

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1892.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

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REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

Green Bay Agency,  
November 1st, August 31, 1892,

Sir: In obedience to instructions and official regulations, the following report of affairs and occurrences at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1892, is respectfully submitted:

**Land.**—The Oneida Reservation, containing 53,340 acres, situated between the counties of Brown and Outagamie; the Menominee Reservation, containing the southeast of land 13 of which are in Grant County and 1 in Shawano County; and the Stockbridge Reservation, containing 18 sections of land adjoining the Menominee Reservation in Shawano County, form the territory concerning the Green Bay Agency. The agency offices are at Keshena, 6 miles from the railway station in Shawano.

**Administration.**—Allotments of land in severalty to Oneida Indians were practically completed when I took charge of the agency a little more than two years ago, but the allotment of official approval has not yet been made. This is due to the fact that many of the allottees are not in possession of their allotments and buildings, using improved machinery, and having considerable surplusage and supplies in their homes equal to those of the neighboring off-the-reservation. Some members of this tribe are also very poor, living precariously on the reservation.

A large number of children have been taken from this reservation to different boarding schools, more than 300 having been in such schools during the past year. Upon this reservation, no land set apart for a Government school, but the expectation that such school will be opened for pupils this fall. Six day schools are maintained by the Government: A large stone celtic erected a number of years ago by Episcopalian, a new and larger edifice of wood, erected recently, by the Methodist denomination, and a smaller one by Roman Catholics.

The Stockbridge Indians had land allotted to them in severalty in 1874, which allotments seem never to have been perfected to the extent of placing each allottee in possession of his own allotment. Conflicting claims under treaties and acts of Congress appear to have kept these people in a state of unrest for quite a number of years, and little progress is visible in the development of farms. There is no church upon this reservation, but religious services have been held a large portion of the time in their schoolhouse, conducted chiefly by Congregational missionaries. A school is maintained at an annual expense for a teacher of \$350 from the annuity of the tribe.

In my opinion these people are as nearly civilized as they are likely to become in another score of years with present surroundings, and as well qualified to take care of themselves as they will be if their land is decided to them in fee simple.

**Memorandum.**—Upon the Menominee Reservation there are no schools other than the Government boarding school, with a capacity for accommodating 150 pupils, and the Catholic contract school, with accommodations for about the same number of children.

One new building, 40 by 72 feet, two stories high besides the basement, has been completed during the past year, adding largely to the conveniences as well as increase of accommodations at the Government school. Also, an addition of 36 feet to the main building for Teacher Laundry, bath-room, and room for bathing over the valuable improvements. The main Government school building has for two winters been warped by steam, proving much more satisfactory than the former method by use of stone. The new building was constructed for steam heat, but apparatus has not been ordered. In connection with these buildings there are three wells; one of them for a wind mill, pumping water to a 15-barrel tank over the laundry; another is for a power pump with tires, as a protection in case of fire.

There has also been erected a good building 40 by 60 feet, two stories, and warmed by steam, for use as a hospital for the sick among Menominee Indians, which proves very satisfactory in all respects. The Menominees have a good roller powered by hand, at which flour is

of the wire free from talls. A sawmill capable of cutting 10,000 feet per day, at which lumber is manufactured for any one building upon the reservation who desires it, is also a valuable property, the power for operating both mills being furnished by the Wolf River.

This tribe also has a valuable property in standing timber on the reservation of hemlock, oak, maple, and pine, the latter being estimated at about 300,000,000 feet. Under the law approved June 13, 1890, by banking and sale of this pine a fund is being accumulated for great importance for the future of these Indians. The value before the enactment of this law, 1889-90, was \$2,691,338 net were banked and sold, realizing the sum of \$218,178.23 of which \$21,817.53 was deposited in the United States Treasury for the support of the poor and sick of the tribe with other incidental expenses, and the sum of \$196,360.70 was paid to the persons who banked the logs.

In the winter of 1890-91, under the new law, there were banked 27,763,560 feet of logs, which were sold for \$322,562.78. After paying individual Indians a stipulated price under contract for banking said logs, the sum of \$165,135.89 was left in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Menominee tribe.

22,000,000 feet of logs were banked, which were sold for the sum of \$211,630 (\$10.55 per thousand) and after paying expenses of banking, etc., as before, there was left to the United States Treasury, four-fifths of the amount, \$134,180.00 for the two seasons logging, is to be paid interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; while the sum of \$68,451.04 is held to be used for the benefit of the tribe, under direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior.

In the first-named payment, where all money received for logs sold, excepting only 10 per cent reserved for support of sick and poor members of the tribe, there was a failure to pay indebtedness incurred by those engaged in logging to an amount estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

In the season of 1890-91, under the new law, 132 Menominees entered into contracts for banking logs, and from poor management of some of them after payment it was ascertained that an indebtedness of about \$2,800 had been unpaid. In last seasons logging, 1881-92, with Steam tractors for banking logs an unpaid indebtedness is reported of about \$400.

From this it would appear that these people are adopting better methods of management, and therefore secure better results in logging. Some of them by industry and proper care, have in each winter earned good wages, with a fair balance when paid.

Upon the Menominee Reservation two schools have been maintained during the past year, one a Government boarding school, with a capacity for 100 pupils, and the Catholic contract school, caring for 140 or 150 pupils. Upon the Stockbridge Reservation one day school, has been maintained; the salary of the teacher being \$500, being paid a from interest of funds of the tribe. Upon the Oneida Reservation 6 day schools have been maintained at the expense of the Government.

These schools exert a healthy influence in giving tone to the character of pupils and to the families of the pupils. But at several of the Oneida day schools the attendance is so small as to hardly warrant continuance. Non-reservation schools secure so many pupils from these day schools as to leave little encouragement for teachers. In my opinion much better results are obtained in boarding schools, because pupils are kept more constantly in school, and under supervision of teachers.

The number of Oneidas on the reservation is returned as 1,762. Children of school age, 367, of which more than 300 have attended non-reservation schools during the past year. Number of Stockbridge tribe is 113, with 33 children of school age. Whole number of Menominees reported on the reservation is 1,335, with 345 children of school age. For detailed statements of products and other statistics, I would respectfully refer to accompanying reports.

This tribunal has been of much service, not only in the cases where judgments have been rendered, but in influencing settlement of difficulties in six criminal cases and in twenty-four civil actions. The three judges of this court are old and experienced members of the tribe, who have been confirmed in office for several years because of good character and fitness for the position. Arraignment have been committed officers and justices for these people, interested in agricultural work as the surest means of retarding their condition, etc.

counting the timber interest as a deposit with the Government which will soon be paying annual dividends of increasing value. More acres have been plowed this season than in any previous year, with a more promising yield of growing crops at the present time, which gives fresh encouragement to the workers. Farming is in the advanced stage among the Ojibwas, they having engaged in this pursuit as an earnest period than Stockbridges or Menomonees. The Stockbridges do not attend to farm work with much energy, and their improvement is observable on that reservation. The great drawback to advancement of these Indians in more staminal industry is the indulgence in alcoholic drinks, affecting the Ojibwas more, but is struggling with the Stockbridges and Menomonees.

Very respectfully,  
**CHAS. S. KILPATRICK,**  
 U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, Keshewee, Wis.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual sanitary report of the Menomonee Indians of Green Bay Agency, Wis. In the year 1899, we have seen quite a different picture from the one presented in a general report of the year 1898. In 1899, the Menomonee Indians were in a more healthy condition than in 1898. The cause of this improvement is not clearly defined. At present, there are a few reports of persons who have died of cholera, but in 1899, there were no deaths of cholera. The cause of cholera is not clearly defined, but it is probably due to the use of unclean water. In 1899, the Menomonee Indians were in a more healthy condition than in 1898. The cause of this improvement is not clearly defined. At present, there are a few reports of persons who have died of cholera, but in 1899, there were no deaths of cholera. The cause of cholera is not clearly defined, but it is probably due to the use of unclean water.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, Ashland, Wis., August 27, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency. In the La Pointe Agency are seven reservations; four of them are found in the State of Wisconsin and three in the State of Minnesota. The following table gives the name, location, and acreage of the reservations:

Name of reservation.	County and State.	Acreage.
Red Cliff	Iron and Grand Counties, Wis.	11,467
Bad River	Iron and Grand Counties, Wis.	12,433
La Crosse	Sawyer County, Wis.	66,132
La Pointe	La Pointe County, Minn.	69,824
Grand Portage	St. Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn.	31,077
Vermillion Lake	Cook County, Minn.	51,816

The Red Cliff Reservation is located 5 miles from Ashland, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. A good wagon road connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay. The Red River Reservation lies a few miles east of the city of Ashland. The principal settlement is at Odanah, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad, 10 miles east of Ashland. The La Crosse Reservation is located in Sawyer County, Wis. The nearest railroad is Hayward, a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. The principal Indian villages La Crosse, Ojibwas and Pabiquabawag, are distant from Hayward 23 miles and are connected with the last mentioned town by means of a fair wagon road. The Grand Portage Reservation is located at the foot of the lake bearing the same name and is 25 miles from Menomonie, a station on the valley division of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. A fair wagon road winds through the woods connects these places. The Indian village of La Crosse is situated about 24 miles west of Duluth. The Indian village of Duluth and Wainapig and Duluth and St. Paul Railways. Another village on this reservation is located 10 miles west from Cloquet and 1 mile from Sawyer a station on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Vermillion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from the town of Towns, a station on the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. The Boise Fort Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca Counties, in the State of Minnesota, beside the one at Vermillion Lake, but the farmer, teachers, and blacksmiths are established at Vermillion Lake. The Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 300 miles from Ashland on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is built on Grand Portage Bay about 10 miles west of the mouth of Pigeon River, a stream that for a number of miles, forms the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Consists—The aggregate population of the reserve at this agency is 4,316, and is apportioned among the several reservations as follows:

Red Cliff	500
Bad River	600
La Crosse	1,214
La Pointe	669
Grand Portage	735
Vermillion Lake	714
Grand Portage	316
Total	4,316

The following table gives the several classes of persons as required by section 211 of the Indian regulations:

Name of band.	Males above 15 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 5 and 15 years.
Red Cliff	130	141	170
Bad River	230	211	130
La Crosse	364	415	476
La Pointe	518	535	143
Grand Portage	118	227	220
Vermillion Lake	220	234	220
Grand Portage	76	87	100
Total	1,410	1,586	1,239

Condition of Indians—A decided improvement is manifest in the condition of these Indians during the past year. This is especially true of the Indians on the reserves in Wisconsin. They have taken a greater interest in farming than they have shown at any former period. A larger area has been brought under cultivation, the crops have been well cultivated, and the abundant crops harvested have opened the eyes of the natives to good wealth stemming in the soil. The agents and missionaries in the possession of the Government farmers have been constantly employed in the clearing of lands and preparing them for planting.

School—finding the school itself much below the supposed grades and standard was a further unexpected fact. A mistaking of a few grammar grades is manifestly not sufficient schooling and instruction for an institution of this kind. The quarter's observations on the condition, together with a study of the records and possibilities of the school, convince me of its full ability to reach and maintain a high-school grade, giving a good business education to those who complete the work, all as laid down and directed in the course of study provided by the Department. This, it is expected, will be brought about at the opening of school, exercises in September, with the changes contemplated and the introduction of the best approved methods of instruction, as practiced in the older and stronger public schools.

Grounds.—The clearing of 12 acres for addition to the garden has been completed, and the whole planted (nearly 40 acres), which promise sufficient yield to supply the school for the year.

Trades.—The several shops in their opportunities for work-learning offering changes, which will be improved by the introduction of systematic study of the principles and knowledge upon which an intelligent proficiency in them can be acquired. The shops will be after a few changes) at the opening of school, in competent and trustworthy hands, some of whom are especially commendable.

Specific reports will go from this office as circumstances require to acquaint you fully with affairs here.

I thank you for the consideration accorded to the needs of this school, and to the papers from my desk.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES W. WASSON,  
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, Pa., September 22, 1902.

SIR: This is the thirtieth annual report it has been my privilege to make for this school. In all my former reports I have so fully outlined the purposes and success of the school that it seems unnecessary, at this time, to repeat what has been so often stated.

Growth.—The progress and growth of the school during the past year has been a fair increase over that of last year. Our average number of students during the year was 730. The students have enjoyed larger privileges than before, and the results have been correspondingly greater. Their earnings during the year, outside the school, were:

Boys.....	\$16,088.83
Girls.....	5,170.15
Total.....	21,258.98

Their savings at the end of June were..... 25,723.58

There has been an increased appreciation of the services of our students, and they have received, on an average, better pay than in any previous year.

Amusement of teachers.—In looking back over the thirteen years of our history, the most striking feature of it is the wonderful change that has been made in the conditions of the Indian during that time. In the beginning 40 out of 50 of our students were unable to speak any English whatever, and very few came to us in any other but their camp dress. These features have gradually faded away. Now we never receive students dressed in native costume. A very large proportion of them make some use of the English language and have seen some-what advanced in the home schools.

Improvements.—The liberal appropriation of Congress last year, accompanied with a corresponding liberality in the law making our appropriation, enabled us to greatly improve the facilities of the school. The girls' dormitories were enlarged and improved so that we may easily care for 275 girls, and we can now handle from 400 to 500 boys and girls at the school, and could care for 1,000 easily, using our outdoor system more liberally.

The work of the school rooms and shops has been more fully systematized, enlarged and improved, so that we are making better progress all along the line. The sudden death on August 13, 1902, of my principal, Mr. Charles H. Hepburn, who had served the school most efficiently during a period of more than nine years, has been a great loss to the school and to the Indian service. Dr. DeGibus was one of the most competent, conscientious and industrious officers it has ever been my fortune to serve with.

The following table shows the composition and the statistics of our population during the year:

Tribes	Connected with school		New pupils		Total	Enrolled		Died	Remaining		On farms during year		
	M	F	M	F		M	F		M	F			
Abenaki	5	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Algonquin	11	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Appalachee	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Arctic	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Assiniboine	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Chippewa	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Delaware	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Florida	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Genesee	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Illinois	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Indiana	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Iowa	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kansas	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Michigan	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Missouri	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nevada	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
New York	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ohio	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Oregon	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Vermont	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Virginia	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Washington	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total	173	917	40	58	230	101	86	3	130	201	731	408	258

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. H. PRATT,  
Captain, Trade Council, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

There has been a constant effort to weed out poor student material to put in better, to avoid waste, to "stop leaks," and improve the work done. Only by the most careful economy can this large and expensive system be maintained. I think it safe to say that public confidence in the capacity of the Indian for the manhood and for useful citizenship, through education, was never so general and so strong as it is now. Ridiculous of the ability of the returned Indian students to do good work among their people has nearly ceased. Our work for the Sioux of Dakota since 1878, especially for those of Standing Rock Agency, has had most satisfactory results. The death rate and sick rate of Indians at this school have marvellously decreased of late years.

## STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The number of Indians this year has corresponded very nearly with that of last year—57 girls and 93 boys. We have had on our rolls since last October 41 girls and 97 boys, a total of 140, including 10 at the North, of whom 6 have graduated, or are no longer pupils of the school, but have remained under his supervision. Nineteen have returned to the West.

There has been no death during the term, but in August, 1891, one boy died at the North; in July, 1892, a girl died suddenly of typhoid fever in Misseschebets, and a lingering and complicated case found relief at Hampton soon after. The tribes represented are as follows: Sioux, 57; Oneida, 54; Winnebago, 8; Omaha, 4; Pigeon, 1; Shawnee, 1; Sisseton, 1; Wyandotte, 1; Sac and Fox, 1; Potawatomi, 1; One, 2; New York Oneida, 1; Mohawk, 1; Onondaga, 1; Pottawatomie, 1.

The new party of the year arrived in September under the escort of the Rev. Mr. Ireland, composed mostly of Sioux and Oneida, and in all numbering 40. Eight are former pupils who were anxious to return for further training. No Indian parents seem more thoroughly alive to the benefits of education for their children than the Oneidas.

## WYOMIA.

Wyomia, the home of 37 girls, was finished and first occupied in 1882. The teacher in charge wrote at the time: "Years of instruction could not have done for the Indian girl what a building of their own has accomplished immediately." To "keep Wyomia clean" has been a wonderful inspiration to the younger women and girls who through these few years have carried on their outside agitated dust and dirt with such success as to win words of warm commendation from the many visitors who inspect its light, airy halls and corridors and pleasant sleeping rooms. Not more than two girls usually share a room, and since they have their own belongings about them in a miniature home, the householders and stationary cultivated wardrobe contain the clothing made and mended, washed and ironed by themselves. Even her bedding is part of each girl's weekly wash (unless in the case of the very youngest), and she must keep an eye to her little spread, that it also goes into the tub when the occasion requires.

They take care of the teacher's rooms and for so doing are paid a small sum, and they also receive a small allowance out of the Government money to keep them the careful use of money for themselves. This allowance varies according to the willingness and ability they show in household duties, and diligence in the care of clothing which involves loss, must be made good from this sum. Wyomia laundry is a busy scene on the days when by "kiss" the girls are washing and mending, sewing, singing and talking. They exhibit their simple pure dresses and spotless underwear, made as well as washed and ironed by their own hands with pardonable pride.

It is a pleasant sight to watch them choosing their new spring gowns from an assortment of bright-colored patterns just received for their use. Each girl is allowed two new dresses, though some have decided to take the value of one in new material for underwear which they are specially desirous of having very nice. Their taste in dress is well guided, for while allowed to choose what they like, only simple, refined patterns with well contrasted or harmonizing colors are provided. These dresses are made up by the pupils who are taught to cut and fit with dexterity and rapidly.

In one of the cottages are held cooking classes, where the object is to teach the girls to make the most out of every plain and simple material. Having in view their return to conditions of life where household appliances are few and means small, they are given the sum of 50 cents a week out of which three sup-

pers must be provided each week for three girls and their teacher. For dinners 50 to 70 cents is allowed. Milk, flour, and fuel are given the school. In the little three-room cottages, the girls meet for their lessons in fire making, table setting, dish washing, etc. Not the least important is the responsibility of each girl for her own support, the entertainment of her guests and the presiding at the table. Difficult as it may appear to provide variety with this small sum, the girls succeed very well. Muffins, corn bread, oatmeal, eggs in various forms, hash, coffee, potatoes in different ways make up a sufficiently varied bill of fare. They even make nice little pies of butter of their own churning, worked out in the churn made by one of the Indian boys. To the boys' skill in wood working they also owe very much of their success in making comfortable and economical. The Indian girls are also members of the regular school cooking classes.

An Indian woman must also know how to drive a nail in the right place and to hit it squarely on the head. She should be able to make a box, a table, a book shelf, if she wants to have her Hampton surroundings about her; she must know how to put in a piece of glass, for she lives in a house no longer, and if the men are off "rounding up" in the fields at work she must attend to domestic repairs. So the classes of five Indian girls each are taught in the simple rudiments of the carpenter's trade.

The Lord-a-Band Chorders are very helpful in the teaching of our girls. When a teacher has a little knot of her pupils gathered about her in her own room, fingers busy and tongues set free from the restraints of the classroom, she finds it easy to gain a new insight into character and needs, and many a chance to speak a word in good season to exert a molding influence over these young lives. At New Year's time one of these chordees proposed that, instead of the little breakfast party their teacher was planning to give them, they should be supplied with provisions to make to some poor old colored people across the creek. A very happy New Year's morning was thus spent as they distributed their gifts and read and sang in the little cabins, learning the sweet lesson that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

But not only to the girls is Wyomia an "elder sister." Her little chapel gathers the boys also for the Thursday evening prayer meeting and the Indian Sunday school of which Rev. Mr. Grant is the superintendent. Sunday morning there is a service for those who do not attend St. John's Church. This winter we have missed the presence and help of Gay Armstrong, who for eight years has been wont to give a part of the income to his Indian Sunday school. In his absence an effort has been made to throw more of the responsibility upon the scholars themselves. A prayer meeting has been held, openly conducted by one of their number, and out of this has grown a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, with a Sac and Fox boy as president, a Winnebago girl vice-president, an Omaha boy treasurer, and a Sioux girl secretary.

Saturday evening the big hall often presents a festive scene as the boys and girls meet for a work evening, or a social, a musical and literary entertainment, or a debate.

It is a cause for congratulation that in the Indian work of this country, Dr. Derrieston, the superintendent of Indian schools, is accompanied in long tours of inspection from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf, by his brave-hearted wife, who devotes herself to the welfare of the women and girls. While visiting Hamilton this winter she gave us a word of encouragement as to the practical work of the little cottages where our girls take lessons in simple, every day housekeeping. She had felt the need of such a scheme in the Western schools, but already planned for a small house adjoining the main building where the girls could be trained, but now felt that she could urge it more strongly upon, she said, she had actually seen her "model cottage." She is much interested in furthering the wise plan of appointing field workers, earnest, practical Christian women with a true missionary spirit, to go out and live among the Indians, above all putting themselves in the touch with the Indian women, and teaching them how to improve their homes, to care for their children.

## THE WIGWAG.

A pleasant sitting room, as cheerful as sunshine, flowers, pictures, and a warm welcome can make it, is now always open to the boys. Here they find the last daily paper, a few magazines, a weekly paper, provided by the kindness of a generous friend, and a supply of books for reference and reading.

At 8 o'clock all gather in the assembly room, summoned by the janitor, one

of their own number, a member of the Senior class, who conducts the closing exercises of the day. The roll is called, when Indian-speaking is reported. At this service any student is at liberty to speak of anything which, in his judgment, needs correction. These talks are quite frequent, and almost invariably seldom absent, as a strong educative feature of the school.

As a rule the afternoon is quiet. The boys, while full of life and fun, are not prominent. Quarreling is almost unknown, even among the little boys, towards whom the older ones are remarkably gentle and forbearing.

The boys' bedrooms are furnished with only necessary articles. They are inspected by the janitors, but swept and kept in order by themselves. There is a growing fondness for pictures and other articles of taste, often purchased from their own scanty earnings.

A Wisconsin Literary Society has already succeeded in making up the youthful members in a manner to surprise themselves as well as their friends. A lady quickness in springing to their feet, their ready reports, and easy flow of English, said: "If I had but my eyes I should not have known I was among Indians."

INDIAN SCHOOL.

The pupils of this department divide their time between class room and shop, with the exception of the advanced class, which, preparing for the Junior of the normal department, attends school all day four days and works two. In the industrial powers of the people, a task by no means easy, especially before visitors, fluently in a foreign tongue, proves one of their greatest drawbacks on entering the higher normal classes.

In describing the class work of the year the teacher reports:

English.—The fifth, or lowest division, began the study of our English tongue last fall with knives and forks, tables and chairs, a toy set of furniture, implements, etc., as object lessons, gradually acquiring the power to a simple sentence, though the listener may have to wait long and patiently before it is fairly their vocabulary, but as this grew larger scholars building grew easier. They have had the help of pictures, and, with the coming of spring, sweet spring flowers have been studied and enjoyed, as also spring birds.

Power of expression seemed the greatest need of the third division. To aid this they had the stories of Columbus, Barbon, and Do Goto, also simple lessons in physiology, besides object lessons and dictation exercises, and are now able to second division, with lessons on events of the day, as the famine in Russia, the village of Niagara, etc. They are now at work at a more advanced building, trying to learn the uses rather than the name of the different parts of speech. Natural history at present forms the basis of language work for the first division. The pupils are writing the habits and appearance of animals, aided by pictures, stuffed and living specimens. In the all-day advanced class some elementary science work was taken up at the beginning of the term. Occasional home lessons, conversation lessons on general topics or matters of daily school life, poems, etc., have furnished constant drill in their language class, while each study in hand gives them English.

Arithmetic.—This first principle was the starting point of our lowest division. The bright ones in the class can now do computations up to 20, the duller ones to 12. Simple problems, in simplest English, have also been given them, and a little fraction work. Visiting the other classes we shall find them working along the general lines: drill, both mechanical, and with problems, in the elementary rules, in fractions and denonimative numbers, until we reach the six Shallow's Arithmetic. One teacher in using text books has sent her scholar to imaginary shopping tows, finding them very scrupulous in bringing back their change. The clearest method in teaching fractions has been to draw large glass on the board, divide them before the pupils, using colored crayons, and then to fit pieces of one size into another to get their relative proportions. Quick mental

exercises have been part of their drill. We are apt to find articulate the weak point in pupils coming from agency schools who may show excellent training in reading, spelling and writing, but with practice they quickly pick it up.

Reading.—Besides blackboard work, Appleton's Chart, Davis's Readers, The Story of the Bible, and the new "Normal Course in Reading" have been used, and some other supplementary reading. The Fourth Reader of the normal course has been found especially attractive and helpful, with its brief but clear outlines of the history and government of our country. These chapters, together with portions selected from various authors, have stirred the enthusiasm of our advanced class to such a pitch that on one occasion a batch of song from their replication room took us quite by surprise, as boys and girls joined in the strains of "Our Country, 'tis of Thee." Physical exercises and vocal drill have also been given.

Writing.—This is a branch in which Indians are apt to excel, their powers of close observation and imitation standing them in good stead. The hygienic paper for writing, the letters generally was used at the beginning of the term, and much blackboard work of the same kind was given to the writing class. Fresh-leaf exercises, both at the blackboard and on paper, have been found helpful.

In all classes double-lined paper is much used for copying.

Geography.—This study is always a "step up" for our lower classes, and the second division has been thus promoted this year. The tall pine is frank to confess that so his mind is by no means proved that the earth is round. New York regards Boston as a wide incursions. In general, however, they accept the teacher's dictum and diligently study about the earth as a whole, its forms of land and water, its different regions, the size, surface and drainage of North America, particularly the United States; draw maps and diagrams of North America, Europe, etc., besides some knowledge of its government. Another class here employed lessons on Europe, and have written so much that they went over last year, learning more of mathematical geography, of winds and tides, and also of historical references, the early Norse explorers exciting much interest. Still another class have taken heavy tides through the great divisions of the western hemisphere, returning home by way of South America. Some outside reading in books of travel has helped to broaden their views of other countries and nations.

History.—Engle's First Book of History has been used this year and the scholars have been much interested in its graphic sketches of the famous men of our country. Some of their reproductions of these history stories have been very good. The examples of shorthand purpose and achievement in the case of obstacles, set before them in these biographies, are very practical in their bearing on the Indian character.

Physiology.—The experiment has been tried this year of taking Martin's work in our advanced class, with the hope that thereby the pupils would become somewhat familiar with the scientific words and terms so hard for them to master.

Math.—The singing lessons given to the morning school in Holt's Method, though coming only once a week for twenty minutes, have shown excellent results. The latter part of the term the beginners in the afternoon school have had daily ten-minute lessons, and they, too, are making gratifying progress.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This includes among the large number of colored students this year, 45 Indians, and comprises the work of a grammar and English high-school course, with the exception of the algebra and geometry, but with the addition of normal work, which fits them for teaching.

Spoken.—These lessons are made the basis for expression in both oral and written language, and are invaluable for the training they give the students in thinking and in expressing themselves in an orderly and simple way. It is the constant aim of the teacher to simplify this work as far as possible, to eliminate the technical terms, and to make practical applications.

In the winter year the students have an elementary course in geology. The composition work of this year is largely based on these lessons. The winter have also a course in physiology and zoology. A knowledge of hygiene is the aim in the study of physiology. The consideration of practical subjects takes a part of the time. Among the subjects discussed are sanitation, food and proper ways of cooking it, cleanliness, exercise, dress and to the injured, and effects of alcoholic beverages upon the organs.