

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~~ S. C.
Chandler whom he was elected to beat & promised
to oppose. That he sold his votes to anybody that
could make it pecuniarily 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 relationships.
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 nation parish of my
wife, I have returned to assume the guardianship

139

Olympic 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 Fr Atkinson" (which
I suppose is the letter referred to) "you believed
me honest but after that you believed me a coun-
-drut." - The Gov. & Official referred to in your
letter, has been bitter in his personal hate toward
me ever since I bolted Garfield whose political
fortunes he espoused in 1870. He is Brother-in-law
to Capt. Geo. F. 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. Still 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 St. 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 "Lyce" (If the Indians tell the truth). In St. 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 too 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 St. 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 St. 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.S. Senator assured me that he held 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 coucubines. 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 ~~peradventure~~ ^{peradventure} 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 motions of my
conduct be judged.

Most faithfully & fraternally
Your friend & servant
C. A. Huntington

2

of my orphan grandchildren. I find the little
Congl Church here discouraged by reason of the
utter failure of their minister last year. The
congregation scattered and reduced to almost no-
thing. The Treasury entirely depleted. Sabbath
contributions almost nothing, and at the
end of the year over \$100 to be made up by lay
a down Sicks, 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 meet-
ings 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 Genl. Harlan
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 to 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 tract 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 mine 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 our 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 \$200,000 in the Neah Bay agency and left nothing to show for it but his own half-bred

140
To
San Francisco
Sept 10th 1879.
Genl O. C. Howard,

Comdr Depart of the Columbia,
my dear General,

I feel deeply grate-
ful 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 al-
lowed 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 some-
body 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 enjoyed
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 other occur
things of me as being with you in the
spirit & may God bless you & every
member of your dear family & the
wish of your sincere friend
Yrs. Gl. A. D. S.

Recd Sept. 16. 1879
My dear friend,
I feel deeply gratified in being remembered
as so important & interested in
occasions as is about to
occur in your family, have
particulars for some of
my request in having at
least for to see through
this City several times without
having paid my request
which I have for, I have
been Sept. 16. 1879
Yrs. Gl. A. D. S.

Vancouver Barracks, W. S.
September 11th 1879

Brig Gen. C. C. 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 command
Generals approval 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 Obedt Servt

Temple Bryford

Pvt Co K. 1st Cavalry

142

San Francisco
Sept. 12 - 1879

Gen. A. A. Howard,

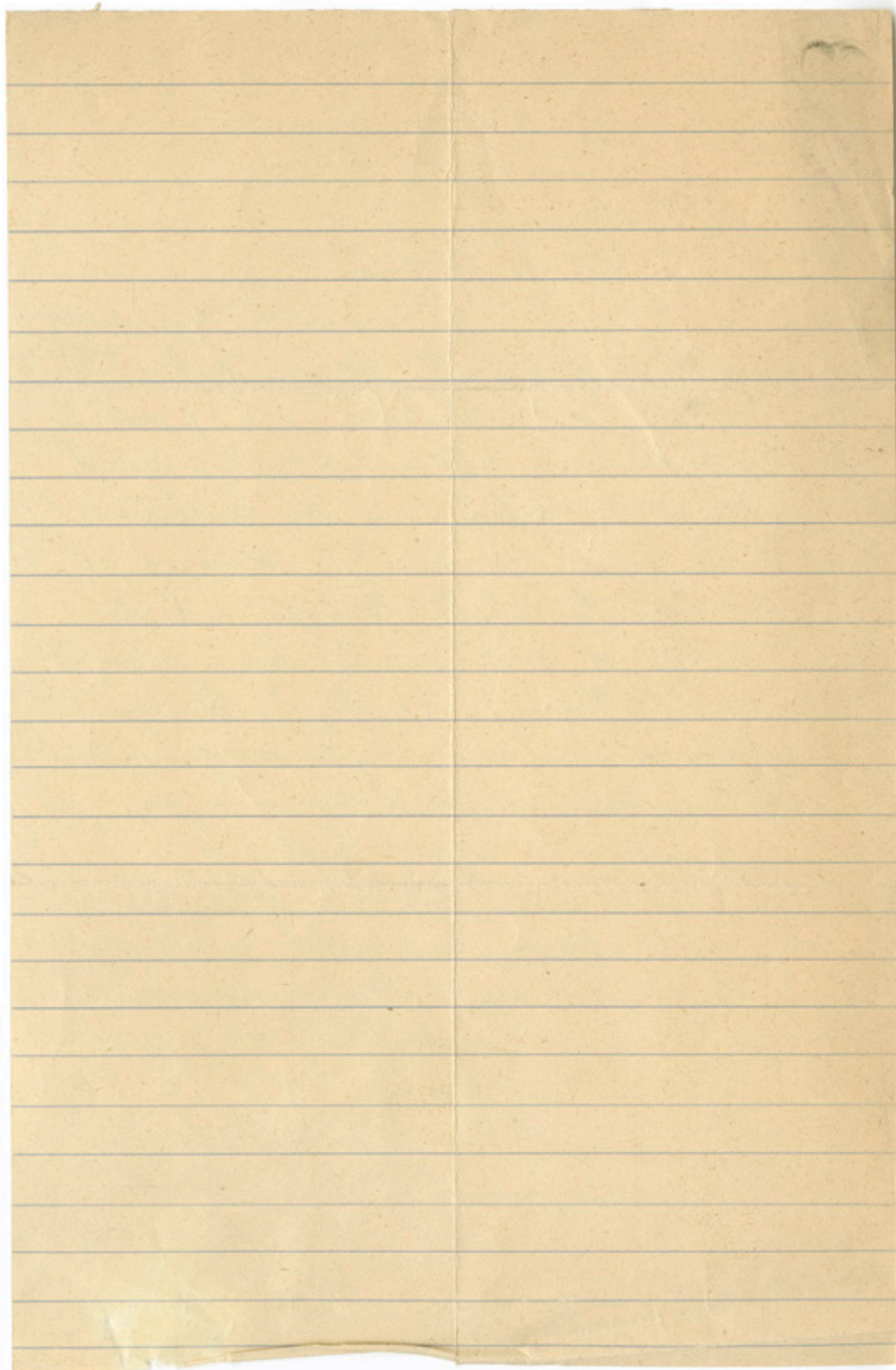
Dear Brother:

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's House, Boston.

Very truly Yours,

P. S. Knight



OFFICE OF

144

The Walla Walla Statesman

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 non entity. 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 Estlin I owe everything.

gratitude. Your advice to me on several occasions on getting married I have at last taken and am now engaged to Miss Hewell 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^r 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 not 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 Serv^t

Frank J. Parker.

I saw Captain Hunter and asked him if he had received cards. He said "no" and asked me the same of. 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 Hqrs., could hardly make me smart worse than I do already. I have never 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

183

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 see chee 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 Enemoseechee 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 scars in Caesar's vesture, but many a scar on the living acting Caesar instead, - showing just how each was made.

Fortunately for Enemoseechee, and no doubt for his people and the world, the wound he had given Bruin proved more fatal than the many he had received in return, and, though the struggle was long and doubtful between the solitary combatants, Bruin yielded at last and Enemoseechee 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 - canyons 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 Dir. Hders. my remonstrance against the order depriving me of Colord'Alone. 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. S. Merriam

Condensed
File

Inches

1

2

3

4

5

6

143

Portland, Oregon, Sept 16 - 1879
Gen O O Howard Esq
(Vancouver)

Dear Sir

I have your favor.
I make you under
date of 8th making en-
quiry in regard to the
officer who travelled in
Company with Mr Lee
this - I have sent
the pass to Capt Bladen
Thanks for kind expres-
sions in regard to Mr
Lee's success in late
election

Yours truly
J W McCracken

107-1

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 10 - 1879

Dear Mr. [Name]

(Enclosure)

Dear Sir,

I have your favor for
Oct. 2nd and for your
kind of [unclear] making me
proud in regard to the
offer to transfer in
company with Mr. [unclear]
I have sent
the [unclear] to [unclear] [unclear]
I have for their [unclear]
I have in regard to [unclear]
I have the [unclear] in [unclear]
[unclear]

Very truly
yours

Recd Sept. 13. 1879 OK

1831

East Portland Or.
Sept. 15-77

To Gen. 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 fam-
ily. I should like some infor-
mation on this subject.
I enclose a stamp for
answer.

Truly Yours.

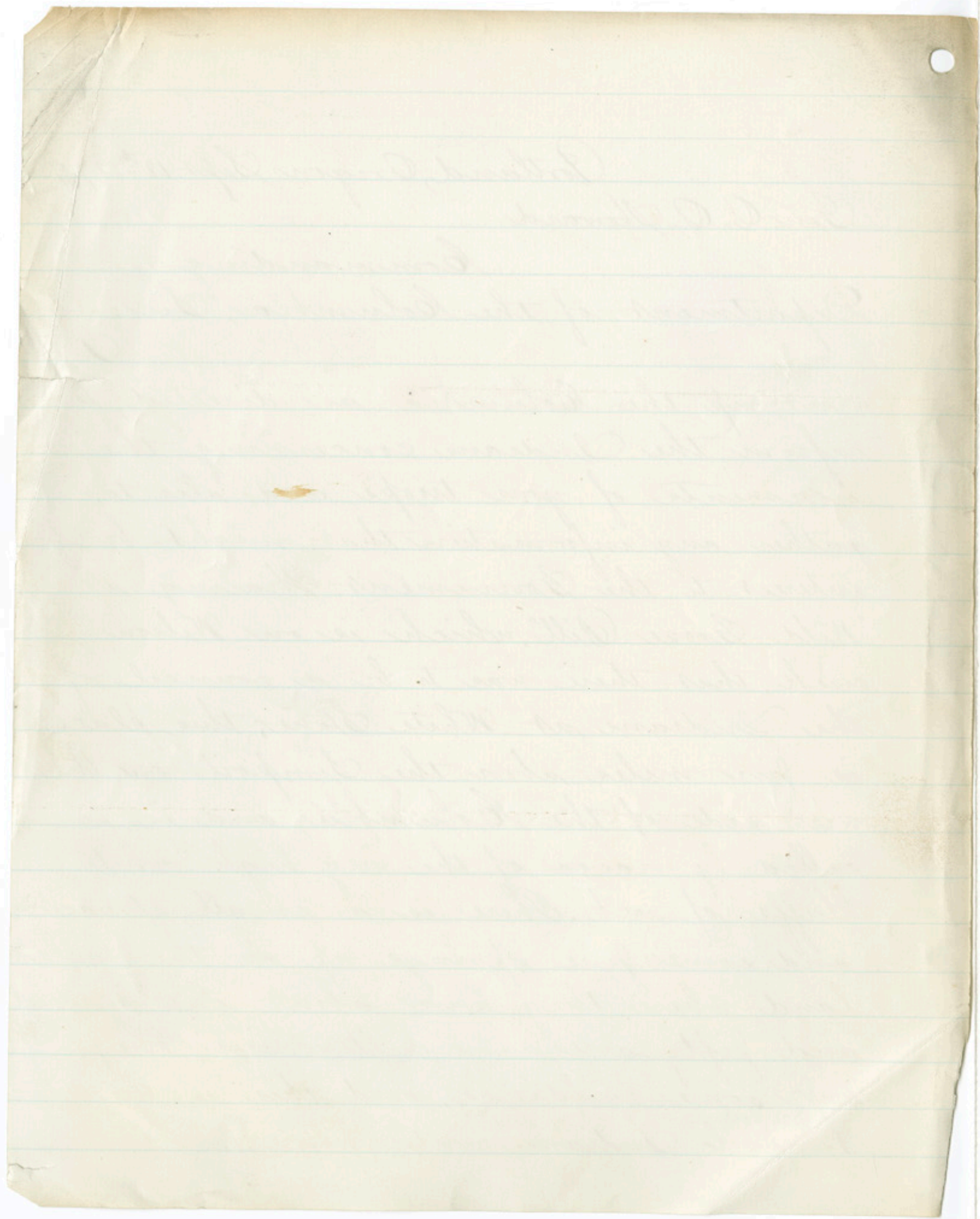
J. E. Tuttle

Portland, Oregon. Sept. 18th 1879.

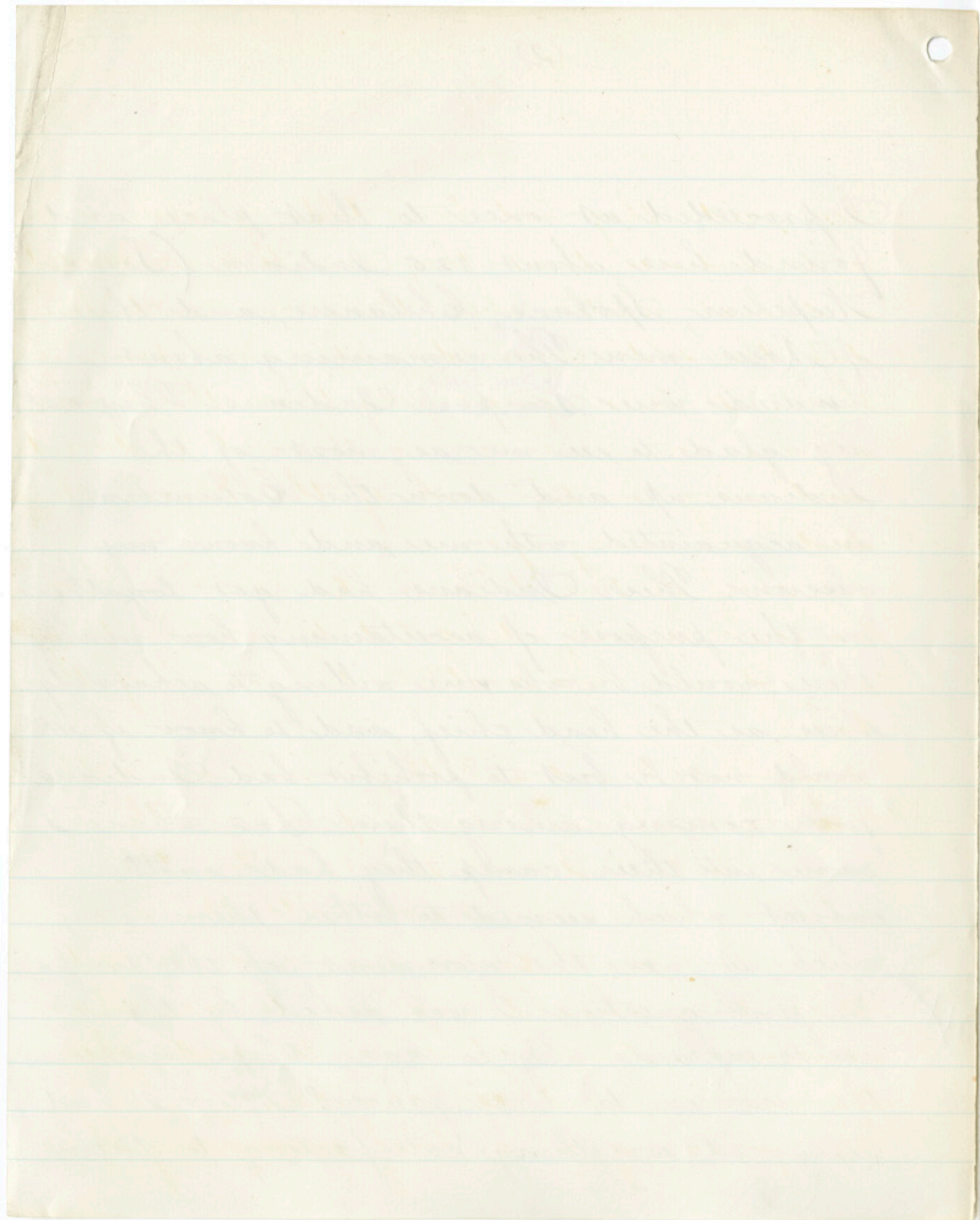
Gen. O. O. Howard

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 ^{San Poil} Simpoil 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 ^{San Poil} Simpoil Indians winter home.



I proceeded at once to that place and found here about 125 Indians. (Some Kapelem, Spokane, Chelan, and three of Moses men. The remaining about one hundred were ^{San Puels} 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 together 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,

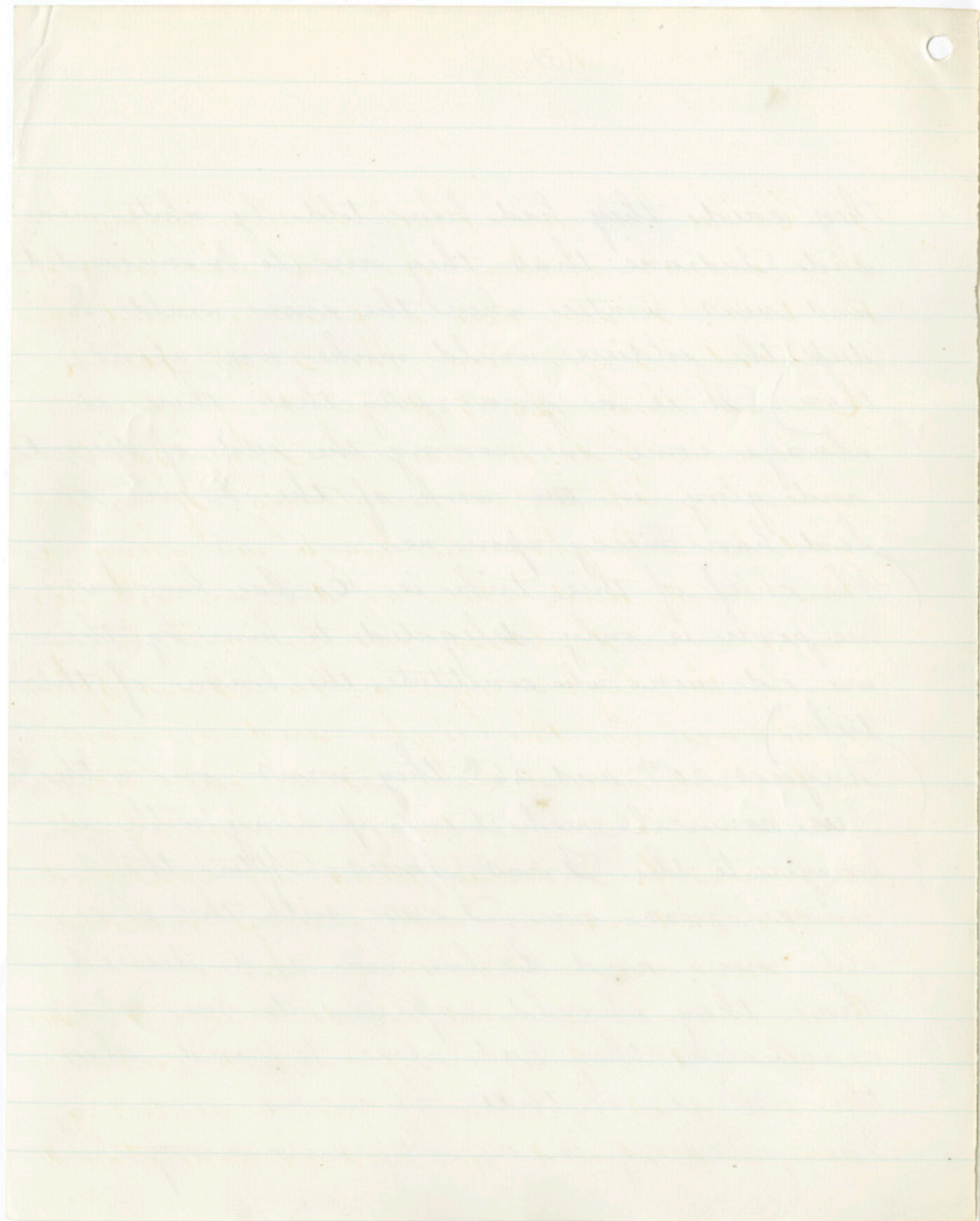


they said they had been told by white men and Indians that they were to be surrounded and next winter when the snow would be deep the soldiery would make war upon them.) It is a great pity that there is always some one sowing the seed of discord, and glory in the work of the Devil, oh Lord have mercy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

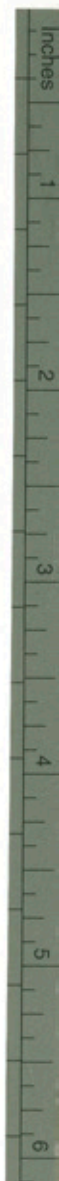
The following is a brief summary of it.



I Co-lae-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 each other. We are glad you came here to us to-day, you understand us and we understand

123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930313233343536373839404142434445464748495051525354555657585960616263646566676869707172737475767778798081828384858687888990919293949596979899100

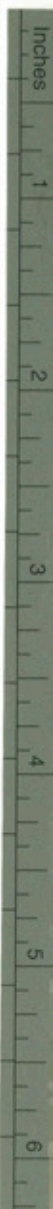
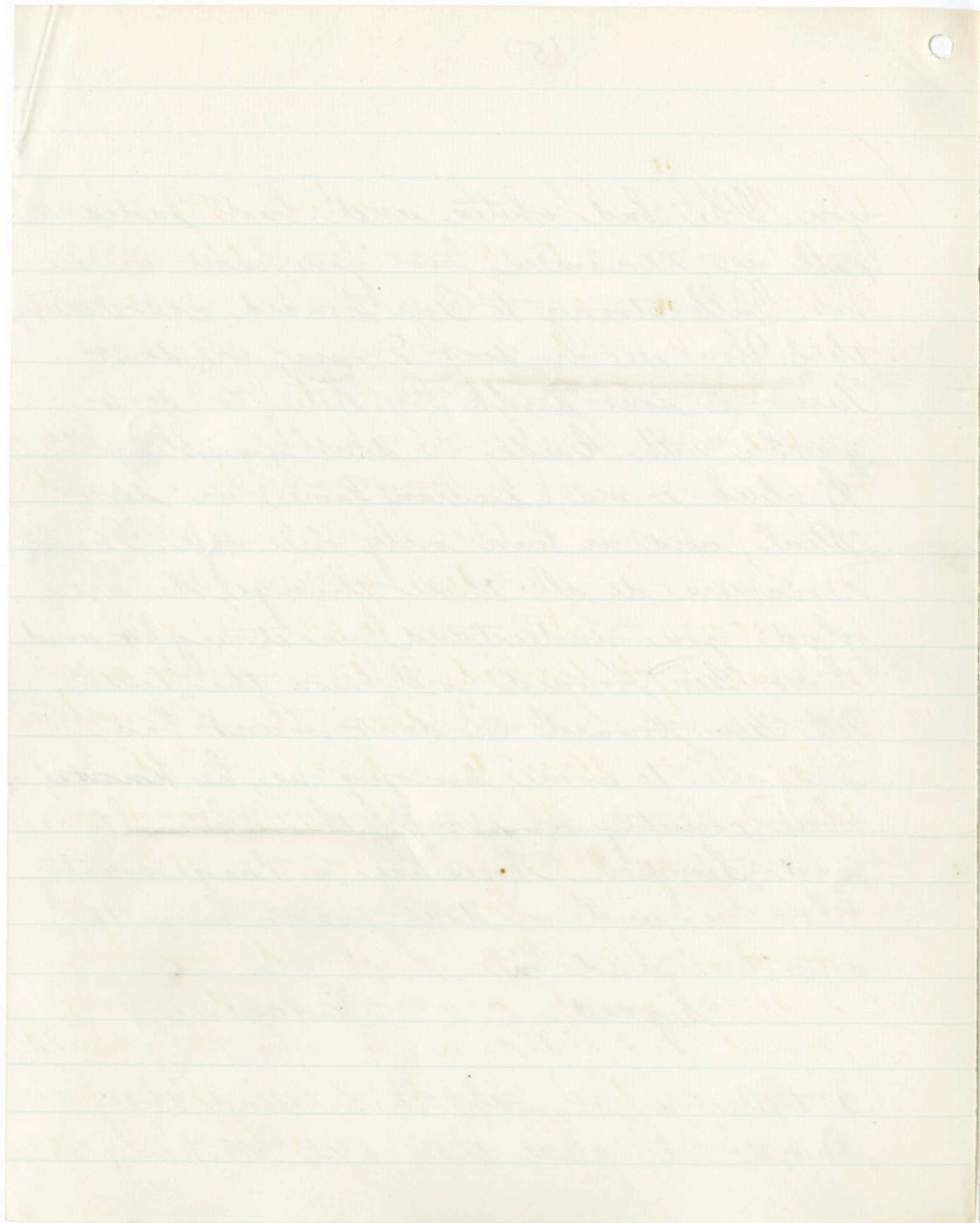


you. The bad white and bad Indians call us Dreamers, but you know we are not. Talk strong to Gen. Howard concerning this. You see we dont Drum, we dont Paint, we dont drink Fire Water, we dont gamble with Cards, we dont gamble with O-cluck-e-ma, (Indian Game) we dont Steal, and we have only one wife. The Dreamers do all these things. We are glad you understand us straights 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. Mosee has a large country below us and we dont want him to come here and rule over us.

Signed.

Golackin.

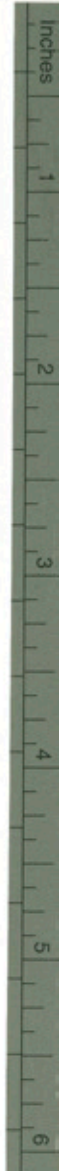
I then went with them and they showed me where they were working in



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-sup-kin or Co-lae-kin. The first question I was

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]



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-gua, 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.

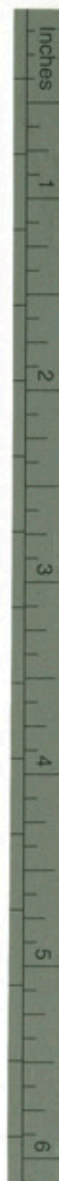
I caught up with the Government troops August 28th near the mouth of the Okinakanne river. The army officers were surprised to learn that I had seen so many Indians and they, up to this date had not seen a single one. Not only that but the Indians told me every place the Colville camped after they left 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 Mosee from some Indians that were camped on the Okinakan river.

August 31st I got an Indian called Jim of the Chelanne to take me to Mosee's farm in the Grand Coulee near the mouth of the Wenatchee, distance forty five miles. The day I got in Mosee's camp there was a young, strong, healthy Indian dropped dead of heart disease. As a matter of course the Indians had a griat to do over it, and the consequence was I could not get a hearing from Mosee. 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

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]



dearly. That night I explained to them the importance of always being ready to meet the Lord, to what effect I don't know, but believing 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.

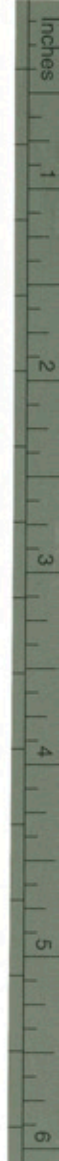
Haw-meal you know him, he belongs on the Wenatchee, he is now in the Kittitas Valley. He is trying his very best to induce the Indians to leave Moses' reservation by telling them that

1893

My dear Mr. [illegible]

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking much lately of the future of our country and the people who are to live in it. I feel that we are in a critical position and that we must take prompt action to preserve our liberties and our institutions. I am sure that you will agree with me in this. I am sure that you will agree with me in this. I am sure that you will agree with me in this.

I am, dear Mr. [illegible], very truly yours,
[illegible]

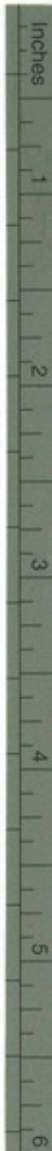
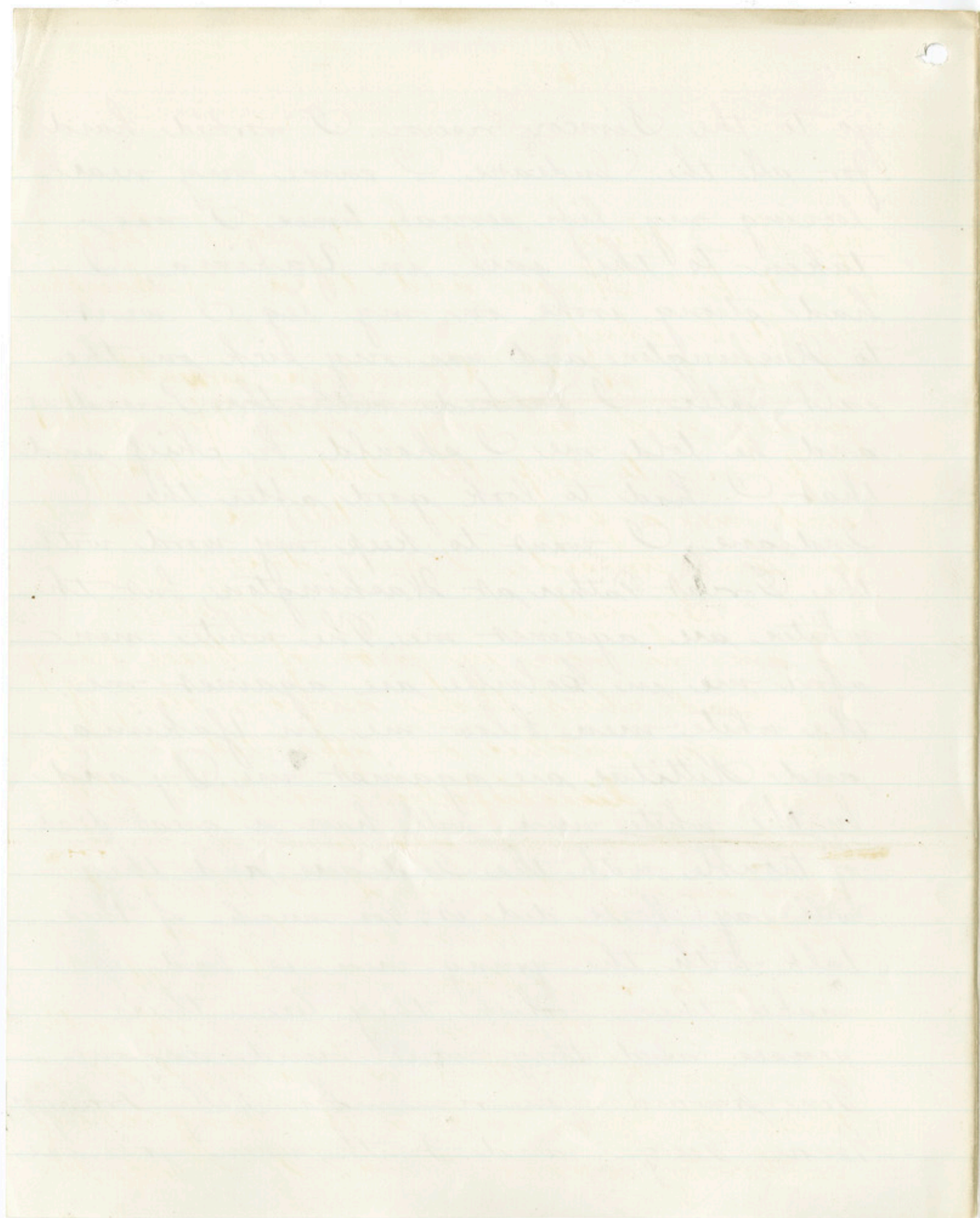


in one year I will be sent farther up the Columbia, and in another year I will be sent farther and in three or four years the land will be taken away from me altogether, or I will have only a small piece where I will become very poor. He tells the Indians I have not been to Washington, that I am not chief and that there was no reserve given.

He says the Indians ought not to believe anything I say, because the white men in the Yakima and Kittitas Valleys told me (Haw-mel), 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 don't hide anything, I want to let you know what is going on. I don't think Haw-mel and his Indians ought to be left in the Kittitas Valley. If he don't want to come here let him

go to the Simcor reserve. I worked hard for all the Indians. I came very near losing 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 lose their senses and they won't mind anyone. Gen. Howard you remember Billy Granger, Penae George, and Smith when you was



up here, these men told chief Sue-sup-kin to kill Moses and then he (Sue-sup-kin) 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

1811

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]



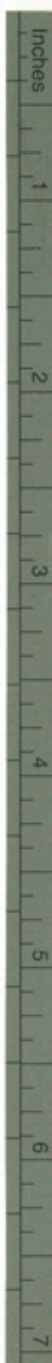
really the head chief the citizens in that country should back him up instead of running him down; this is greatly to their interest, and the interest of the Government if they will see to it.

Moses asked me what I thought of chief Go-las-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 red when you went to Washington, you wanted to look like a white man, then why not leave off this practice altogether, the whites

are glad to meet you when you don't look like warriors. You told Gen. Howard you believed in God, you must tell him the truth, I never saw you pray, they pray in Co-las-kin's camp. Do you ever reprimand your Indians when they Gamble? or when they drink Whiskey? Co-las-kin does. Live right in the sight of God, Moses and he will help you to manage your Indians.

I would recommend, if I may be permitted 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

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]



say if it had not been for you sending me to Pies 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.

W. D. Chamberlain.
Special scout and Messenger.

Photy Macadam

144 $\frac{1}{2}$

Portland, Me.
Sept 18, 1879

72