

1892 in the line of Field Stations or otherwise.

John F. Cornell, Eliza H. Cornell, Jonathan H. Taylor, and Emma L. Taylor, all of Baltimore, were placed on the Committee by concurrent action of both Branches.

To the Yearly Meeting:

The Standing Committee on Indian Affairs submits the following report. We have been watchful for opportunities for usefulness in work among the Indian during the past year, but have found very few. It seems more than ever apparent that our field of labor on behalf of this people is steadily narrowing. This, however, should not bring to us any feeling of regret, for although we are not working, the work is going on. More is being done for the Indian now, in every department of philanthropy, in proportion to the number than needs to be cared for, than has been the case at any other time. The work has been taken out of our hands by those who are fully equipped for its performance, not by natural qualifications perhaps, but certainly by having more abundant material resources. The condition of the Indians is constantly improving. As they are receiving their several allotments of land, erecting upon them substantial houses, and being surrounded by the civilizing influence of a thriving white population, it cannot be otherwise than that there should be amongst them a growth of sentiment in the direction of permanent citizenship. As this sentiment becomes more and more pronounced and the Indian shows a determination to accept the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of American citizenship, it is plain that the work of Friends as well as others, among them will lessen.

The Government is enlarging year by year its appropriation for the education of Indian children; this amount having increased from \$20,000, in 1877 to \$2,261,650, for the current year. A considerable proportion of this vast sum is apportioned among the various Religious denominations, who have established schools in the Indian country and elsewhere, according to the number of pupils provided for. To supplement the appropriation made by Government, very large sums are raised annually by all the churches engaged in the work. We are prevented from entering

1892 this field of labor by the impossibility of raising the necessary funds. Our income is, of course inadequate for the purpose and to enable us to compete with other religious bodies, would require a larger amount than we could ask or expect our members to contribute.

Although the outlook is in a general way encouraging, there is yet a gloomy aspect to the picture. There is a constant effort on the part of white men to deprive the Indian of his lands.

He is ever the prey of dishonest men and it requires unceasing watchfulness to thwart their designs. They have great influence in Congress and can easily obtain legislation favorable to their objects, unless the friend of the Indian is there to prevent it.

In this particular field, the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia is active, alert and energetic and has by its opposition to proposed legislation saved the Indian from many serious losses. This Association has called upon us to assist them, at various times and we have always responded to the call. Another discouraging feature is the frequent violation of the United States law, prohibiting the sale of liquor to an Indian. This law ought to be rigidly enforced, but it is to be regretted that some of the Agents are themselves not in sympathy with its provisions and ignore its violation.

We have encouraged the extension of Field Station work among the Indian women and have secured, through a recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an appropriation by Congress of \$5,000, for the current year. This work has been hindered heretofore by the lack of proper facilities; it is now the design of Commissioner Morgan to furnish a full equipment for each Station appointed. Since the passage of the appropriation bill, several opportunities to nominate women for this service have been afforded us by the Department, but up to the present time we have not been successful in finding applicants who are willing to risk the hardships of a frontier life and whom we could recommend as qualified for the work. Louise H. Douglas continues to discharge her duties satisfactorily as a Field Station amongst the Poncas. We have had