this unfortunate treaty, and the most irrepressible desire and clamor of Western emigration for their lands, which are the great difficulties to be overcome in adopting a new policy toward them, they have land capable of producing the finest wheat and corn, a territory large enough to make a great State, originally set apart to them as hunting grounds, from which the Government supposed that their love of hunting would gather a large part of their support. All the game has disappeared from it, and they can make no use of this large territory, other than that which the agriculturist or herdsman can make. They can hereafter do nothing toward their own support, except that it be as herdsman or farmers. It is with difficulty that any advantage can come to the Indian from being one or the other; when, instead, he can go every Monday morning to the agency and take his supply of food for the week, free of cost or labor, and go home to his lodge and sleep and eat it out. This report explains the difficulty of the situation, and brings out in the clearest light the mistake the Government has made in dealing with the Indians.—*Evangelist*.

The above extract must be included with the majority, which points out errors and defects, but fails to suggest adequate practical means to meet the present situation, complicated as it is by engagements entered into, partly through necessity, partly through ignorance but

in any case binding on our part until honorably released by a fresh agreement. Any arrangements now made should provide for lands in severalty, United States law enforced, a system of educational training as near compulsory for both sexes as may be practicable, and a gradual cessation of government rations. A temporary disposition of vacant lands can be made with benefit to both the Indians and whites, by leasing to cattle owners, who should be admitted to the Indian country on much the same terms as Indian traders now are viz; under bond for observance of intercourse laws. The result would be an increased association between Indians and whites, a revenue to the Indian, a means of subsistence and wealth made plain to them, and the demand of the whites for use of the land in measure complied with until more radical measures shall prevail.

Those interested in Indian Industrial Schools located among white people, where the Indian children are removed from the daily contact of Indian society, have felt an unusual interest in the event of the children being returned to their people after having been for several years entirely separated from them. Recently twelve Indian children were returned to The Dalles, Oregon, for a vacation visit, where they met their friends and relatives from Warm Spring agency, having separated from them for three years, while attending the United States Indian Training School at Forest Grove, Oregon. An eye-witness thus describes the meeting of some of the parents and children: One old man, who had parted with his boy of fifteen, three years before, with many injunctions to work hard and be a good boy, was there to meet the lad. He looked all around and asked for his boy, while at the same time the latter was looking around for his father; neither knew the other. So well had the boy obeyed his father's injunctions that he had risen to the position of first sergeant among the boys. He was tall and straight, and his hair cut short and neatly parted. His well-fitting new suit of clothes altogether quite transformed him from the half-grown lad of three years ago in his dirty blanket, with long uncombed hair coming down over his forehead, and cut off square just above his eyes. On the other hand, the father, in expectation of meeting his son, who he fondly hoped was now almost like a "white man" and not wanting his boy to feel ashamed of his old Indian father, had cut off his own hair and bought himself a new suit of clothes; and his appearance, too, was changed almost as much as that of the boy. Only the hole in his nose and in his ears told of the old superstitions and barbarous habits. All else spoke of an awakening to a realization of a new life, nobler aims and better purposes. When told, by the lady in charge, which was his boy, his only response was the tears streaming down his dusky cheeks as he took the lad's hand. One widow, who had sent her little eight-year-old girl, could hardly realize the change in her child, and seemed to never tire of fondling her, stroking her hair, and minutely examining every article of her wearing apparel. Three covered carriages owned by the Indians were in waiting to convey them to their homes, and they informed us that every camping-place on the road home-ward had been arranged with special reference to the comfort of the children.—*The United Press*.

Capt. R. H. Pratt, of the Carlisle, (Pa.) Indian Training School, is now visiting the various Indian Agencies of the United States gathering recruits for his school. The Captain is doing a noble work in the cause of Indian education, and is full of enthusiasm and energy in

carrying forward the purpose. He is very popular with the Indians, who are much pleased with the reports the children bring back from Carlisle of the treatment received at that place and the advancement made while there. It is a fact that all returned Carlisle pupils are eager to return to school again, and that they remember with pleasure their school life. Capt. Pratt arrived at this Agency last week, and met with a warm reception from every one. He took pains in discovering the home life of returned pupils and seeing what they were doing. An entertainment and "instructional" council was held by the leading men of the tribes on Saturday, to whom Capt. Pratt delivered a strong speech urging them to push forward the education of their children in every possible manner. In reply a number of head men spoke in pleasing terms of the Captain and his school. Capt. Pratt spent several days visiting and inspecting the Agency schools while here. After gathering thirty children at this Agency, the Captain will go north to the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies of Dakota to raise a delegation of Sioux children.—*Cheyenne Transporter*, I. T.

WHAT OUR PUPILS IN THE COUNTRY SAY.

COLORA, CECIL CO, MD., Oct., 21, 1883.

MY DEAR STEP FATHER, MISS ELY:—Your most welcome postal was received and was glad to hear from you, for I never had from you since I have been in Colora. I am pretty well thank you and hope you are in the same state of health. I am pretty busy for it is time for house-cleaning and some other things. I have seen some thing new that I never before. That is Sorghum I suppose you know what it is dont you? I mean how they make molasses here, if it is a good day and if the cane is good Mr B. said he makes 82 gals. in a day and if it is not some where between that to 70. I dont remember exactly what is was now. I don't know what else to tell you but please ask Miss Hyde if she has forgotten how to answer a persons letters if not? please to ask her I would like to hear from some days. I write a short one this time and a longer one next time. Give my love to Miss Hyde, Dr. H. and Mr. Gould and teachers and yourself last. Tell Miss Ely I did not mean to call her step father, I meant school aunt. And you will know that was a mistake. AMELIA.

MY DEAR LOVING SCHOOL MOTHER. When you was here and you told me that I should be a good girl, and oh! Miss Hyde I am very sorry I got cross yesterday for a whole day, and I am sad every day now, I will tell you why, you know this little Dutch boy that stays here is very bad boy, the badest boy I ever seen in my life. I think he swears and scolds me every day and I don't pay any attention to him, but he is the one I think, he has sticked me twice now already, and the other day I was down in the milk house washing the table and I heard him that he was calling me old black niger, and I did not say any thing to him when I came, and I don't wish to stay here at all if he is going to stay all winter here, I want to come back on Christmas. Mrs. G. has no other boy to get any where's, this little boy was picked up on the pike down here was walk around had no home and his mother ran away from him and was gambling with some men in the city. I guess I had all the bad works I heard from this little boy made me tired and draggy with my work that day, no more about it. I guess I can get along with him, you know he is a Dutchman, and when I tell him to do any thing that Mrs. G. tells me that I should make him do that work, and he thinks I'm say something that he don't like, he begins to cry and wont eat his dinner. I don't call this a good place now. I'll try over again if I can get along with him for a while. I am your school daughter. R.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Thanksgiving the 29th November.

It has rained every Sunday for five weeks.

Miss Lizzie Conard of Phila., has been added to our force as a helper.

Mrs. Huston, two daughters and a son, of Phila., made us a pleasant visit on the 17th.

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

The new piano for the chapel is a "Knabe." It is a beautiful piece of furniture and is nice toned.

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

Frank Aveline returned from Peru, Indiana, on the 19th bringing two Miami children, a boy and a girl, with him.

Col. Sumner, of the 5th Cav. U. S. A. who is in command at Ft. Niobrara, Neb. paid the school a visit on the 19th.

Mr. Miller and the boys have just finished digging and putting away the potato crop, something over 900 bushels in all.

We have an immense crop of cabbage, some heads weighing 15 and 18 pounds. The turnip and parsnip crop also promises well.

It looks natural to see Mr. Standing in our midst again. He takes the position of Ass't Supt. for which he is eminently fitted.

Rev. Mr. Schively student of Dickinson College, who was badly hurt in our gymnasium just one year ago, preached Sunday afternoon in the chapel.

A number of our pupils attended the "Mother Goose" entertainment given by the ladies of the Episcopal Church in the Opera House on the 13th.

The steam pipes are being covered with "Asbestos Hair Felting in Canvas." Much is claimed for it in preventing radiation from the pipes and in saving of fuel.

Mr. Thos. Kennedy, Pres. of the Cumberland Valley B. R., with a party of friends from Phila. made us a pleasant call on the 3rd. Sorry they could not have remained longer.

Luther Standing Bear left last Monday night for the Rosebud Agency, Dakota, his home, and will assist Capt. Pratt and Miss Burgess in raising the delegation of Sioux children to be brought to Carlisle.

Mrs. Capt. Pratt and little daughter Richenda went to Phila. on the 4th, and came back via Bethlehem, spending two or three days pleasantly with her son Mason, who is attending Lehigh University at the latter place.

Capt. Pratt after starting the party from the Territory, in charge of Mr. Standing, went to Chicago, Ill., where he rested a day or two and then set out for Dakota. He will probably not get back before the middle of next month.

Mr. McKnight, Sec. of the Y. M. C. A., at Carlisle, gave a very pleasant entertainment in the chapel on Saturday evening the 13th, consisting of readings and recitations. George Washington's hatchet and Pat and the owl amused the children very much.

We thought we had made sufficient apology for all mistakes in our last number, but here last is a stunner from one of our pupils: "Tell the large letters to fix the 'S' in STAR in the next issue. It was upside down in the last. We and on our heads to read the heading."

Prof. Hughes who has been connected with the schools of Bedford Co., for many years and Mr. Morrison from Pittsburg, both members of the State Legislature, visited the school on the 18th. They were much pleased and treated themselves to a number of photographs of the children.

Prof. Jno. Ogden, Principal of the Ohio Central Normal School at Fayette, Ohio, an old friend of Miss Semple's, spent last Saturday and Sunday with us. He made a good talk to the school at our English Speaking Meeting Saturday night, after which he spoke to the teachers on phonetics for half an hour.

Rev. J. Hall Young and wife who have spent five years among the Alaska Indians at Ft. Wrangle, Alaska, gave our pupils interesting talks in the chapel on the 10th. They showed us a large collection of curiosities which they brought from that far off country. They have been very successful in their work and will return in November.

Through the aid of friends of Miss Booth in the Englewood Pres. Sab. School, N. J., and also of others in the Fleet St. M. E. Sab. School, Brooklyn, N. Y., we have been provided with a new piano for the chapel. It is a thing of beauty and we are joyful. The old one was taken to the little boys assembly room where it will serve a good purpose in drilling the little boys in singing.

The Mission Band of the Second Pres. Church, Carlisle, gave a Missionary Concert in their church Friday evening, Oct. 26th. Our choir sang two pieces for them very nicely. At the close, the plea of the Nations was personated in costume in which our little Susie Martinez represented the Indians in full Indian costume and did herself great credit in her recitation. Quite a number of our pupils and helpers were present and were much interested.

Over a year ago, Jack Mather, one of our pupils, was hurt in the hand by an iron pointed arrow, resulting in caries of a portion of the first metacarpal bone of the right hand. An operation was made last winter but did not relieve the trouble. A second operation was made on the 18th and four or five pieces of bone taken out. The wound is now doing well. Jack thinks its funny: "The doctor put me to sleep, cut the bones out and I did not know it."

It is well known to many that on our school farm there is a very fine spring. Our very worthy school farmer, Mr. Amos Miller, conceived the idea of constructing water-works, whereby the water might be conveyed to the house and barn. A dam was built, a chute made, and an over-shot wheel 4 ft. in length and 4½ ft. in diameter, was put in place which drives a double acting force pump, throwing an 1½ inch stream of water to the barn, a distance of 200 yards, and does not use all the power. Plugs have been put into the pipes at different points where, by attaching a hose, the garden can be watered and a shower bath taken on short notice. A place has been reserved for attaching a shaft, by which the churning and washing can be done. It will be a great convenience, saving much time and many steps. Can't we attach a lathe and add another industry to our list?

In this issue of our paper it becomes our duty to note the resignation of Mrs. E. G. Platt, who for three and a half years has been identified with this Institution, as a helper in many ways, but chiefly will be remembered in connection with the methodical arrangement of the dining room, where her special duties lay, and where she will be most missed. Mrs. Platt is a lady

who has labored many years in the field of Indian education and to the pioneer work of years ago, has now added the experience of three and a half years in the largest Indian School of the country. Now that the time has come when Mrs. Platt feels it best for her to sever connection with this school, and take a winter's rest and recuperation, we wish to acknowledge her services, willingly rendered as Supt. of the Sabbath School, associate editor of this paper, and her desire to promote the spiritual welfare of these under her care. We hope that many years of happiness and usefulness may yet be in store for her.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Standing arrived on the 22nd, in charge of the party of children from the Indian Territory, consisting of thirty boys and twenty-five girls. There are nineteen Pawnees, eighteen Arapahoes, eleven Cheyennes, four Nez Perces and three Comanches. Breakfast over, the washing and combing process went rapidly forward, and by night they were so transformed and sandwiched, that a stranger could not tell but what they had been here for months. More boys could have been obtained, some cried to come, but a girl was wanted for every boy. The boys are the aristocracy of the tribes, and the girls the drudges, and hence it is much easier to get boys than girls. Luke Phillips, Sam Townsend, Harvey White Shield, Jno. D. Miles, Richard Davis, Oscar, Frank Engler, Minnie Yellow Bear, Leah Road Traveler, Minerva Burgess, and Rosa Lewis are the returned pupils. Having spent three years they feel that this is but a foretaste of the good things in store for them here, so they came back to us and are very welcome.

Col. S. F. Tappan who was recently appointed Supt. of the Indian Industrial School to be organized at Genoa, Neb., is spending a few days with us taking notes and picking up ideas in practical school work. He is an old "Indian man." He was a member of the notable Peace Commission appointed by President Johnson in 1867, of which Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry, and Augur were members. It will be remembered that this was the Commission appointed "to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes and to suggest or inaugurate some plan for the civilization of the Indians. This Commission made treaties with the Kiowas and Comanches, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Navajoes and other war-like tribes, providing for a school house and a teacher for every thirty children between the ages of six and sixteen years. These treaties were ratified by Congress in 1868 and this great Government pledged its honor to keep them. Our readers know full well how poorly this pledge has been kept and can readily calculate how much money is due many of the tribes for this failure. We hope Col. T. will be abundantly successful in his new undertaking.

"The Osage Indians returned from the Fort Smith Fair on Monday and were pleased with the people they saw from the States.—*I. Jour.*"

Capt. Pratt takes eleven of our best children to Carlisle. The girls are Minnie and Belle Yellow Bear, Lena, Lela, Sarah and Tempest; the boys are Brown, Paul, Benajah, Clarence Powder Face, and Earnest Left Hand.—*Cheyenne Transporter.*

Mr. Hadley and family started across the country to Arkansas City in a private conveyance on Thursday. Mr. Hadley takes charge of the Chillico Indian Training School, located near Arkansas City. The loss for our school is gain to the above. We wish him success—his ability and experience assure it.—*Cheyenne Transporter.*

EXTRACTS FROM CHILDREN'S LETTERS,

"To-day is very cloudy, so I will not go to Sunday School. I will pay back the money for choir you sent me. I was very thankful for them."

"I am very well and I have plenty things to eat and plenty milk and plenty apples, so I am as strong as I was before and I am well all the time."

"I wanted go back to school, but you wanted me to stay, so I am going to try my best over again. I and my Master we going to Fair next week so we getting ready for fair."

"I have seen a good many things that I never saw before. One thing I never saw or never heard of it, that is Road Engine, it run along in the road as slow as a heavy load of wagon."

"I do not want them to paid because my work not very hard, no use paiding for my work because it is easy. If they paid for what I work they would give me the money for nothing."

"I like to have my over coat because it is getting cold weather these days. Last Wednesday I went down to Bristol. I saw steam boat just started. I was astonished because I never saw before."

"I am stronger than I used to be when I was at Carlisle. I help Mrs. W. wash and iron. I am going to start to school on the first of next week month I am willing to go to school with white children."

"I can cook what they tell me to have for breakfast or dinner or supper. Tuesday I baked alone. Made bread and some ruskes. Miss H. will tell you how nice it was. When I baked the ruskes, she was here just the time we baked."

"I am very sorry many of the children are going back to their homes this month, but I feel happier when you say Miss B. is going to get more girls from Dakota. I hope she will get some of my friends. I like to stay in Carlisle better than at my home."

"I want to know how long you are going to let me stay on the farm, I would like to stay two more years if you let me, then I will know something about farming. I think farming is a nice trade, I get little lazy once and while but it don't last long, it soon goes away."

"I was up to Pine Summit to a festival. I saw a man he was drunk and he ask me for ten cents to buy whiskey with, and I told him I had no money to buy whiskey with. Capt. I don't believe in whiskey myself and therefore I wouldnt buy it for any body else. Haint that right, Capt.?"

"Mr. B. and only I work out, Last week I got done sowing rye, so this week I have to go where his brother is. Last Saturday he sold his two horses and four cows and 11 pigs, four carriages and three or four harness and seven acres of corn, except his wife and daughter and himself."

"This morning I told Mr. B. I am ready to go back Carlisle school, but he wont let me come home, so I told him this evening. "Now if you get tired at me just say so, I will go home to Carlisle," he said, "if you want stayed, stay long as you want to". I am just little afraid he will get tired if I stay two or three more years."

"I am trying to do my best in every way so to give good name to the Indians for those who never see the Indians before, and its pretty hard for me because I am only Indian in this Mifflin Co. but still I like first rate and I want to stay all the year here, until next Sept. When Mrs. T. gives me work I go and do it at once like business woman. I milk three cows, first time I milk by myself. I think Mr. T. family are the kindest I ever saw, or know."

"Now I came in" "Washington crossing" all right except Charles Platt was not there and I wait about half hour and after awhile that conductor told me telegram came to me from Lambertville, N. J. he say that Indian boy send to Lambertville, N. J. so I wait 7 o'clock tram in the night, I got in again to Lambertville. I went up there, one man told Charles went home, he told me to tell you go down that hotel. so I went down in the hotel, I stay all night, it cost me 50 cents, and in the morning I get up I went down again and he say telegraph comes to me from Washington Crossing, he say that Indian boy send to Washington Crossing again, I found Charles Platt. I went home for ready work."

From a boy who knew no English when he came, one year ago.

SCHOOL FATHER:—I received your letter of 17th and I am going to try and do all I can to be like White man that you are my best friend I want learn to do farm work like white man and to learn to read and write 2 Days ago I plowed all Day and today I have Been cutting off corn and Mr t. says I work verry well and so does the hird man I am a going to go to school this winter here and I am going to learn All i can I will have to stay home some Days to help thrash in the big Barn we are going to stop cutting corn it is to green. I made a bow and arrows since I came here and I have killed to birds with them Mr. and Mrs. t. shoots with them at A mark and it pleases me very mutch to see how they shoot. Hired man likes me just like brother and me him too. Please tell me are all the Navajo boys well has any of them gone home since i left besides Manulito has he come back yet. Give my love to John dickson and tell Him to write to me some time soon and my friend Ed. Hadly I am well I hope you All are. I close for the present by asking you to please write soon. From Your Navajo Boy, TOM.

MY DEAR SCHOOL FATHER:—I am very very sorry that I have been a naughty girl, and to let you have to know it. I know you are doing so much for me, and sending me out in the country so I can learn how to keep house and to do other useful thing and I think it is very wrong for me to go and do wrong. Dear school father last week since Monday I tried hard and be a good girl and I did not have any trouble with myself, all the week. Mrs. T. told me that she wrote to you and tell you that I was a very naughty girl, and I felt very sorry and shame too, I thought at first I would try and be a good girl all the summer and try to learn all I can I will tell you what I tryed hard to do. I began in March and I did do it. I tryed hard to speak English, and now I can not talk my language not one word and I tryed hard to learn how to keep house. I can get meals, and I can clean house by myself, and I can do washing and ironing many more things. But I was not a good girl and I am so sorry I did not try to be a good girl. Dear Captain Pratt I don't think I can't do much in winter time I mean about working if I am going to school all time and I rather come back at Carlisle. I don't want go to school here I rather come back and go to school.

WILLOW GROVE, PA., Oct., 1883.

DEAR SCHOOL MOTHER AND SISTERS:—Perhaps you will be interested to know how I am getting along by this time. I have received several letters from the girls since I came here but have not answered because I have been trying to see how much money I could earn and save. And now I will write to you all in one. I have been trying to be obedient and industrious and have learned a great many useful things about cooking, so that I can get a nice meal without any assistance. I have also learned to help with almost all the housework that is to be done on a farm. On the first of October I left off working for wages and began to go to school, I try to do all I can nights, mornings, and Saturdays. And instead of working for wages, Mrs Walton has given me several things, a shawl, gossamer, and two new dresses, all of which I find very useful, in going to school. When I first went to school Mrs Walton told me to aim for the head of the class. Being a new scholar I had to begin at the foot. I bring my books home every night and study hard. When I think I know my lessons Mrs Walton hears me say them. Some nights it is as late as half past ten before I know them perfectly then I go to bed. I have gone up little by little in the class until I now stand the fourth in Geography and second in spelling. Perhaps I can reach the head after a while. One evening as I was coming home from school I saw a little rabbit and I thought I would catch it and bring it home to Bessie. So I ran after it with all my might and caught it and carried it by the ears nearly a mile. But when I was almost home I let it fall and it ran fast into the meadow that I guess it was glad to get its liberty. I receive the Morning Star every month and I am anxious to read it. With love to all, I remain: NELLIE ROBERTSON.

REEDSVILLE, PA., Oct., 13th 1883.

MY DEAR SCHOOL FATHER:—I got your letter and it pleased me so much. I am glad to know that Mr. and Mrs. Standing are coming back. Dear Captain I want to tell you what I have been do one time when I went to milk I saw two three rats on the barn post I took a stone to hit them but I remember that we must not treat the poor animals bad then I throw the stone away I when milk then I got so nicely so far then I milk the flesh cow and she hard to milk too I had a big bucket to strain the milk all at once she walked away from me and tip the bucket over and spilled all the milk and one time L. M. T. dropped the butter ladle in the spring. I try to get it for her instead of getting it I fell in I was near the age and my feet slipped in, and once Mr. M. B. T. told to fill the calery after I got throw dishes I went to the garden to fill it, and the two white boys worked here were in corn house worked at potatoes they were not working when I saw them they were playing, at last somebody throw potatoe at me but I did not mind, I went on filling, the second time they throw at me again they hit me on my back. I went didn't mind them all tall they stop, perhaps they were shamed because didn't mind but I guess they to make me stop from working that is not the kind of girls I want to be. I wont mind bad boys or girls, I would go ahead and learn what I want to learn so to help Indian boys and girls at Carlisle. Dear Captain I am glad I did not go home because I did not want to go I want to stay here as long as I can, I don't think its worth to the children home again because the don't know much yet if they should asked them a question they could not answer them or they are not strong enough to stand up for their people, I am sure I wont not want to go home without learn any thing. LIBBIE STANDING.