You also state that the chiefs demand that the payment shall be made in coin, and that you are apprehensive of trouble in case their demand is not acceded to. I trust that your apprehensions are groundless, and that upon explanation to the Indians of the financial condition of the country, and of the causes which have led to a suspension of specie payments in all branches of the public service, they will be found ready to acquiesce. You may say to them that their Great Father has heard of their request, and that he judges that now when the wicked rebellion which has brought about these financial difficulties is almost suppressed, his red children of the Mille Lac bands will not persist in a demand which will in the least embarrass his endeavors to complete the overthrow of his enemies. Say to them, from me, that their Great Father, the President, was highly pleased with their conduct when Hole-in-the-Day attempted to induce their young men to go upon the war path; that their fidelity upon that occasion warrants the belief that they will not now persist in demanding that which the President cannot and does not grant to any of their white brethren, and that the indications now warrant the belieft hat very soon the power of their Great Father will be re-established, when the former prosperity of the country will return, and the inconveniences to which all are now subjected will disappear.

With assurances such as these, I feel confident that you will be enabled to satisfy the chiefs, and through them their people, and that the payment will be made without difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

CLARK W. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 237.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Appleton, Wis., September 26, 1864.

SIR: Herewith I submit my fourth annual report of the progress and present condition of the several Indian tribes embraced in this agency for the year 1864.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEES.

In former reports which I have submitted, the unfortunate location of this tribe has been pretty thoroughly discussed.

The transition from the finest farming lands in this State to their present reservation, which is quite worthless for farming purposes, has had the very natural effect to discourage and dishearten these Indians. Their present reservation, embracing 46,080 acres, is somewhat valuable for its timber, but neither white nor red men will ever obtain a competence by cultivating its soil. The men of this tribe are good farmers, and the women are good housekeepers. They have long since abandoned their old Indian customs, and they are so far advanced in civilization that they only want a good soil to cultivate to enable them to supply themselves with all the necessaries of life. They have no home off the reservation, and they certainly have a poor chance for a living while they remain on it. Considerable seed was put in the ground last spring, but a severe frost as late as the 20th of June, followed by the most unprecedented drought ever known in Wisconsin, has made the crops almost an entire failure. Of wheat, the estimate is 60 bushels; oats, 100; corn, which came forward quite well late in the season, 695 bushels; turnips, 95 bushels; potatoes, which also

came forward well at a late day, 669 bushels; and hay and millet, 38 tons. Of the entire population one hundred and forty-four remain on the reservation; one hundred and sixty-seven have left and are scattered in the northeastern counties of this State, and thirty-five of the men have volunteered in the United States army. This is more than one-tenth of the whole population.

The school continues under the charge of Mr. Jeremiah Slingerland, who is a competent and faithful teacher. One year since the children of the school age were quite destitute of clothing necessary to enable them to attend a winter school. With the one hundred dollars which was remitted to me from the civilization fund I purchased cloths, which the parents of the children at once manufactured into suitable garments for the scholars. I also used eighty-one dollars of the interest of their trust fund, in the purchase of shoes for these children. The consequence of this outfit for the children was a larger attendance of scholars. During the month of February an epidemic of measles in the settlement compelled a temporary suspension of the school. Since then the average attendance has been quite as large as in former years. I shall use a part of the six hundred dollars recently remitted from the educational funds for another winter outfit for these children.

In closing what I have to say of this tribe, permit me to express the hope, that before another annual report shall be written the future outlook of this people will be cheered by a new home, better adapted to their wants.

ONEIDAS.

The reservation occupied by these Indians is mostly good farming land. The settlement extends through the middle of the reserve in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. In ordinary years the Oneidas, though only a minority of them are good farmers, can raise enough to supply themselves with the necessaries of life, but the June frosts and the severe drought have reduced their crops to almost one-third the average amount. A few families have raised sufficient subsistence to supply their wants for the coming year, but a large majority have not enough to subsist their families through the coming winter. The hay and grain crop of 1860 was short on this reservation, and this being followed by a very severe winter, a large percentage of their cattle and horses died from starvation. Out of two hundred and two horses twenty-two died, and out of seven hundred and twenty-six head of neat cattle one hundred and ten died. Although the Oneida Indians are occupying good farming lands, where with ordinary industry and good husbandry they could easily obtain a competence, truth compels the acknowledgment that, as a whole, the tribe is not making any material progress towards a higher civilization. The immediate surroundings of this tribe stand in the way of progress in the right direction. The Indian settlement is but a few miles from the towns of Depere, St. Howard, and Green Bay. The population of some of these towns may very properly be designated as "mixed," and the morality of the "mixed" portion is not of the highest order. Most Indians are adepts in acquiring a practical knowledge of the vices, especially where the schools of vice are free.

Many of the Oneidas, who do not like to obtain a living by working a farm, employ much of their time in cutting the most valuable timber they can find on the reservation and hauling it off for sale. The best men among these Indians are very anxious that this waste of timber, this using up of the common property of the tribe, should stop. I have already called your attention to this subject, and in your reply of September 9, 1863, I am directed "to see that no more timber is cut than is actually necessary for the wants of the Indians." Soon after receiving the order, I met the Indians in council on their reservation, and had it read and interpreted to them. For a few weeks the timber traffic stopped, but the Indians were soon influenced to disregard the order, and until here is some statute regulation to punish parties engaged in the traffic I do not

know how it is going to be stopped. A majority of chiefs want this waste of the common property to cease, and they want their lands surveyed and allotted. The same majority of chiefs are desirous of selling to the Stockbridge and Munsees one-fourth or one-fifth of their reservation, investing the purchase money so as to create a permanent school fund, but a pretty large minority oppose these measures of advancement towards a better civilization. The chiefs of this tribe have long since ceased to exercise any considerable influence over their respective bands. With no allotment of lands, and no laws for the punishment of Indians committing crimes on the reservation, progress in civilization is hardly to be expected.

On other reservations within this agency I have failed to discover any disposition on the part of the Indians to disregard any order or instructions which it has been necessary to give, but a majority of the tribe are ready to hear and willing to obey. In order to accomplish desirable results in the way of progress, it would seem necessary that the reservation should be surveyed and allotted, and some means be devised for providing a permanent school fund for these Indians. All the statistics relating to their farming operations, schools, wealth, population, &c., I have already forwarded to you.

The schools have been quite well attended during the year, and the scholars who attend constantly make very good progress. The teachers are competent, and untiring in their efforts in behalf of the children committed to their charge. The school-houses are small, and although as favorably located as two schools could be on so large a reservation, not more than one-fourth the children of school age attend school, so as to receive any benefit. In order to educate these children there should be four or five good, commodious school-houses on this reservation.

Since its establishment several of the Oneidas have received instructions at the Lawrence University, located in this city. With one exception, they have not prosecuted their studies so as to accomplish the full collegiate course. At the close of the last term in June, Mr. Henry Cornelius, a son of Jacob Cornelius, a principal chief, was found to have mastered the course of studies and received his degree. Young Cornelius is a man of most unexceptionable habits, and unblemished moral and religious character. He already takes the deepest interest in the future of his people.

Ninety-five of the Oneidas have volunteered in the service of the United States. This is about one-twelfth of their entire population.

MENOMONEES.

While the other tribes of this agency are making but little or no progress in the right direction, this last tribe, occupying a portion of their former hunting-grounds, are yet making real, substantial progress in civilization. Their lands which I have elaborately described in former reports are but little, if any, better than those occupied by the Stockbridges and Munsees. But their treaty stipulations bring them a large amount of money annually, with which not only a considerable portion of their subsistence is supplied, but all necessary stock and farming implements. Again, most of the employés in this agency are serving on the Menomonee reserve, as so many instructors in farming, milling, blacksmithing, &c., &c. All these influences produce a marked effect in the progress of this tribe. Since my last report more than one hundred acres of worthless sandy soil have been abandoned by the Indians, and new lands have been located upon. Many of these Indians have selected new locations in the hardwood timber land and commenced clearing up farms, while others have located on the clayey ridges, where in favorable seasons they can get fair crops. As heretofore, I have instructed the farmer to spend his time in helping those who are making commendable efforts to help themselves. A pretty large breadth of

winter rye was sown last fall, but the drought reduced it to less than one-fourth of a crop. Except wheat, the usual amount of seed was put in the ground last spring, but the same causes which I have referred to rendered this year's crop well nigh a failure, as you will see by the farming statistics already forwarded to you. About forty acres of new land has been cleared and broken since my last report. This may seem a small improvement, but it should be remembered that it costs five times the labor that it would to put good openings under the plough. The winter of 1863–'64 was unusually long and very severe. In consequence of the high water in the Wolf river, one year ago this autumn, sixty or seventy tons of hay was destroyed. This accident reduced the feed for the cattle to a minimum quantity. Hay could not be had at any price off the reservation. Indeed, it commanded so high a price that some individual Indians sold to lumbermen near the reserve, at the risk of letting their own cattle starve. In spite of our best efforts to save all the cattle, several yoke of old oxen died. The improvements in progress at the mill, one year since, have been quite completed. Within two years a new saw-mill, capable of cutting twenty thousand feet per day, and a grist and flouring mill, have been built from the foundation, without expending a single extra dollar for the services of a millwright. This arises from the fact that Mr. E. R. Murdock, whom I have thus far employed as a miller, is a most excellent millwright himself.

I have no hesitation in saying that the teachers employed on the Menomonee reservation have no superiors in the State. The school-rooms have been generally well filled, and the proficiency of the scholars has been marked and highly satisfactory. The Menomonees are divided into Pagans and Christians; the Christians professing the Roman Catholic faith. Early last winter the priest, who had outlived the days of his usefulness among those Indians, (for he proved to be not only dissipated but licentious,) left the reservation. Some time in June another priest came to this tribe, whose course of conduct for the last three months has seriously interfered with the progress of the schools. I visited the reservation early last month, and learned from the teachers that the priest had ordered them to close their schools at just the hour he should indicate, and when they refused to obey his orders he entered their school-rooms in a furious manner, telling them what they must and what they must not do. He insisted that he must have the scholars at just such an hour every day for the purpose of teaching them the catechism, otherwise they would be lost. He also discouraged the Indians in sending their children to school, telling them that it was of no use, and insisting that he must have the children every day himself. I immediately addressed him a letter, notifying him that his conduct was such that I could not permit him to remain on the reservation. He immediately called upon me and acknowledged the truth of some of the charges, and denied others, but he begged permission to remain until the 16th of August, on account of some prior engagements. I gave him permission to remain as he had requested, provided that his interference with my employés and his unwholesome advice to the Indians should cease. About the first of this month I learned that he had not left as he promised to do; that while he did not disturb the school-rooms with his presence, his advice to the Indians was such as to seriously interfere with the progress of the schools. I at once wrote him that he must leave the Indian country without delay. I have just been informed that he refused to take my letter from the post office. I shall visit the reservation in a few days, when I have no doubt he will leave. I have thought it advisible to go a little into detail on this matter, as the teachers had very properly called attention to the conduct of this man in their annual report herewith transmitted.

I will only remark further, in connexion with this subject, that the teachers employed among the Menomonees are members of the Catholic church. These teachers have been engaged for many years in real missionary labor for the improvement of these Indians. To the untiring zeal and constant efforts of these

teachers for the welfare of the tribe, may properly be ascribed much of the progress it has made in civilization.

A pretty severe epidemic of dysentery has prevailed on the Menomonee reservation during a part of the last year. The Menomonees seldom employ a physician in sickness, but trust to their own "medicine men" for a cure. A large percentage of the cases in this epidemic prove fatal.

Ninety-eight of the Menomonees have enlisted in the service of the United States. During the year several parties have been indicted in the United States district court of this State for selling or furnishing liquor to Indians. There has been no difficulty in proving the offence in any case, and yet there have been no convictions. The great, indeed the only, obstacle to the absolute suppression of the liquor traffic with the Indians in this State is the *court itself*. When the first of these prosecutions came up for trial, the judge, Andrew G. Miller, in open court, complained that these cases were brought into court. He said it was no use to try to stop the liquor trade between Indians and white men; that it was making unnecessary expenses for the government; that the prosecution was hard on these men, (meaning the persons who had been indicted and were there in his presence;) that these men had been compelled unnecessarily to come a long distance, at great expense, &c., &c. When the case came up for trial, the testimony was positive and uncontroverted. The district attorney was sure of his case, but when the judge charged the jury, he told them that the prosecution had not proved that the defendants *knew* that the parties to whom they sold whiskey were Indians. This conclusive argument of the judge had never been thought of by the able counsel for the defence. In this way the court purposely befogged the jury, and accomplished what it intended to do from the beginning, clear the criminal. But notwithstanding the opposition of the court, the liquor traffic has been seriously curtailed. It is expensive for these unprincipled liquor dealers to take a turn in court, even when the judge proves to be their best counsel.

The few hundred roving Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, who caused some disturbance in the State last year, have been very quiet during the present year. They are, however, a source of annoyance to the settlers on the frontier, and as soon as provision can be made should be removed to their respective tribes.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 238.

KESHENA, SHAWANO COUNTY, WIS.,
September 7, 1864.

SIR: According to the annual custom, the Stockbridge and Munsee school, near Keshena, respectfully reports as follows:

After the fall vacation of 1863, the school opened on the 9th of November, and numbered thirty during that month. In December twenty-nine were in attendance, in January fifteen, and in February none, the school being suspended on account of the measles among the children. About the seventh of March the school was resumed and numbered nineteen, in April twenty-two, in May thirty, in June twenty-nine, in July twenty-eight, and in August twenty.

The school has met with various hindrances and interruptions during the year, such as sickness among the children, councils and religious meetings held by the tribe in the school-house, consequently not so many days have been occupied in

giving instruction as in some former years, still those who have attended regularly have made fine improvement in arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling and writing. The tribe is so scattered and disheartened about the poverty of their present home, there is but little interest felt by parents and children about location, which makes it very difficult for the teacher to bring about that improvement he would among the children. Until there is a change in the affairs of this tribe, and they are located upon some good and cheerful home, there will be but little progress made by them in education and intelligence.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND,
Teacher.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
U. S. Indian Agent, Appleton, Wisconsin.

No. 239.

KESHENA, *September* 19, 1864.

SIR: It becomes my duty again to report to you the condition of the primary school under my charge. The whole number of scholars registered was sixty-six—thirty-six boys and thirty girls. Average attendance thirty-five to forty. With one or two exceptions, these children progress as rapidly as children in civilized life. The pupils in attendance have always been cheerful and contented. The branches taught have been reading, spelling, writing, geography, and arithmetic. Books used in school, Sanders's Pictorial Primer, Sanders's First, Second and Third Readers, Monteith's First Lessons in Geography, Rays's Arithmetic, part first. Cheering as this retrospect of our labor may be, it is a painful duty to me to inform you that the school has not been so well attended lately as formerly. I am sorry to say that the priest at this place has injured the schools by unfavorable and unjust remarks he has made against them.

It is not my place to judge the motives from which he has thus acted. It was not my intention to trouble you with these remarks, but I was called upon by Chief Carron, who insisted that it was my duty, as teacher of the Monomonee children, to inform you.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 240.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1864.

SIR: According to regulations I submit to you the report of the school you kindly intrusted to my care. During the past year it was well attended, and scholars steadily advanced in their several studies. I am very well pleased with the progress they made. For good conduct, industry and attention at school, the pupils deserve much praise. The school register shows an attendance of fifty-eight scholars, of which thirty-six are boys and twenty-two girls. The studies taught are the common branches; the number of scholars in these several studies are thus: twenty-seven study writing, twenty-five arithmetic, fourteen geography, and six English grammar; all study orthography and reading. Favorable as the report is thus far, I feel it my duty to let you know that scholars have become lately very irregular at school, and sadly neglect

their studies. This sad result I implicitly attribute to the many unfavorable remarks made against the schools by the reverend priest at this place. This I deeply regret, as we naturally expected words of encouragement from that source, instead of an adverse influence against education. I often invited the reverend gentleman to visit my school and see its progress, but he always refused to visit it.

Since my last report I have lost, by death, one of my best scholars—Rosalie Wabegennis, aged about 16. She was an exemplary pupil, modest in her deportment, obedient, studious, and an humble Christian. Her schoolmates felt her loss deeply. Three of my scholars (young ladies) have withdrawn from school for home duties. Books used in school are Willard's History of the United States, Sanders's New Series of Readers and Speller, Ray's Arithmetic, books first, second, and third, Monteith's and McNally's National Geographical Series, numbers three and four, Smith's Geography, books first and second, Prince's Grammar, and Payson's National System of Penmanship.

Very respectfully,

KATE DOUSMAN,
Teacher Menomonee Reservation.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 241.

KESHENA, *September* 14, 1864.

SIR: I am gratified in being able to testify to the industry of my scholars, which, I think, would hardly be surpassed by those taught from infancy habits of industry We strive to teach them that by labor their happiness is increased, and I am convinced that in time much could be done to cultivate and improve them. The lives they lead require them to struggle harder to be diligent. The following report will bear testimony to the statements I have made, and prove how well they have profited by their instruction.

The number of articles made during the year are five hundred and forty-nine Coats, thirty-nine; pants, one hundred and forty-nine; shirts, ninety-six; dresses, seventy-three; skirts, ninety-three; gowns, forty-six; under garments, twenty-two; socks, fifteen pairs; stockings, sixteen pairs.

Respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN,
Superintendent Sewing School, Menomonee Reservation.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 242.

KESHENA, MENOMONEE RESERVATION,
September 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I respectfully submit the following report for the past year. In consequence of building the new mill there has been an extra amount of labor in the shop. During the year I have made for use at the mill, bolts, bands, rods, gripes, keys, spikes, and wedges, in all numbering 876; have shod 55 yoke of oxen and 25 horses; have ironed 17 new ox sleds, 1 single sleigh, 3 sets whiffletrees, 3 neck yokes; made 21 iron wedges, 25 small axes, 150 topping gauges, 50 trammel chains, 147 fish spears, 85 hunting

knives, 200 bark and buckskin needles; I have also repaired 43 wagons, 20 sleds, 8 single sleighs, 50 ploughs, 63 hoes, 50 log-chains, 200 sugar kettles, 25 stoves, 75 axes, 210 guns, 300 traps, and 1 threshing machine. I have had one striker during the whole year, and one assistant striker from October 1, 1863, to March 31, 1864.

Very respectfully, yours,

OGDEN BROOKS, *Blacksmith.*

M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 243.

MENOMONEE RESERVATION,
September 23, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit my fourth annual report, as farmer for the Menomonee tribe of Indians.

Since making my last report many of the Indians, who were trying to raise and something for subsistance by working sandy fields, have abandoned the sand commenced new fields in the timber land, or on the clayey ridges, where in most years a fair crop may be obtained. In the aggregate at least one hundred acres of this poor, worthless soil has been abandoned. A large proportion of the land under cultivation was ploughed in the fall of 1863. About one hundred and fifty acres of winter rye was sown, and the grubs and stone were removed from twenty-five or thirty acres preparatory to using the breaking plough. In the fall of the last year the heavy rains and high water in the river destroyed from sixty to seventy tons of hay, which necessarily made short feed during the winter. The winter was very severe, and quite a number of the cattle died. The crops were all put into the ground in good season last spring, but the severe frosts which continued to visit us as late as the middle of June injured all the crops very much. A very severe drought commenced the last of June, since which time we have had but very little rain. From some of the fields the seed could hardly be gathered. In the later part of the season it came forward quite well, and is about one-half of an average crop. The hay crop is fair. I have cut and put in the stack about two hundred and fifty tons. Wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes are not more than one-fourth of a crop. The Indians have been very industrious, but they have very little to show for their labor.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. H. MARTIN,
Menomonee Farmer.

M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 244.

KESHENA, MENOMONEE RESERVATION.

SIR: Herewith I submit my fourth annual report, as miller on the Menomonee Indian reservation.

Within the past year the new grist and flouring mill has been nearly completed. This new mill is thirty feet square on the ground, and forty feet from the foundation to the eaves. The run of stones for grinding coarse grain has been in operation for some time, and the flouring-stone will be running in a short time. The saw-mill has been built eighteen years, and the lower timbers on the timber in the foundation story is decayed, so that it will be necessary to

make some repairs during the fall and winter. I have sawed since my last report 300,000 feet, and have ground at the mill 4,214 bushels of grain. Several hundred bushels of this was ground for citizens residing off the reservation. I I have no doubt that hereafter the mill will have considerable custom from the white settlements.

In compliance with your instructions, I have discharged from service at the mill such Indians as were in the habit of getting intoxicated, and the consequence is a very decided improvement in the habits of those Indians who have usually been at the mill.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWIN R. MURDOCK.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 245.

P. E. MISSION SCHOOL, ONEIDA, WISCONSIN,
September 23, 1864.

SIR: In making report for the past year as teacher of the school of the First Christian Party of Oneidas, I have with great pleasure to say that, notwithstanding some senseless, violent, and underhanded opposition on the part of one or two, the children manifest a greater interest than formerly in their studies, and that they have been more regular in their attendance than has been usual. Many of the Indians have joined the army, and the children see that those who can read and write can talk together though separated a great distance, and this causes them to be eager to learn.

Whole number of children in attendance	69
Whole number of days' school	133
Average number of days each scholar attended	44½
Average number of scholars for each day	23

Nearly all the children have done well. Studies have been reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODNOUGH, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 246.

ONEIDA RESERVATION,
September 15, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit my third annual report of the M. E. mission school, on this reservation.

The scholars in attendance during the winter term numbered thirty-five, of whom twenty-three were boys and twelve girls; the average attendance being fourteen. The severity of the winter and the great depth of snow prevented a larger average attendance in the winter. During the spring and summer terms there were forty-nine different scholars in my school, of whom twenty-nine were boys and twenty girls; the average attendance being twenty. The whole number of days taught, one hundred and forty five. A Sabbath school is con-

nected with this mission, where the children are taught to read. My schoolhouse is quite small, and in arranging the seats and desks the comfort of the children could not have been taken into account. Many of the children at this mission are destitute of suitable clothing to enable them to attend school. If the government would appropriate a small amount for this purpose, I have no doubt it would secure a much larger attendance. Books used: McGuffey's First, Second, and Third Readers, Primer and Speller; Ray's Mental and Practical Arithmetic, and Cornell's and Allyn's Geography.

Those children who attend school regularly make good progress in their studies. As a general rule, as soon as the children become large enough to be of any service at home they are taken out of school, and the consequence is that nearly all they have learned is soon forgotten.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WILLARD, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

MICHIGAN AGENCY

No. 247.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1864.

SIR: Herewith I submit to you my fourth annual report.

The condition of the Indians in this agency has changed very little since the date of my last report. Indeed, I might, in the main, refer to that as faithfully and fully showing their present condition, necessities, and prospects. Nevertheless, some things worthy of note have occurred, and greater familiarity with the Indians, and a more careful study of their character, have probably somewhat modified my own views in regard to their prospects and final destiny.

As the history of all the past shows the change from barbarism to civilization has always been slow, so slow, perhaps, as to be scarcely noticed by surrounding nations; and so with our Michigan Indians. Looking back over a quarter of a century, I see that they have made considerable progress in the arts and customs of civilization; but looking back over a period of only eight or ten years, I discover but little evidence of change.

My own experience with Indians seems to show that it is comparatively easy to bring them to a semi-civilized state, but a very different and a very difficult matter to carry them far beyond that condition. The schoolmaster and the missionary can easily induce them to abandon some of their barbarous customs, but others cling to them with fatal tenacity, and, to a great extent, shape and control their whole life. But it is their misfortune, rather than their fault. The constitution of the Indian mind is peculiar, and there are doubtless some traits wanting, without which the highest success in life is never achieved.

Generally, with the Indian, there is very little forethought. If he has food, clothing, and tobacco for to-day, he is happy. He borrows no trouble from the future. He obeys at least one Scripture injunction to the very letter, and "takes no thought for the morrow, what he shall eat, or what he shall drink, nor wherewithal he shall be clothed."

Again, the Indian is sadly deficient in sound, practical judgment in business affairs. His mind seems incapable of comprehending more than the simplest and least complicated business transactions. Whatever his general intellectual powers may be, he lacks *tact*, and this, I am confident, is a very serious defect