his office was given him as a bribe for betray-
-ing the party that elected him to the legislature
in 1875 and for supporting ~~the legislature~~ Sec.
Chandler whom he was elected to beat & pronised
to oppose. That he sold his votes to anybody that
could make it pecuniarly for his interest.
And one of his colleagues told me that he took
a bribe of $1000 in one important case known
as the "Ward will case" from Detroit where legis-
-lation was asked to effect the settlement
of a large estate. He came to me professing
to be a Congregationalist in church relationship.
In Michigan he is reputed an open skeptic &
scoffer, identified with no church. Is it surpri-
-sing then that I should believe he was bought
up by Webster for a price, and that he should
seek the acquaintance of such as would glad-
-ly justify a raid upon me. This I know Ferry
did. So that I am not surprised at the false
coloring given to your conversation and the attempt
to distort it to the injury of myself & my church.

After an absence of near two years vis-
-iting, and laboring in the native parish of my
wife, I have returned to assume the guardianship

Olympia Sept 9th 1879

Gen O. O. Howard
US Army

Dear Brother

Your note of the 6th inst
came to hand this evening. I am glad to be able
to contradict the assertion of the one who has
diligently quoted you as having declared that
"before you read my letter to Dr Atkinson" (which
I suppose is the defence referred to) "you believed
me honest but after that you believed me a scoun-
-drel." — The Gov.t Official referred to in your
letter has been bitter in his personal hate towards
me ever since I bolted Garfield whose political
fortunes he espoused in 1870. He is Brother-in-law
to Capt. Gov. Hill who has hungered & thirsted for
a chance to injure me, since my letter to Senator
Harlan in 1869 exposing the frauds of Col. Ross
and others in the Indian Service, the result of
which was a law of Congress removing all the
Military, Hill included, and the reinstatement

of the civil officers. Hill was chosen as the instrument of my humiliation. The plot was laid in Portland, where Watkins was met by Webster for that very purpose. In Olympia he was closeted with Ferry who did his utmost to justify Webster's conspiracy to misrepresent me and prejudice the inspector. In Seattle he was closeted with Hill, who brought to his notice my Harlan letter and his own removal by reason of it. In Pt Townsend he was met by Webster, who returned from Portland by sea. Stopped in at Neah Bay and apprised the indians that they were soon to have a new "Tyee" (If the Indians tell the truth). In Pt Townsend he was the guest of Mr Webster, and by him put on board the cutter in the company of James G. Swan. This man Swan has been angry with me since 1866 when at my suggestion the Superintendent removed him from the office of teacher under Webster for drunkenness and debauchery. Capt Wilkinson advised me what to expect, as soon as they arrived, in the spirit of a friend. And advised me to be that unless I could explain my Harlan letter to the inspector that would give me trouble. In Olympia my friend knew I was to be removed before the Inspector could see me. The same was true in Seattle and in Pt Townsend. And the private interview held with Capt Wilkinson on the morning of his arrival led me then to suspect what I now know that the whole thing was prearranged before they left Pt Townsend. Watkins himself is my authority for saying that Ferry prejudiced his mind against me, declaring me bankrupt of character and bankrupt of friends. I travelled in the same car with him on my way to Washington. Thus much for the facts of my personal status with the conspirators. Watkins himself (as I learned in Michigan from members of the legislature from his own town, Grand Rapids, whom I met in Lansing in May last) has been removed. The cause they assured me was unknown: it was kept from the public, but they said they knew the fact. A late cabinet minister assured me of him that, "He is a political prostitute" and that he knows him well. I quote his exact language. A late U States Senator assured me that he had his power to crush me as a political bribe, that

Recd Sept. 12. 1879.

children two of whom I had in my family, the children of different Squaw concubines. This man is sustained in the most lucrative position in the Territory, and that too in the face of the most damning charges ever preferred against any officer all of which are well supported by proof. Such is civil service reform.

Excuse me General for being a little emphatic in my utterances.

I thank you for the kind spirit of your letter and respectfully bespeak a second reading of my published letter provided there be nothing in it to place me under suspicion. Wrong or right it disguises nothing. It is a frank avowal of the truth and by it I am willing that the motives of my conduct be judged.

Most faithfully & fraternally
Your friend & Servant
C. H. Huntington

of my orphan grandchildren. I find the little Cong.l Church here discouraged by reason of the utter failure of their minister last year. The congregation scattered and reduced to almost nothing. The treasury entirely depleted. Sabbath contributions almost nothing, and at the end of the year over $100 to be made up by half a dozen sisters, who are themselves poor. Seeing this state of things I have volunteered to give my services and allow all contributions to be used first to ensure the church building. Second to grade and improve the church lot, and third to inclose it with a tasteful fence. I have been laboring diligently for a month, drawing back my old friends, increasing the attendance, increasing the Sunday School & the prayer meetings both in numbers and in interest, and I need not tell you how afflicting it is to have one in the highest position in society quote Gen. Howard as authority for my lack of common honesty, thus endeavoring to impair the confidence of my

church and congregation to which I am giving all my time and utmost endeavor without compensation, that I may encourage them strengthen and build them up.

You say in your letter, "After reading my defence, I was surprised that you (I) had not issued the clothing strait to the Indians and made them contribute to the School, rather than buy clothing, then taken up the money they contributed and carefully accounting for it."

I cannot see the pertinence of this remark. There is not a word about clothing in my defence, nor in the charges of the inspector except about some second hand clothing which was now on my papers, never belonged to the Government but which was contributed by the Churches to aid me in clothing the children when my means were short. Of this old clothing affidavits were trumped up, that I sold them for money and the attempt was made to convict me of speculating in those old garments for my own benefit all which were utterly false. Such of them as were unsuitable for the children, I exchanged to the Indians for fish or for services, and if in any instance I took money for them I used the money in the current expenses of the School.

In 1876 when President Hayes hung upon the question of one single Electoral vote, and when both friends and foes were in doubt which way the scale would turn, I was drawn upon by the National Republican Committee for $50. to help out with the extraordinary expenses of the campaign. I sent them the last $50. I had in the world (for all my salary was then absorbed in my work and the Govt owed me more than $1000) Yet so strong was my desire for the success of the Republican Party that I raised the money and promptly remitted it. My reward is disgrace and financial ruin at the hands of the same party, while Henry A Webster the chief conspirator against me, who was in Washington when I was appointed and fought my confirmation, and has ever since threatened my removal, has annoyed me with unnecessary and unprovoked lawsuits putting the Govt to many hundred dollars of needless expense. Henry A Webster personally, officially and politically corrupt, who disbursed more than $200.00 in the Neah Bay agency and left nothing to show for it but his own halfbrand

140

San Francisco
Sept 10th 1879.

To
Genl O. O. Howard,
Cmdg Dept of the Columbia,

My dear General,

I feel deeply grateful in being remembered on so important & priceless an occasion as is about to occur in your family, more particularly for reason of my neglect in having allowed you to pass through this City several times without having paid my respects which were due you, I know I cannot plead any excuse in justification & will simply throw myself on your mercy & say, that, since my dear & most beloved wife left me a year ago, I have not been myself but somebody else. God took her to himself a year ago the 7th of this very month, a better wife no man ever had,

I send my heartfelt greetings to your dear daughter & wish for her & her husband the same happiness I injoyed for nearly 12 years, with the further wish that their's

may continue until they both will
have passed far beyond the time
allotted to man, On the joyous occasion
think of me as being with you in the
spirit & may God bless you & every
member of your dear family is the
wish of your sincere friend

Wm. P. Hodges.

Recd Sept. 16. 1875

140

141

Vancouver Barracks. W.T.
September 11th 1879

Brig Gen. O. O. Howard
Commanding
General

Necessity compels me to make so bold as to most respectfully address this communication to you.
I am faithfully keeping my promise made you the other day and am trying to drop my bad habits and as I started from Fort Walla Walla for Alcatraz and am delayed at this post, I am restless and uneasy and chafing under being delayed I desire to get to my destination with the utmost possible dispatch, so that I can get comfortably fixed and settled before the bad weather comes on this fall and get to doing my regular duty there for the discipline I am to be under.
If I had known that Capt Evans was going down on the last steamer (Oregon) on the 6th inst I should most respectfully have asked you sir to have allowed me to have gone under his charge and now General as those prisoners now here in confinement will not probably leave here for some weeks to come and as I suppose my going sooner will not be irregular if you

will be kind enough to have me ordered below, in charge of a Non commissioned Officer on the Steamer State of California which leaves on Thursday the 11th inst at 3, O'clock A. M. (day after tomorrow) I could go alone if I was allowed and would report at Alcatraz as if accompanied by an escort.

If the General will please grant this, I will be the sooner out of temptation to do wrong and be better able to accomplish my desire of amendment.

I would also add in conclusion that I hope the above will meet the commanding Generals approveal and that a Non commissioned Officer be detailed from Major Downey's company to take charge of me if the General would prefer me not to go alone

I remain General
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Temple Buford
Pvt Co K. 1st Cavalry

142

San Francisco
Sept. 12 - 1879

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Brother:

I am on my way east with a view to four months observation and change. Expect to supply a church occasionally and to exercise a little in the lecture field. I am writing to several of my friends to state briefly what they know of me, as I am almost entirely a stranger east. I know it is hardly fair on our slight acquaintance to ask it, but a word from you, if you can say it, would help me.

I will be under lasting obligations if you will favor me with a very brief endorsement. My address is Cong'l House, Boston.

Very truly Yours,

P. S. Knight

MRS. W. H. NEWELL,
Proprietor.

FRANK J. PARKER,
Editor.

OFFICE OF

The Walla Walla Statesman

144

Walla Walla, W. T. Sept 14 1879

Dear General,

Hearing that your daughter is about to be married, I take the liberty of sending her a small present as a token of respect to her, and gratitude to you. Will you please give it to her on the occasion. I have never yet been able to thoroughly show my gratitude to you for the many sincere kindnesses you have ever shown me; I do not believe in mere words, but I must tell you General, that but for you and the chances you have given me I should not now be in the position I am. From the time I first knew you on Salmon river I have aspired to be something more than a mere common nonentity. Somehow you gave me confidence in myself and that confidence has impelled me upward and onward. I am now in a position ~~that~~ but for that I never should have attained, and to you and those nearest to you as Col. Mason, Lieut Wood and Ebstein I owe everlasting

gratitude. Your advice to me on several occasions on getting married I have at last taken and am now engaged to Miss Newell who arrived from Baltimore last Spring. She is the daughter of the late proprietor of this paper and one that before I knew you I should never have dared to aspire to. Our marriage is to take place on the 21st Oct. next. Is there any possibility of your being up here at that time. If so I should consider it a high honor to have you attend. After the ceremony we shall take a trip down below. I ~~do~~ have not said anything about it to any but you for the reason that I do not wish it set into the papers until it is over. With kind regards I remain

Your obedient Servt

Frank J. Parker.

I saw Captain Hunter and asked him if he had received cards. He said "no" and asked me the same qy. I said "no". He then said that none were sent to us for fear we might come down.

Genl. McDowell had recited "military reasons" to the contrary. After so much labor — real personal labor, — and interest as I had taken in my work at Coeur d'Alene, and in which I was never aided but rather often hindered by Col. Wheaton, it was especially hard that he should be allowed to rob me of its enjoyment, but I may be too much interested to look upon it all as it should be seen. The worst rebuke I could receive from Division, or any other Hdqrs., could hardly make me smart worse than I do already. Had I ever shrunk from hardship, danger, or duty in any form, perhaps I might be able to look upon this as a just thing; but no one will say that I ever have evaded duty in any form. Perhaps I felt it the more because I knew that those whom I had made my enemies rather than compromise my trust, would rejoice over it, if they do not even claim credit for bringing it about. I have often wondered whether Genl. McDowell knew or thought of the unusual hardship put upon me. I understand he objected to the sending any of the troops from Coeur d'Alene to build the new post. — Does he think any of the troops have worked harder than I did? —

But I must drop this never ending subject. You must pardon my mentioning it in a private

Camp Chelan
Sept. 14. 1879.

Dear General

I fear my decision upon the location of the post, which goes forward in my report by this mail, has disappointed you; for I had an impression that your preference pointed to the site of our temporary camp. I would have been glad for that and other reasons to have found this site equal to Lake Chelan, but an examination of both places and a calculation of all the features of both led to a result so completely in favor of the lake-site as to leave no chance for a doubt. Lt. Symons also, quite independently came to the same conclusion. I am very glad to have had him with me, for I have the greater confidence in my conclusions. He is a young man of excellent perceptive faculties and more than average judgment in such things.

We found the good old Enemo Seechee more than willing to aid us and guide us. He took us in his canoe twenty miles up the lake where I had the good fortune to kill a bear

while the rest of the party were preparing camp for the night. We were greatly interested by Enemosaeche during the evening, who had been taken back to his youthful days by the killing of the bear, and he related to us, with many apt illustrations which were quite dramatic in the glow of the campfire, an encounter he had in his early life with a wounded bear. He improved on Marc Antony in that he showed us not the rents in Caesar's vesture, but many a scar on the living acting Caesar instead, - showing just how each was made. Fortunately for Enemosaeche, and no doubt for his people and the world, the wound he had given Brin proved more fatal than the many he had received in return, and, though the struggle was long and doubtful between the solitary combatants, Brin yielded at last and Enemosaeche was found helpless and exhausted & returned to his wigwam where he slowly awaited the healing of his wounds.

We found Lake Chelan a remarkably pure and beautiful body of water, fed directly by mountain torrents, and free from border marshes and everything that could pollute its waters.

As you saw it is surrounded almost entirely by rugged mountains, and yet, (so deceptive is the atmosphere, you seem to have overlooked it) - there are quite a number of plateaus on the margin of the lake quite large enough for a military post, and sufficiently remote from overlooking or commanding heights. The site I have chosen is entirely free from objection on this point, and is abundant for a ten company post if desired. The river line is the natural line, or base line, for all operations in this region. Unless this is utilized, movements of troops from any point must be greatly hindered by the great barriers both sides of the river - coulees on this side, and mountains on the other. I do not consider the mere crossing of the river, within a mile of the post where a ferry could be easily protected, a great obstacle.

Mrs. M. writes me that you thought it best for me not to forward to Div. Hdqrs. my remonstrance against the order depriving me of Coeur d'Alene. I am not disposed to differ with your judgment, though I shall always feel that a great injustice was done me in giving Col. Wheaton the choice under all the circumstances, and especially after

letter. It has always been my rule to keep all official matters out of private letters but of late I have been too apt to break the rule, and I ask pardon, promising to reform. I fear I have shown too much feeling in all of this last matter, but I have never had an official cut that stung so deeply before.

Yours very truly

H. C. Freeman

Consigna
Tuer

J. McCRAKEN & CO.

143

Portland, Oregon, Sept 10 — 1879

Genl O O Howard U S A
Vancouver

Dear Sir

I have your favor. I make it under date of 8th making enquiry in regard to the officer who travelled in company with Mr Perkins — I have sent the pass to Capt Slade Thanks for kind expressions in regard to Mr Perkins success in late election

Yours truly
Jno C Ladende

Portland, Oregon, Sept 10 1879

Hon. C. A. Maxwell
Tacoma

Dear Sir: I have for
yet. 6 months after receiving
duly of yr. instructions for
proof in support of the
office with the intention in
proceeding with the
this — I stated that
the law & Land Office
Circuit for their reports
upon in support of my
homestead entry in this
district

Yours truly
Wm. Lair Hall

Recd Sept. 13. 1879 Ord

185

East Portland Or.
Sept. 15-77

To Gen. O. O. Howard,
Fort Vancouver W. Ter.

Dear Sir:- Will you please inform me in regard to the Government Post Schools?

Do you have them at every post? Have you one at Vancouver? Are there any openings for a good teacher at present? Do you enlist men as teachers the same as you do other men. viz; for a term of five years?

What Salary do you pay and what the course of instruction required. I have tried to find out in regard to the schools but could not I am a Teacher

have taught over nine years in Oregon, am thirty six years of age, I have a small family. I should like some information on this subject

I enclose a stamp for answer.

Truly Yours.

J. E. Suttle

Portland, Oregon. Sept. 18th 1879.

Gen. O. O. Howard

Commanding

Department of the Columbia, Sir:

I

went up the Columbia as directed, to inform the Indians concerning the movements of your troops, and also to gather any information that might be of interest to the Government. Hearing at "Wild Goose Bill", which is on Wilson creek, that there was to be a council of the Indians at White Stone; this place is five miles above the Simpoil (Sam Poel) on the west side of the Columbia, and is so called by reason of the very high white bluffs of rock. There is a small stream and some fine springs up on the table land, where they have about one hundred and fifty acres in cultivation. They have some buildings, and this is the Simpoil (Sam Poel) Indians winter home.

I proceeded at once to that place and found here about 125 Indians. (Some Nespelem, Spokane's, Chelanne's, and three of Moses men. The remaining about one hundred were Simpoil Indians. They were very glad to see me as most of the Indians up and down the Columbia are acquainted with me and know my mission. These Indians had got togather for the purpose of ascertaining how many there would be who were willing to acknowledge Moses as the head chief, and to know if it would not be best to prohibit bad Indians from coming among them. But when I came into their camp they had another subject which seemed to bother them very much, it was the movement of the troops. The first question I was asked by them was to explain, why so many troops were on the move in time of peace? After I had explained everything satisfactory to them,

they said they had been told by white men and Indians that they were to be surrounded and next winter when the snow would be deep the soldiers would make war upon them.) It is a great pitty that there is always some one sowing the seed of discord, and glory in the work of the Devil, oh Lord have mercy upon us.

(The chief of this tribe is Co-lac-kin, but his power is only delegated to him by the six old men who constitute the brain of the tribe.)

(August 25th and 26th they went on with their council each time opening with a prayer to the Great Spirit. After the council was over I sat with the six old men and Co-lac-kin, and desired that they should explain to me what conclusion they had come to, and also the nature of their church.

The following is a brief summary of it.

I Co-lac-kin am chief of these people by the consent of these six old men and of the tribe. I am also a preacher and this authority I get from the Great Spirit. You see these 120 Indians, they all believe as I do. We have a Great Spirit which we look to for everything. If we are good he will show us how to get along in this world, and when we die we will not remain in darkness but he will bring us in the light again. The Great Spirit is always in the light, and he wants us to understand him so we can work our way to the center of light which is himself. Indians that are controled by the bad spirit will always remain in darkness untill they reform.
Our church is good we dont have to give anything the Priest, we preach to eachother. We are glad you came here to us to-day, you understand us and we understand

you. The bad whites and bad Indians call us Dreamers, but you know we are not. Talk strong to Gen. Howard concerning this. You see we dont Drum, we dont Paint, we dont drink Fire Water, we dont gamble with Cards, we dont gamble with E-cluck-e-ma, (Indian Game) we dont Steal, and we have only one wife. The Dreamers do all these things. We are glad you understand us straight and that Gen. Howard will know the truth. Tell Gen. Howard we dont want bad Indians to come among us, he knows what country we occupy, the White Stone and Simpoil. Mozee has a large country below us and we dont want him to come here and rule over us.

Signed. Colaskin.

I then went with them and they showed me where they were working in

the timber. They have about 250 fine logs from 25 to 35 feet long, the most of them are on the ground where they propose to build a church. I also saw here about twenty thousand feet of whip sawed lumber which they have been four or five years getting out. He showed me the plan of this church which he drew himself. Next spring he will hire some white men to put it up. August 27th traveled fifteen miles over a very rough trail down the Columbia below White Stone to a place called by the Indians She-em-te-cut, about six miles below those four large rock islands in the Columbia river, it is a grand sight. Here I found another Indian camp, a small band which seemed undecided as to who they would accept as their head, Moses, Sue-cup-kin or Co-lax-kin. The first question I was

asked in the canoe while crossing the river was, what is the reason so many soldiers are on the march? This I explained to them.
I went a few miles below this place to Na-ac-qua a small stream on the west side of the Columbia, but did not find many here except the old folks, women, and Children. In this camp when they are all at home I should judge there would be twenty or twenty five Indians.
I explained to an old man who seemed to want to talk very bad, my mission, and advised him to tell his young men to stay at home and work.
I caught up with the Government troops August 28th near the mouth of the Okinakane river. The army officers were surprised to learn that I had seen so many Indians and they, up to this date had not seen a single one. Not only that but the Indians told me every place the Colville camped after they left the

Spokane river, and also the troops that were on the move from Fort Lapwai. The Indians from Snake river came to the upper Columbia to inform the Indians there of these movements. But still there were no Indians seen by the troops.
August 30th I ascertained the whereabouts of chief Moses from some Indians that were camped on the Okinakane river.
August 31st I got an Indian called Jim of the Chelanne to take me to Moses' farm in the Grand Coolee near the mouth of the Wenatchee, distance forty five miles. The day I got in Moses' camp there was a young, strong, healthy Indian droped dead of heart disease. As a matter of course the Indians had a great to do over it, and the consequence was I could not get a hearing from Moses. Things not being favorable for a "talk" I looked on as I have often done, to their ceremony wishing in my heart that they were acquainted with the Lord Jesus whom I love so

dearly. That night I explained to them the importance of always being ready to meet the Lord, to what effect I dont know, but beleiving fully it is God which giveth the increase we leave them with his great goodness and tender mercies.

The next morning Moses said he was glad to see me because he had a good deal to tell me. I told him what the Government expected, and that his best place was to be at his new home. He then told me he would be there soon, but that he wished for Gen. Howard to know what is going on. I told him I would write down anything he wished to say to Gen. Howard. He then gave me the following.

Haw-meal you know him, he belongs on the Wenatchee, he is now in the Kittitas Valley. He is trying his very best to induce the Indians to leave Moses' reservation by telling them that

in one year I will be sent farther up the Columbia, and in another year I will be sent farther and in three or four years the land will be taken away from me altogather, or I will have only a small piece where I will become very poor. He telle the Indians I have not been to Washington, that I am not chief and that there was no reserve given. He says the Indians aught not to believe anything I say, because the white men in the Yakima and Kittitas Valleys told me (Haw-meal) and the Indians that I deceive the Indians, that the Government gave me a large sum of money for the Indians and that I kept it all myself, this is the way I hear the talk that is going on. I dont hide anything, I want to let you know what is going on. I dont think Haw-meal and his Indians aught to be left in the Kittitas Valley. If he dont want to come here let him

go to the Simcoe reserve. I worked hard for all the Indians. I came very near loosing my life several times, I was taken to the jail in Yakima, I had strong irons on my leg, I went to Washington and was very sick on the salt water. I talked with the President and he told me I should be chief and that I had to look good after the Indians. I want to keep my word with the Great Father at Washington, but the whites are against me. The white men above me in Colville are against me, the white men below me in Yakima and Kittitas are against me. By and by the white men will have a great deal of trouble with the Indians and they will say Moses did it. Too much of this talk with the young men is bad, it makes them foolish, they loose their sensee and they wont mind anyone. Gen. Howard you remember Billy Granger, Penas George, and Smith when you was

up here, these men told chief Sue-sup-kin to kill Moses and then he (Suesupkin) would be chief.
I will be at the Okinakane soon with my family and all my people. You must help me to keep the Indians straight, send me a paper and tell me what to do Gen. Howard. I am done.

Signed. Moses.

I am no more in favor of Moses being the head chief than anyone else, if there was another one appointed in his stead the dissatisfaction would be still greater, there has got to be a head chief among them and I think the white men in that country do very wrong to run down Moses. If the Indians in that country run off with the idea that there is no head chief, there will be no end to the conflicts of authority among them. If Moses is

really the head chief the citizens in that country should back him up instead of running him down; this is greatly to their interest, and the interest of the Government if they will see to it. Moses asked me what I thought of chief Co-lac-kin's religion in a sneering way. I told him that if his heart was right with God he would do his best to bring his Indians to the same level, or give his heart to God and become a good christian which would be still better, never laugh at anyone that is trying to live right. Does you know Moses that the first step in civilization for an Indian is to quit painting his face, you did not paint your face and when you went to Washington, you wanted to look like a white man, then why not leave off this practice altogather, the whites

are glad to meet you when you dont look like warriors. You told Gen. Howard you beleived in God, you must tell him the truth, I never saw you pray, they pray in Co-lax-kin's camp. Do you ever reprimand your Indians when they Gamble? or when they drink Whiskey? Co-lax-kin does. Sir right in the sight of God, Moses and he will help you to manage your Indians.

I would recommend, if I may be permited that some of the whites in that country let the Indians alone and not meddle so much with them, they will surely bring trouble upon themselves by trying to undo what you have done and what you are doing. One word from you to the Indians goes a long ways, this I know. I have carried messages from you to them several times, and they

say if it had not been for you sending me to Priest Rapids last fall there would not have been ten families left living in the Kittitas and Yakima valleys. I always explain to them, if they will keep the peace you will be their friend. You have done chief Smohalla a great deal of good, he says he has quit dreaming and that he has become a "Good Indian"

The above report I submit to you hoping the Lord will bless you abundantly, that you may more fully understand the great responsibility resting upon you.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

Ned Chambreau.
Special scout and Messenger.

Report of Chancellor

1444½

Portland, Oreg.
Sept 18, 1879.

Pili