his office was given him as a bribe for bringing the party that elected him to the legislature in 1875 for supporting the legislation of Mr. Chandler when he was elected to beat the priest to office. That he told his wife to anybody that could make it prominent for his interest.

And one of his colleagues told me that he was a bribe of more in an important case known as the Fordville case from St. Louis where legislation was asked to effect the settlement of a large estate. He came to the profession to be a congregationalist and church member.

The bill was rushed over the top of the Jefferson andff identified with Dr. Church. It is surprising that I should believe he was bought up by Webster for a price, and that he should have the acquaintance of such a man to justify a word spoken to me. Mr. Know-It-All did, so that I am not surprised at the failure of his settlement. He is reported to be a man of consequence, and the attempt to destroy it to the injury of my wife's church.

After an absence of near two years visiting and laboring in the native parish of my wife, I have returned to assume the guardianship.
of the civil officers. He was chosen as the instrument to the accomplishment. The plot was laid in Portland, where Wathen was sent by Webster for that very purpose. In Olympia he was consulted with Jay who did his utmost to justify Webster's conduct out of misrepresentation and prejudice against the accused. In Seattle he was consulted with Bell, who brought to his notice my harvest letter and own removal by reason of it. In St. Louis, he was sent by Webster, who returned from Portland by sea. I happened at Neah Bay and advised the Indians that they were due to have a new crop of the Indians. (Tell the truth.) In St. Louis, he was the guest of Mr. Webster, and by him put on board the battleship in the company of James J. Davis. This man soon has been away with me since 1866 when at my suggestion the Superintendent removed him from the office of teacher under Webster for Iniquity and De-

Sneaking. Capt. Williams advised me what to report as soon as they arrived, as that part of a joist. I advised Mr. Jones that unless I could explain my harvest letter to the inspector, that would give me trouble. In Olympia, my friend, knowing I was to be arrested before the Inspector and saw me, The Downtown was then in Seattle under St. Louis, and the private interview held with Capt. Williams on the morning of my arrest led me time to inspect what I now know that the whole thing was prearranged before they left St. Louis. Wathen himself is my authority for saying that Jay prejudiced his mind against me, declaring me bankrupt of character and bankrupt of friends. I traveled in the same car with him on my way to Washington. This cropped for the fact of my per-

sonal status with the conspirators. Wathen himself (as I learned in Michigan) from members of the legislature from his own town, and vicinity, whom I met in London in May last) has been removed. The same they added me was unknown; it was kept from the public, but they said they knew the fact. A late cabi-

inet-constituent advised me of this fact. He is a political prostitute and he knew him well; I quote his exact language. A late

U.S. Senator advised me that he had his

pardon to cashier me as a political link to that
children two of whom I have in my family, the children of different European countries. This man is sustained in that most inhuman position in the Territory, and that far in the face of the most unwarranted charges ever prepared against any of them all of which are well supported by proof. Such is civil service reform.

Please excuse me for being a little emphatic in my utterance.

I thank you for the kind spirit of yours in the way and respectfully beseech a second reading of my letter for the last time as nothing in it to place me under suspicion. Many objections it does not present. It is a frank account of the truth, and by it I am willing that the actions of my conduct be justified.

With faith and confidence,
Your friend and servant,
E. A. Huntington.
church and congregation to which I am giving all my time and almost every waking moment of compensation that I may encourage the young men and build them up.

You say in your letter, "After reading my letter, I was surprised to find that you (had not) is sure the clothing, when the Indians had made them contribute to the school, rather than buy clothing themselves with the money they contributed and carefully accounting for it."

I cannot in the present sense of this remarks there is not a word about clothing in my letter only in the charge of the subject except about two second hand clothing which was mine on my part, more bound to the government but which was contributed by the Churches and the aid in clothing the children when my means were short. Of this old clothing, it is evident that I sold them for money and the attempt was made to conceal me of the fact taking in those old garments for their beauty, which soon utterly fall. Such of them as were unsuitable for the children I exchanged to the Indians for food or for something else, in no wise instance. Though money for them I did 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 to which way the scale would turn, I was drawn upon by the National Republican Committee for $1,000 to help out with the extraordinary expenses of the campaign. But then the last of all I had in the world for all my salary was then also tied in my work and the good work that I now, then, $200 yet to say was my desire for the success of the Republican Party that I raised the money and promptly sent it. My money is the same, and financial ruin at the hands of the same party, while Henry A. Webster, the chief organizer against one, who was at the same time when I was appointed and sought my appointment, and had been in the attack my removal, has ruined me with my unsubstantial and unbounded leading, putting the Gent to many hundred dollars of my own money. Henry A. Webster, personally, officially and politically correct, who disturbed more than $200 on the beach Bay again and left nothing to show for it, but his own half-baked
To:

Genl. O.O. Howard

Chief Dep't of the Columbia,

My dear General,

I feel deeply grateful in being remembered on so important & pressing 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 my business or justifications & will simply throw myself on your mercy to say that since my departure from this place 1 year ago, I have not been myself but some bodily illness, God took me to himself a year ago the 7th of this May, my mother, a bitter wife & no near one had, I send my heartfelt greetings to your dear daughter. I wish for her the happiness I enjoyed of nearly 12 years, with the fervent wish that their
Vancouver Barracks, B.C.
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 Bella Bella 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 these 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. 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.

Yours sincerely,
Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servt

Temple Buford
P. O. X. 1st Cavalry
San Francisco  
Sept. 19-1899

Gen. A.C. Howard,

Dear Brother:

I am on my way east with a view to your month's 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 here. I know it is hardly fair on our slight acquaintance to ask it, but 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
Walla Walla, Wash. 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 well. Mason, Lunt Wood and Editor I owe ev erything.
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 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 n’t have not said anything about it to any but you for the reason that I do not wish it to get into the papers until it is over. With kind regards.

I saw Captain Hunter and asked him if he had received cards. He said “no” and asked me the same why. I said “no”. He then said that more were sent to us for fear we might come down.

I remain Your obedient servant

Frank J. Parker
But McDowell has received military command over ours, and now that his terms are more convenient, I was not with him in my work of seven years there, nor did I visit him other than by letter. His management of this business is much to be desired, but not as much hindered by Col. Meade, it is said especially. He should be allowed to stay one of its engagements, but I will say more to interest to look upon it all the same it should be seen. The coast which I could receive from our own, or any other force, could only make one grant some time and I to already. Had never thought of the service, but of duty on duty or duty on such, perhaps. Perhaps he will be able to look upon this as a just thing, but no one can say that he can ever succeed duty in any form. Perhaps I felt it the more because I knew that line alone I have made some enemy rather than compromise my trust. would rejoice over it, if they can not all claim credit for bringing it about, I have often wondered whether real McDowell knew or thought of the unusual hardship put upon me. I understand he objected to the result any if the lines from near the new fashioned. Does he think any of the troops have worked harder than I did?—

But I must fill this remaining subject. You must pardon my mentioning it in a personal

Markham

I fear my decision upon the location of the post, which you will not in any report by this mail, has disappointed you, for I had no impression that your preference pointed to trust of our temporary camp. I should have been glad for that and it means to have two posts equal to the others. But an examination of both places and a calculation of all the feelings of both led to a result so completely in favor of the latter. I am to leave no chance for a doubt. The Symmes also quite independently came to the same conclusion. I am very glad to have been with you, for I have the greatest confidence in any conclusions. He is a young man of excellent perception faculties and more than average judgment in such things.

At times the post and its men reach more than willing to and not we and guide me. The last one in the county twenty miles after the lake where I had the best fortune to have been.
All you saw it is surrounded almost entirely by rugged mountains, and not, for all they are in the atmosphere, you seem to have overlooked it.

There are quite a number of plataus on the margin of these great large enough for a military post, and sufficiently remote from overlooking or commandeering heights. In the

I have been in entirely free from objection on this point, and is abundant for a few companies of desert. The river in the natural line, or base line, for all purposes in this region. Unless this is utilized manner of course 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 main course of the river, within a mile or so past where a ferry could be easily protected, a point at all.

The river in the past, that you thought to best for me not to be formed by the Hiwas, my mountain against the order depriving one of Court above. I can not express to differ with your judgment, though I shall always feel that a great injustice was done me in giving the option 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 on all of this last matter, but I have never had an official cut that plunged to deeply before.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Col. D. Brannan
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 18, 1879

Genl O.O. Howard
Vancouver

Dear Sir,

I have your favor of the 15th making inquiry in regard to the officer who travelled in company with Mr. Tec.

This — I have sent the proper letter to Capt. Sladen

Thanks for kind expression in regard to Mr. Tec's success in late elections.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
East Portland, Oreg.
Sept. 15, 79

To Gen. O.C. Howard,
Fort Vancouver, W.I.

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 are the courses 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 stamped 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 movement of your troops, and also to gather any information that might be of interest to the Government. Having 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 on the west side of the Columbia, and is so called by reason of the very high white bluff 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 Indians winter home.
I proceeded at once to that place and found here about 125 Indians. (Some Nepelem, Spokane, Chelan, and three of Mosee men. The remaining about one hundred were Simpoil Indians. They were 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 Mosee 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 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 saw 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.
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 there 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 controlled by the bad spirit will always remain in darkness until they reform.

Our church is good we don't have to give anything the Priests we preach to each other. We are glad you came here to us today, you understand us and we understand
you. The bad white and bad Indians pull us Dreamers, but you know we are not. Talk strong to Gen. Howard concerning this. You see we don't drink Fire Water, we don't gamble with Card, we don't gamble with E-cluck-e-ma, Indian Game, we don't 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 don't want bad Indians to come among us, he knows what country we occupy, the White Stone and Limpoil. No one has a large country below us and we don't want him to come here and rule over us.

Signed. Colackin.

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 white pine 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 Shelm-te-chus, 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 me their head, Moser, Surn-up-kin or Ko-lae-kin. The first question I was
asked in the canoer while crossing the river was, what is the reason so many soldiers are on the march? This I explained to them.

I was 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 Troop August 28th near the mouth of the Okinakahi-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 Okanakanen river.

August 31st I got an Indian called Jim of the Kehlanne 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 dead of heart disease. As a matter of course the Indians had a great deal 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 trust 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 mercy.

The next morning Mozez 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.

How meal you know him, he belongs on the Watahchee, he is now in the Kittitaz Valley. He is trying his very best to induce the Indians to leave Mozez 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 altogether, so I will have only a small piece where I will become very poor. It tells the Indians I have not been to Washington, that I am not chief and that there was no reserve given. It says the Indians ought not to believe anything I say, because the white men in the Yakima and Kittitas Valleys told me (Haw-miel) and the Indians that I deceived 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-miel 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 Hoke 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 for me in Celville 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 sense and they won't mind anyone. Gen. Howard you remember Billy Orange, Dmac George, and Smith when you was
up here, these men told chief Su-puk-him to kill Mozez and then he (Su-puk-him) would be chief. I will be at the Chinakane 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. Mozez. I am no more in favor of Mozez being the head chief than anyone else, if there was another one appointed in his stead the dissatisfaction would be still greater, there had got to be a head chief among them and I think the white men in this country do very wrong to run down Mozez. If the Indians in that country run off with the idea that there is no head chief, there will be no end to the conflict of authority among them. If Mozez 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-kis'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 get 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 white
are glad to meet you when you don’t look like warriors. You told Sen. Howard you believed in God, you must tell him the truth. I never saw you pray, they pray in Co-lac-kin’s camp. Do you ever reprimand your Indians when they Gamble? or when they drink Whiskey? Co-lac-kin done. Six 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 white 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 way, this I know. I have carried messages from you to them personal times, and they
The text on this page is not legible due to the quality of the image.
pay if it had not been for you sending me to Pikes Rapide last fall there would not have been ten families left living in the Kittitas and Yakima valley. I always explain to them, if they will keep the peace you will be their friend. You have done Chief Imohalla a great deal of good, he says he has been 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 Chambraun.
Special scour and Messenger.