

they were removed to Ohio & Indiana. They were then a large tribe, numbering according to their own account over 50,000. In 1818 they were removed to Missouri & Arkansas, in 1829 to Kansas. "Here" quoting from a speech of one of their chiefs - a very old man - made before the Indian Defence Association, in April 1885, "we thought we were safe. But in a few years the white man wanted the country. We had made good farms, built comfortable houses & big barns. We had schools for our children, & churches where we listened to the same gospel the white man listened to. We had a great many cattle & horses. The white man came into our country from Missouri & drove our cattle & horses away across the river. If our people followed them they got killed." At length they were removed into Indian Territory, where they cannot cultivate as much land as they would, on account of continuous "losses of stock by horse thieves." (See report of Indian Commissioner for 1877).

We have acquired by purchase over three billion acres of land from the Indians, for which nearly \$14,000,000 remain unpaid. The annual ^{Indian} appropriations made by Congress is merely in payment of the interest on this sum, whether appropriated in money or goods. How promptly & fairly

might be addressed, The Brunot Treaty with the Utes, ratified in 1874. No part of the first annuity had been paid two years afterwards; - but a half months rations had been issued to them for a whole year; arms & ammunition were withheld from them, though their sustenance, in the absence of rations depended upon the chase. Though reduced to the verge of starvation, & squatters were crowding upon their best lands, yet in all this time not one deed of violence is shown to have been committed by them.

At length, when human nature could bear no more, they fell upon the border robbers, & Ute Indian war was begun.

In regard to the Education of their children, Acting Commissioner Brooks, in his letter of April 28th 1879, says "There are now at a low estimate 33,000 (while some good authorities place the number at 50,000) children of school age, & we have accommodations for less than 3000." Yet no one act of the government would conduce more to the peaceful solution of the Indian problem, or to their self support, than schools for the industrial education of their children.

Our Indian wars have nearly all originated in broken treaties, & gross injustice on