Thou asked in thy last if I was kindly tweated by the Agent and his wife. I have no grounds for complaint, they are both very kind hearted and generousk people, I have many friends beside Indian riends in this babbarous land, an d am known by everybody in the country whether I know them or not. I shall write again from this place or Wichita Agency before leaving. Now Farewell my dear ones, with love to all who may enquire after me. I aegret that $I$ could $n$ ot have been at home when Bas were up, particularly if Henry came with them, but if I come home we must go and see them. With my endeared love to thee my precious heapt and to you my dear and tondor children, I close.Againk farewe11.

# Thomes C. Battey 

No. 39
6th Mo. 30th, 1874
IVy Dearly Beloved and Ever Precious Wife and Children:
I take my pen in hend this morning to talk a few words to you by means of its silent yet speaking voice. And may sey at the outset that my health is not much inproved yet so as to tinker about the shop and yesterday worked in the office all day. My appetite is not very good, and my flesh continues wasting away so that I am quite thin, yet I keep around the most of the time, though I lie upon the lounge a good deal.

I expect to settle with the Agent today, and start for the Wichita Agency about next sixth day where I am in hopes of joining a train to Wichita, which will save me from 20 to 25 dollars from the stage Pare, and only takes 4 or 5 days longer, which would by saving four or five dollars a day be the same as carning it, and I have had to spend so much out of this querter's salary that I feel the need of this retrenchment and on the train $I$ will only travel days so that nights I can rest. I think I shall lay over a day in Wichita, and wou a be glad for thee to wite to me at that place, thy next, direct witchita, Sedgevick Co., Kansas, care O. Shearon, I shall also be under the neceasity of stopring at Iawrence, so that I cannot tell this time when I shall get hom but some time before the middle of the month.

There has been a man by the name of Vail, claiming to be well acquainted with me, and to live near me in Iowa, but $f$ ron his description I am not well acquainted with him, he has the contrect of cerroing the neil betreen Wichita and Fort Sill. I have not seen him.

The Cheyennes and Commehes are reported by the IriendIy Indians to heve gone ur in the direction of Nev liexico and the frontiers of Kansas, were the papers report amy murders to be committed by them and the Kiovas, but as the Kiowas are now engaged in their Medicine Dance, about 55 or 60 miles from her they arc not guilty of those crines, as ro one dares to absent hinself from an annual gethering of the tribe, they having a superstition that no one having attended it and then neglected it will live to the end of the ver.

We have received word but know not hov true it may be that a large part ol the Kiova young men favor jotning the Cheyemes and Comenches efter the denc is over, and theeten to kill the horses of all who will not join then, and that in their council, Kicking Bird, Big Bow and some seven other chiefs said "We shall not join any such enterprize, we shall go in to the Agency. You may kill our horses end mules end make us poor. We will not go to the figency on $f$ ot". I know that $\mathbb{K}$. B. and the Araches ex ected trouble at this dance, but st ill the gredt ledicine Chief wes detemined not to make any war medicine. Horaebeck was at the Agency vesterday end staxted thet their (Commanche) lecicine Nan was still leading them away, having made medicine so strong thet the white mans gun cannot kili a Commenche, so you may see the implicit-faith and confidence they have in their medicine men, and the pover of medicine.

I hardly expect to see Kicking Bird any more or his pople. It appears strange in the eves of all the rude frontiersmen of this land that the Kiovas heretofore the foremost in var, raiding and bloodshed should now stend as lirmly as they do in the opposition to it, it is really marvelous, within 3 or

