

ARCTIA 1884

tees by which to mark lines or corners, and if corners were ever marked by the contract surveyors such marks have entirely disappeared. Frequent disputes about boundaries of farms and claims come to me for settlement, but for the reason that there are no visible lines or corners I have had to postpone the settlement of all such conflicting claims till a resurvey of these lands can be made and corners permanently established and marked. I trust that funds for obtaining such a resurvey will be speedily allowed as I have repeatedly requested.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary system and reservation autonomy established by me in the early part of last year, consisting of three reservation judges, a clerk of the court, and five justices of the peace for the judiciary, and three reservation commissioners, a reservation treasurer, and eight road supervisors in completion of the reservation autonomy as fully set forth in my last annual report (see Report-Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1881, pages 153 and 154), continues to work satisfactorily and is improving in efficiency and in the esteem of all Indians who favor civilization. Elections were held in the five justice of the peace districts of this reservation on the first Monday of April last for the election of justices of the peace, and resulted in the re-election of three of the former justices of the peace and two new ones. Elections for justices of the peace are annual. I have heretofore appointed the three judges of the reservation court and the clerk of the court, the three reservation commissioners and reservation treasurer, and the commissioners appointed the road supervisors at their spring term. I have informed the Indians that at the time of the general Territorial election next fall they are also to hold an election for three judges, a clerk of the court, three commissioners, a treasurer, and a prosecuting attorney for the reservation. This election will be on the 10th of November next. The reservation commissioners hold four sessions each year, and the reservation court two terms each year. The Territorial code is taken as the guide as near as possible in the duties of the court, clerk, justices of the peace, commissioners, treasurer and prosecuting attorney. Policemen perform the duties of sheriff and constable for the court and justices of the peace.

MILLS.

The agency grist-mill 7 miles north of the agency is old and badly worn out. The dam, too, has become rotten, and requires much patching to hold water. The mill is at one side of the valley and out of the settled part. The Indians are anxious to have this mill moved, or rather a new mill built about 15 miles southeast of the present mill in a much more central part of the reservation where a stronger and more durable water-power can be had from the Topnish Creek, and they consented to the finance of pasturage of stock by white men on the reservation on condition that the proceeds of such pasturage be applied to building a mill at this central site. The water-power at the old mill on the upper Shincoo Creek becomes very weak in dry seasons, only sufficient to grind a few hours each day, and if it continued there the building and dam will have to be entirely renewed soon. The agency stream saw-mill 14 miles south of the agency is also old and nearly worn out, and needs a new building, and mostly new machinery. The timber, too, for saw logs in the vicinity of the mill has been cut off for miles away. This mill, too, should be moved to a site more convenient to timber and more accessible to settlements on the reservation.

NEEDED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Our national laws in relation to Indians is a hotch-potch of incongruous acts by nearly every Congress since the organization of our Government, and much needs revision, or rather the enactment of a new code defining the powers and duties of inspectors, of agents, and of the Indian police; creating an Indian judiciary system, and defining the powers and duties of its officers; fixing a practical and common-sense business system of settling accounts between agents and the Government. But above all the enactment of a law by which an Indian can become a citizen of the United States. We have naturalization laws by which a foreigner, however ignorant, can acquire all the rights and privileges of a citizen in a few years after his arrival in the United States, but there is no law by which a full-blooded Indian, though born and raised in the United States, can acquire the full rights of a citizen. The privilege of taking homesteads on public lands has been extended to Indians, but this does not confer the right to vote, hold office, or to purchase any alcoholic beverage—a right so highly prized by many of our citizens both native and foreign born. By the code of this Territory it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine not to exceed \$500 and imprisonment not to exceed three months, to induce or offer to induce an Indian to vote. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 178, sec. 910.) By the same code it is a

criminal offense, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25, "to sell, barter, give, or in any manner dispose of any wines, spirituous liquors, ale, beer, porter, cider, or any other intoxicating beverage to any Indian or Indians," &c. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 154, sec. 942.) If the provisions of this section were extended to all persons without regard "to race, color," &c., it would be much more just and beneficial.

The wholesome provision in the Indian appropriation act approved July 4, 1884, giving homesteads on public lands to all Indian grants who will accept them without regard to whether any such Indians have free access to homesteads on Indian reservations containing arable lands as good or better than they can obtain on the public lands, is the offspring of more sentimentalism than good sense, and for reasons stated is unjust to whites, and, in most cases, of no benefit to Indians. Said provision should be amended by a proviso that no Indian be permitted to take a homestead on public lands while there are arable lands equally as good on the reservation of his tribe now occupied and free to him.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1884.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency. The Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee tribes comprise the Indians under the supervision of this agency.

THE ONEIDAS.

The Oneidas reside upon their reserve near Green Bay, in Brown County, Wisconsin. They are comparatively self-sustaining, and receive only \$1,000 per annum from the Government under treaty stipulations besides being furnished six day-school teachers without cost to the tribe. Referring to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1883, it will be seen that the Oneidas then numbered by the then census 1,061, while in December last the annuity pay-roll shows that the tribe numbers 1,628, an increase of 567, or nearly one-third of the present number of the tribe. Farming is the principal avocation of these people and the present season they are blessed with a bountiful harvest.

Laws.—The most intelligent class of those Indians realize the need of the enactment of a simple code of laws for their government, to be well executed, for they now live virtually without laws of their own; and owing to this fact the domestic relations of many of the members of the tribe are considerably mixed. There being no tribunal authorized to dissolve the marriage relations in proper cases, or which in fact does exercise that power, the practice is that when the bonds of matrimony become intolerable to either party, the aggrieved party deserts the other, and in many cases takes to himself or herself another mate at one clear jump without the usual steps of divorce and a second marriage ceremony, and in the relation so constituted rear families.

Some of the members of this tribe the last year have been clamorous for an allotment of their lands in severalty, but thus far the efforts made in that direction have been unsuccessful from the fact that the members have been unable to agree upon a such an amount of the public domain not already appropriated as he or she can cultivate or improve and holds the same as long as desirable. The improvements made upon the lands so held are sold and transferred among all the members of the tribe the same as personal estate.

Schools.—Six day schools are now carried on to accommodate the children of this tribe at their reservation, besides accommodations for about 50 pupils at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, but all these accommodations are insufficient to provide for the children of this tribe, owing to the fact that the parents and guardians of these children are scattered over a reserve of nearly three townships of land in extent, and in many cases are too far situate from the school-houses to attend, and in other cases the children are provided with an insufficient amount of clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Knowing that only a limited number of Oneida children could be accommodated at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, I gave a preference first to the orphans, and second to those children without a father or without a mother, and it was found that a larger number of these classes existed than could be accommodated who were willing and desirous of attending the school and presented themselves at the opening of schools for admission. A full quota

for Carlisle was readily found in this tribe which has not before had a representative there.

The language spoken.—A mistake has clearly been made in the earlier reports of this tribe as to their speaking the English language, for at this time it will be found that nearly the whole of the tribe speak the Oneida dialect at home and when conversing with each other, and their children are reared to hear scarcely any other spoken language, except when at school, which renders their school progress slow with this double burden.

THE STOCKBRIDGE TRIBE.

There is but a remnant of this tribe remaining, numbering only 136, several divisions of the tribe having been made, and part each time becoming citizens. Under the existing laws of the State of Wisconsin nearly all the male portion of this tribe over twenty-one years of age are qualified electors, and I am unable to see any reason why the whole tribe should not become citizens and their tribal relations abandoned, and they brought under the influence and control of the laws of the State, but leaving their lands held in trust by the Government and exempt from taxation for a limited period; and I am inclined to the opinion that such a course would have a beneficial effect upon the morals of the members of this tribe and greatly improve their present condition.

THE MEMONONEE.

The Memononee tribe now numbers about 1400, and they reside on their reserve in Shawano County, Wisconsin. They are engaged in lumbering winters, and to some extent in farming in the summer season. An increased interest in the agricultural pursuit is observable, but this is far from what could be desired. Two years ago the farming pursuit was almost wholly abandoned. The Indians having become distracted by the glittering prizes they fancied they saw in the lumbering enterprise, turned distrustful from the plow and field, and it has taken all the influence I have been able to bring to bear upon them for the last two seasons to even get them back to the point where they then were when they commenced lumbering. The farms of those who pretend to farm will not exceed 4 acres in extent on an average, and as yet there seems to be no great desire to increase their acres or labors in that direction. The condition of this tribe at the present time will not compare favorably in an agricultural point of view with its status twenty-five years ago. Five hundred dollars were expended in procuring potatoes, beans, and seed-cats last spring for this tribe, and distributed among its numbers, and in many cases the potatoes and beans were eaten by those who received the same, and the ones fed to their stock, and in some cases the fields were abandoned after being planted or sowed.

Lumbering.—Last winter this tribe cut and put in about 4,500,000 feet of pine saw logs, cut from dead and down timber, but the prices for which it was sold were so low that it barely covered the expense of putting it in, and the logs were found to be a drag upon the log market when offered for sale. The experiment of keeping over the logs cut the year previous for a better price than was offered last summer proved to be a sad mistake and a clear loss to the lumbermen of about \$6,000.

Standing green pine.—It is estimated that the Memononees have about 300,000,000 feet of standing green pine, which would sell for \$2 per thousand feet standing, netting a sum total of \$1,500,000. This pine, if sold and the funds placed at interest, would make the tribe self-sustaining financially, and render any further appropriations by Congress out of the United States Treasury unnecessary for the support and civilization of this tribe and the expense of all necessary schools for its children. This pine is exposed to damage and destruction by fires and other casualties, and the harvest is ripe, and I would urge upon Congress and the authorities that active measures be at once taken to save this fortune of the Memononees and insure it against possible loss, and render this tribe independent of the financial support of our Government. At the present speed the lumbermen of this tribe are making cutting logs, it will take them fifty years to make this pine into logs and put them in, and will be a hand-to-mouth affair all through and the proceeds used up as fast as received, and the whole fortune gone at last and the operators forced to seek other fields of labor.

Boarding schools.—The boarding schools now in operation upon the Memononee Reserve are ample to accommodate all the children and are tolerably well attended.

D. P. ANDREWS,

Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

sofa and Wisconsin, occupied by the tribes known as Chippewas of Lake Superior, and Bois Portes, the former being located upon the Lac Court Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, and Red Cliff Reservations in Wisconsin, and the Fond du Lac and Grand Portage Reservations in Minnesota; the latter upon the Bois Forte, Vermillion Lake, and Deer Creek Reservations, in the northern part of Minnesota.

Of these Indians the Bois Forte Band, numbering 700, only, are still in receipt of payments under their treaty, the treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior having expired. The annual payment to the Bois Forte Indians consists of \$3,500 in money, and \$2,500 in provisions, clothing, and other supplies. These Indians are also furnished with a blacksmith and necessary shop supplies, a farmer, and a school-teacher and assistant. Their location having been hitherto at a great distance from any white settlements they are less advanced in civilization than the occupants of the other reservations in the agency. Their chief support is obtained from hunting and fishing, and they have almost exclusive occupation of a large tract of country outside their reservation. This territory being dotted with small lakes abounding in fish and game there has been less inducement to them to cultivate the soil, yet many of them are devoting some attention to farming, and the acreage under cultivation, though small in amount as yet, is steadily increasing; some of their younger men have found employment in the development of the recently opened iron mines in the vicinity of the Vermillion Lake Reservation, and are said to be industrious and reliable workmen. With the approach of white settlements to their country comes the great curse of the Indian, the whisky seller, and I regret to have to state that drunkenness is rapidly increasing among them. The school established at Vermillion Lake has been well attended by the children of the families located in that vicinity, and the teacher reports good progress and a desire to improve among the pupils. The Bois Forte Reservation proper, situated upon Net Lake in Saint Louis County, Minnesota, I have not been able to visit since having charge of this agency, owing to its distance, the difficulty of reaching it, and the multiplicity of my duties.

The Bad River Reservation is situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, with a shore line of about 30 miles upon Lake Superior, embracing the outlets of three important rivers, the Bad, White, and Kakagon. The Bad River is navigable by steamer to the village of Odanah, the chief settlement of the Indians, about 5 miles from the lake. At this point are located the Government farmer and blacksmith, the Presbyterian and Catholic missions and schools. These schools are well attended by the smaller children, and religious services are more generally attended than is usually the case among white communities.

Permission having been given by the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the cutting and felling by the Indians of a portion of the pine upon their patented lands, the work to be done under the supervision of the agent by the Indians, and the sales to be approved by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the agent, this has become the principal winter industry of the Indians, and has resulted in furnishing them with a comfortable subsistence for all, and the acquisition of considerable sums by parties owning well-timbered lands. The use of the money so acquired has not been nor could it be expected that in all cases it would be judicious, but a marked improvement in the homes and surroundings of the Indians is apparent, as resulting from this source. The Indians upon this reservation are well advanced in civilization, are industrious, self-supporting, and intelligent.

I have, during the past year, delivered to heads of families upon this reservation 20 patents conveying title to 80 acres of land each, in addition to the 122 delivered during the previous year. The entire reservation is heavily timbered and many of these patented tracts are unimproved from the fact that there are no roads leading to them, and the Indians much prefer living in the village of Odanah. When urged to settle upon and improve their lands, they give as an excuse for non-compliance the impossibility of their children attending school when located at such a distance, and the difficulty of transporting supplies with which to make the necessary clearings and improvements. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway are now making a preliminary survey through this reservation preparatory to the extension of their road to Ashland, Wis., which will open up a valuable portion of the reservation, making a market for the timber and other products, and furnishing employment for the young men.

This reservation covers an area of 124,333 acres; the number of Indians of the band appearing upon my rolls as having received annuities during the past year is 472, or about one-half the entire number of the band.

The Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, has an area of four sections of land, all of which is owned in fee by the Indians inhabiting it, in tracts of 80 acres for each head of a family. The members of this band are nearly all of mixed blood, are self-supporting, deriving their subsistence from the products of their small clearings, from fishing, lumbering, and labor in the mills and lumber camps in the vicinity. They have been in former years recognized as citizens by the local officers, have been permitted to vote, to hold town and county offices, and should be formally

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 15, 1884.

Sir: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of this agency.

The agency comprises nine different reservations, located at remote points in Minne-

REPORT OF CARLISLE SCHOOL.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE BARRACKS,

September 12, 1884.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith my fifth annual report. The following table of statistics shows the population for the period of report:

	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.	Remained at school.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
Apaches.....	3	2	47	5	57	1	0	50	6	56	
Archaos.....	17	10	9	9	45	8	1	18	9	27	
Choyas.....	26	11	8	4	49	13	5	19	10	29	
Comanches.....	10	13	2	1	23	8	9	7	4	11	
Chippewas.....	8	1	5	6	19	1	3	10	4	14	
Delafras.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	
Gros Ventras.....	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	4	4	8	
Javas.....	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	3	6	
Kays.....	4	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	4	
Keechios.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	
Kiowas.....	3	2	2	1	8	1	1	2	1	4	
Lipans.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	
Menomoes.....	1	3	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	6	
Madons.....	2	2	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	6	
Navajos.....	10	2	2	2	16	4	1	6	3	9	
Nez Percés.....	4	1	2	2	9	3	2	4	3	7	
Northern Arapahoes.....	3	2	2	2	9	3	2	4	3	7	
Ogalas.....	20	14	2	2	38	5	5	19	4	23	
Ojegas.....	20	10	1	1	30	13	10	7	1	21	
Ottawas.....	2	2	2	2	8	4	4	1	2	6	
Onondagas.....	1	4	3	5	13	1	7	1	1	9	
Pawnees.....	8	4	10	9	31	4	2	16	6	22	
Poncas.....	4	4	4	4	16	1	7	1	1	9	
Ponchos.....	11	10	8	2	31	1	1	10	5	15	
Portawatomies.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	
Sacs and Foxes.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	
Stoux, Kosebud.....	23	11	27	21	82	5	12	45	20	65	
Stoux, Pine Ridge.....	26	9	6	6	47	8	3	24	7	31	
Stoux, Sisseton.....	3	3	2	2	10	3	3	2	2	10	
Seminoles.....	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	
Shoshones.....	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	
Towsones.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	
Wichitas.....	4	3	2	2	11	3	3	4	2	10	
Winnebagoes.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	
Total.....	230	122	139	60	560	100	94	2	276	93	369

PLANTING OUT.

Of this number I placed out on farms and in families during the year, for longer or shorter periods, 44 girls and 173 boys, and have arranged for keeping out about 110 private instruction in the families. This is by far the most important feature of our work, and, to my mind, points the way to a practical solution of the difficulties and antagonisms separating our Indian from our other peoples, convincing both races of the true character and capacity of the other. Of the 217 placed out last year, 90 were reported as excellent in conduct, 63 as good, 46 as fair, and only 18 as bad; 34 are reported as excellent workers, 83 as good, 41 as fair, and 9 as lazy.

I established a regulation that all who went out from the school should do so in-
tively at the expense of their patrons, and should receive pay according to their ability. The results have been most satisfactory. The absence from the school has been in nearly every case a clear saving to the Government of their support during such period of absence, and many of the boys and girls, besides supplying themselves with clothing, have earned and saved considerable sums of money, which, I find, has a most excellent influence. An Indian boy who has earned and saved \$25 or \$30 is, in every way, more manly and more to be relied upon than one who has nothing; whereas, had he received the same sum as a gratuity, the reverse would be the case. Necessarily we have to send out the most advanced and best students. Those re-
turned to their homes, added to the accessions made to the school during the year.

REPORT OF CARLISLE SCHOOL.

unfortunately limited the number competent to be placed out. Two years of school training and discipline are necessary to fit a new pupil for this outing. The rapid progress in English speaking, the skill in hand and head work, the independence in thought and action pupils so placed gain, all prove that this method of preparing and dispersing Indian youth is an invaluable means of giving them the courage and capacity for civilized self-support. An Indian boy, placed in a family remote from his home (and it is better distant from the school), surrounded on all sides by hard-work-
ing, industrious people, feels at once a stronger desire to do something for him-
self than he can be made to feel under any collusive system, or in the best Indian training school that can be established. His self-respect asserts itself; he goes to work, improves himself, and tries in every way to compete with those about him. For the time he is in a measure forgets the things that are behind and pushes on towards a better life.

There is, however, one drawback to the success of this or any other method that may be established which applies to those belonging to nation and annuity tribes. We find from the course of thought among those belonging to such tribes that there is constantly before them the inevitable future of a return to their homes, and to fall back into labor. So long as they return to their tribes to be fed, or are forced to persistent parents, the Government by such methods, to some extent destroys that which it builds. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the reservation for every Indian within the United States shall only be bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, British America, and the Gulf of Mexico, and when the system of maintaining tribes and separate peoples will be abandoned, and the Indian, no less than the negro, shall be an unrestricted citizen. The boy learns to swim by going into the water; the Indian will become civilized by mixing with civilization. There can, certainly, be no dirty resting on the General Government to educate these every educational effort of the Government should urge these people into association and competition with the other people of the country, and teach them that it is more honorable to be an American citizen than to remain a Comanche or a Sioux. From our experience there is no great difficulty in preparing young Indians to live among and become a part of civilized people; but the system of educating in tribes among tribal schools leaves the Onondagas Onondagas still, notwithstanding their reservation has been for more than a century in the heart of our greatest State.

TRANSFERS TO OTHER SCHOOLS.

Eight of the pupils shown in our tables to have been returned were transferred to schools in the West as employes—5 to Genoa, Nebr., and 3 to the Navajo Agency, New Mexico. Most satisfactory reports continue to be received from those sent to Genoa. At the Navajo Agency the results were not so good, and their services are now terminated. In justice, however, to the youth sent to this agency, it should be stated that the surrounding circumstances, more than any fault on their part, brought their service to an end. Others who went home have been employed both in the schools at the agencies and at the new schools away from agencies.

At the instance of the Department, I transferred on the 3d January, 1884, 27 girls to Lincoln Institution at Philadelphia.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the school has been better than in any previous year. Very few cases of acute disease of malignant character occurred. Four girls and two boys died, all from disease of long standing. Thirty-six were sent home on account of fail-
ing health or mental weakness. A number of these have died. An epidemic of mumps passed through the school in November, December, and January; there were 116 cases; all recovered without any serious complications resulting. Our greatest trouble is febrile disease and scrofula, those being the diseases most prevalent among Indians. Our best health results have been among those placed out in fami-
lies. Nearly every pupil so placed added increased health to the other gains.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

We have continued the system of one-half of each day in the school-room and the other half at work in the shops. I reaffirm all statements I have made in former re-
ports in regard to the advantages of industrial training and the aptness of Indian pu-
pils. During the year our workshops have been much enlarged and improved through the liberality of a friend of the school. Still we have not the shop-room to meet the