

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs at this agency. Included within this agency are three tribes, three reservations, three distinct languages, and three distinct stages of civilization.

The Menominee Reservation is located in Shawano and Oconto counties and consists of ten Government townships of land, or about 231,000 acres.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of eighteen Government sections of land, or about 11,520 acres, and is located immediately west of the Menominee Reservation, in Shawano County.

The Oneida Reservation is located in Brown and Outagamie counties, and contains 65,440 acres.

The aggregate population of the three reservations is 3,630, divided as follows: Menominees, 1,286; Stockbridge and Munsees, 503; Oneidas, 1,841.

Keshena, Shawano County, Wis., is the headquarters of the agency, located on the Menominee Reservation, 8 miles from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, which is the nearest railroad station and telegraph office.

MENOMINEES.

Out of the ten townships of land composing this reservation two are sandy plains, covered in places with a small, scrubby growth of pine; also quite a large area is covered with a growth of poplar, birch, wild cherry, and tamarack in the swamps and low grounds.

The only timber of value is the poplar, which can be manufactured into wood pulp, and as there is a pulp factory at Shawano, 8 miles from the reservation, the Indians could obtain considerable revenue from this timber if allowed to cut and sell it. After the poplar timber is cut, if fires are not allowed to run through the cuttings, the poplar will come up thicker than ever, and as it makes a rapid growth, within a few years it will be large enough to cut again. In fact it is the only timber in this part of the country that renews itself. Poplar wood delivered at the factory is now worth about \$3 a cord, and as it is worthless for any other purpose than to make pulp, and is a short-lived timber, it is my opinion that the Indians should be allowed to cut and sell it, thereby giving them an opportunity to earn something by their own labor.

The other eight townships of land on the reservation are mostly timbered with pine, maple, beech, birch, oak, ash, elm, hemlock, and basswood, the hard woods and hemlock predominating. The soil is generally fertile, and when cleared of timber and properly cultivated produces abundant crops of spring and winter wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, hay, potatoes, pease, turnips, pumpkins, etc. Also such garden vegetables as cabbages, beets, carrots, parsnips, asparagus, sweet corn, squash, beans, tomatoes, onions, etc., can be produced in great abundance. Hardy kinds of apples are successfully grown, and all kinds of small fruits can be grown in profusion.

The country surrounding the reservation has during the past twenty years been settled by farmers, who have made farming a success and are now in comfortable circumstances. There is no reason why the Indians on this reservation could not make a comfortable living by tilling the soil, if they were given the proper encouragement and could be induced to adopt economical habits.

Nearly all the Menominees have small farms started, but they are, as a general thing, indifferent about cultivating them, although there has been considerable improvement during the past two years, as I have given them every encouragement within my power, and the agency farmer has been continuously among them, giving them the benefit of his knowledge of many years as a practical farmer. There are a few Menominees who take great pride in their farms, and have fine fields and good buildings, and interest in farming operations is constantly increasing.

Annuities.—The Menominees have several hundred thousand dollars that is held in trust by the Government, on which they are allowed interest. This fund has been derived principally from the sale of logs cut and banked by them. The interest is now used to support their reservation boarding school and to purchase various articles for the use of the tribe and the agency. The older Indians are constantly asking that the interest on their funds be paid them as an annuity. They say, and with truth too, that they are too old to learn any new ways of taking care of themselves, and that they should be allowed to receive some direct benefits from their funds before they die.

If all the Menominees, both male and female over fifty years of age, all the widows and their children under eighteen years of age, together with the crippled and the blind, were paid semiannual annuities, it would add materially to their comfort and support and make them more contented. The able-bodied members of the tribe under fifty years of age should receive annuities in agricultural implements, or as a premium for clearing and cultivating farms and for crops raised.

It is my opinion that if this system of paying the Menominees annuities were adopted, it would be a great stimulus for them to pay more attention to farming operations and inculcate industrious habits. Nearly the whole tribe, both old and young, would be satisfied if this method of paying them annuities were adopted. The most of the Menominees are too poor to clear off enough timber land to support themselves and families by raising crops, but if aided as stated I am confident that the most of them would within a few years be in comfortable circumstances.

At present the Menominees have under actual cultivation 2,302½ acres, which is an increase of 320½ acres over the year 1894, on which it is estimated will be produced the following crops:

Wheat..... bushels..	675	Beans	bushels..	1,100
Oats	15,480	Other vegetables.... do....		560
Barley and rye..... do....	2,340	Melons	number..	6,000
Corn	3,475	Pumpkins	do....	7,500
Potatoes	12,250	Hay	tons..	1,225
Turnips..... do....	1,400	Butter	pounds..	1,120
Onions..... do....	700			

Most of the hay is wild or marsh hay, as the tame-hay crop is almost a total failure in this vicinity. While the amount of crops raised is an increase over last year, yet it is a small crop for nearly thirteen hundred people to produce.

The Menominees own 535 horses, 220 cattle, 365 hogs, and 3,800 fowls. They live in 324 houses, mostly built of logs, but they are gradually erecting better houses.

Rations of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork are issued once in two weeks to about 175 old men and women, widows, orphans, cripples, and the blind. A few agricultural implements and other articles are also issued.

Lumbering.—There is considerable white pine on this reservation, and logging gives the principal support to the tribe. By an act of Congress passed in 1890 they are allowed to cut and bank on the various rivers and tributaries crossing the reservation not more than 20,000,000 feet of logs yearly, and are allowed the sum of \$75,000 for doing the work. When the logs cut are sold, the \$75,000 is returned to the Treasury by being taken from the amount the logs are sold for.

Last winter 72 logging contracts were let to as many Indians and firms, who cut and banked 17,000,000 feet of logs, which sold for \$158,314.91. After the logging contracts were completed the Indians cut 2,716,450 feet of shingle bolts from the refuse timber left from logging, which sold for \$8,279.73. After paying \$311 for scaling and advertising, and deducting 10 per cent as a poor fund, the balance was paid to those who cut and banked the bolts as proceeds of labor.

The pine located close to the streams has nearly all been cut, and in order to allow the Indians to cut 20,000,000 feet a year the law of 1890 will have to be amended by allowing at least \$110,000 instead of \$75,000, the present amount allowed for cutting and banking timber.

The modus operandi of logging by the Indians is as follows:

A logging superintendent, an assistant superintendent, and a logging foreman have charge of the logging operations, and six men are employed to scale the logs as fast as they are hauled to the rivers. In October the logging superintendent and his assistant enroll all the male Indians who are 21 years of age and over, on what is called a logging roll. After the roll is completed the total quantity of logs to be cut is divided by the number of males enrolled, and thus the number of feet in a share, or what each one is entitled to cut, is obtained. After the number of feet in a share is obtained, those who desire a logging contract purchase from those who do not desire to log enough shares to make a winter's work, usually paying about \$15 a share. Last year these shares were 41,000 feet. The Indians who purchase these shares then enter into a contract to cut a certain number of feet of logs, running from 82,000 to 820,000 feet, receiving various prices per 1,000 feet, depending on the distance from the river and the nature of the ground on which the timber grows. The contractors then employ the able-bodied Indians to work for them, paying as wages from \$20 to \$30 a month and board. By this method all the Indians receive a benefit from the logging operations, and some of the contractors make several hundred dollars out of their winter's operations.

An Indian can not log as cheaply as a white man for the reason that the most of them have to obtain credit to purchase shares, teams, sleds, supplies, etc., and in consequence have to pay a larger price than they would if they had the cash. They are, however, constantly improving in their logging methods, and it is teaching them industrious habits.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridges and Munsees have been in contact with civilization the longest and are the most advanced of the three tribes. Originally living in the western part of Massachusetts and eastern New York, during the Revolutionary war they were the friends and allies of the Americans, and shed their blood freely on many a battlefield for the benefit of American independence.

Being removed westward several times, in 1856 the Government purchased for them a reservation from the Menominees, on which they have resided since. Many, however, have left the reservation and are now prosperous citizens in various parts of the country. Those who have remained on the reservation speak English fluently, and there are but few who can not read and write. In fact, they are as much civilized as the same number of white men would be under similar circumstances.

The Government holds in trust for these Indians \$75,000, and they are paid the interest semiannually as a per capita annuity.

It is the opinion of all who know the circumstances of the Stockbridges and Munsees that they should be paid in full their trust fund, their lands allotted to them in severalty in fee simple, and they be compelled to become citizens in fact; as at present they are voters under the constitution of the State of Wisconsin and exercise that right at every election. They would make as desirable citizens as the average American or foreign-born citizens who are their neighbors. As it is, the tribe is divided into parties and factions, and there is constant discord and wrangling among them, which is demoralizing, and the tribe will soon commence to retrograde if they are compelled to retain tribal relations. Steps have already been taken by Congress to allot their lands and pay them a portion of their money, and the sooner it is completed the better it will be for the tribe. Only about one-half of these Indians reside on their reservation, the balance being scattered in various parts of the country and Canada, who take care of themselves and only come to the reservation during an annuity payment. Many do not do even this, but send a power of attorney to some friend to draw their money for them.

Those of the tribe who live on the reservation maintain themselves by cultivating small farms and working for lumbermen. They live in 48 houses; own 40 horses, 1 mule, 70 cattle, 30 swine, and 260 fowls. It is estimated that their crops will yield 60 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of oats, 180 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of onions, 68 bushels of beans, 180 bushels of other vegetables, 2,000 pumpkins, 45 tons of hay, and 150 pounds of butter.

A day school supported by the Government on this reservation is well attended, and many of the young men and women are attending various Indian schools in different parts of the country.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneidas have their lands allotted to them in severalty, are engaged in agriculture, and are apparently happy with their lot. A very large number of their farms will compare favorably with their white neighbors. Substantial brick and frame houses and well-filled barns and granaries are numerous, and the tribe is constantly improving.

The Oneidas own 635 horses, 630 cattle, 175 swine, 70 sheep, and 3,990 fowls. They live in 326 houses and have 6,345 acres under fence.

It is estimated that there will be produced on the reservation this year 2,500 bushels of wheat, 52,700 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of barley and rye, 10,000 bushels of corn, 7,040 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of turnips, 350 bushels of onions, 1,120 bushels of beans, 600 tons of hay, and 5,500 pounds of butter. They have had sawn into lumber 382,586 feet of logs and sold 129,890 feet; cut and sold 7,000 cords of wood.

This reservation is but a short distance from the flourishing cities of Green Bay, Depere, and Seymour, thus giving them excellent markets for their produce.

IN GENERAL.

Schools.—There are two boarding schools and four day schools on the reservations connected with this agency.

The Menominee boarding school is located at the agency on the Menominee Reservation, and I think there is no better reservation school.

There has been complete harmony among the employees, and the children have made good progress. Very much credit for the success of the school is due to the excellent management of the superintendent, Leslie Watson, and I refer you to his report, herewith transmitted, for a detailed report of the school.

A new schoolhouse was built on the Stockbridge Reservation last year, and during the past summer a new woodhouse was built, a nice painted fence placed around the yard, and the ground leveled, which adds much to the appearance of the school.

On the Oneida Reservation is a large boarding school and three day schools. On January 1, 1895, these schools were placed in charge of Charles F. Peirce, bonded superintendent, who is making a grand success of the schools. Additional buildings have been erected at the boarding school and 1 new day schoolhouse built the past summer, under the direction of Mr. Peirce, which were much needed.

Besides the 2 boarding schools and four day schools there is a contract school, located at this agency, on the Menominee Reservation, under the charge of the Catholic Order of Franciscans. This school has well-furnished buildings, 15 employees, and a capacity for 170 pupils. During the past year 170 pupils were admitted, of which number 130 were paid for by the Government and 40 admitted and supported free. The school is conducted liberally, and the graduates are well qualified to go out into the world and earn a living.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in a fair state of repair, but are very cold to live in during the winter season. During the past summer a large new warehouse has been built and several needed buildings at the hospital. Also a steam sawmill on the northeastern part of this reservation, about 18 miles from the agency, which was much needed by the Menominees living on that part of the reservation. The sawmill contains also a planer, shingle mill, and a meal grinder.

At the agency is a sawmill and a flouring mill, both run by water power, which are a great convenience to the tribe as well as to the agency and school.

Health.—The general health of all the tribes has been good. There has been no epidemic and the mortality has not been great. Only one physician is employed, and he attends the Menomonees only. He reports that the number of births was 50 and the deaths 49. It is impossible, however, to give exact figures, as many births and deaths are not reported. The physician also reports that he has attended to 725 calls at his office and made 225 visits to the sick at their homes. Cases of venereal diseases are rare, which shows a good state of morality in the tribe. The medicine men still exist, but they are few in numbers, and often call on the physician for advice.

Menominee hospital.—This is the only hospital among the three tribes (except a church hospital on the Oneida Reservation) and was built and is supported by the Menominees and used for their exclusive benefit. It is a large, well-furnished building, admirably adapted for the uses and purposes for which it was built. It is under the charge of the physician and four sisters of the Catholic Order of St. Joseph.

The physician, in his report, says:

The hospital employees have been faithful and untiring in the discharge of their duties—especially so in the care of several cases of diphtheria and pneumonia.

The physician reports that during the year 116 patients were admitted into this hospital, of which number all but 4 recovered, which is a very credible showing for the physician and attendants.

There were several cases of diphtheria at the Menomonee boarding school last winter, and they were removed at once to the hospital. All but one recovered, and the disease did not become epidemic. There was but one other in the school during the year, which was a case of pneumonia.

During the past summer a laundry, bathroom, woodhouse, deadhouse, and a root cellar have been built, which have long been badly needed. The Indians are taking more interest in sending their sick to the hospital than formerly, and the patients are always pleased with the treatment they receive.

Indian police.—There are eleven Indian police connected with this agency, divided as follows: Six on the Menominee Reservation, five on the Oneida Reservation, and not any on the Stockbridge Reservation. At the Oneida Reservation the whole force was changed, except the captain, at the beginning of the fiscal year. Charges were made against the new appointees by the friends of the old policemen, but upon a thorough investigation of the charges I found them to be mostly unfounded. If an occasional change is not made in the police force they are apt to become arrogant and dogmatic.

Indian court.—There is only one Indian court at this agency, and that is for the Menominees. The court consists of three old men as judges, who hear and determine all tribal cases. Their decisions are always respected by the Indians and are never questioned.

Churches.—The Stockbridges and Munsees are nearly all Presbyterians, but there are a few who are members of the Catholic Church. The Presbyterian church on the reservation is an old dilapidated affair not fit to hold services in, and as there is no resident minister, interest in church matters is falling off.

The Catholic Missionary Society has built a new church on the reservation during the past summer that would be an ornament to any village. With the exception of about 300, who still retain and practice to a certain extent their ancient faith, the Menominees belong to the Catholic Church and are regular attendants. There are three pretty Catholic churches on the reservation under charge of the Order of Franciscans. The fathers and brothers of the order are devoted to their duties and have

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a good influence over the tribe. They have organized a temperance society among the Indians and induced many to join, and in consequence there have been fewer arrests for drunkenness than in former years.

The Oneidas are divided in their religious belief between the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Catholics. The majority are Episcopalians, and they have a very large, handsome stone church. The Methodists are next in numerical strength, and they have a very fine frame church. Only about fifteen families belong to the Catholic Church, but they have a very neat and well-furnished church.

In connection with the Episcopal church is a hospital, supported by the church and under the charge of the Episcopal Sisters. This hospital receives no aid from any tribal fund and is wholly supported by the church. This hospital was opened during the present year and will be of great benefit to the tribe.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I would say that the utmost harmony has prevailed among the employees at this agency, and that I am indebted to them for faithful service, especially to the agency farmer, Theodor Eul, and Leslie Watson, the superintendent of the Menominee boarding school. I feel satisfied that there has been a general improvement among all the Indians under my charge during the past year.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

MENOMINEE BOARDING SCHOOL, *Keshena, Wis., August 30, 1895.*

SIR: In conformity with the rules of the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Menominee boarding school.

Buildings.—There are now ten buildings used by the school, all of which are in excellent condition and repair. Several of these buildings have been erected during the past two years, the boys of the school doing the most of the work under the school carpenters. During the past vacation the boarding house and the boys' buildings have been thoroughly renovated, calcimined, and painted throughout, the dining room enlarged, and the stairs changed and enlarged, thus giving a better exit from the dormitories in case of fire, the whole adding greatly to the appearance of the buildings.

Work in schoolrooms.—During the past school year 157 children were enrolled, and the average attendance was 140. At the beginning of the school year the children came in promptly, without the aid of the police, and remained at the school, contented and happy, the entire year. The parents have also been satisfied and pleased with their children's treatment.

It has been the custom during the year to invite to the Sunday evening meetings the older Indians and have them talk to the children. This not only interested the children, but the Indians became very much interested in the school, which is always a great aid in keeping the children contented and the school full of pupils.

Good, thorough work was done in the grammar department, and a class of 15 prepared to go to a higher school, 9 of whom have already gone. The pupils in this room especially excel in arithmetic, civil government, and physiology.

The intermediate department has been very successful. The children rapidly improved and were taught to speak loudly and distinctly when reciting their lessons, something very desirable in any pupils, but which is very hard to get Indian children to do.

The primary department has been a grand success. Many of the small boys and girls who were brought in from the woods at the beginning of the school year, and who could not speak a word of English, are now reading from books and writing a hand that anyone can read. Keep them in school and they will advance quite as fast as any children. Kindergarten material was used with great success. It should be in all primary departments.

Employees.—There are 8 white and 11 Indian employees at the school. All are faithful to their duties and kind to the children and each other. Peace and harmony have prevailed to a remarkable extent during the year.

School band.—There is a brass band composed of 10 of the schoolboys, who have made wonderful progress during the year and are a great credit to the school. So proficient have they become that they furnished music for the Fourth of July celebration at the county seat. They were not only well paid for their services but were highly complimented for the excellent music they furnished.

School farm.—Connected with the school are 320 acres of land, of which 110 are under cultivation. Twenty acres were cleared of timber during the past year and planted to potatoes, beans, and turnips. The crop prospects are very bright for this season, and a careful estimate gives the following results: Corn, 100 bushels; potatoes, 400 bushels; beans, 35 bushels; oats, 220 bushels. Hay is a complete failure; garden vegetables and melons in great abundance; pork, 3,000 pounds; wool, 85 pounds.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 2 horses, 10 cows, and 1 bull. Nine of the cows are blooded Holsteins, giving a large supply of milk for the children. There are 15 hogs, besides a few pigs and 15 sheep. A large flock of chickens is attended to by the girls, who appear to be much interested in their pets.

Shops.—The shops consist of a carpenter's shop and a shoemaker's shop. Some of the boys who have learned the carpenter's trade at this school and who still attend school are at the time of this writing earning good wages at their trade. Several of the boys take a great interest in the shoemaker's trade. They not only repair the shoes for the whole school but manufacture quite a number of pairs which are used in the school.

Improvements.—The improvements on the farm and the school grounds have materially increased the beauty of the premises. Besides the new buildings heretofore mentioned, new fences have been built around the pastures, and 100 rods of picket fence added to that reported built last year. All the improvements have been made by the boys and employees.

Industrial branches.—In addition to working on the farm and in the shops, the boys are taught to take care of stock, milk cows, prepare firewood, and do certain dormitory work.

The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, housework in the care of the dormitories and halls, sewing, and other miscellaneous work. They not only make their own dresses but do much sewing for the boys.

Conclusion.—I desire to thank you for the interest you have manifested in the school and the kind assistance you have given all of the employees, thereby making it possible to have as fine and good a reservation school as the Menomonee boarding school. We hope that at the end of another year we can report still more profitable progress, both for the Indian children and their parents.

Yours.

LESLIE WATSON, *Superintendent.*

THOMAS H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 20, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The agency consists of seven reservations, and the following table gives the name, location, and area of each:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis.....	11,457
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis.....	124,333
Lac Courte d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis.....	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis.....	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carleton County, Minn.....	92,346
Vermillion Lake, St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn.....	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn.....	51,840

Census.—The aggregate population of the reservations of this agency is 4,652, apportioned as follows:

Red Cliff	191
Bad River	645
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	1,150
Lac du Flambeau.....	796
Fond du Lac.....	776
Vermillion Lake.....	781
Grand Portage.....	313
Total.....	4,652

The following table gives the several classes of persons, as required by section 304, Regulations Indian Office, 1894:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff.....	51	61	60
Bad River.....	239	211	140
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	385	417	259
Lac du Flambeau.....	248	310	162
Fond du Lac.....	173	207	231
Vermillion Lake.....	222	233	187
Grand Portage.....	74	97	94
Total.....	1,392	1,536	1,133

Ashland, Wis., the headquarters of the agency, is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, and is reached via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Red Cliff Reservation is located 5 miles from Bayfield, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha Railway, distant 24 miles from Ashland. A wagon way connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay, distant about 3 miles. During the seasons of open navigation Bayfield is reached by a steamer which makes two daily trips from Ashland, a distance of 22 miles. Post-office and telegraphic address, Bayfield, Wis.

Bad River Reservation lies about 3 miles east of Ashland. The principal village is at Odanah, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 10 miles east of Ashland. Post-office and telegraphic address, Odanah, Wis.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation is reached via Hayward, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant from Ashland about 60 miles. The principal villages, Lac Court d'Oreilles and Pahquauh Wong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles, and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road. Post-office, Reserve, Wis.; telegraphic address, Hayward, Wis.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is reached via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The principal village is located at the foot of a large lake named Flambeau and about 5 miles from the railroad station. Post-office and telegraphic address and railroad station, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 24 miles west of Duluth. It is reached via Cloquet, a town on the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway, the principal settlement being connected with Cloquet by 3 miles of very poor wagon road. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Cloquet, Minn.

Vermillion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 167 miles from Ashland, on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway. The Boise Forte Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca counties, in the State of Minnesota, besides the one at Sucker Point, on Vermillion Lake. The farmer and teachers are established at Sucker Point. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Tower, Minn.

Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 200 miles from Ashland, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is on Grand Portage Bay, about 10 miles west of the mouth of the Pigeon River, which stream forms for a number of miles the boundary between the United States and Canada. Post-office, Grand Portage, Minn.

Schools.—There are 10 day and 3 boarding schools connected with this agency. Of the day schools 6 are maintained by the Government and 4 by religious denominations. The following table contains the names of the several schools, their location, the average attendance during the year, the names of the teachers, and the annual compensation paid through this office:

Name of school.	Reservation, where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	17	W. C. B. Biddle.....	\$600
Normentown.....	do.....	12	Lizzie M. Lampson.....	600
Vermillion Lake.....	Vermillion Lake.....	22	A. F. Geraghty.....	600
			Carrie Geraghty.....	300
Pahquauh Wong.....	Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	25	C. K. Dunster.....	600
			Janett Dunster.....	300
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	do.....	15	William Denomie.....	600
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	7	Moses Madwayosh.....	480
Catholic Mission.....	Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	49	Sister Fabiola Oswald.....	
			Sister Hugolina.....	
			Sister Albina.....	
Red Cliff.....	Red Cliff.....	26	Sister Seraphica Reinack.....	
			Sister Ferdinand Stalzer.....	
Parochial.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	28	Sister Alcantara Held.....	
			Sister Victoria Steidl.....	
			Sister Jolenta Sexton.....	
St. Mary's.....	Bad River.....	17	Sister Catharine.....	
			Sister Athanasia.....	
			Sister Seraphia.....	
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
St. Mary's.....	Bad River.....	78	Sister Catharine.....	
			Sister Athanasia.....	
			Sister Seraphia.....	
Bayfield.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	31	Sister Alcantara Held.....	
			Sister Victoria Steidl.....	
			Sister Jolenta Sexton.....	
Lac du Flambeau.....	Lac du Flambeau.....			

In spite of the utmost diligence on the part of the employees, the attendance at the day schools is irregular, largely on account of the nomadic life of the Indians during a considerable portion of the year, the children being obliged to accompany their parents on their trips into the woods during the season of sugar making, berry picking, etc., which frequent interruptions in their studies are very discouraging to the teachers and detrimental to the advancement of the pupils, as the best results can only be expected to follow persistent and continued effort.

There is urgent need of the establishment of a boarding school on the Vermillion Lake Reservation. I have considered the matter carefully, and I believe the Government should take steps at once to give to the children of this band the benefits of a boarding school. There are 187 children of school age, and many of them have never been to school and are growing up in dense ignorance of not only books, but of civilized methods of life, and the number that do not understand or talk English is proportionately very large. I earnestly recommend that a boarding school, with capacity for say 80, be erected on Government land somewhere on Vermillion Lake, preferably near the head of the lake, and I am satisfied that the school could be filled at once with children who will otherwise never receive any instruction. By consolidating with it the day school at Sucker Point an attendance of at least 150 children could be had.

Plans and estimates for two additional day schools at Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., and one at Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, Wis., will be forwarded shortly, and the increased facilities thus afforded will be of great benefit to the children of those reservations; but it is my opinion that the best results will be attained by a Government boarding school located on each of these reservations, as set forth in my special report on that subject.

The buildings for the Lac du Flambeau boarding school, located on Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis., were completed last June, and are particularly well adapted to the requirements of the school and have a capacity for 120 scholars. Estimates for the supplies, furniture, etc., for this school have been forwarded, and it is hoped that it will be ready for business by September 1 next.

Allotments.—The following table shows the number of allotments made on each of the reservations of this agency to date, the number of allottees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted:

Name of reservation.	Number of allotments.	Sex of allottees.		Number of acres allotted.
		Male.	Female.	
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	595	390	205	46,768.62
Bad River.....	394	266	128	30,385.42
Fond du Lac.....	99	56	43	7,805.75
Lac du Flambeau.....	174	118	56	13,761.19
Red Cliff.....	35	28	7	2,535.91
Total.....	1,297	858	439	101,256.89

Timber industries.—*Lac du Flambeau Reservation:* The logging and manufacturing of lumber has been going on here for the past year in a satisfactory manner, with a small increase over the previous year's cut. A fine planing mill has been added to the plant, at a cost to the contractor of about \$12,000.

Bad River Reservation: Since my last report the timber contractor, Justus S. Stearns, has completed his sawmill and added a planing mill, so that the whole plant is now complete and is a duplicate of that at Lac du Flambeau. The work here under the contract has been satisfactory so far as it has gone, but, due to the fact that extensive fires passed through a large part of the timber last year, damaging it more or less, the amount of that class of timber logged was not so large as I hoped for or felt was necessary; but a promise from the contractor for energetic operations in the burned district, to begin September 1, leads me to hope that not much depreciation in value will result from the small cut last winter. The enterprise has been of great value to the Indians, as shown in their general bettered condition, increased acreage under cultivation, the many new houses and universal repairs to old, the increase in food and clothing supply, purchase of stock and farming implements, and the large number of Indians who have taken advantage of the opportunity for work at good wages at home. A number of the Indians have opened small stores, butcher shops, etc., in their own buildings on the reservation.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation: Logging on this reservation last winter by Henry Turrish, contractor, was conducted satisfactorily and to the very great benefit of the Indians, who have been for three years previous in a condition bordering on destitution. At present, as a result of the picking up and sale of the small, scattered timber on the reservation, the refuse of former prodigal enterprises, they are all pretty comfortable and apparently happy and contented with the prospects for the coming winter.

There still appears to be several million feet of scattered timber, which is covered by an allotment schedule to be soon forwarded, and I hope the timber can be handled by Mr. Turrish, to the end that the benefits of last winter may be extended over the next two years.

Red Cliff Reservation: Owing to failure so far to obtain approval of my recommendations for allotments and timber operations for this reservation, I begin to fear the anticipated benefits therefrom for this band for the coming winter are not to be realized, as much longer delay will make operations for the coming season impracticable. The Indians are very much disappointed and dissatisfied at the delay—the good reasons for which they can not understand—and feel they are being deprived of benefits which their brothers of the other reservations are enjoying. My opinions on this matter have been finally set forth in special reports.

A complete detailed account of all timber operations is kept, and at present the books show over eight hundred individual Indian accounts, both timber and money. An earnest attempt to advise and judiciously direct the expenditure of the amounts due the Indians forms an exacting and arduous duty.

The following statement shows, in consolidated form, the amount of timber logged and money received and disbursed in connection therewith:

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Amount received from sale of timber from beginning of operations to November 30, 1894.....	\$21, 414. 91	
Amount received from advance on contracts.....	8, 300. 00	
Amount received from rent of mill site.....	400. 00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians.....		\$16, 531. 13
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance.....		900. 00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....		715. 41
Amount on hand and due from contractor November 30, 1894.....		11, 968. 37
Total.....	30, 114. 91	30, 114. 91
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Balance on hand December 1, 1894.....	11, 968. 37	
Amount received from sale of timber from December 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	19, 019. 65	
Amount received from advance on contracts.....	5, 324. 95	
Amount received from rent of mill site.....	200. 00	
Amount paid on timber accounts.....		20, 047. 31
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance.....		1, 100. 00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....		394. 80
Balance on hand June 30, 1895, and due from contractor.....		14, 970. 86
Total.....	36, 512. 97	36, 512. 97

Bad River Reservation.

Amount received from sale of timber from beginning of operations to December 1, 1894.....	\$6, 155. 50	
Amount received from advance on contracts.....	12, 200. 00	
Amount received from rent of mill site.....	430. 00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians.....		\$17, 032. 22
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance.....		214. 00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....		306. 88
Balance on hand and due from contractors November 30, 1894.....		1, 232. 40
Total.....	18, 785. 50	18, 785. 50
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Balance on hand December 1, 1894.....	1, 232. 40	
Amount received from sale of timber from December 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	28, 419. 60	
Amount received from advance on contracts.....	11, 386. 60	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians.....		28, 164. 28
Amount paid to contractor, account of advance.....		1, 150. 00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....		377. 53
Balance on hand and due from contractors June 30, 1895.....		11, 346. 19
Total.....	41, 038. 00	41, 038. 00

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation.

Amount received from sale of timber	\$30,949.48	
Amount received from advance on contracts.....	6,850.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians.....		\$24,492.65
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance		4,050.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....		680.38
Balance on hand and due from contractor June 30, 1895.....		8,576.45
Total.....	37,799.48	37,799.48

Summary of timber operations.

Amount received, sale of timber.....	\$105,959.14	
Amount received, advance on contracts.....	44,060.95	
Amount received, miscellaneous accounts.....	1,030.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians.....		\$106,267.59
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance		7,414.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....		2,475.00
Balance on hand and due from contractors June 30, 1895.....		34,893.50
Total.....	151,050.09	151,050.09

Timber cut.—The following table shows the kind and amount of timber cut upon the reservations during the logging season from December 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895:

Bad River Reservation:		Feet.
White pine.....		4,959,040
Norway pine.....		3,392,710
Dead and down.....		433,290
Shingle timber.....		1,007,230
Spruce.....		19,910
Hemlock.....		103,300
Cedar.....		5,750
Birch.....		3,130
Basswood.....		6,150
Elm.....		40,620
Maple.....		1,290
Ash.....		10,360
Total.....		9,982,780
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
White pine.....		3,835,110
Norway pine.....		539,330
Dead and down.....		548,230
Shingle timber.....		2,222,560
Hemlock.....		119,970
Total.....		7,265,200
Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation:		
White pine.....		11,289,870
Norway and dead and down.....		2,179,540
Total.....		13,469,410
Summary:		
White pine.....		20,084,020
Norway pine.....		3,932,040
Dead and down.....		981,520
Shingle timber.....		3,229,790
Dead and down and Norway.....		2,179,540
Spruce.....		19,910
Hemlock.....		223,270
Cedar.....		5,750
Birch.....		3,130
Basswood.....		6,150
Elm.....		40,620
Maple.....		1,290
Ash.....		10,360
Total.....		30,717,390

Yours, respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,
Lieutenant, United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.