

dians. This I would gladly answer as follows: For the Indians of Northern Wisconsin laws authorizing the locating and building of manufacturing establishments on their reservation, viz, saw-mills, planing-mills, sash, door, and blind factories, barrel and stove factories. Many these establishments with Indians; manufacture the valuable timber on the reservation into more valuable productions; ship them to market as business men among the whites do; sell them for the best price attainable; pay the Indians for their labor, and deposit whatever remains to the credit of the tribe subject to the orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. It is not money that elevates the Indian; he does not, generally speaking, know the value of it; but it is employment in some kind of honest industry that will elevate him, as well as all other classes of mankind. This, together with schools and Christian teachings now so fully offered to them by the different denominations, would produce a great change in their condition in a short space of time. It is very true that a wonderful change for the better has been accomplished in the last ten or twelve years among the Indians of the United States, particularly among some of the Western tribes; but to continue in their advancement they must be employed in some remunerative industry to earn a comfortable living or they will settle into indolent habits, like many of the white population in the Southern and Middle States; which ought to be deplored. The Menomonees now have three

Schools

on their reservation, two of which were opened during the last year, both conducted and taught by Indian women; the other is a boarding-school held at the agency. They are all well attended, and promise great benefit to the tribe. All the

Religions

advantages of the tribe are taught by the Roman Catholic denomination, and three priests and two lay-brothers of the Franciscan order are located at the agency, doing missionary work among them. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the Menomonees are members of the above denomination, and one-third remain in their primitive state, as adherents to the old Indian customs and teachings.

Intoxications

is indulged in to some extent by the young men, who frequent the city of Shawano, about 5 miles distant, where they procure liquor, sold to them as cider, which is very intoxicating in its effects. The new

Agency farms,

containing about 90 acres, has produced a very fair crop of small grain, potatoes, turnips, and corn, as will be seen by my statistical report.

THE ONEDAS.

numbering 1,506, are situated a few miles southwest from the city of Green Bay, on a reservation containing about 65,000 acres, over one-half of which is considered excellent farming land. They are well advanced in

Agriculture,

and a large portion of their land is classed with the best land of Brown County. The main settlement extends nearly the whole length of the reservation, through the center, north and south, and is one continuous line of large farms, supplied with many good dwellings and outbuildings. They harvest large crops, which find a ready and profitable market at Green Bay, De Pere, and Appleton. They are also engaged to some extent in raising horses, cattle, swine, and sheep. They are steadily advancing in civilized pursuits, and many new farms are being cleared and more land cultivated each year. But their continuous appeal to the agent and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to have their

Lands allotted

to each individual. This would be a great incentive to further industry among them, and should be done without delay. They have four

Schools,

which are well attended, and the results show that the scholars are thoroughly instructed in the common branches. The tribe all being Protestants, are taking a strong interest in

Religious matters.

The Methodist mission is presided over by Rev. S. W. Ford, who is very energetic in both church and school. The Episcopal church is in charge of Rev. E. A. Goodenough, and is considered in a prosperous condition. One great drawback to this tribe is the

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Their reservation being so near villages and cities, where they do their trading and market their produce, it is very easy for them to secure all the liquor they want, notwithstanding the many arrests, trials, and convictions for selling and giving intoxicating liquors to Indians. This fact is deplored by the better and greater portion of the tribe. During the past year five young men of the Oneida tribe have come to an untimely death through its influence; two by diving into a flooded stream were drowned, and three were run over by trains while they were on the track in a state of intoxication. As I stated in my last year's report, drunkenness will continue among the Indians of many localities, in spite of the strongest efforts of agents and Indian police, until Congress amends the law by adding not less than three months' imprisonment, and not less than \$50 fine; this would accomplish the desired result.

The following table shows the number of persons found guilty of disposing of intoxicating liquor to Indians of this agency during the past fiscal year, together with the fine and term of imprisonment prescribed to each by the court:

Defendants.	Date of sentence.	Amount of fine.	Imprisonment.
John Keyser	1880, July 14	\$1 00	And 30 days in Winnebago County jail.
Daniel Cium	July 14	1 00	And 60 days in Brown County jail.
Isaac Perouche	Aug. 12	1 00	And 60 days in Milwaukee County jail.
Daniel McLeod	Sept. 13	50 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
William P. Brown	Nov. 10	1 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
David Gosham	Nov. 17	1 00	And 60 days in Milwaukee County jail.
John Keough	Dec. 20	50 00	And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail.
William P. Brown	1881, Jan. 5	1 00	And 90 days in house of correction, Milwaukee.
Aloys Bohmann	Jan. 5	1 00	And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail.
Aaron Konkapot	Jan. 5	1 00	And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail.
Levi Weaver	Jan. 27	1 00	And 30 days in Milwaukee County jail.
Jacob Jacobs	Feb. 1	1 00	And 60 days in Milwaukee County jail.
Henry Miller	Feb. 11	10 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.

THE STOCKBRIDGES.

numbering 135, are located on a reservation seven miles west from Keshena, containing eighteen sections of land, which is considered fair for agricultural purposes. Most of the tribe are engaged in agricultural pursuits, from which they reap fair crops, but their love of

Writings,

in a great measure, retards their elevation, and many of them spend their time about villages where liquor is sold, instead of improving their homes. They seem to be very expert in adopting the vices of the white man, but slow in adopting his virtues. They have one

School,

which has been moderately attended during the year, the majority of the tribe seeming to take but little interest in educational matters. They have one

Church,

of the Presbyterian denomination, presided over by Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland, who is an Indian, a member of the tribe, and teacher of the school. These people should be made

Citizens of the United States

as soon as possible, and they ought to have been such many years ago. They are divided into two or three factions, engaged in continual strife against each other, and the only way to improve them is to citizenize them, and make them amenable to the laws of the State, both civil and criminal. This, and this only, will ever end their bitter quarrels over tribal funds and property, which have continued probably a hundred years or more.

I herewith enclose my statistical report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

E. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.
Report
Green Bay
Agency