

TACIA
1888

of many of the parents in not compelling their children to attend regularly has had effect and the pupils do not make the progress they should. The better class send their children to the boarding schools.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency, with one or two exceptions, were built thirty-five years ago, and need much repairing in order to make them at all comfortable for the employes who occupy them. The agency barn will fall down unless a new foundation and sills are placed under it soon.

MILLS.

A saw-mill containing lath, shingle, planing, and siding machines was erected two years ago and has been of great benefit to the Indians. The mill is located on a splendid water-power, and has a capacity of sawing 25,000 feet of lumber a day.

The old grist-mill is utterly useless and can not be used at all. A new mill is needed and should be built at once in order to encourage the Indians to raise grain for their own flour and feed for their stock.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation consists of 65,540 acres of land located in Brown and Outagamie Counties, 10 miles from the city of Green Bay, and 40 miles on a direct line or about 70 miles by railroad from the agency. The tribe numbers nearly 2,000 persons, of which number 453 males are above eighteen years of age, 432 females above fourteen years, and 508 children between the ages of six and sixteen years; of the "homeless" who have been adopted, there are 35 males above eighteen years of age; females over fourteen years of age, 40; children between the ages of six and sixteen years, 48. Last year about 200 Indians who had at different times come from New York and Canada and located on the reservation were by a vote of the tribe adopted.

This tribe is civilized, mostly educated, especially the younger portion, and support themselves principally by farming. Many of them have large and well-tilled farms, substantial wood or brick buildings, and are altogether too much civilized to be treated much longer as children. Their lands should be allotted to them, and their tribal relations broken up. They are at present divided into two factions of about equal numbers over the allotment question—one faction favoring and the other opposing the allotment of their lands in severalty. Those Indians who have large farms and are comparatively wealthy do not want the land allotted and have to wait for twenty-five years in order to obtain a complete title. They claim that they might better retain tribal relations until such time as they are allowed to control the title to their farms, for by so doing they can have more land to farm than if the land was allotted to them.

Annuities.—The Oneidas receive an annuity of \$1,000, which last year amounted to 58 cents per capita.

Schools.—They are very anxious to have a boarding-school established on their reservation, and have unanimously voted to give one year's annuities to aid in erecting the building. A site has been selected and the occupant's claim for improvements purchased by the Government. Nearly 300 children from this reservation are away from home attending the various Indian industrial and training schools, which shows the interest manifested by these Indians in education.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of eighteen sections of land adjoining the Menomonee Reservation on the south and west, on which reside 133 persons, enrolled members of the tribe (of which number 41 males are above eighteen years of age, 38 females are above fourteen years, and 30 children are between the ages of six and fourteen years), and about 30 persons who, under a law passed by Congress in 1871, were thrown out and are not on the roll. This act has been the cause of much contention, and is a serious drawback to the prosperity of the tribe, as the ousted party, who number about 200 persons, are constantly appealing to Congress to be re-instated, and do not settle down into any steady employment, claiming that their rights will be recognized after a while, after which they will move on the reservation and settle down. Those who are enrolled as members of the tribe do not appear to want to make many improvements until this question is settled. The sooner that Congress decides the question the better it will be for both parties.

Civilization.—These Indians are as much civilized as they ever will be. All of them read and write and speak the English language, and all of them are competent to become citizens. Their lands should be allotted them and tribal relations broken up.

Annuities.—This tribe receives a cash annuity of about \$25 per capita, derived from the sale of a portion of their reservation in 1871. If they were to receive farming tools, oxen, horses, etc., instead of cash it would be much better for the tribe as much of the money they receive is squandered for liquor immediately after each payment.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would say that I think the Menomonees and Oneidas have made commendable progress during the past year, especially the Menomonees, and that if the present system of compelling the Indians to be self-supporting and industrious is kept up for a few years, their lands allotted to them in severalty, that by the time the rising generation reaches manhood they will be competent to discharge all the functions of citizenship.

The statistics of the three tribes are herewith inclosed.

Thanking the Indian Department for the liberal manner in which they have treated me and the Indians under my charge, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOS. JENNINGS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 29, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at La Pointe Agency, Wis. This agency embraces the following reservations:

Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wis., covering 13,993 acres of land.
Bad River Reservation, situated in Ashland County, Wis., covering 124,333 acres of land.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, situated in Sawyer County, Wis., covering 66,136 acres of land.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, situated in Oneida County, Wis., covering 69,824 acres of land.

Fond du Lac Reservation, situated in Carlton County, Minn., covering 100,121 acres of land.

Grand Portage Reservation, situated in Cook County, Minn., covering 51,840 acres of land.

Bois Forte (or Net Lake) Reservation, situated in Saint Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn., covering 107,509 acres of land.

The progress of the Indians under my charge has been uniform with that of the preceding year. There has been some increase in the population, due to the fact that many are moving in from outside to take land. After the allotments have been made and the pine removed I have no doubt that there will be a marked decrease in the population, as the bulk of the land is of little value for farming purposes. Below I give a census of the different bands of Chippewas under my charge. I was unable to take a census of the Bois Forte, Fond du Lac, and Lac du Flambeau bands on account of their being scattered about. I was unable to collect them nor could I find any of them well enough posted to give me the information I desired. I have taken last year's figures, which I consider very nearly correct.

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above fourteen years.	Children between six and sixteen years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Red Cliff.....	98	104	96	76	374
Bad River.....	213	204	133	88	638
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	360	325	295	168	1148
Lac du Flambeau.....	137	131	138	62	468
Fond du Lac.....	170	192	164	106	632
Grand Portage.....	84	81	65	60	290
Bois Forte.....	209	215	151	144	719
Total.....	1,271	1,252	1,042	704	4,269

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa., August 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The following table shows the population for the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.			In families and on farms.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alaskan.....			2		2					2		2	85	18
Apache.....	109	42		1	152	3		9	7	97	36	133	14	5
Arapaho.....	18	6			24	2				16	6	22		
Arikaree.....		1			1					1	1	1		
Caddo.....	1				1					1		1	17	10
Cheyenne.....	22	10			32	1	1	1		20	9	29	1	3
Chippewa.....	2	3			5					3	3	5		
Comanche.....	5				5					3		3		
Crow.....	7	2			9	1				6	2	8	6	2
Gros Ventre.....	2				2					2		2	1	
Iowa.....	1	1			2					1	1	1	1	2
Kaw.....	1				1					1		1	1	
Keechle.....	1				1					1		1	1	
Kiowa.....	3	3			6	1	1			2	2	4	2	1
Lipan.....	1	1			2			1		1	1	1	1	1
Menominee.....	1				1					1		1		
Miami.....	1	2			3					1	2	3	1	1
Modoc.....	1	2			3					1	2	3		
Navajo.....	5				5	1				4		4	5	
Nez Percé.....	4	1			5			2		2	1	3	4	1
Omaha.....	6	1			7					10	2	12	6	1
Oncida.....	19	17	17	20	73	1				35	37	72	19	19
Onondaga.....	1	1			2					1	1	2	1	
Osage.....			6	1	7					6	1	7	2	2
Ottawa.....	1	4		1	6					1	5	6	1	
Pawnee.....	9	6			15			1		8	6	14	8	6
Peoria.....		1			1					1	1	2		
Pi-Ute.....		1			1					1	1	1		
Ponca.....		2			2					1		1		
Pueblo.....	65	53			118	1	3			64	50	114	63	37
Quapaw.....	1	1			2					1	1	2	1	
Sac and Fox.....		1			1					1	1	1		
Seminole.....		2			2					2	2	5	2	2
Seneca.....	3	2			5					3	2	5	2	2
Shoshone.....	2				2					2		2	2	
Shawnee.....				1	1					1	1	1		1
Sioux.....	39	13	25	16	93	4	3			60	26	86	40	15
Stockbridge.....				4	4					4		4		1
Tuscarora.....	1				1					1		1	1	
Wichita.....	1				1					1		1	1	4
Winnebago.....	5	5		6	16					11	5	16	5	4
Wyandotte.....	2	5	1		8					3	5	8	2	4
Total.....	340	189	63	45	637	16	11	14	7	373	216	589	301	143

Average present during the school term, 563.

It will be seen that the Apaches constitute our largest element from any one tribe. This has not been altogether favorable to the interests of the school, but probably in no other way could the greatest good of an equal number of our wildest Apache Indians be as well served.

The work of the school-rooms has been carried on much the same as in former years. There has been an unusually large number of beginners. Only about one-third of the number enrolled have been in the fourth and fifth reader grades, covering in mathematics from common fractions, through decimals, denominate numbers, interest and proportion, square and cube root, and mensuration, with a general review, including elementary geometry. The fourth and fifth reader grades have also taken United States history and civil government. In hygiene, books No. 1 and 2 have been used in the third-reader and all higher grades, using in connection with the text-books Yaggi's Anatomical Chart and Manikin.

Public exercises were held one evening each month, at which pupils gave selected or

original speeches and compositions. Two debating clubs among the boys and one literary society among the girls have been maintained with spirit and with excellent results. Among the questions discussed were the following of special interest to Indian youth, viz:

Resolved, That the Indian Territory should be opened for settlement; that the Indian be at once admitted to citizenship; that stock-raising is better for the Indian than farming; that industry is more important to the Indian than book knowledge; that it is better for the Dakota Indians to have the Territory admitted as a State; that the industrial school for Indians is better than the day school; that Indian youth who have been educated at Government expense should not accept further help from the Government; that all Indian education should be in the English language.

I urge more than ever the value of workshops and manual training in schools for Indian youth; but to all industrial and literary training should be added association and competition with the whites during the time of their school life; this alone will insure to them confidence in their own ability to meet the issues of the common struggle for existence. The following statement gives the number of each tribe under instruction at trades during the year.

Tribes.	Car-penter-ing.	Black-smith and wagon-mak-ing.	Harn-ess-mak-ing.	Tailor-ing.	Shoe-mak-ing.	Tin-nig.	Paint-ing.	Print-ing.	Bak-ing.	Steam-fitt-ing.
Alaskan.....						1		1		
Apache.....	4	2		9	7		2			4
Arapaho.....			3	1	2				1	1
Caddo.....			1	1						
Cheyenne.....	1			3						
Comanche.....				2						
Crow.....	2	1	2							
Gros Ventre.....								1		
Iowa.....			1							
Kaw.....			1							
Keechle.....										
Kiowa.....						1				1
Menominee.....				2	2					1
Miami.....								1		
Modoc.....										
Navajo.....		1				1				
Nez Percé.....		1						1		
Omaha.....	1		1		2		1	1		
Oncida.....	1				1			3	2	1
Onondaga.....	1	3	3							
Pawnee.....	1		2	2				1		
Peoria.....								1		
Ponca.....								1		
Pueblo.....	6	2	5	6		1		3		
Quapaw.....	1		1							
Sioux.....	1	3	5	7	15	5	4	1	1	2
Winnelago.....	2	2	1		3		1	1		
Wyandotte.....		1		1				1		
Total.....	23	16	32	35	36	8	8	17	4	10

The industries taught the girls embrace all that are essential to housekeeping, so far as can be taught in a large institution, and this instruction is largely supplemented by practical experience in suitable white families.

It is fortunate that this school is so situated that its capacity for agricultural instruction is not limited to the 300 acres of school land. Its facilities in this direction might at once be extended to cover the best of training for 1,000 boys. The system of placing pupils in families and on farms during vacation and leaving a limited number of these remain through the winter to attend the public schools has widened and its results have been more satisfactory. Three hundred and four boys and 143 girls have had these privileges for longer or shorter periods during the year. Out-pupils are visited and careful inquiry made covering the homes in which they live and their treatment while there, also their own personal conduct and habits, and the schools they attend are examined, and reports covering all these points become a part of our permanent record. Teachers having the care of our Indian pupils in the district schools universally speak well of them. It is a gratifying feature of this out-experience that those patrons who were the first to take hold of the system have been so well suited that they still continue to employ our students and prefer them to any other help. Their general testimony is: "They are pleasant to have about the house." "Are good to my children." "So respectful