OREGON EDUCATION BILL FOR INDIANS.

H. B. No. 130. In the House of Representatives.

Compelling the Attendance of Children at Schools where Tuition, Lodging, Food and Clothing are Furnished at the Expense of the United States or the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That whenever the government of the United States or the State of Oregon erect, or cause to be erected and maintained, a school for general educational purposes within the State of Oregon, and the expense of the tuition, lodging, food and clothing of the pupils therein is borne by the United States or the State of Oregon, it shall be compulsory on the part of every parent, guardian or other person in the State of Oregon, having control of a child or children between the ages of five and eighteen years, eligible to attend said school, to send such child or children to said school for a period of nine months in

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Girls Play at Albany.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 24—(Special.)—The first basket ball game between girls ever played in Albany occured in the Armory tonight between the girls of Chemawa Indian School and the Albany High School, The result of the game was a decisive victory for the Indian girls, the score being 42 to 1. The visitors scored 19 points in the first half and 23 in the second. The High School girls scored their point on a foul. The visitors outclassed the home team in every particular. A large crowd was in attendance, and excitement ran high.—[Oregonian.

Wanted;—By one of the ady teachers, instructions in washing ladies' white sweaters.

Miss Reel's Report.

The annual report of Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools, while adhering strictly to the President's recent order concerning the size of public documents, furnishes a variety of information of the progress the Government is making toward the uplifting of its wards. For the past fifteen years the attendance at the Indian schools has steadily increased at the rate of over 1,000 a year the enrollment for 1901 being 28,610. Believing that good citizenship and self-support should be the foundation upon which to build, the energies of the system are being devoted more and more to making the instruction practical, in order to shift the burden of responsibility and support the Government now assumes to the shoulder of the Indian bimself. To further this end, a new Course of Study has been put in operation which gives due attention to the classroom work, but makes agriculture and industrial instruction for boys and girls of primary importance.

The increasing interest taken in native work has stimulated efforts for its development; and a number of schools are now successfully engaged in teaching the native arts and industries, which prove a source of considerable income both to the old and to the young. An especially encouraging feature noted in the development of the race is the great change that has gradually come over the older Indians in their attitude toward the education of their children and civilization generally, but the best evidence is to be found in the condition of the Indians at their homes, and the increased interest taken in the cultivation of land and the care of livestock. The outing system is commended as the most efficient civilizing agency, and the need of a uniform system of transferring pupils from one school to another is urged. Emphasis is laid on the value of the day schools, which act directly as a civilizing influence, and astrong plea is made for an increase in number and equip nent of such institutions, which are eventually to be absorbe! into the public school system of the country,