

the lesson and answer all questions asked by the students. This was done by the teacher posting himself on the lesson before coming to school.

"The World is full of Beauty," was sung by the choir.

Superintendent George Goddard remarked that no more important mission could be had than that of training the youth, and spoke encouragingly of the improvements being introduced in our Sunday schools. He referred to several particular principles that should be taught in the Sabbath school, such as the Word of Wisdom, tithing, etc.

Brother R. S. Horne stated that some little change would be made in conducting these meetings in the future, and requested a full attendance of officers and teachers at the next meeting.

Congregation sang "Beautiful Day" from the Union Tune Book.

Benediction by Brother F. Y. Taylor.

Meeting adjourned till the first Monday in December.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Vice-president Nelson officiated as chairman at the meeting of the Board of Education Nov. 13th, in the absence of Mayor Scott. Trustees Pike, Young, Armstrong, Johnson and Newman were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

No petitions or communications originating outside the board were read.

Superintendent Millsbaugh asked for instructions regarding non-resident pupils who were applying for seats in the various schools. Referred to the committee on school work.

The same officer stated in regard to Midgley's bill for furnishing blackboards for the public schools that he believed it was excessive, and had stopped work until the board could investigate. This matter was also referred to the above-named committee.

The Superintendent further called attention to the crowded condition of the schools, especially those in the Sixth District, where eighty children are in a room not capable of accommodating over forty, and asked instructions. The matter was referred to the committee on school work, after some discussion and an explanation by Mr. Millsbaugh.

Under the head of reports of committees, the committee on school furniture reported a matter of freight due amounting to \$657.80, and recommended its payment. The report was adopted. The same committee reported that progress was being made in the matter of obtaining a discount on some furniture purchased.

The committee appointed to purchase a bell and flagstaff for the Fourteenth Ward schoolhouse reported progress and the price of bells. They recommended the purchase of a 500-pound bell, which

was adopted. The committee likewise advised the purchase of a 312-pound bell for the Eleventh Ward school, and the recommendation was approved.

The committee on general supplies stated that the Hooper Building was furnished with grates instead of stoves, and that these would not answer. The committee wanted some instructions. Also, they desired \$10 invested in postage stamps. The stamps were ordered, and the committee authorized to purchase the stoves whenever the superintendent shall deem it necessary to use them.

The committee on teachers reported that a vacancy exists in the board of examiners; that Evan Stephens be employed as music teacher; that Ida May Fry's claim of \$25 be paid; that E. M. Collins be granted one month's pay up to November 1; that Prof. Edwards' resignation as music teacher be accepted; that the board advertise the dates of the coming teachers' examination; that Miss Alma Robbins be employed as a substitute teacher at a salary of \$75 per month. All the recommendations were adopted.

The auditing committee presented the following bills for approval:

Elizabeth Smith, for services rendered as teacher in Seventeenth district under old board.....	\$ 100 00
Rachael Edwards, same.....	188 35
T. J. Armstrong, rent.....	100 00
P. J. Moran.....	1088 01
J. H. Baldwin.....	1800 00
C. H. Parsons.....	70 25
Bell Telephone Company.....	20 00
Z. O. M. I.....	29 25
E. M. Husbands.....	68 09
Wm. Fowler.....	4 00
Odel & Son.....	23 00
J. F. Allshurn.....	49 00
W. M. Howell.....	10 00
P. G. Howell.....	65 50
Hutchinson Bros.....	37 40
Ladies Aid Club.....	75 00
P. L. Squire.....	11 25
T. O. Armstrong.....	313 34
Wm. Thorn.....	15 00
DESERET NEWS.....	18 85
Geo. M. Scott & Co.....	33 16
Peterson & Rowan.....	5 00
Kelly & Co.....	138 20
E. D. Winters.....	15 00
Utah Stove & Hardware Co.....	35 00
Salt Lake Times.....	14 40
Tribune.....	191 10
Herald.....	47 40
E. H. Billings.....	7 65
Henry Monheim.....	600 00
W. M. Wordell.....	2 00
Hersch & Ellerbeck.....	95 50
F. Auerbach & Bro.....	24 05
Spencer & Evans.....	75 20
Geo. Low.....	161 85
W. O. Payey & Co.....	42 95
W. D. Gaby.....	126 60
James Dwyer.....	87 50
Neve & Child.....	45 85
O. R. Savage.....	22 50
D. B. Hoover & Co.....	7 35
E. R. Olute.....	62 64
Security Abstract Co.....	60 38
S. P. Teasdel.....	81 67
Thomas Layne.....	42 00
Thomas F. Howell.....	20 00
Geo. E. Blair.....	35 00
T. C. Armstrong.....	100 00
Bolivar Roberts.....	100 00
Thos. W. Jennings.....	120 00
Hersch & Ellerbeck.....	5 45
George E. Blair.....	35 00
A. G. Williams.....	517 15
J. F. Millsbaugh.....	55 45
J. B. Walden.....	18 83
J. B. Moreton.....	51 67
J. O. Murphy.....	3 50
L. Hollander.....	8 95
J. T. Adams.....	17 95
Pay Rolls.....	6177 75
Total.....	\$132,287 02

The several amounts were approximated and the board adjourned.

THE HISTORY OF A CRIME.

I have frequently observed that the DESERET EVENING NEWS has a kind side for the Indians and it has occurred to me that my personal knowledge of one of our reservations and the treatment the Indians received thereon might be of interest.

In 1855 the United States ratified a treaty with the "Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black river bands of Chippewa Indians," of Michigan. By terms of the treaty those Indians ceded to the United States all lands then held by them and all unpaid annuities under a former treaty.

The lands thus ceded to the United States were at that time very valuable and are today covered with city, town, village and farm in the richest part of the State. In return for these lands and unpaid annuities the Indians received several tracts of land so far removed from what passed for "civilization" that it was thought the Indians would never again come in the way of the whites. In addition to this land the Indians of those bands only, the treaty said, were to receive, for various uses, sundry sums of money amounting to over \$225,000 and \$137,000 was to be paid in coin as annuities. This money was paid out to or for, chiefly "for" these Indians between 1855 and 1868. In 1855-67 the Indians gathered on the Isabella reservation, the largest tract of the lands alluded to above, to the number of 1500. One of the first freaks of the agent in charge was to allow men and women, chiefly women, who had for years been supposed to be white, and who belonged to some of the old aristocratic families of Detroit and Saginaw, to prove themselves members of those Chippewa bands by decent and to claim and receive annuities and to select and obtain lands on the reservation. Probably the Agent did it "for a consideration."

Government was very much interested in the Isabella reservation, for it was thought a plan had been adopted that would result in a speedy civilization of the Indians. By the terms of the treaty the Indians were to select lands as follows: Each head of family, husband or widow, 80 acres; each orphan family of two or more, 80; each single orphan under age, 40; each single person of age, 40.

The selections as made were to be reported by the agent to the Secretary of the Interior and recorded. To the selector a certificate issued that guaranteed the land to the Indian or heirs for ever and neither land nor timber could be alienated. They could cut and sell their own timber, but could not dispose of it wholesale standing. The government furnished teams, agricultural implements and seed; built smithy, carpenter shop, saw mill, grist mill, four schoolhouses, three or four churches and council house; furnished mechanics, miller, teachers and superintendent. The agent was a Methodist priest, the teachers were Methodists, the mechanics were Methodists and the agent made his brother-in-law reservation "trader." The Indians built snug log houses,