

electing its own officers, making and executing their own laws. They have a regular system of schools, which are taught in English.

"In religion these tribes have ceased to be pagans; they all profess some form of Christian faith. But the standard of morals among these civilized Indians is low.

"Other tribes and bands occupy more than half of the country. What shall be done for their moral elevation and religious welfare? The first thing we need there is a large increase of educated men for the ministry. There are today in the new synod, living in the Territory, twenty-eight ordained ministers and four licentiates. Earnest efforts should be made to carry the gospel to all these people as quickly and as fully as we can.

"There is a favorable opening for us among the Indians of the five tribes, arising from the great respect that is felt for the old missionaries. The names of Worcester, Butler, Kingsbury, Byington, Wright and others, are spoken of with great respect. An old missionary is always remembered with respect, and we are considered as coming in their places; and as they were benefactors, so they expect us to be. The field is white for the harvest for us there, and wherever faithful labor has been seen, large results have followed.

"They clamor for schools; it comes to them cheap; but with us all the schools must be out the scaffolding by which we may build the sanctuary of the Church of God.

"It is plain that we cannot undertake to educate the whole population, nor would it be wise to attempt it with our limited means. But we can have a few schools of a high character, where the Bible shall be a daily study, where prayer and a deep religious influence can be a present thing which silently but effectually shapes all who come under its influence. The schools should be religious first of all; the end held in view above all others should be bringing the gospel before the pupils in all its beauty and power. There should be no teacher employed who is not considered a Christian; the teacher should always be a missionary.

"What is to be done must be done quickly; the race is passing away, but a remnant can be saved."

The present religious statistics published by the Government give the following: "Number of missionaries—male, 77; female, 27; total, 104; number of Indian church members—male, 14,550; female, 15,071; total, 30,541; number of church buildings, 155." Where are these 30,000 church members? The Southern Baptists have an association in the Indian Territory, embracing 81 churches, "that may be understood as composed of aboriginal members," and these number 4,263. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has a conference in the same territory with 5,394 Indian members. The Cumberland Presbyterians have there two Presbyteries, including nine native ministers and 37 congregations. In the diocese of South Dakota alone the

Episcopalians have 856 communicants in eight missions. The American Missionary Association has in Dakota and Nebraska four churches with 274 members. We do not undertake to verify the entire 30,000, for we suppose it would be necessary to embrace the reports from Roman Catholic missions.

There are still 40,000 *wild* Indians in the country, 12,000 in government and mission schools, 28,000 to whom no school opens, no missionary comes; 60 whole tribes upon whose darkness no ray of gospel light has ever fallen, as pagan and as savage as were their ancestors when the first white man landed upon these shores.

The annual report of the Indian Bureau shows the past year one of distinct advancement, on the part of the Indians, in education, industry and other lines of civilization. The good effects of the severalty act are already apparent. Under this act many of the Indians have acquired their own lands and homes, and started upon the way to independent citizenship. According to the report about thirty-three per cent. of the Indians on the reservations wear the clothes of civilization; about 25,000 speak English intelligibly; 10,000 of their children are in schools. More than 31,000 families are engaged in industrial pursuits. There are cultivated more than 288,000 acres of land, on which have been raised 750,000 bushels of wheat, 950,000 bushels of corn, 402,000 bushels of oats, 68,000 bushels of barley and rye, 514,000 bushels of vegetables, and 83,000 pounds of butter. They have built houses, fences and sawed lumber. They own cattle, horses and other stock, their sheep reaching the number of 1,120,000.

III.—CHINESE IN NORTH AMERICA.

The absurdity of the outcry against the "Mongolian Invasion,"—as the arrival of a few thousand Chinese in California was called—is more apparent every day. In 37 counties of that State, not including San Francisco, there were, according to the late census, 350,000 people, of whom only 26,000, or less than 8 per cent., are Chinese, while of the population in these counties fully one-third is composed of foreigners.