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have been praying their Great Father, (the President) to give them a lasting title to the land upon which they are residing, and it has not yet been done. I cannot pay to them this is your own land, and you must make your own living, for they know that the land is held in such a way, that it can be taken from them, they are often discouraged by white men, who openly avow that they wish to drive them away. A white man would not be willing to open up a farm, for an Indian to take from him, neither will an Indian do it willingly for the white man. I do not believe it best to give the land to them, without some restrictions, for experience has taught me that some would dispose of their land, without placing the proper value upon it. Their land should be made inalienable for fifteen or twenty years, and they should be at once put under the law governing the white man. Some would make mistakes, and be punished, but they would soon understand and look out for the next time. Perhaps this would not do for all Agencies, but here, where we are surrounded by civilization, I think it would act satisfactorily and be for the general good of the tribe.

Indian
Report

I have often felt discouraged in my work, as it did not seem to progress as fast as I wished, yet when I look around and consider what has been done in the last three years, I feel that we should take fresh courage. Last spring I told the Indians we must break 1000 acres of new land, so we commenced, but the rain came and washed away our mill dam. We stopped and repaired it, and in three days it was washed out in two places worse than at first.

The Standreaw Indians are located in Moody County, Dakota Territory, 140 miles north of Santee. They are recognized as citizens. They have taken 86 homesteads, ranging from 40 to 320 acres, making a total of 13,527 acres. They ought to be encouraged to break more land, and if I should remain here next year, I will use my greatest efforts to have them turn their especial attention in this direction. They have raised 4000 bushels of wheat, 5000 corn, 800 oats, 600 barley, 2000 potatoes. The crops generally are ^{far} better this year than last, this is owing to a more favorable season, and to the fact that the seed was put in, in better time.

It is very difficult to determine upon any standard by which to measure the progress of these

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Indians in the way of civilization, but we are satisfied that the majority of these men will be successful. They are now thrown into immediate connection with the white man, which I think will have a good influence on those who are inclined to help themselves.

We have one day school at Standreaw, which is taught in the English language by an Indian, who is paid by the Government.

There are three boarding schools at Santee, two of them are in charge of missionaries, and the one Industrial & Manual Labor, under the care of the Agent, employees all paid by Government. We cannot say as to what difficulties we may meet with, but at present I feel greatly encouraged in the prospect of our school. I have quite recently appointed Joseph N. Steer and his wife, Marie L. Steer, as steward and matron. They send me a report which I copy in full.

Indian
Report

"In compliance with the request for a report of the condition and ^{future} prospects of the Santee Industrial School, we will state that our short experience of less than one month and a half, renders it impossible to give much more than our ideas of what the school ought to be, and what we hope it may be advanced to in time. We have an interesting school, consisting of 24 pupils, 16 boys and 8 girls. The accommodations will allow a greater number, and we anticipate a larger attendance as the season advances. The boys have been kept out of the school room during the summer to work on the school farm, and garden, and make the necessary amount of hay to feed 16 head of cattle belonging to the school. At present there are only 4 large girls, and they are required to do sewing, mending, kitchen and laundry work, working under the supervision of the matron, teacher, cook and seamstress. The children are all present in the school room each day, excepting such days when the industrial work demands the time of the larger pupils outside. This we hope to remedy, which can only be done by enlarging the employees' force.

The teacher, Rebecca Jones, has had charge of the school about two weeks, yet in so short a time she has observed an improvement in deportment, and an increasing disposition to study.

As teachers, and helpers we have hopes and plans for the future, and by diligent fervent teaching, and careful training, we are sure that these children, though