REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

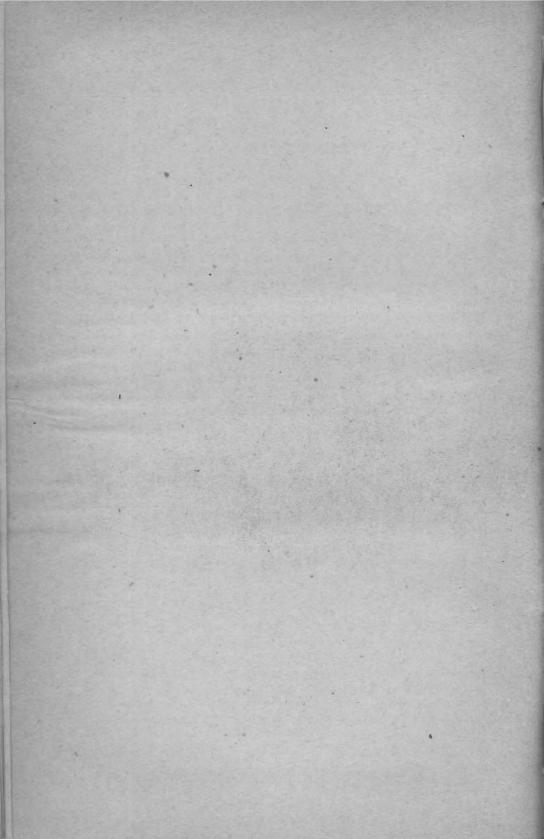
AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 5, 1390.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fifty-ninth annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

IN GENERAL.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The law prescribes that the Commissioner "shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations." He is charged with the annual disbursement of more than \$7,000,000 and with the purchase and distribution of great quantities of subsistence, clothing, agricultural, medical, and other supplies. He gives instructions to more than sixty agents, supervises their work, examines their accounts, decides perplexing questions arising constantly in the course of administration of agency affairs, and through them oversees in detail the various lines of civilization inaugurated among the tribes, farming, stock-raising, building of houses, Indian police and courts, social and sanitary regulations, etc. He determines upon the appointment and removal of over twenty-five hundred agency and school employés, and appoints traders and physicians. Licensed trade among Indians is under his exclusive control.

He considers and determines all questions of law arising in reference to Indian lands; the legal status of Indians with reference to each other and to white people; the conflicts between local or State laws and tribal customs, and between State and Federal laws; also questions of citizenship, guardianship, crimes, misdemeanors; the prosecution of persons for the sale of whisky to Indians; taxation; water rights; right of way

of railroads; cattle grazing; conveyances of land; contracts between Indians and whites; sales of timber on Indian reservations; allotment of land, etc. Many of these questions, especially those relating to lands, are of great intricacy, involving interpretations of treaties and laws as far back as colonial times.

He is charged with the duty of organizing a plan of education, with all which that implies; the erecting of school houses, appointing of teachers, and the keeping of a watchful oversight over all Indian school matters.

Bills in Congress relating to Indian affairs are usually referred to the Indian Bureau for information and report, and before an act is signed by the President it is generally referred to the Commissioner for report as to whether there is any reason why it should not receive Executive approval. Original bills and reports are also prepared by the Indian Office for transmission to Congress.

Under the act of March 3, 1885, the Commissioner examines and reports to the Secretary of the Interior on all depredation claims, amounting to many millions of dollars, which have been filed in the Bureau during the last forty years.

The foregoing gives an approximate idea of the responsible duties and the varied character of the work performed under his direction and supervision. The duties and labors of the office are constantly increasing and becoming more arduous and difficult as the progress of Indian civilization makes it necessary to deal with the race, not in their collective capacity as tribes and bands, but with the individuals who are being led to the holding of separate estates, thus multiplying many fold the interests to be considered, developed, and protected.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

I have cited these duties somewhat in detail, because I desire to set forth some of the difficulties which seriously embarrass and limit their satisfactory discharge. The chief one is the lack of sufficient and proper help in the Bureau itself. The nature of the work requires clerical help of a high order. In addition to the force now employed there is needed a chief clerk, who shall be charged with a general oversight of all the correspondence, and who shall follow up important matters from their beginning until the final result is reached.

There should be a solicitor to whom difficult law questions can be referred, and whose special business it shall be to examine and report upon all claims for money presented by Indians. Such an officer might save to the Government thousands of dollars, and at the same time assist the Indians to obtain their just dues. This would obviate the apparent necessity of so many paid attorneys, employed by the Indians at large fees, to prosecute their claims before the office and before Congress.

There is urgently needed at once the following additional clerical help: One clerk of class 4, two of class 3, and three of class 2; also one

medical expert, charged with an oversight of the sanitary condition of the Indians. Without sufficient help in the office it is simply impossible to have the work done as it should be. Those now employed are faithful, industrious, and generally competent, but the work is too much for them and must and does suffer. The Commissioner is painfully aware of this fact, but is powerless to help it.

The Indians, with whose welfare and civilization he is charged, are widely scattered, and the territory in what is known as Indian reservations embraces not less than 181,000 square miles. The Navajo Reservation is in extent almost an empire in itself—12,800 square miles. The means of communication between the Bureau and the agents are at best imperfect, and in some instances very unsatisfactory. It is impossible for the Commissioner to visit and inspect all the agencies, he can not always rely upon official reports, and it is often very difficult even for the agents to have a personal knowledge of the territory and the people over whom they are placed.

A great obstacle is found in the strange languages still used by most tribes. They communicate with their agents and with the Bureau through interpreters, who, in some instances, are entirely incompetent for an intelligent transaction of business. Further, the various tribes differ so essentially among themselves in languages, habits, and customs, as well as in environment, as to make it very hard to adapt to their varying necessities any policy which may be adopted.

The entire system of dealing with them is vicious, involving, as it does, the installing of agents, with semi-despotic power over ignorant, superstitious, and helpless subjects; the keeping of thousands of them on reservations practically as prisoners, isolated from civilized life and dominated by fear and force; the issue of rations and annuities, which inevitably tends to breed pauperism; the disbursement of millions of dollars worth of supplies by contract, which invites fraud; the maintenance of a system of licensed trade, which stimulates cupidity and extortion, etc.

The small salaries paid to agents and physicians renders it very difficult to procure the services of thoroughly efficient and honest men who are contented to devote their entire energies to the good of the service without hope of other reward than their meager salaries. (See pages XIX and CXVIII.)

The still all too prevalent public sentiment which looks upon Indians with contempt and regards them as the legitimate spoil of white men, has its influence in lowering the grade of this branch of the public service.

The white people who hang on the borders of the reservations, those who have allied themselves by marriage with the tribes, and even those who have from time to time been in Government employ, have, in many cases certainly, presented to the Indians a type of character and a practical philosophy of life on a par with, if not inferior, to their own.

The natural conservatism of the Indians, which leads them to cling

with tenacity to their superstitious and inherited practices, adds to the difficulty of inducing them to abandon their own and accept the white man's ways.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Notwithstanding all these hindrances, however, there has been for ten or more years real progress in the right direction, and the outlook for the future is encouraging. The following points are especially worthy of consideration, and need to be repeated and emphasized until they are fully recognized by both whites and Indians:

It has become the settled policy of the Government to break up reservations, destroy tribal relations, settle Indians upon their own homesteads, incorporate them into the national life, and deal with them not as nations or tribes or bands, but as individual citizens. The American Indian is to become the Indian American. How far this process has advanced during the past year will be shown under the head of the reduction of reservations and allotment of lands.

A public-school system is being rapidly provided, whereby every accessible Indian boy and girl of school age is to be afforded an opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an English education and the elements of an honorable calling. What progress has been made in this direction during the last year is discussed under the general topic of education.

The Indians themselves are coming to understand the present policy of the Government and are showing an increasing readiness and even desire to adjust themselves to it. During the past year I have had personal interviews with prominent chiefs and representative Indians from Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, and I have been much gratified with their intelligent apprehension of the situation and with the willingness exhibited, as a general thing, to accept lands in severalty with individual citizenship. Almost without exception they have pleaded with me for more and better schools.

Another fact of significance is the growing recognition on the part of Western people that the Indians of their respective States and Territories are to remain permanently and become absorbed into the population as citizens. While demanding the application of the principle of "home rule" in the selection of agents and other employés from the State or Territory in which the Indians are located, I think they also recognize the obligations which they thereby assume to recommend only suitable persons for appointment. If the Indians of South Dakota, for instance, are to remain forever within the limits of the State, either as a burden and a menace, or as an intelligent, self-supporting, co-operative factor in State life, no others except the Indians themselves can have so deep an interest in their practical status as the people by whom they are surrounded.

There is also a growing popular recognition of the fact that it is the duty of the Government, and of the several States where they are located, to make ample provision for the secular and industrial educa-

tion of the rising generation, leaving the churches free to prosecute with renewed vigor their legitimate work of establishing and maintaining religious missions. By this harmonious and yet separate activity of the Government and the churches all of the Indians will eventually be brought into right relations with their white neighbors, and be prepared for the privileges and responsibilities of American Christian citizenship.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS ATTEMPTED.

In addition to the ordinary routine work of the office, the points to which I have given special attention during the year have been the following:

The improvement of the personnel of the service.—Wherever it could be done without too great hardship I have endeavored to remove those who were immoral, incompetent, inefficient, or unfaithful. No one has been discharged on account of politics or religion, and in no single instance except for the improvement of the service. I have steadily refused to remove those who were performing their duties satisfactorily. In making appointments I have, so far as it lay in my power, endeavored to secure persons of good moral character, having special fitness for their work, and where mistakes have been made, I have not been slow to correct them. Allow me, in this connection, to recognize heartily the cordial support given to me in this matter by yourself and the President, and also the painstaking efforts you have both put forth in the selection of Presidential appointees.

The elevation of the schools.—A great deal of thought has been given to this subject, and the schools have been visited and inspected with a care and thoroughness hitherto unattempted. The work accomplished by superintendent Dorchester will appear in his report on page 246. Large and careful expenditures have been made in repairing and enlarging school-houses and providing them with proper equipments, and new ones have been erected where most urgently demanded. A new and carefully revised system of rules, including a course of study, has been drawn up and a series of text-books determined upon (see Appendix, pages CXLVI and CLXI). A work of this kind is beset with many difficulties and necessarily proceeds slowly, but when once accomplished is enduring.

The development of industries.—Great improvements have been made at the Government schools in this important direction. Competent instruction is given to boys in blacksmithing, broom-making, carpentering, dairying, farming, fruit culture, harness-making, printing, tailoring, tinsmithing, shoe-making, stock-raising, wagon-making, and wheelwrighting; to girls, in all the ordinary duties of housekeeping. The work accomplished among the older Indians in teaching them the arts of agriculture are discussed under the head of Indian farming.

The improvement of the sanitary service.—There is a widely prevalent, but very mistaken, notion that the Indians, children of nature, are a

healthy, rugged people. Nothing can be further from the truth. They are the sport of disease, are well-nigh helpless in their struggles against the elements, are almost wholly ignorant of the laws of health, are careless of their persons, are dominated by senseless superstitions, are the victims of the crudest kinds of quackery, and perish by hundreds during the prevalence of an epidemic. (See page XIX.)

The modification of the ration system.—Heretofore Indians receiving rations have been required to go to the agencies to get them, thus involving a great waste of time and strength. The plan of issuing rations at substations, which is now being put into operation, is discussed

more at length under the head of Indian farming, page XCIV.

The common method of issuing live beeves to the Indians is a relic of barbarism, cruel and filthy. Stringent orders have been issued for the correction of this great evil (see Appendix, p. CLXVI), and proper facilities for slaughtering are now being provided.

Inculcation of patriotism.—On all Government schools the American flag has been displayed, national holidays have been duly celebrated, the pupils are learning patriotic songs and recitations, and are taught to love the great nation of which they are a part, and to feel that the people of the United States are their friends and not their enemies. (See page XVIII.)

Discouraging the Wild West Show business .- I have refused to grant any more licenses for Indians to leave the reservations or to enter into any other contracts with showmen. I have instituted proceedings against showmen and their bondsmen to compel the fulfillment of former contracts, which required them to treat their employes with humanity and justice. (See page LVII.)

EDUCATION.

In my supplemental report of last year I set forth quite in detail my views regarding Indian education. These views have met with most gratifying acceptance, and have awakened a great deal of interest among all classes of citizens. The plan there outlined has received the indorsement of Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and of General John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education, and has been heartily approved by the National Educational Association, the American Institute of Instruction, the New York State Teachers' Association, and other leading educational bodies, besides receiving the warm commendation of distinguished educators and philanthrophic organizations, like the Mohonk Conference, the Indian Rights Association, etc. After a year's practical work in carrying out the ideas there expressed, I see no reason to modify them in any essential particular.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Under the fostering care of the Governmenta series of training schools has grown up off reservations where, in addition to the ordinary English education, Indian pupils are trained to habits of industry.

TABLE I .- List of training schools with their location, date of opening, and capacity.

Name.	Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.
CarlisleSalem. Genoa	Nebraska	1884 1884	500 250 250 450
Chilocco Grand Junction Albuquerque Carson	Oklahoma	1884 1886 1886 1890	200 60 225 150
Santa Fé Plere Fort Totten	New Mexico	1890 1890 1890	125 90 250

Table 2.—Showing attendance, cost, etc., of training schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Name of school.	Location.	Rate per annum.	Ca- pacity.	Number of em- ployés.	En- roll- ment.	A verage attend- ance.	Cost to Govern- ment.
Albuquerque Training Carlisle Training Chemawa Training Chilocco Training Genoa Training Grand Junction Training Haskell Institute	Albuquerque, N. Mex. Carlisle, Pa. Near Salem. Oregon Chilocco, Oklahoma Genoa, Nebr Grand Junction, Colo Lawrence, Kans	\$175.00 167.00 175.00 175.00 175.00 175.00 175.00	225 500 250 200 250 60 450	28 64 83 27 23 9 54	222 789 194 196 203 48 460	164 702 169 154 176 36 417	27, 224, 36 100, 074, 34 30, 058, 28 27, 093, 21 31, 851, 66 9, 428, 12 75, 961, 62
Total	***************************************		1, 935	238	2, 112	1,818	301, 691. 50

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, Congress has made liberal appropriations for these schools which will help the Office to put them on a broad basis, and thoroughly equip them for their important work. With the improvements now being made they will be able next year to care for not less than thirty-three hundred students.

In estimating the work done several things should be carefully borne in mind: These institutions are not universities, nor colleges, nor academies nor high schools. In the best of them the work done is not above that of an ordinary grammar school, while in most it is of the primary or intermediate grade.

The pupils come to them for the most part ignorant of the English language, unaccustomed to study, impatient of restraint, and bringing with them many of the vices and degraded habits of camp life. From the very necessities of the case, the length of time which most of them have been kept in school has been very short. The time required for children in the public schools to complete a course of study embraced in the primary, intermediate, grammar, and high school is from fourteen to fifteen years. It has been heretofore commonly supposed that three years was long enough to educate an Indian and fit him to compete with his white neighbor, who has enjoyed so much greater advantages.

The work, embracing as it necessarily does, the supplanting of a foreign language by the English, the destruction of barbarous habits by the substitution of civilized manners, the displacement of heathenish superstitions by the inculcation of moral principles, the awakening of sluggish minds to intellectual activity by wise mental training and the impartation of useful knowledge, has been undertaken by these Indian teachers almost single-handed and alone, unaided by those potent factors outside of school which play so large a part in the education of our own children. (See page CXL.)

It is a fact not to be forgotten in any discussion of popular education that the most important factors in the development of our American civilization have been in the colleges, universities, and professional schools. Without these there would have been no common schools. If the average of intelligence among the Indians is to be brought up to the level of that of the other peoples which compose our nation; and they are to be prepared to compete in life's struggles on an equal basis, provision must be made whereby those among them who are specially gifted with talent, ambition, and energy may procure a higher education than is offered to them in the reservation and training schools. Already a very considerable number have shown both the desire and ability to pursue higher studies. Several are now successfully teaching, or fitting themselves to teach, others are practicing medicine, some are preaching, and still others are preparing for the practice of law. The desire for these higher studies is steadily increasing and only needs a little fostering to be productive of the best results. A common school, industrial education for all, a liberal and professional education for the worthy few, with a fair field and free competition, is all that is asked for Indians as for others.

The outing system which brings Indian youth into intimate and vital relationship with civilized communities is now steadily developing and is productive of the most hopeful results. During the past year Carlisle has accommodated nearly eight hundred pupils, more than half of whom have had the inestimable advantage of living and working, for periods varying from a few weeks to several months, with Pennsylvania farmers and others, who have paid them a reasonable compensation. Their work has been very satisfactory, and the school has been unable to meet the demand made upon it for help. When the present plans for increasing its capacity are completed, not less than a thousand pupils can be cared for at this one institution, and so far as I can now see it will be entirely feasible to carry perhaps double this number. Every Indian boy or girl who secures a place to work at fair wages has become a producer, and is practically independent and self-supporting.

The superintendent of Haskell Institute writes me that he expects to be able, when the present plans for that school are completed, to care for one thousand students, and to provide homes for a large number of them among Kansas farmers. How far it will be possible to extend the outing system in connection with these training schools I am not prepared to say, but the system seems to have great possibilities, and its development shall receive my constant and careful attention.

These training schools, removed from reservations, offer to the pupils opportunities which can not by any possibility be afforded them in the

reservation schools. The atmosphere about them is uplifting, they are surrounded by the object-lessons of civilization; they are entirely removed from the dreadful down-pull of the camp. If the entire rising generation could be taken at once and placed in such institutions, kept there long enough to be well educated, and then, if such as choose to do so were encouraged to seek homes among civilized people, there would be no Indian problem.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

It should be especially remembered that the oldest of these training schools, that at Carlisle, Pa., has been in existence only eleven years, and last year graduated its first class. Very few of the graduates have returned to their homes and none of them have as yet had any opportunity to show what they can do. The unfairness of some of the criticisms upon returned students, who are inaccurately denominated "Carlisle graduates," or "graduates of the Carlisle University," is apparent. There has been no time in which to estimate from practical experience the influence which has been exerted upon these pupils. The time has not been too short, however, to show that, notwithstanding all the hindrances under which the work is carried forward, Indian children, under equally favorably conditions, are just as susceptible of education as any other class.

Relatively to the Indian population, a very small proportion of boys and girls have yet been brought under the influence of these schools. The few who have returned home have therefore found themselves in too many cases isolated by their dress and habits, out of sympathy with their surroundings, ostracized by their companions, and too frequently practically helpless. The remedy for this is two-fold. First, the universal education of the rising generation, so that there will be a common bond of sympathy and mutual helpfulness between them. Second, the encouragement of pupils who have finished the course of study in the training schools to seek for themselves homes and employment among civilized people.

Pupils in these schools should be taught that they must depend upon themselves and not expect to be furnished employment by the Government. Ample opportunities are afforded them for acquiring an education, with the expectation that they will prepare themselves to earn their own living. There is no necessity of their returning to the reservations, except as a matter of choice, for all who are intelligent, industrious, honest, and thoroughly capable can secure honorable and remunerative employment among civilized people, which they should be encouraged to seek. (See page CXXXIX.)

RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Boarding schools.—The following is a list of the sixty-three Government boarding schools on reservations:

Arizona—Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Navajo, Keams Cañon, Pima, San Carlos; California—Fort Yuma; Idaho—Fort Hall, Fort Lapwai,

Lemhi; Indian Territory—Quapaw, Seneca; Kansas—Kickapoo, Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox and Iowa; Minnesota—Leech Lake, Red Lake, White Earth; Montana—Blackfeet, Orow, Fort Peck; Nebraska—Omaha, Santee, Winnebago; Nevada—Pyramid Lake, Western Shoshone; New Mexico—Mescalero; North Dakota—Fort Stevenson, Standing Rock (2); Oklahoma—Absentee Shawnee, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Kaw. Kiowa, Osage, Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Sac and Fox, Wichita; Oregon—Grande Ronde, Klamath, Siletz, Sinemasho, Umatilla, Warm Springs, Yainax; South Dakota—Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Pine Ridge, Sisseton, Yankton; Utah—Uintah; Washington—Chehalis, Neah Bay, Puyallup, Quinaielt, S'Kokomish, Yakima; Wisconsin—Green Bay; Wyoming—Shoshone.

Concerning these schools it may be said: They have been for the most part poorly equipped. The buildings in many cases were small, cheap, inconvenient, often inadequately furnished, frequently very deficient in ventilation, heating, and water supply. Many had been grossly neglected and were sadly out of repair. During the past year an earnest effort has been made to improve them by repairs, additions, or new buildings, and by supplying water or heating facilities, as needed. There still remains much to be done, however.

If the work is to be made at all adequate to the necessities of the case, there should be a very considerable increase in the number of these schools, and at an early day new schools should be established at the following places:

Arizona—Fort Apache on San Carlos Reservation; Papago Reservation, Navajo Reservation, and among the Moquis; California—Hoopa Valley Agency, Mission Agency, Round Valley Agency; Colorado—Southern Ute and Jicarilla Agency; Montana—Blackfeet Agency, Tongue River Agency; New Mexico—Zuni Reservation; Oklahoma—Cantonment, Jesse Bent's ranch, and Seger Colony on Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation; South Dakota—Pine Ridge Reservation, Rosebud Reservation; Utah—Ouray Agency; Wisconsin—Oneida Reservation, and four of the reserves of the La Pointe Agency.

\$10,000—has been so low that it has been impossible to provide proper accommodations. To establish a boarding-school involves making provision not only for school rooms proper, but for dormitories, kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms, hospital, and other necessary rooms for pupils, and also of suitable quarters for all the employés, superintendent, teachers, matron, cook, laundress, seamstress, etc. The original cost of the plant is a comparatively small part of the outlay. It is a poor economy to put up inferior buildings and fail to make proper provision for the work expected, which can not be satisfactorily done with such poor facilities. The limit of cost now fixed is \$12,000, which is still too low.

These schools are surrounded by influences which necessarily hamper

them very seriously in their work. They are far removed from civilization, feel none of the stimulating effects of an intelligent public sentiment, and have little helpful supervision. The parents have ready access to them, and often prove troublesome guests by reason of their clamors for the return of the children to their tepees. It is exceedingly difficult to break up the use of the tribal tongue and to teach them to use the English language. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, they are doing a good work, directly upon their pupils and indirectly upon the older people of the reservations, and there goes out from them a civilizing force whose strength and value can scarcely be overestimated. (See page CXXXVIII.)

To render them still more efficient they should be increased in number, be better equipped, more closely supervised, and subjected to more rigid discipline. The teachers should be selected with care, have a reasonably secure tenure of office, and have pay equal to that received for a similar grade of work in the public schools of the same State or Territory. These schools should be feeders for the training schools, and deserving, capable pupils should be regularly and systematically promoted.

Day schools.—During the past year there were in operation at the various agencies 106 day schools with an enrollment of 3,967, and an average attendance of 2,367.

Of these schools I wish to say that I found them in existence when I assumed the duties of the office; 11 new ones have been established, and 3 of the old ones have been abandoned. Of the whole number 81 are conducted by the Government and 25 are carried on under contract.

The teachers labor under very great disadvantages. The houses are poor and the furniture scanty. The accommodations for the teachers are very primitive; the isolation and deprivations are hard to bear; the influences of the camps are often wholly antagonistic to those of the schools; it is extremely difficult to break up the use of the tribal language; many of the children are poorly fed, scantily clad, untidy in their habits, and irregular in their attendance.

On the other hand, it must be said that a good day-school well administered is an object lesson of civilization in the midst of barbarism, for the children carry home daily some influence which tends toward a better life. It permits the parents the presence of their children, to which many of them attach great importance, and to whose prolonged absence they could not be induced to consent, and there is gradually being produced, no doubt partly at least through these schools, a public sentiment among the camp Indians more friendly to education and progress in civilization.

I believe it is possible to raise the character of these schools by providing better houses and facilities for work, by introducing some form of elementary industry, and by paying more attention to supervision. The effort to do this is now being made, which, if it is successful, may lead to the establishment of others on a better basis.

INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Believing that the true purpose of the Government in its dealings with the Indians is to develop them into self-supporting, self-reliant, intelligent, and patriotic citizens, and believing that the public schools are the most effective means of Americanizing our foreign population, I am desirous of bringing the Indian school system into relation with that of the public schools. Not only so, but wherever possible I am placing Indian pupils in the public schools. Very few are thus far enjoying these advantages, but in a letter addressed to the superintendents of public instruction in the several States and Territories where there are Indians under the care of the National Government I have invited their co-operation, and have offered to contract with school districts for the tuition of Indian pupils at the rate of \$10 per quarter.

For the letter and some of the cordial replies thereto see Appendix, page CLXIX.

I think this will prove a very important feature of the work in hand, and confidently expect within a year to be able to report a great advance in this direction. Indian allottees can be provided with educational facilities for their children in no more satisfactory manner, and the tuition paid by the Government aids the school districts to maintain schools in sections of the country where lands in severalty have been taken by the Indians.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

My predecessors and many of the agents and superintendents of schools have strongly urged the importance and necessity of a law compelling the attendance of pupils at the schools. I am in favor of compelling every Indian child of suitable age and health, for whom accommodations are provided, to attend school ten months out of twelve. A general law, however, could not now be everywhere applied, for the simple reason that school accommodations are provided by the Government for less than half the children of school age. The question among many tribes is not so much one of filling the schools as it is of finding room for the pupils. With few exceptions every reservation school is crowded, and hundreds of children who are willing to go to school are prevented by want of proper accommodations.

Something in the way of compulsory attendance may be secured through the authority already vested in the agent under direction from this Office, whereby full and regular attendance at school is required upon forfeiture of rations, annuities, or other favors as the penalty for indifference or open opposition. It does not meet the case of the non-reservation schools, however. Under the law children can not be taken from the reservation except by permission of their parents, and although the non-reservation schools are generally better equipped than those at the agencies, at times great difficulty is experienced in inducing pupils and parents to consent to the transfer,

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Table 3.—Showing enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools for the fiscal years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

		Enro	lled.		Average attendance.				
Kind of school.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1887.	1883.	1889.	1890.	
Government schools: Training and boarding Day	6, 847 3, 115	6, 998 3, 175	6, 797 2, 863	7, 236 2, 963	5, 276 1, 896	5, 533 1, 929	5, 212 1, 744	5, 644 1, 780	
Total	9, 962	10, 173	9, 660	10, 199	7, 172	7, 462	6, 956	7, 424	
Contract schools: Boarding Day Industrial boarding, specially appropriated for	2, 763 1, 044 564	3, 234 1, 293 512	4, 038 1, 307 779	4, 186 1, 004 988	2, 258 604 486	2, 694 786 478	3, 213 662 721	3, 384 587 837	
Total	4, 371	5, 039	6, 124	6, 178	3, 348	3, 958	4, 596	4, 808	
Aggregate	14, 333	15, 212	15, 784	16, 377	10, 520	11, 420	11, 552	*12, 232	

^{*}The average attendance for 1890 is computed on the attendance during the entire year including summer vacations. The average attendance for the nine months from October 1 to June 30, was 12,462, a gain of 1,021 over the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The total enrollment during the year ended June 30, 1890, is 16,377, while the estimated school population (six to sixteen years of age), exclusive of the Indians of New York State and the Five Civilized Tribes, is 36,000.

Many reasons have combined to cause this comparatively small attendance, of which a few may be mentioned. Very inadequate provision has been made. In some cases, as among the Navajos for instance, where there is a school population of 3,600, with accommodations for only 150 pupils, or at San Carlos Agency, where the conditions are similar, I have no doubt that the attendance could be doubled in one year, simply by making provision for the children who can not go to school because there is no school for them to go to. In many places the Indians are impatient in their demands for the schools which the Government has failed to supply them, though in some cases they have been promised for years.

In many instances the facilities have not only been inadequate, but the school-houses have been unattractive and unhealthy and the children have been neglected or badly treated. Great improvements have been made during the year, and others are under way which will insure for next year a considerable increase in attendance.

In some cases the agents have taken little or no interest in the schools, or have been so occupied with other cares that they have done little or nothing to build them up or make them inviting, while in still others the small attendance is directly chargeable to their ignorance, neglect, or even secret opposition. Where this has seemed to be beyond improvement or remedy, I have not hesitated to suggest it to you as a sufficient cause for removal.

One great hindrance is the poor health so common among the Indian children. Disease is very prevalent, and during the last year the rav-

ages of the grippe were very distressing. There were thousands of cases of it, and where it was not necessary actually to suspend the schools the number of pupils in attendance was very largely decreased. The Indians as a whole suffer especially with pulmonary troubles, sore eyes, and diseases of the skin, and it must be conceded that these conditions offer one of the most serious obstacles to a regular, uniform school attendance.

Another hindrance is, very naturally, the failure of parents and children alike to appreciate the nature and importance of education. They can not see for themselves, and it is difficult to make them understand all it means for them. They either ignore the school entirely or expect it to accomplish wonders in a brief period. Three years they consider a very long time in which a boy or girl should not only fully master the English language, but acquire all the accumulated learning of the white man. Happily, a great change in this respect is taking place, and there is a growing desire among parents as well as among children that the education may be more complete.

If the Government will provide the means to establish and maintain schools in accordance with the system laid down in my supplemental report of last year, it is only a question of time—two or three years I think will suffice—when all Indian youth of school age and of suitable health can be put into school.

The following tables, taken from that report and brought down to date, show the number of Indian pupils who have been attending school since 1882 and the appropriations which have been made for Indian education since 1877.

TABLE 4.—Showing Indian school attendance from 1882 to 1890, both inclusive.

	Boardin	g schools.	Day	schools.	Totals.		
Year.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	
1882	71	2, 755	54	1, 311	125	4, 066	
	75	2, 599	64	1, 443	139	4, 045	
	86	4, 358	76	1, 757	162	6, 116	
	114	6, 201	86	1, 942	200	8, 146	
	115	7, 260	99	2, 370	214	9, 630	
887	117	8, 020	110	2, 500	227	10, 52	
	126	8, 705	107	2, 715	233	11, 42	
	136	9, 146	103	2, 406	239	11, 55	
	140	9, 865	106	2, 367	246	12, 23	

Table 5.—Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for support of Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of in- crease.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of in- crease.
1877 1878 1879 1880 1880 1881 1882 1883	\$20,000 30,000 60,000 75,000 75,000 135,000 487,200 675,200	50 100 25 80 260 38	1885	\$902, 800 1, 100, 065 1, 211, 415 1, 179, 916 1, 348, 015 1, 364, 568 1, 842, 770	47 10 10 *02.6 14 01 35

^{*} Decrease.

In this connection it is worth while to note the allowances made by the Government to other than Government schools for the education of Indians.

Table 6.—Showing amounts set apart for various religious bodies for Indian education for each of the fiscal years 1886 to 1891, inclusive.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Roman Catholic Presbyterian Congregational Martineburgh, Pa	\$118, 343 32, 995 16, 121 5, 400	\$194, 635 37, 910 26, 696 10, 410	\$221, 169 36, 500 26, 080 7, 500	\$347, 672 41, 825 29, 310 Dropped.	\$356, 957 47, 650 28, 459	\$363, 349 44, 850 27, 271
Alaska Training School Episcopal Friends Mennonite Middletown Cal	1,960	4, 175 1, 890 27, 845 3, 340 1, 523	4, 175 3, 690 14, 460 2, 500 Dropped.	18, 700 23, 383 3, 125	24, 876 23, 383 4, 375	29, 910 24, 743 4, 375
Unitarian Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis Methodist Miss Howard		1, 350	5, 400 1, 350	5, 400 4, 050 2, 725 275	5, 400 7, 560 9, 940 600	5, 400 9, 180 6, 700 1, 000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution Appropriation for Hampton Institute	33, 400 20, 040	33, 400 20, 040	33, 400 20, 040	33, 400 21, 040	33, 400 20, 040	33, 400 20, 040
Total	228, 259	363, 214	376, 264	530, 905	562, 640	570, 218

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

The present energetic, conscientious, and faithful Superintendent of Indian Schools has been in the field almost continuously since May 1, 1889, when he assumed his arduous duties. He has personally inspected and reported upon about eighty boarding and training schools, but although a vigorous man, and most assiduous in his labors, it has been a physical impossibility for him to visit all. There will be at least one hundred and fifty boarding and training schools, wholly or partially supported by the Government, before the close of the present fiscal year, and the Superintendent can not inspect all of these, and the one hundred day schools, even once in two years, for the obvious reason that one man can not perform the duties of five.

In addition to the Superintendent of schools there should be at least four supervisors of education, reporting directly to this office. Each of them should be a trained school expert, charged with the duty of visiting, reporting upon, and advising with the teachers of all the schools within a definite area, and should have such relations to Indian schools as are generally sustained by county superintendents in the States. They should be required to devote their entire time to the work, should be subject to orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and be ready to proceed whenever necessary upon telegraphic instructions to any part of the field. Their services would be invaluable in determining building sites, selecting employés, investigating charges, establishing new schools, securing and retaining pupils at both reservation and non-reservation schools, and in generally building up the educational work.

These supervisors should have charge of the school work as now organized as follows:

The first. The schools in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and at Fort Hall and Lemhi Agencies in Idaho, numbering 4 training-schools, 23 Government boardingschools, 3 Government day schools, and 6 contract boarding-schools; in all, 36.

The second. The schools in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, North and South Dakota, and Montana, except Blackfeet and Flathead Agencies, numbering 2 training-schools, 16 Government boardingschools, 57 Government day schools, 30 contract boarding-schools and 4 contract day schools; in all, 109.

The third. The schools in Oregon and Washington; Fort Lapwai, Nez Percé, Cœur d' Aléne Reservations in Idaho; Flathead and Blackfeet Agencies in Montana, and those in Nevada and Northern California, numbering 2 training-schools, 20 Government boarding-schools, 8 Government day schools, 8 contract boarding-schools, and 4 contract day schools; in all, 42.

The fourth. The schools in New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, numbering 2 training schools, 11 Government boarding-schools, 13 Government day schools, 7 contract boarding schools and 10 contract day schools; in all, 43.

A survey of the map of the United States will show that each of the proposed districts will require constant travel and assiduous toil from its supervisor. Although the duties are both responsible and onerous, I am of the opinion that competent men may be secured at a salary of \$1,800 each per annum and traveling expenses.

This plan involves merely the enlargement of the sphere of duty and the slight increase in the pay of two supervisors now at work, and the appointment of two additional ones.

HOLIDAYS.

As a part of their education and a means of preparation and training for civilized home life and American citizenship, it is important that the pupils in these schools should understand the significance of national holidays and be permitted to enjoy them. To this end general instructions have been issued for the appropriate celebration of New Year's Day, Franchise Day (February 8), Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, as well as Arbor Day. In regard to three of these holidays special circulars were sent to agents or school superintendents. (See Appendix, pp. CLXVII-CLXIX.)

The reports received in reply to these circulars are of unusual interest, showing that both teachers and pupils entered heartily into the spirit of the various occasions. Very creditable programmes of exercises for these different days are on file in the office, in some of which adult Indians took active part, giving good advice to the children, and

for the time being, at least, identifying themselves with the new ideas brought forward.

On a few of the reservations Memorial Day could be as fittingly observed as elsewhere, by the decoration of the graves of Indians who enlisted in the United States Army and lost their lives during the war.

Tree planting on Arbor Day was quite extensively engaged in by the schools, and the interest excited led some of the Indians to plant trees around their own houses. The yearly observance of this day can not fail to add greatly to the attractiveness of agency and school premises and to the adornment of Indian homes.

I take pleasure in quoting the interesting account given by Special Agent Alice C. Fletcher of the celebration by the Nez Percés of Idaho of the last Fourth of July:

The people began to gather a day or two before the Fourth, and to erect their awnings and tents in the pine grove about the church. Over five hundred were present, and the place, otherwise so quiet, resounded with the laughter and chatter of old and young. The day opened with a religious service held at 6 a.m. under a large awning tied to tall trees. At 8 a. m. the children and their parents, all clad in citizens' clothes and decked out in their best, gathered in front of the church, where, on the porch, sat the four elders. Some of the boys carried little flags, and all joined in a song new to me, the words being: "We'll stand, Fourth of July," closing with: "Hurrah! Fourth of July," all the men removing their hats. As I walked about I was greeted with a hand-shake, a nod of the head, and smiles, and "Fourth of July," much as we say "Happy New Year." Soon a procession was formed, the boys leading, and graded as to size; the girls followed, arranged in the same manner down to little tots; then came the men, the women bringing up the rear. The column moved sedately round through the trees, all singing: "We'll stand, Fourth of July," until they returned in front of the church, when all seated themselves, and the native pastor introduced the various speakers-all Indians. These commented on the happiness of an orderly Christian life in contrast to the wild roving life that the people had formerly led, and urged all-both old and young-to be good men and women. One man declared that he did not fully understand what we celebrated, but Fourth of July was to celebrate. Just as a returned student was stepping forth to give the historical data of the day the crier announced that the people must begin to prepare for dinner, and the audience melted at the summons.

The beef and salmon were roasted before large fires, and the meal was served under the awning on table cloths and white china. A blessing was asked, and all fell to with zest. It was a comfortable meal of beef, salmon, canned fruit, bread, cake, and wild potatoes. After dinner the business of adopting certain persons into the tribe was attended to, and in the evening some Indians provided a few fire-works, after which all gathered under the stars for an evening service of prayer, and as happy and peaceful a day as I ever saw came to an end.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Government has assumed the medical oversight of the great body of Indians, excepting the five civilized tribes. The Indian "medicine" men are ignorant, superstitious, sometimes cruel, and resort to the most grotesque practices. The only rational medical treatment comes not from among themselves, but is that which is furnished by the Government physicians. This very important branch of the service is without competent supervision. There is no professional head. The supervision of the medical service should require the entire time of a competent expert. Many of the men now serving as physicians are men of high personal character, of good professional attainment and experience, and are faithful in the performance of their duties; others I have been obliged to discharge for immorality, neglect of duty, incompetency, or unprofessional conduct, and especial care has been taken to fill their places with those who are trustworthy and competent.

With the hope of securing a more satisfactory order of things, I wish to point out some defects inherent to the plan now pursued in supplying the Indians with medical service.

Physicians are appointed without any examination. They are required to produce a diploma from some reputable medical school and to submit testimonials as to moral character and correct habits, and yet their appointments are not guarded with that care which the nature of the services required of them demands. No one should be appointed except upon an examination as to his health, his professional attainments, and his moral qualifications. In addition to his qualifications for general practice, his ability to give instruction on hygienic subjects to school pupils should be tested, and he should possess such scientific and practical knowledge as will prepare him to have an oversight of the entire sanitary conditions of a whole tribe. In short, he should be capable of being a health officer as well as a physician and surgeon.

The work of the physicians is without supervision. The average agent, inspector, and special agent has no expert knowledge of medical practice, and the Indians are ignorant and helpless to make complaint either of neglect or malpractice. The physician at an Indian agency, far removed from civilization, having the care of a barbarous people beset with the formidable difficulties of his anomalous situation, having no professional associations and with no possibility of gaining either increase of income or reputation by devotion to duty, is under a very strong temptation to slight his work. Intelligent, faithful inspection by a medical expert, and official supervision of his labors, with a recognition of good service when performed, would necessarily secure better results than are now reached. The duties devolving upon the physician are very severe. He has the work of a surgeon and physician, with the sanitary oversight of people with whose language he is unfamiliar and who are ignorant, superstitious, and predisposed to a great variety of diseases. He must be his own apothecary; he usually has no hospital and no nurses, and his patients have few of the most ordinary comforts of home, and little, if any, intelligent care in the preparation of their food or the administering of prescribed medicine. He is alone and has to cope with accident and disease without consultation, with few books, and but few surgical instruments.

The salaries paid are very meager, as will be seen from the following table:

TABLE 7 .- Number of Physicians in the Indian service and salaries paid.

No.	Official designation.	Salary.	No.	· Official designation.	Salary.
1 38 25 2 1	Agency physician	\$1, 300 1, 200 1, 000 900 700 300	4 2 1 2 1 1	Physician at schoolsdo .	\$1, 200 1, 000 600 500 300 240
2	do	200	11	Average salary	813
71	Average salary	1,062		Average salary for the entire list . Total cost for salaries	1, 028 84, 300

The inadequacy of these salaries will be seen when we compare them with those paid by the Government to physicians in the Army and the Navy. The following table shows those that are given in the Army:

TABLE 8 .- Medical Corps, United States Army.

No.	Official designation.	Salary.	No.	Official designation.	Pay.
1 1 1 4 2 8 50 125	Surgeon-General Chief medical purveyor Assistant surgeon-general Surgeons Assistant medical purveyors Surgeons Eurgeons Assistantsurgeon first five years'	\$5, 500. 00 3, 500. 00 3, 500. 00 3, 500. 00 3, 000. 00 3, 000. 00 2, 500. 00		Forward. Service pay of above estimates Retired pay of 15 officers, "stations, Surgeon-General's Office" Contract surgeon's pay and trav-	\$427, 900. 00 114, 360. 00 46, 575. 00 588, 835 00
3	service	1, 600. 00 2, 000. 00	160 100 625	eling expenses alfowed Hospital matron's pay at \$132. Hospital stoward's pay at \$540. Acting hospital steward's pay at \$300 Privates hospital corps at \$156.	79, 266, 27 23, 100, 00 86, 400, 00 30, 000, 00 97, 500, 00
		427, 900. 00			316, 366. 27

The subjoined comparative exhibit is very suggestive:

Table 9.—Comparative statement as to number and pay of Physicians in the Army, Navy, and Indian service.

	Surgeon-General, annual	Total number of sur- geons, regular force.	Average annual salary, regular force.	Number of persons entitled to treatment.	Number treated during the year.	Average number treated by each surgeon and assistant.	Total salaries, regular force.	Average cost per patient, surgeous' salaries, and rotired pay.
Army	\$5, 500. 00 5, 000. 00	192 160 82	\$2, 823. 24 2, 693. 12 1, 028. 00	26, 739 9, 955 180, 184	31, 420 11, 499 68, 165	137 72 830	\$542, 260, 00 430, 900, 00 84, 300, 00	\$21. 91 48. 10 1. 25

Without attempting to set forth an ideal system, elaborate and expensive, I wish to emphasize some few changes and improvements which should be made on the score of humanity.

The number of physicians should be increased so as to bring medical aid within the reach of all Indians. That this is not the case at present, a few illustrations will indicate. The Navajo reservation, embracing a territory of 12,000 square miles and a population of 18,000, has but one physician; the Crow reservation, area 7,000 square miles, population 2,500, one. At Pine Ridge Agency one physician is charged with the care of over 5,500 Indians; at Rosebud Agency over 7,000; and at Standing Rock over 4,000, all widely scattered. Thousands of Indians at these agencies and others are utterly unable to have medical care when necessary, and the results are a large degree of needless suffering and hundreds of deaths that might in all probability have been prevented.

Physicians who enter the service through a careful examination should have a fair compensation for their services, political considerations should not influence their appointment, and they should be removed only for cause.

A hospital should be connected with every boarding school, where pupils can receive proper attention when sick, and where Indian nurses and hospital stewards can be trained for service among their own people. There should also be at every large agency a general hospital for the severe cases of illness that require treatment which can not be given at the homes.

Young Indian men and women who are now pursuing courses of study, and show aptitudes for such service, should be encouraged to prepare themselves professionally for work among their own people as physicians and nurses. Drs. Eastman, Montezuma, and Susan La Flesche have already graduated from medical schools and are now in successful practice.

Since it is apparent that Indians are coming into closer relations with civilized society, and that intermarriages are increasing, it is very important that special attention should be given to their health.

THE INDIAN TITLE.

The civilized nations of Europe, who had acquired territory on this continent, asserted in themselves, and recognized in others, the exclusive right of the discoverer to appropriate the lands occupied by the Indians. By the treaty of 1783 the United States acquired all the rights to the soil which had previously been in Great Britain; and by its treaty of 1803 with France, in its purchase of Louisiana, it agreed to execute and respect all treaties made and agreed upon between Spain and the several tribes of Indians resident within the country ceded. In the case of Johnson & Graham, lessee, v. William M'Intosh, Chief-Justice Marshall said in effect (8 Wheaton's Reports, p. 543) that there was no doubt that either the United States or the several States had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty with Great Britain, or within the limits of the Louisiana purchase, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish

that right, was vested in that government which might constitutionally exercise it.

It was further settled in the case of the Cherokee Nation v. The State of Georgia (5 Peters, p. 1) that the Indians had an unquestionable and theretofore an unquestioned right to the lands they occupied until that right of occupancy was extinguished by voluntary cession to the Government; that they occupied lands to which the United States asserted a title, independent of their will, which must take effect in respect of possession when their right of occupancy ceased. Hence, the claim of the Government to the lands of the Indian tribes extends to the complete ultimate title, charged with the Indian right of possession and to the exclusive power of acquiring that right. (See Johnson v. M'Intosh, 8 Wheat, 543; Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch, 87; Holden v. Joy, 17 Wall, 211; Beecher v. Wetherly, 95 U. S., 517.)

CESSIONS UNDER THE COLONIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

During the colonial period charters and grants were made by the crown of land in the occupancy of the Indians, known as their hunting grounds, which, from their habits and modes of life, was as much in their actual possession as the cleared fields of the whites. Their rights to its exclusive enjoyment in their own way and for their own purposes were always respected by the colonists until abandoned or ceded by them, their right of occupancy being protected by the political power of the colony and respected by the courts until extinguished, when the grantee took the encumbered fee (Clark v. Smith, 13 Peters, 195).

Such was the tenure of Indian lands recognized by the laws of the thirteen colonies.

Prior to the articles of confederation the colonies, at different times and in accordance with the foregoing principle, which is recognized in the case of the United States v. Clark (9 Peters, 168), entered into negotiations with the various tribes occupying land within their respective limits for the total extinguishment of their titles.

South Carolina.—As early as 1721 South Carolina entered into treaty relations with the Cherokees for the cession of the land which they occupied between the Santee, Saluda, and Congaree Rivers on the east, and the Edisto River on the west. (See Ramsey's Annals of Tennesser, p. 46.) On the 24th of November, 1755, the Cherokees ceded to Great Britain their aforesaid right to the land occupied by them, between the Wateree and the Savannah rivers (see Hewat's History of South Carolina and Georgia, Vol. II, pp. 203, 204); and again on the 20th of May, 1777, in a treaty with South Carolina and Georgia, they ceded their rights to the remainder, except a tract in the extreme northwestern portion, which was subsequently ceded to South Carolina by the treaty of March 22, 1816 (7 Stats. p. 138, and Colonial and State Laws, p. 182).

Virginia.—On the 14th of October, 1768, the British superintendent of Indian affairs entered into negotiations with the Cherokees for a

certain described tract of country in the southern portion of the province, west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. (See Ramsey'. \nnals of Tennessee, p. 76.) In 1770, again in 1772, and in 1775, the Cherokees surrendered their claims to all their lands in Virginia. (See Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, p. 102.)

Kentucky.—By the same treaties, viz, 1770, 1772, and 1775, the Cherokees surrendered all their lands in Kentucky, except those portions lying south of the Cumberland River, which were subsequently ceded by the treaties of 1785 and 1805, (7 Stats. pp. 18 and 93). The Chick-

asaws ceded their land by the treaty of 1805, (7 Stats. p. 89).

New York.—The lands in the western portion occupied by the Six Nations were claimed by Massachusetts under a grant from King James I of England, to the Plymouth Colony, and by New York by charter from Charles II to the Duke of York. The dispute was not settled until the compact of December 16, 1786,* when Massachusetts ceded to New York all claim to the "government, sovereignty and jurisdiction" of such lands, and New York, by the second article of said compact granted to Massachusetts the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all the right and title which she had in and to said lands. Massachusetts conveyed its title and interest in said lands (about 3,600,000 acres) to Robert Morris, 1791. The Senecas conveyed their title to said lands, by the treaty of 1797, to Robert Morris, except certain described tracts named therein. (See annual report of the Indian Bureau for 1877, p. 163.) In 1797 the Mohawks ceded to New York all their lands within its limits, (7 Stats. p. 61).

Maryland.—As early as 1704 the general assembly enacted that all land in Dorchester County, on the north side of Nanticoke River, within the following described boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the mouth of Chickawan Creek; thence up said creek to its source; thence by a line to the head of a branch issuing out of the northwest fork of the Nanticoke, known as Francis Anderson's Branch; thence down said branch and northwest fork to the main river; and thence down the same to place of beginning,

should be confirmed and assured unto Panquash and Annotoughquan, and the people under their government or charge, and their heirs and successors forever (Colonial and State laws, p. 140); and again, in 1711 it appointed a commission with power to lay out 3,000 acres of land on Broad Creek, Nanticoke River, in Somerset County, the title to be vested in Col. Thomas Ennalls and Lieutenant-Colonel Gale, and their heirs, to and for the use of the Nanticoke Indians so long as they occupied the same, and should be disposed of afterwards as the general assembly should direct.

In 1723 the Province confirmed to the Choptank Indians and their descendants, so long as they should occupy or claim, and should not totally desert the same, all that tract of land lying in Dorchester County, on Choptank River, beginning at Secretary Sewell's Creek, according to

^{*}See fourth volume of Journals of Congress for 1787, p. 788.

the survey made thereof in 1721 under act of 1669, by which said land was granted to said Indians; and in 1798 the general assembly made provision for the purchase of said land on Choptank River, reserving 100 acres to such Indians as desired to remain and live thereon (Colonial and State Laws, p. 145).

North Carolina.—By the treaty of 1777 with Virginia and North Carolina, the Cherokees relinquished all their lands in North Carolina, between the Blue Ridge Mountains and Little and Catawha Rivers, and also those between the Blue Ridge and Iron Mountains.

Georgia.—By the treaty of 1773 with the British superintendent of Indian affairs, the Cherokees ceded to Georgia a tract of country on the Savannah River, north of Broad River, and by the treaty of 1883 the land between the Oconee and Tugaloo Rivers.

The remaining colonies by similar treaties and negotiations, secured the relinquishment of the Indian title of occupancy within their respective limits, and the Indians finally removed therefrom or were merged in the body politic.

After the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, and later the Constitution of the United States, the question naturally arose in reference to the Indian tribes resident within the limits of any State, whether the right of exclusive sovereignty or exclusive pre-emption, formerly vested in the crown, passed by virtue of the Declaration of Independence to the Confederation of States or to the individual State.

The honorable Mr. Everett, on the 3d of March, 1827, in a report to Congress on the Georgia controversy embracing this question, stated that on the one hand it was contended that the right to the unoccupied lands, and, what was considered the same thing, the land occupied by the Indians, having originally resided in that government which was common to all the colonies, and having been conquered from that government at the joint expense and efforts of all the colonies, passed to the confederation; on the other hand, it was urged that each State, becoming independent, succeeded within its own limits to all the rights vested in the crown.

The difficulty was practically adjusted by the successive acts of cession to the General Government by certain States of their claims to extensive tracts of Western land. The conditions, however, on which these cessions were made, as expressed in the deeds, were not uniform, but sufficiently so to demonstrate the fact that they severally ceded the soil, as well as jurisdiction, with the exclusive right of the United States to extinguish the Indian title.

· Georgia.—Georgia was the only State having large claims to such land which did not, either before or shortly after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, make such a cession; but in 1802 a compromise was effected by which she ceded all her right and title to land west of the present western boundary of the State, the United States in turn giving up all claim, right, and title to the jurisdiction and soil east of said line, as-

suming at the same time the obligation of extinguishing the Indian title as soon as it could be done peaceably and on reasonable terms. (See House Report No. 98, Nineteenth Congress, second session.)

At this time the Oconee River formed the eastern boundary of the Creek Indian lands, and the quantity of land occupied by them west of said line amounted to 19,578,890 acres. In pursuance of the compact of 1802 the Creeks ceded two tracts of land, one on the Oconee River, in the center of the State, the other on the Atlantic sea-board (7 Stats., p. 68). In 1805 they ceded another tract west of and adjoining the first (7 Stats., p. 96), the land relinquished amounting to 2,713,890 acres. (See House Report No. 98, aforesaid, p. 3.) In 1814 they ceded the whole of that portion of Georgia south of a line directly west of the mouth of Goose Creek and Altamaka River (7 Stats., p. 120), and in 1818 two more tracts, one in the southern part of the State, on the Ocmulgee River, and the other in the northern, between the Chattahoochee and the Ulcofauhatchee (7 Stats., p. 171). In 1821 (7 Stats., p. 215) they relinquished the remainder of their lands east of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, aggregating 11,735,590 acres, leaving at least one-third of the lands still in possession of the Creeks and over 7,000,000 acres in the possession of the Cherokees within the chartered limits of the State with titles unextinguished. (See House Report No. 98, p.3.) By treaties of 1826 and 1827 (7 Stats., pp. 286, 289, 307) the Creeks completed the cession of all their lands.

In the mean time the Government had obtained from the Cherokees by the treaty of 1817 (7 Stats., 156) all the right claimed by them to land below Tallulalah River and between the Chattahoochee River and the Cherokee treaty line of 1785 (7 Stats., p. 18), except a tract known as Wafford's Settlement, and in 1819 they ceded all the lands in the State east of the Chestatee River and the Blue Ridge Mountains (7 Stats., p. 195). In 1824 they ceded the tract known as Wafford's Settlement (7 Stats., p. 228), but not until the treaty of 1835 (7 Stats., p. 478), did the United States effect the complete extinguishment of the Indian title in the State and fully and finally execute the terms of the compact of 1802.

INDIAN LANDS RETAINED IN THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

From this period no indians within the limits of the thirteen original States retained their original title of occupancy, and only in Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina are they found holding a tribal relation and in possession of specific tracts.

Massachusetts.—The Marshpee Indians occupy a tract of land in Barn stable County, Mass., have a board of overseers appointed by the State, who by the acts of 1789, 1808, and 1819, govern all their internal affairs and hold their lands in trust. The act of 1819 provides that all real estate acquired or purchased by individuals shall be their sole property and estate, and may be sold and disposed of by deed, will, or otherwise.

(Colonial and State Laws, p. 27.) A few Indians on the islands of Chappequiddick and Gáy Head, Duke County, hold their lands in severalty.

New York.—The Shinecocks, about 140 persons, residing on Long Island, New York, once owned quite an extensive tract of land, but are now confined to a small peninsula known as Shinecock Neck, of about 640 acres. It is alleged that as early as 1703 their chiefs conveyed all their lands to the whites, but on account of subsequent dissatisfaction the purchasers leased back a considerable portion (about 3,640 acres) for a thousand years at a merely nominal rent. Further difficulties arising between the proprietors and the Indians, the State of New York, on the 16th of March, 1859, enacted the following law:

SEC. 1. The trustees of the said tribe of Indians are hereby authorized and empowered, in behalf of the said Indians, to convey, release, and quit-claim to the trustees of the said proprietors of common and undivided lands and marshes in the town of Southampton, by deed in the ordinary form, and to be acknowledged in the usual manner before the county judge of Suffolk County, all their right, title and interest in and to certain lands in the town of Southampton, Suffolk County, generally known as Shinecock Hills and Sebonnack Neck and lying north of a certain line commencing at the head of the Creek and running along the Indian ditch, where the fence now stands, to the Stephen Post Meadow, so called, thence along the old ditch on the south side of the said meadow to old Fort Pond, where the water fence formerly stood. And the said trustees of the said proprietors are hereby authorized to receive the same in consideration of a deed in like manner, in the ordinary form and to be acknowledged in the usual manner before the county judge of Suffolk County, conveying, confirming and releasing to the said trustees of the said Indians, in behalf of the said Shinecock tribe, all that tract of land commonly called Shinecock Neck and lying south of the before-described line, commencing at the head of the creek on the east side of said neck and running along the Indian ditch to where the fence now stands, to the Stephen Post Meadow, so called; thence along the old ditch on the south side of the said meadow to old Fort Pond, where the water fence formerly stood.

SEC. 2. The true intent and meaning of this act is, and it shall be construed to be, to enable the said Shinecock tribe of Indians to exchange all their rights in and to the land north of said line for a full release to them by said trustees of said proprietors of all their rights in and to all lands south of said line, and the consent of the people of the State of New York is hereby granted to such exchange.

The several tracts of land in western New York, reserved in the treaty of 1797 (7 Stats., p. 601), were subsequenty sold by the Senecas, except the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reserves. The Indians claim the absolute ownership in fee of these reserves, subject only to the right of the Ogden Land Company* or its assigns to pur-

^{*}Massachusetts in 1701 sold its right of pre-emption to the Holland Land Company, composed of gentlemen residing in Holland (see American State Papers, Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, pp. 665, 667, and 7 Stats., p. 70), and that company on the 12th of September, 1810, conveyed said right by deed to David Ogden, who sold shares of said right to various persons, and subsequently the legal title became vested in Thomas Ludlow Ogden, of New York, and Joseph Fellows, on behalf of the Ogden Land Company. In 1872 the capital of this company was represented by twenty shares, of which fifteen belonged to estates, three to individuals, and two were held in trust (see speech of Hon. A. H. Sevier in Senate, March 17, 1840, page 61, of "Case of New York Indians," and S. Ex. Doc. No. 95, p. 542, Forty-eighth (longress, second session).

chase whenever they shall elect to sell. The pre-emption right of the company in the Tonawanda Reserve was extinguished by the United States in the treaty of 1857 (11 Stats., p. 736), and the title is now held in trust and in fee by the comptroller of the State of New York "for the exclusive use, occupation, and enjoyment of the Senecas of the Tonawanda band who reside thereon." (See annual report of Indian Bureau for 1877, p. 163.)

The Oil Spring Reserve, claimed by the Holland Land Company and its grantees, is owned by the Senecas and their title thereto was confirmed in 1856 by the State courts in an ejectment suit instituted under an act of the legislature (Chap. 150) passed in 1845 (p. 166).

The Oneida Reserve, recognized by the treaty of 1794 with the Six Nations (7 Stats., p. 45), consists of detached farms held in severalty by the heads of families and contains in all about 350 acres. Under regulations provided by chapter 185 of the laws of New York, 1843, any Oneida owning a part of said reserve may sell to any person upon terms to be approved by a superintendent and a majority of the chiefs. (Page 168.)

The Onondaga Reserve, recognized by the aforesaid treaty, contained prior to 1793 over 100 square miles. By the treaties of 1793, 1795, 1817, and 1822, they sold to the State all but about 6,100 acres located about 7 miles from Syracuse. Most of this land is leased and worked by white men, very few Indians cultivating their own. (*Idem.*)

The St. Regis Reserve, 14,030 acres, was excepted from the cession of lands made in 1796 to the State of New York by the Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Canada (7 Stats., p. 55). It is governed by three chiefs, elected annually, who, with the advice of the local State agent, have authority under the laws of the State to lease to any Indian, for not exceeding ten years, any part of their unoccupied lands. (*Idem*).

The Tuscarora Reserve, 6,249 acres, is claimed by the Indians to have been reserved in the treaty of 1797 (7 Stats., p. 601), but to have been omitted in the text. The Holland Land Company, grantees of Robert Morris, however, recognized and confirmed the claim comprising 1 mile square and granted them 2 square miles adjoining, and subsequently, in 1804, the Indians purchased 4,329 acres from the company, securing the absolute title thereof in fee simple. (See annual report Indian Bureau, 1877, p. 166, and Colonial and State Laws, p. 102.) The improved lands on this reservation are practically allotted to the individual adult Indians in fee, who can, however, buy or sell only between themselves. Their timber land is owned in common, protected by a committee appointed by the chiefs, who permit no timber to be used except by Indians, and by them only for fuel and building purposes, the down and dead timber to be used first. (Annual report of Indian Bureau for 1872, p. 201.)

North Carolina.—The lands owned by the Cherokees in North Carolina, located in Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, Macon, and Swain Coun-

ties, aggregating about 65,000 acres, were purchased by their agent, W. H. Thomas, with individual funds. Under the act of Congress 1870 (16 Stats., p. 362) these Indians were empowered to institute suit in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina against said Thomas, for all claims they might have against himand under the award of Rufus Barringer and others, October, 1874, confirmed by said court the following November, and by act of Congress in 1876 (19 Stats., p. 139), they became possessed of the aforesaid lands. In pursuance of this award and decree of the court, and said act of Congress, a deed was executed October 9, 1876, by William Johnston and wife, conveying the "Qualla Boundary," containing about 50,000 acres, to the Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokees, but without the power of alienation, except by and with the assent of the council and approved by the President of the United States. Angust 14, 1880, said Johnston and wife et at. conveyed by deed the outlying lands in Cherokee and other counties, amounting to 15,211 acres, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his successors in office, as trustee for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of the State of North Carolina forever. (See House Ex. Doc. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)

The Indians becoming dissatisfied with the title thus obtained, and it not proving sufficient to prevent intrusion and encroachments by whites, the subject has been referred to the Attorney-General in order that a perfect title in fee may be executed in favor of the Indians in accordance with the decree of the court. Suit has been instituted by the Government to that end, and is still pending.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN TITLE BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

From the execution of the first treaty made between the United States and the Indian tribes residing within its limits (September 17, 1778, with the Delawares) to the adoption of the act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stats., p. 566), that "no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty," (section 2079, Revised Statutes,) the United States has pursued a uniform course of extinguishing the Indian title only with the consent of those tribes which were recognized as having claim to the soil by reason of occupancy, such consent being expressed in treaties. During this period not less than three hundred and seventy-two treaties have been made and ratified.

Except only in the case of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, after the outbreak of 1862, the Government has never extinguished an Indian title as by right of conquest; and in this case the Indians were provided with another reservation, and subsequently were paid the net proceeds arising from the sale of the land vacated.

General Walker, in his work entitled "The Indian Question," holds

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that it can not be denied that wrong was often done to tribes in the negotiation of treaties of cession; that the Indians were not infrequently overborne or deceived; that more powerful tribes were permitted to cede lands to which weaker tribes had as good if not a better claim; but the United States endeavored to obtain the cession successively of all lands within its limits to which Indians could show color of title, except in California and Nevada, and I may add Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Utah. Although treaties have been made with the Navajos, Comanches, and Kiowas for cession of land, the Mexican Government, from whom the larger portion was acquired, at no time recognized an Indian title within its jurisdiction, except where it had been specially granted. While this Government has recognized that fact, it has never hesitated to provide reservations for the Indians within said States and Territories, as in the case of other Indians, by executive order, or act of Congress, and even by treaty.

In this connection I refer to the decision of the supreme court of California, rendered January 31, 1888, in the case of Byrne v. Alas et al., which fully confirms the position held by this office, that grants of land to private parties are subject to the rights of Indian occupants, and that such occupants can not be legally ejected, and which permanently establishes the tenure of the Mission Indians to the lands occupied and claimed by them on private grants. (See annual report Indian Bureau for 1888, p. 64.)

TITLE TO EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The Indian title has been extinguished to all the public domain, except Alaska, and the portion included in one hundred and sixty-two Indian reservations, not embracing those in New York already referred to nor that occupied by the Cherokees in North Carolina, and by the Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, both of which were acquired by purchase.

Of these one hundred and sixty-two reservations there were established—

By executive order	56
By executive order under authority of act of Congress	6
By act of Congress	28
By treaty, with boundaries defined or enlarged by executive order	15
By treaty or agreement and act of Congress	5
By unratified treaty	
By treaty or agreement	51
	-
Total	162

Reservations by Executive Order.—Of the fifty-six established by executive order, the title has not been held to be permanent, but the land has been subject to restoration to the public domain at the pleasure of the President. Under the general allotment act, however, of 1887 (24 Stats., p. 388), the tenure has been materially changed and all reserva-

tions, whether established by Executive order, act of Congress, or treaty, are held to be permanent.

The permanency of this tenure is further shown by the act of Congress authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Cœur d'Aléne tribe of Indians in Idaho for the purchase and release of a portion of their reservation, which was established by executive order, (see Indian appropriation act. 1889, 25 Stats. p. 1002); also by the act ratifying agreement of May 14, 1880, whereby the Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater Indians of the Lemhi Indian Reservation surrender for a valuable consideration that executive order reserve.

Reservations by executive order under authority of act of Congress.— These, six in number, comprising those of Colorado River and Gila River, in Arizona; Hoopa Valley and Round Valley, in California; Uintah Valley and Uncompanier reserves in Utah, have been authorized or established by act of Congress, and their limits defined by Executive order, or have been established first by executive order, and subsequently confirmed by Congress.

Reservations established by act of Congress.—There are twenty-eight of these, comprising the Kansas, Oakland, Osage, Otoe, Pawnee, and Ponca reserves in Indian Territory, for all of which, except a portion of the Pawnee, deeds of conveyance from the Cherokee Nation have been issued; the Winnebago, in Nebraska; the Moapa, in Nevada; the nineteen Pueblos, in New Mexico, and the Siletz, in Oregon. All of these have been established or their limits defined by sundry acts of Congress.

Reservations established by treaty, and defined or enlarged by Executive order.—These, fifteen in number, comprising the Deer Creek, Leech Lake, and Winnibigoshish, in Minnesota; the Navajo, in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah; the Grande Ronde, in Oregon; the Lummi, Makah or Neah Bay, Nisqually, Port Madison, Puyallup, Quinaielt, S'Kokomish, Snohomish or Tulalip, and the Swinomish or Perry's Island, in Washington, and the Red Cliff, in Wisconsin, have been established by negotiation with the respective tribes occupying them. The boundaries of some of these were so vaguely defined in the treaties as to require executive action to fix their proper limits, while others were so inadequate for the requirements of the Indians, that Executive authority had to be invoked to extend their limits.

Reservations established by treaty or agreement and recognized, approved, or enlarged by Congress.—These, but five in number, comprising the Modoc, Pottawattomie, and Seminole, in Indian Territory; the Stockbridge, in Wisconsin; and the Wind River, in Wyoming, possess all the force and effect of treaty reservations.

By unratified treaty.—The Wichita Reservation in Indian Territory is defined in an unratified agreement, made October 19, 1872, and is located within the limits of the reservation of the Cheyenne and Ara-

paho Indians, established by Executive order of August 10, 1869, but there is no evidence that they hold it by any higher title than that contained in said unratified agreement, although they claim to have resided thereon for many years prior to said order. A small tract partly within this reservation was selected for them in 1859, by Superintendent Rector.

Reservations established by treaty or agreement.—The remaining reservations, fifty-one in number, were established by treaty stipulation or by agreement made with the several tribes and confirmed by Congress.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN THEIR RESERVATIONS.

Right of way of railroads.—By the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., p. 482), it is necessary, before a right of way through any Indian reservation can be definitely located, that the railroad company shall first obtain the authority of Congress, unless such right of way has been already provided for by treaty or by act of Congress.

Leases.—The views of the Department with respect to the leasing of land within reservations for grazing purposes were set forth in a letter from Secretary Teller to E. Fenlon, under date of April 25, 1883, as follows:

Without determining what may be the authority of the Department or the rights of the Indians in this matter, I will say it is not the present policy of the Department to affirmatively recognize any agreements or leases of the character you mention.

I see no objection to allowing the Indians to grant permission to parties desiring to graze on the reservation to do so on fair and reasonable terms, subject to such supervision as the Department may consider proper to prevent the Indians from being imposed upon. * * * Whenever there shall be any just cause for dissatisfaction on the part of Indians, or when it shall appear that improper persons under cover of such lease or agreement are allowed in the Territory by parties holding such agreement, or for any reason the Department shall consider it desirable for the public interest to do so, it will exercise its right of supervision to the extent of removing all occupants from the Territory without reference to such lease or agreement, on such notice as shall be right and proper.

In the Forty-eighth Congress the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire what leases of land for grazing or other purposes had been made with Indian tribes, and whether said leases were authorized by existing legislation or were conducive to the welfare of the Indians. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.) In reply to the resolution a list of so-called leases, which had been made with Indian tribes, was forwarded to Congress; but it does not appear that any of the leases therein referred to were ever authoritatively approved by the Department. On the contrary, Secretary Teller expressly stated in his communication of January 3, 1885, to the Senate that he had declined to approve them as leases, but had treated them as licenses to be revoked by the Indians at will.

Attorney-General Garland (July 21, 1885), after reviewing the various

decisions of the courts and acts of Congress in relation to the Indian title to lands, held that section 2116 of the Revised Statutes which declares that "no purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution," does not depend in its operation upon the nature or extent of the title to the land which the tribe or nation may hold. Whether such title be a fee simple, or a right to occupancy merely, is not material; in either case the statute applies. Whatever the right or title may be, each Indian tribe or nation is precluded, by the force and effect of the statute, from either alienating or leasing any part of its reservation or imparting any interest or claim in and to the same, without the consent of the Government of the United States. A lease of land for grazing purposes is as clearly within the statute as a lease for any other or for general purposes. No general power appears to be conferred by statute upon the President or Secretary or any other officer of the Government to make, authorize, or approve leases of lands held by Indian tribes; and the absence of such power was doubtless one of the main considerations which led to the adoption of the act of February 19, 1875 (18 Stats. p. 330), authorizing the Senecas of New York to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, etc., which act is significant as showing that, in the view of Congress, Indian tribes can not lease their reservations without the authority of some law of the United States.

Timber.—Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in 1873, in the George Cook case (19 Wall., 591), sundry contracts were made with individuals for the sale of surplus timber on several reservations in Minnesota, the funds being applied to the use and benefit of the Indians occupying them. By that decision it was held that if the lands were desired for the purpose of agriculture they might be cleared of their timber to a reasonable extent, and the timber taken off by the Indians in such clearing might be sold; but to justify its cutting except for use upon the premises, as timber or its product, it must be done in good faith for the improvement of the land. The improvement must be the principal thing, and the cutting of the timber only the incident. Any cutting beyond this would be waste and unauthorized.

The Court further held that:

The timber while standing is a part of the realty and it can only be sold as the land could be. The land can not be sold by the Indians, and consequently the timber, until rightfully severed, can not be. It can be rightfully severed for the purpose of improving the land, or the better adapting it to convenient occupation, but for no other purpose. When rightfully severed it is no longer a part of the land, and there is no longer a restriction upon its sale.

Its severance under such circumstances is, in effect, only a legitimate use of the land. In theory, at least, the land is better and more valuable with the timber off than with it on. It has been improved by the removal. If the timber should be seve-

ered for the purposes of sale alone—in other words, if the cutting of the timber was the principal thing and not the incident—then the cutting would be wrongful, and the timber, when cut, become the absolute property of the United States.

These are familiar principles in this country and well settled as applicable to tenants for life and remainder-men. But a tenant for life has all the rights of occupancy in the lands of a remainder-man. The Indians have the same rights in the lands of their reservations. What a tenant for life may do upon the lands of a remainder man the Indians may do upon their reservations, but no more. (United States v. Cook, 19 Wallace, 591.)

In its annual report for 1879 this office recommended that Congress enact a law to prevent the wanton destruction of timber on Indian lands. The law as contained in sections 2118, 2147, and 2148 of the Revised Statutes, relative to intrusion and depredation on Indian land, had proved ineffectual to prevent the cutting and destroying of timber standing thereon. Section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, which provides a penalty for the wanton cutting of timber on lands belonging to the United States, had been declared inapplicable to Indian lands by a decision rendered in the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, that the lands within the Cherokee Reservation in the Indian Territory were not lands of the United States in the sense of the language used in section 5388, which decision applied with equal force to the lands of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and other Indians. Nine years elapsed, however, before Congress enacted the necessary legislation by so amending said section 5388 as to extend its provisions to timber upon any reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe under authority of the United States. (25 Stats., p. 166.)

Relative to the application of section 5388, as amended, to lands for which Indians have received patents under provisions of treaty, Acting Attorney-General Jenks, on September 21, 1888, rendered an opinion in the negative as follows:

Inasmuch, then, as lands held as above, by Indian allottees, can not be called properly Indian reservations, a term which Congress has clearly used to indicate those tracts or bodies of land set apart from the public domain for the occupation of Indian communities at the pleasure of the United States, but without any purpose to invest the occupants with more than a right of possession, and inasmuch as the lands covered by the statute are not "lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States," the cutting or destroying of timber on land which is thus held in severalty by one who is clothed with the right of citizenship and protected by and subjected to all the laws, civil and criminal, of the Territory in which the land lies, is not an offense punishable under the act of Congress of the 4th of June, 1888.

This opinion, fully set forth in Annual Report for 1888, p. liv, though rendered respecting the lands at the Puyallup Agency, applies with equal force to all lands held in severalty.

RESERVATIONS PATENTED TO INDIAN TRIBES.

Patents have been issued to the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Nations for the tracts respectively defined by treaty stipulations as follows:

December 31, 1838, to the Cherokee Nation forever upon conditions,

one of which is "that the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States if the said Cherokees become extinct or abandon the same."

March 23, 1842, to the Choctaw Nation, in fee-simple to them and their descendants, "to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it, liable to no transfer or alienation, except to the United States or with their consent."

August 11, 1852, to the Muscogee or Creek tribe of Indians "so long as they shall exist as a nation and continue to occupy the country hereby conveyed to them."

The title, therefore, of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks to their lands is not the ordinary Indian title by occupancy; but is a base, qualified, or determinable fee, with only a possibilty of reversion to the United States (United States v. Reese, 5 Dill., 405), and the authorities of these nations may cut, sell, and dispose of their timber, and may permit mining and grazing within the limits of their respective tracts by their own citizens.*

The general allotment act provides that the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply to all allotments made under said act after patents therefor have been executed and delivered; and that the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, as far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted under the provisions of said act.

LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SOCIETIES UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The work carried on by the various religious denominations has been a very potent, if not indispensable, auxiliary in the efforts of this Bureau for the elevation of the Indians.

As a strong illustration of the estimate in which this work has been held, your attention is invited to the fact that when under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 315) it became necessary to relieve officers of the Army from service as Indian agents, it was decided by the Executive that all agencies thus vacated should be filled by appointment upon the recommendation of some religious body. In compliance with this policy the agencies were, so to speak, apportioned among the prominent religious organizations of the country. This system was kept up for several years and proved more or less successful and satisfactory.

Zealous, self-sacrificing missionaries of both sexes have gone to the reservations, devoting their time, talents, and often lives to the good of the Indians, in many cases accomplishing great good, at the greatest personal sacrifice.

While in some instances friction has arisen between different denominations on reservations and between them and the Indian Agents,

^{*}See on page LXXII reference to modification by Congress of restrictions in regard to mining in Five Civilized Tribes by others than citizens thereof.

they have been rare and are not worthy of consideration when compared with the great good accomplished among the Indians by these bodies. These workers certainly deserve the most favorable consideration of the Department and merit every aid which it can legitimately extend to them in carrying on their laudable work.

For the greater success of this missionary work—a prominent feature of which is now the industrial training of Indian youth—and for the necessities and convenience of the workers land has been set apart upon most of the reservations, under authority of the Department, for the temporary use and occupancy of the denominations and societies engaged in such work. Except where special circumstances justified the assignment of a greater quantity, the tract assigned has not exceeded 160 acres in extent. In some cases the privilege has been granted of using timber and stone from the reservations for the erection of the required schools, churches, and dwelling-houses. Among the numerous churches and school-houses erected by such societies on the lands so assigned to them may be found many commodious and costly edifices.

Except where the ignorance and backwardness of the Indians or other sufficient cause has justified a departure therefrom, it has been of late years the practice of this office to grant permission to occupy Indian land, use timber, etc., for the purposes indicated only with the consent of the Indians; in only a few instances have they declined to give such consent.

The Department can convey no title to the lands thus assigned to the societies, but the fifth section of the general allotment act provides as follows for all those societies which were in the occupancy of lands for the purposes indicated on the 8th of February, 1887, the date of the approval of the act:

And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization in quantity not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law.

The Department has not as yet formally confirmed the occupancy of any lands under the above provision. The agents making allotments have been instructed to submit schedules of the reservation lands occupied by societies for the purposes stated at the date above mentioned, which will be submitted to the Department for its action under said section.

The lands occupied by societies since the date of said act should be by law placed in the same status as those occupied before the passage of the act, and those working for the Christianization and education of the Indians should be made to feel secure in the occupancy of the lands set apart to them. Their zeal and energy would thus be greatly strengthened, and they would be encouraged to make still greater ex-

penditures of money for the prosecution of their work in the increase of facilities and conveniences and the erection of suitable buildings. The Department has in no instance required a religious society to which it has assigned lands for mission work to vacate the same.

Lands occupied for missionary purposes within the limits of the five civilized tribes are secured to the occupants by treaty stipulations or are assigned to them by the nations, and in some instances lands on other reservations are secured to churches and societies by treaty provisions.

A table is subjoined (see Appendix, page CLXXII) exhibiting all lands set apart for missionary purposes.

REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.

At the date of the last annual report of this office there were one hundred and thirty-three Indian reservations in the United States (counting the twenty-two small reserves of the Mission Indians of California as one only and the nineteen Pueblo reserves in New Mexico also as one), having an aggregate area of about 116,000,000 acres or 181,250 square miles, which is greater than that of the New England and Middle States combined, greater than the aggregate area of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, and nearly equal to the combined area of the two Dakotas and Montana. To carry the comparison further, it is larger by half than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, larger than Sweden or Norway, and nearly as large as either France or Spain. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was, by the census of 1889, 250,483, and exclusive of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, 185,283.

The following table shows the distribution of Indian lands and Indian population in the several States and Territories at the date above referred to:

Table 10 .- Showing, by States, population of Indians and areas of Indian reservations.

State or Territory.	Area in acres.	Square miles.	Population.
Arizona	6, 603, 191	10, 3171	17, 77
California	494, 045 1, 094, 400	772 1, 710	12, 73
Colorado	3, 188, 480	4, 982	1, 814 8, 25
South Dakota	22, 910, 426	35, 798	21, 46
daho	2, 611, 481	4, 080	4, 17
Indian Territory	39, 199, 530	61, 249	79, 69
lowa	1, 258	2	39
Kansas	102, 026	1591	98
Michigan	27, 319	421	7,42
Minnesota	4, 747, 941	7,419	7, 97
Montana	10, 591, 360	16, 549	11, 21
Nebraska	136, 947	214	3, 70
Nevada	954, 135	1,4901	8, 25
New Mexico	10, 002, 525	15, 629	28, 92
New York	87, 677	137	5, 04
North Carolina	65, 211	102	3, 000
Oregon	2, 075, 210	3, 242	4, 52
Texas	0.000.400	7.007	29
Utah	3, 972, 480	6, 207 6, 321	2, 29 9, 78
Washington	4, 045, 284 512, 061	800	7, 50
Wyoping		3, 660	1, 94
Miscellaneous	2, 542, 400	0,000	1, 30

Where it is suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes, it is the present policy of the Government to allot land in severalty to the Indians within their respective reservations—160 acres to heads of families, 80 acres to single persons over eighteen years of age, 80 acres to orphan children under eighteen years of age, and 40 acres to each other single person under eighteen years of age—to patent these individual holdings, with a restriction against alienation for twenty-five years, or longer, in the discretion of the President, and to purchase from the respective tribes any or all of the surplus land remaining after the allotments have been made. The general law for this is the allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. p. 388), applicable to all reservations, except those of the five civilized tribes and three others in the Indian Territory, those in the State of New York, and one in Nebraska adjoining the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation, which was set apart by Executive order for the purpose of suppressing liquor traffic with the Indians.

In numerous instances, where clearly desirable, Congress has by special legislation authorized negotiations with the Indians for portions of their reservations without waiting for the slower process of the general allotment act, which involves the survey of the land, the allotment in severalty by special agents appointed by the President for that purpose, and negotiations with the Indians for the cession and relinquishment of their surplus unallotted lands.

It is estimated that under such special legislation about 13,000,000 acres of land have been secured by cession from the Indians during the past year; and there are agreements now pending before Congress, through which, if ratified, the Government will acquire some 4,500,000 acres more; all of which will, under the operation of these laws, be open to white settlement in the near future.

Of the land actually acquired, about 9,000,000 acres are in North and South Dakota, secured from the Sioux (act of March 2, 1889, 25 Stat., p. 888), and about 4,000,000 acres in Minnesota,* acquired from the Chippewas (act of January 14, 1889, 25 Stat., p. 642). The agreements now pending in Congress will, if ratified, restore to the public domain about 1,600,000 acres in North Dakota, in the Fort Berthold Reservation; about 660,000 acres in South Dakota, in the Lake Traverse (Sisseton,) Reservation; about 185,000 acres in Idaho, in the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation; about 1,095,000 acres in Colorado, being the whole of the southern Ute Reservation; and about 941,000 acres in Oklahoma Territory, now embraced in the Pottawattomie, Iowa, and Sac and Fox Reservation;

[&]quot;The Chippewas ceded all of their lands in Minnesota embraced in the several reservations occupied by them, except the White Earth Reservation, of which they ceded four entire townships, and excepting, also, the Red Lake Reservation, of which they ceded perhaps three-fourths; but it can not be ascertained how much or just what particular portions of said reservations, except White Earth and Red Lake have actually been relinquished to the United States until the Indians shall have selected and received the allotments to which they are entitled under said act. (See page XLL.)

ervations; a grand total of upwards of 17,400,000 acres, or about one-seventh of all the Indian lands in the United States.

This might seem like a somewhat rapid reduction of the landed estate of the Indians, but when it is considered that for the most part the land relinquished was not being used for any purpose whatever, that scarcely any of it was in cultivation, that the Indians did not need it and would not be likely to need it at any future time, and that they were, as is believed, reasonably well paid for it, the matter assumes quite a different aspect. The sooner the tribal relations are broken up and the reservation system done away with the better it will be for all concerned. If there were no other reason for this change, the fact that individual ownership of property is the universal custom among the civilized people of this country would be a sufficient reason for urging the handful of Indians to adopt it.

As a general rule, I would not advise the purchase of the surplus lands until the Indians have been located upon and absolutely secured in their individual holdings. Give them their patents and see that they are fairly started in the paths of civilization, with their children in school, and then it will be time enough to negotiate with them for the sale of the surplus. There is always a clamor for Indian lands, but there is no such pressing need for more land for white settlement as to justify undue haste in acquiring it. It is true the general allotment act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with Indians for the purchase of their surplus unallotted lands in advance of the completion of the individual allotments, if, in the opinion of the President, it shall be for their best interests to do so. In some cases, this may be desirable, but as a rule, I think it better that they should take their allotments first. Their lands are becoming more valuable every year, so that they can lose nothing, in a pecuniary sense, by withholding the sale of so much as they may have to dispose of until after this has been done.

Nor is it good policy to remove Indian tribes from one place to another, especially from one State or Territory to another, merely to satisfy the selfish ends or to suit the convenience of the whites. It creates discontent, destroys the natural attachment for the soil, disturbs whatever progress in localization and settlement may have been made, and retards progress in every way. I fully agree with the late distinguished General of the Army (General Sheridan) that "every section of country should control the bad elements of its own population—not endeavor to foist them upon other more fortunate districts—and this is especially true of the Indians, who should, as far as possible, be controlled where they now are."

There was a time when in the rapid settlement of the Western country it became necessary to remove some of the tribes that were subsisting mainly by the chase and yet occupying vast areas from which the game had practically disappeared. But the conditions are changed. Game can no longer be depended upon as a food supply, and there is

nothing left to the Indian but to attach himself to the soil and follow the pursuits of civilized life. In this he should be encouraged and assisted in every possible way, and nothing can be farther from the purpose than to keep moving him from one place to another.

Leaving out the five civilized tribes and the Alaska Indians, it would take about 30,000,000 acres of land to give to every Indian in the United States—man, woman, and child—160 acres each. There would still remain, in round numbers, 66,000,000 acres of Indian land, (exclusive of the reservations of the five civilized tribes), which, at \$1 per acre, probably a fair average, would yield \$66,000,000, the annual interest on which, at five per cent, would be \$3,300,000—a sum sufficient to pay the entire cost of educating all the Indian children in the United States. At the end of a few years, the principal sum might properly be distributed per capita among the rightful owners to assist them in improving their homes, when they could be left like other citizens to care for themselves.

Here we have an immense landed estate belonging to the Indians, which, if judiciously managed by the Government, ought to place them on the high road to prosperity, and relieve the Government of a great financial burden. It is not essential to their prosperity that they should have a great fund in the Treasury to draw upon for their support; on the contrary, it would be a positive evil. But I would sell their surplus lands, place the money in the Treasury, and expend the interest in assisting them to break and fence their lands, to build comfortable honses, to provide themselves with agricultural implements, seeds and stock, and, most important of all, to educate their children.

It will not do to say that they do not hold their land by such a title as to render it obligatory upon the Government to give them the proceeds of the sale of their surplus. All of which I have spoken is held by them either by virtue of sacred treaty stipulation, by act of Congress, or by executive order, and with possibly a few exceptions, even those who occupy reservations established by authority of Congress, or by executive order, have as good a claim, in equity, to absolute ownership as those who hold them by virtue of treaties with the Government.

As already stated, the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, confirms the Indian title in all existing reservations. It provides that in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been or shall hereafter be located upon any reservation created for their use, "either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress, or by executive order, setting apart the same for their use," the President of the United States may, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof is suitable for the purpose, allot the lands of said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon, in quantities as specified; and that after lands shall have been so allotted, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of the Indians, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or

statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall from time to time consent to sell, "upon such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians."

I desire to ask special attention to the great importance of the early ratification of agreements made with Indians for the cession of portions of their reservations. Delay in such matters is not understood by them, often works hardship, creates unrest, begets distrust, and greatly retards their progress. It should be remembered that while these agreements often involve the appropriation of large sums of money, the amount is almost wholly re-imburseable from the sale of the land.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

The commission appointed under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889, (25 Stat. p. 642), to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for a "complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of these reservations as in the judgment of said commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts," etc., submitted its final report under date of December 26, 1889.

The commission appointed by the President February 26, 1889, was composed of Hon. Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, Rev. Martin Marty, of South Dakota, and Joseph B. Whiting, esq., of Wisconsin.

With their report the commissioners submitted an agreement (in ten parts) whereby the various bands or tribes of said Indians accepted and consented to all the provisions of said act, together with a copy of the proceedings of the several councils held, and a census, as required by the act.

Under date of March 4, 1890, the President approved the agreement, and transmitted to Congress a copy of the report made by the commissioners with copies of all papers submitted therewith, except the census rolls. At the same time a draft of a bill was submitted, providing for the necessary means to carry out the provisions of the act, and the correspondence, the report of the commissioners, the agreements made with the Indians and the council proceedings, are printed in House Executive Document No. 247, Fifty-first Congress.

With the President's approval the agreement took effect from that date—March 4, 1890. But the commissioners had reported that the Indians generally had indicated their desire and intention to take allotments on the reservations where they resided at the time of the negotiations, which they are privileged to do under section 3 of the act. In view of the impossibility of ascertaining and determining as

to just what portions and how much of the land within the several reservations (except the Red Lake and White Earth Reservations), will be subject to appraisement and sale under the provisions of sections 4 and 5, or to settlement and sale under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until the Indians shall have selected their lands for allotment public notice was given by the Department March 5, 1890, warning all persons from going upon any of the reservations for any purpose prior to the formal opening of the lands, for sale and settlement by public advertisement. The notice is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1890.

The act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota" provides for the negotiation "with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for the complete cession and relinquishment, in writing, of all their title and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of these two reservations as in the judgment of said Commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts and shall not have been reserved by the commissioners for said purposes for the purposes and upon the terms" therein stated.

The act further provides for allotments of land in severalty to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and for the reservation of sufficient land for that purpose on the Red Lake Reservation for the Indians residing and belonging thereon, and also for all the Indians residing and belonging on the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnebagoshish, White Oak Point, Mille Lac, Fond du Lac, Boise Fort, Deer Creek, and

Grand Portage Reservations.

It, however, provides "that any of the Indians residing on any of said reservations may, in his discretion, take his allotment in severalty under this act on the reservation where he lives at the time of the removal herein provided for is effected, instead of being removed to and taking such allotment on White Earth Reservation."

The Commissioners appointed to conduct the negotiations aforesaid have reported that the Indians generally have indicated their desire and purpose to take allotments under the act on the reservation where they resided at the time of the negotiations and the agreements entered into by them with the Indians so provide. Said agreements have been approved by the President in accordance with the provisions of the act "that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," and that "the acceptance and approval of such cession and relinquishment by the President of the United States shall be deemed full and ample proof of the assent of the Indians, and shall operate as a complete extinguishment of the Indian title, without any other or further act of ceremony whatsoever, for the purposes and upon the terms in this act provided."

It can not be ascertained or determined to what portions and how much of the land within the boundaries of the several reservations, except the Red Lake and White Earth Reservations, the Indian title will be extinguished by and under said

agreements until the allotments provided for shall have been made.

When the portions of the reservations ceded shall have been ascertained and determined, the act provides for the survey and examination of the ceded lands by 40-acre lots for the purpose of ascertaining on which lots or tracts there is standing or growing timber, which tracts, on which pine timber is standing or growing, for the purposes of this act, shall be termed "pine lands," and all other lands acquired from said Indians on said reservations other than pine lands, are, for the purposes of this act, termed "agricultural lands," and that after the survey, examination, and appraisals required shall have been fully completed the "pine lands" shall, after due advertisement, be offered for sale as in said act provided, and that the "agricultural

land" not allotted under said act nor reserved for the future use of said Indians shall, after thirty days' public notice by the Secretary of the Interior, as in said act provided, be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, at the price and on the terms as to payment as in said act provided.

Therefore, this is to give notice that none of said land, whether "pine lands" or "agricultural lands," within the said reservations of said Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, viz, White Earth, Red Lake, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnebagoshish, White Oak Point, Mille Lac, Fond du Lac, Boise Fort, Deer Creek, and Grand Portage, are open or will be open to sale or to settlement by citizens of the United States until advertisement to that effect, as required in said act, shall be given, and then only as provided in said act. All persons are, therefore, hereby warned not to go upon any of the lands within the limits of the reservations as heretofore existing for any purpose or with any intent whatsoever. No settlement or other rights can be secured upon said lands, and all persons found unlawfully thereon will be dealt with as trespassers and intruders.

John W. Noble, Secretary.

Owing to the limited balance of funds remaining of the appropriation of \$150,000 made by section 8 of this act, \$90,000 of which was appropriated for a specific purpose (payment of interest), but little has been done toward carrying out the further provisions, that is, the surveys, appraisals, removals, and allotments.

SOUTHERN UTE AGREEMENT.

The agreement made with the Southern Ute Indians, of Colorado, in the fall of 1888, which has excited great popular interest throughout the country, is still pending in Congress. Friends of the Indians are loth to believe that it will be for the best interests of the Indians to take them from the fertile valleys of their present reservation and settle them upon the barren, unproductive lands of the proposed reservation in Utah. They believe that they should have lands allotted to them in severalty on their present reservation, where it would be reasonable to expect they would eventually become self-supporting, law abiding citizens. My own views upon this subject were fully set out in a report to the Department, dated March 1, 1890.

As I see no reason to recede from the position then taken, and as the conclusions reached and the grounds of my objections to the ratification of the agreement were specifically stated in said report, I will repeat them here:

First. From an examination of the records of the various councils held with the Indians by the Commissioners, it does not seem to me that the agreement reached fairly represents the wishes of the Utes; that their consent was reluctantly given, and, under stress of such considerations as appealed strongly to their fears and very largely to their prejudices against a civilized life.

Second. The progress already made by these Indians in civilization will be rudely interrupted by the removal, and they will be placed amid surroundings much more hostile to their progress in learning the white man's ways than those amidst which they are now situated.

Third. It will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for the Government to carry

out the agreement made with these Indians to protect them from the intrusions of white men on the new reservation.

Fourth. The proposed removal under the stipulated conditions is at variance with the general policy which the Government is now applying to the solution of the Indian problem. Instead of allotting to these Indians their land, and teaching them how to utilize their allotments, the proposed plan would place them upon a reservation three times as large as the present one and encourage them in the idea that they may continue for an indefinite period in that uneducated, uncivilized, semi-savage state in which they now are.

Fifth. The difficulties of administration, if anything is to be accomplished in the way of civilization of this little band, will be vastly greater on the proposed reservation than they are on the present.

Sixth. No proper effort has ever been made by the Government looking towards their civilization. It is my firm conviction that under proper efforts these Indians can, at no distant day, become self-supporting, intelligent citizens of the State of Colorado.

Seventh. This little band constitutes the last remnant of Indians in the great State of Colorado, and in comparison with the number of Indians in other States—South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, California, etc.—is very small indeed. Removal merely shifts the burden of their presence from Colorado to Utah and delays their final civilization.

As above stated, the Southern Utes are the only Indians now remaining in Colorado, and they number less than two thousand. Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin each have over three times as many, Montana five, and California six times as many, North Dakota and South Dakota four and ten times as many, respectively, and the State of Washington five times as many; so that in the distribution of our Indian population, to those who regard their presence as a detriment, Colorado seems to have been much more fortunate than many of her sister States.

ALLOTMENTS.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SEVERALTY ON VARIOUS RESERVATIONS.

As already stated, general authority for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians located on any reservation created by law, treaty, or executive order, with exceptions noted, was conferred by the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388).

Special authority for making allotments to Indians occupying certain reservations is found in the treaties made with such Indians. Under the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General (G. L. D., 392), the provisions of such treaties relating to allotments were not repealed by the act of 1887, and are, therefore, still in force.

Special authority for making allotments to certain Indians has been conferred by the acts of Congress as follows: Umatilla Indians, in Oregon, by the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 340); Sioux Indians, in the Dakotas, by the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888); Confederated Wea, Kaskaskia, Peoria and Piankeshaw Indians, and the Western Miami Indians, in the Indian Territory, by the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats. 1013). The act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), "For

the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," provides that allotments shall be made to those Indians in conformity with the act of 1887.

Since the date of the last annual report, the 1341 patents issued to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, on the Lake Traverse Reservation, in North and South Dakota, have been delivered to the Indians. The agreement, however, for the cession of their surplus lands now pending in Congress, provides for additional allotments, so that each Indian belonging to the reservation shall have 160 acres of land.

The work of making allotments under the act of 1887 to the Indians on the Yankton Reservation, in South Dakota, has been completed by Special Agent James G. Hatchitt, who submitted his final report and schedules on the 29th of March last. The number of Indians who took allotments on this reservation is 1,484. The work of comparing and verifying the schedules and recording the allotments in the tract books has been nearly completed, and the schedule will be submitted for your approval and issuance of patents at an early day.

The schedule of allotments to the Winnebago Indians, referred to in the last annual report, was submitted to the Department November 2, 1889. I have no official information as to the action taken thereon. The number of allotments on the reservation is 952.

The schedules of the Grande Ronde (Oregon) allotments, on which reservation the work was completed in June, 1889, will be examined and submitted to the Department at an early day, the necessary plats of survey having been furnished this office. The number of allotments made is 269.

Special Agent Spencer Hartwig has completed the work on the Eastern Shawnee Reservation, 72 allotments. The schedules have not yet been examined in this office.

Under date of February 24, 1890, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Papago or San Xavier Reservation, in Arizona, and Special Agent J. K. Rankin was assigned to that duty. June 18, 1890, he reported that he had completed the work and submitted duplicate schedules of 291 allotments. These schedules will be examined at an early day with a view to their approval.

During the year allotments were made by Special Agent Hartwig to the Confederated Peoria tribe and the Western Miami tribe, under the act of March 2, 1889. Patents were issued to all the members of the former tribe (155), April 8, 1890, and to those of the latter tribe (65), April 12, 1890.

Since the date of the last annual report 41 patents dated October 28, 1889, and 3 dated November 8, 1889, for lands on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, and 46 patents dated May 7, 1890, for lands on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, issued under the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi (10 Stats., 1109) have been transmitted to the La Pointe agent for delivery to the patentees.

Twenty-six patents were issued January 27, 1890, in favor of deceased Kickapoo Indian allottees, under the treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stats., 623), and the act of August 4, 1886 (24 Stats., 219).

The work on the Absentee Shawnee and Citizen Pottawatomie Reservation, in Oklahoma, has been continued during the year by Special Agent Porter. Many difficulties have been encountered by him, owing to the opposition of some of the influential Pottawatomies and one band of the Shawnees. It is expected, however, that he will be able to complete the work during the present season. The number entitled to allotments on this reservation is nearly two thousand.

The work on the Oneida Reservation, commenced June 18, 1889, has been continued and is understood to be nearly completed. The number of Indians entitled to allotments is some seventeen hundred. The allotments will absorb the entire reservation.

The work on the Devil's Lake Reservation, North Dakota, which was interrupted by the death of Special Agent Krebs in September of last year, was resumed by Special Agent Joseph R. Gray, in April last. He reports that he has succeeded in overcoming in great part the opposition of the Indians, and that he is making good progress. Some eight hundred Indians are entitled to allotments on this reservation.

Special Agent Fletcher resumed work on the Nez Percé Reservation, Idaho, in April last. The number of Indians on this reservation entitled to allotments is probably about two thousand, but no accurate and reliable census has ever been taken. The work is extremely difficult and slow, owing to the mountainous and broken character of the reservation. She appears to be executing the difficult task with energy and determination; but it is hardly possible that the work will be completed during the present season.

In June last, Special Agent Hatchitt was directed to resume and complete the work of making allotments on the Crow Reservation, Montana, which had been commenced in 1887 by Special Agent Howard, continued during 1888 and suspended during 1889. Some twelve hundred Indians are entitled to allotments, one half of which were made by Special Agent Howard. The Indians are settled in remote localities, and the reservation is but partially surveyed. Other surveys are now in progress. It is not probable that the work can be completed before next summer.

The work at the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., has been continued by Special Agent Hartwig, who expects to finish it during the present month on all the reservations belonging to that agency except the Quapaw reserve. The Indians of the latter reservation are dissatisfied with the unequal quantities of land allowed by the general allotment act, and a bill providing for the allotment of 200 acres to each member of the tribe, and for the sale of surplus lands, is now pending in Congress. The number of Indians at this agency, exclusive of the Peorias and Miamis, is some seven hundred and fifty.

June 30, 1890, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, in New Mexico, and on July 7, 1890, Special Agent J. K. Rankin was instructed to commence the work. The Indians on this reservation number, according to the last annual report, eight hundred and one.

July 22, 1890, executive authority was given for making allotments on the Sac and Fox Reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, and Special Agent E. L. Conklin designated to make the same. There are seventy-one Indians on this reservation.

Recommendation has been made that executive authority be given for making allotments on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations in Kansas, and the Red Cliff Reservation in Wisconsin, under the act of February 8, 1887.

Surveys have been commenced on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, and the Menomonee Reservation in Wisconsin, with a view to their early allotment.

The survey of the Hoopa Valley Reservation in California, preliminary to the allotment of lands in severalty thereon, under the act of February 8, 1887, was authorized by the President November 29, 1887, and on the 7th of January, 1888, this office recommended that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed to cause said reservation to be surveyed and subdivided. Considerable delay occurred before the contract was finally executed, said contract calling for the completion of the survey by the 31st of December, 1888. I am informally advised by the General Land Office that the contract was subsequently extended to December 31, 1889, and that no returns have as yet been received. These allotments should be made as soon as plats of the surveys become available.

July 10, 1890, the President granted authority for making surveys on the Moqui Reservation in Arizona, preliminary to the work of commencing allotments. The General Land Office, however, has called for more definite information as to the localities to be surveyed, it being deemed expedient to survey the entire reservation. This information will be obtained as soon as possible, in order that the work may be commenced this year.

Authority was asked for making allotments on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, upon information received from various sources that quite a number of those Indians were both ready and willing to take them. In view of the pending negotiations by the Cherokee Commission you deemed it expedient, however, to defer action until the result of those negotiations should become known. As I deem it important that these Indians should be given their allotments and permanently located, and as their example would be an incentive to others, I again called your attention to the matter on the 5th of August, suggesting that this course would aid rather than retard the work of the commission. A considerable number of these Indians have been located on sepa-

rate farms, which they are cultivating and improving under the direction of Mr. John H. Seger.

It is believed that the work which was commenced on the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, in 1887, and continued for a short time only, should be resumed and completed at an early day, additional surveys having been made.

A portion of the Sioux Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., are desirous of taking their allotments at an early day, and the agent at the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak., reports that the Indians of this agency most earnestly desire their lands allotted without delay.

Although the agreement concluded with the Sioux under the act of March 2, 1889, provides for allotments, Congress has thus far failed to make an appropriation either for the requisite surveys or for the pay and expenses of the necessary special agents to be "appointed by the President for that purpose." The draught of an item appropriating \$100,000 for surveys on the diminished Sioux reservations, and of one appropriating \$10,000 for pay and expenses of special agents, were submitted to the Department on the 12th of March last. I deem it important that these appropriations should be made, that there may be no unnecessary delay in carrying out the agreement with these Indians, looking to the early division of their lands.

The allotments to the Chippewas of Minnesota, particularly to those who elect to remain on their present reservations, which are to be made by the Chippewa commission, will doubtless be made, in part at least, during the present fiscal year.

The allotments provided for in the agreements concluded by the Cherokee commission, referred to elsewhere, will need to be made during the year, if the bills ratifying the agreements should become laws during the present session of Congress.

Reference was made in my last annual report to the inequitable division of land provided by the general allotment act, whereby married women are deprived of all share in the tribal lands and children are allowed but half the quantity given single adults. In accordance with the views therein expressed, the draught of an act was prepared and submitted to Congress, through the Department, amending the first section of the act of February 8, 1887, so as to give each member of a tribe 160 acres of land on all reservations where the quantity of land is sufficient, and to divide other reservations so as to give each member of the tribe a pro rata share of the tribal lands.

A bill providing in its first section for the allotment of 80 acres of land to any Indian woman who is married, or who is living in married life under the laws and customs of the tribe to which she belongs, passed the Senate April 23, 1890. This remedies to a limited extent, the defect of the original act, and increases the amount of land to be allotted to the tribe occupying the reservation. It does not, however, remove the injustice and inequality of giving the younger members of the tribe

but 40 acres, while the aged and infirm have 160 acres, and thus ignores the right of the joint owners of common property to equal share in the same. I am still of the opinion that every member of the tribe should be allotted the same quantity of land.*

The second section of this bill provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that any allottee can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy and improve his allotment, or any part thereof, the same may be leased, upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, for a term not exceeding three years, for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes. Section 3 provides that for the purpose of determining the descent of land to heirs under the provisions of the fifth section of the general allotment act, the issue of persons living together as man and wife, according to the custom and manner of Indian life, at least one of the parents being of Indian blood, shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the father.

The provisions of the second and third sections meet my approval. I consider it especially desirable that the latter section should be incorporated into some law.

The mere division of lands and the issuance of patents can have but little visible effect upon the condition of allottees but as soon as each patentee has the means to establish himself upon his allotment and improve the same the results will soon become apparent. It is probable that allottees will generally need assistance either from the funds derived from the sale of surplus lands or from appropriations to enable them to commence work upon their allotments, and will require care and supervision for some years to come. But with such assistance and supervision, together with proper educational facilities for the younger generation, we may in a few years look for gratifying results. The division of Indian lands in severalty and the ultimate destruction of the tribal and reservation systems being inevitable, the Indians should be taught to look forward to this and be prepared, so far as practicable, to meet it. It will be difficult for the older Indians to adapt themselves at once to the changing condition of affairs. The chiefs and head-men will naturally endeavor to retain the influence which the tribal relation enables them to exercise, while the idle and unprogressive elements will resist any policy that compels them to labor for their own support.

THE UMATULA RESERVATION IN OREGON.

After much delay the necessary surveys for the carrying out of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats. 341), which provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Umatilla Reservation, in Oregon, and the appraisement and sale of their surplus lands, have been executed and approved, and a commission has been

^{*} Since this was written the Senate bill has passed the House with an amendment which provides for an allotment of eighty acres to each Indian.

appointed by the President to classify and appraise the surplus lands; that is, the lands outside of the diminished reservation established by order of the Secretary of the Interior, under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of October 17, 1888 (25 Stats. 559), an act amendatory of the former act.

Instructions for the guidance of Commissioners Bushee, Eddy and Sommerville, were issued by this Office July 29, 1890, and approved August 1, 1890. The law provides that the residue of lands not included in the diminished reservation shall be classified into timbered andu ntimbered lands and appraised accordingly. No lands are to be appraised, however, at less than \$1.25 per acre, and where there are improvements that have been made by an Indian, or for the United States, such improvements are to be separately appraised, and if they belong to an Indian, he is to be indemnified therefor in money. The lands when so appraised are to be sold at the Umatilla Agency (see sec. 12, act June 29, 1888, 25 Stats., 239) by the register of the local land office within whose district the reservation is situated, at public sale, to the highest bidder, and at a price not less than the appraised value thereof; such sale to be first advertised in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. Each purchaser will be entitled to purchase 160 acres of untimbered lands, and an additional tract of 40 acres of timbered lands, and no more. One-third of the purchase price of untimbered lands must be paid at the time of the purchase, one-third in one year, and the remaining one-third in two years, with interest on deferred payments at 5 per cent. per annum. The full purchase price of timbered lands must be paid at time of purchase, and where there are improvements upon the lands, the purchaser must pay the appraised value thereof at time of purchase.

Each purchaser of said lands will be required to make oath or affirmation that he is purchasing the same for his own use and occupation and not for or at the solicitation of any other person, and that he has made no contract whereby the title shall, directly or indirectly, issue to the benefit of another. No patent can be issued for untimbered lands until the purchaser shall have made satisfactory proof that he has resided upon the lands purchased at least one year and has reduced not less than 25 acres to cultivation, and no patent can be issued for either timbered or untimbered lands until all payments shall have been made. On failure of any purchaser to make payment when due, the Secretary of the Interior is required to cause the lands to be again offered at public or private sale, after due notice to the delinquent, and if the land shall sell for more than the balance due thereon, the surplus after deducting expenses, is to be paid over to the first purchaser.

I am unable to say just how much land will he subject to sale as above, as the plats of the survey have been sent out for the use of the appraisers, but I should think it would not fall far short of 125,000 acres.

The surveys required to make allotments within the diminished reservation have also been executed and approved, the census has been taken, and the Indians will soon select their tracts, when the allotments will be made.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND FOR NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

Since the publication of the last annual report, 164 allotments have been made under the fourth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), by Special Agent C. F. Larrabee, on duty in this Office.

From reliable information it is ascertained that many of the non-reservation Indians throughout the country manifest a strong desire to avail themselves of the provisions made for them in this act, and to settle down to the pursuits of civilized life. This is largely due to the fact that the country is fast settling up by the whites, causing them to see that they are liable to be dispossessed of their lands by the settlers, unless they can acquire a permanent title. Not only has the individual Indian in many instances voluntarily sought a home for himself and family, but entire communities have expressed a willingness and even anxiety to take allotments of lands long used and occupied by them in common.

Under date of April 15, 1889, late United States Indian Agent Gwydir, of the Colville Reservation, Wash., reported that certain non-reservation Kootenai Indians, located in north Idaho, were in a destitute condition; that the whites planning for or already engaged in mining operations were overrunning the country occupied and claimed by them; that they had driven away the game, which, up to that time, had constituted the principal support of the Indians, and that "Isiac and Melisca," in their appeals for relief, begged that "Washington, the Great Father," be informed of this state of facts. Subsequent correspondence relating to these Indians shows that they number some two hundred and eighteen; that they are strongly attached to their old homes, and that they earnestly desire to secure titles under the provision of the fourth section of the general allotment act.

September 6, 1889, this office received information to the effect that there were some five or six hundred Indians living in Ukiah Valley, Mendocino County, Cal., who desired to acquire title to the lands occupied by them; that they were peaceable, industrious, temperate, and law-abiding, and that they were anxious to educate their children in the art of agriculture and advance them in the path of civilization Inclosed with the communication above mentioned was a copy of a speech made by Calpella, an old man and chief, alleging that his forefathers dwelt in that valley long before either the Spaniard or American appeared therein; that there were some one hundred and fifty families residing there, who desired to obtain homes for themselves; that they would build their own dwellings, school-houses, and churches if the

Government would assure title to the land; and praying for at least a little of his "father's country," in order that he might see his children settled thereon before his death.

By letter of April 12, 1890, this office was advised that the non-reservation Indians located in the northern part of Washington were in danger of losing their lands by reason of the encroachments of the whites.

On the 18th day of April, 1890, a communication was received stating that there were some one hundred and fifty Indians residing in southern Washington, who had abandoned their tribal relations, settled upon public lands, and would become prosperous if protected in their holdings.

From information on file in this office it is apparent that in many cases white men have attempted to dispossess Indians of lands long in their possession, and upon which they have made valuable improvements, cultivating the soil and supporting themselves without aid from the Government. Many such cases have been reported, and in every instance prompt action has been taken in the interest of the Indians.

For the purpose of saving to non-reservation Indians lands long claimed, used, and occupied by them a special agent was instructed, under date of July 23, 1887, to proceed to Washington Territory and elsewhere, as the duties enjoined upon him might require, and assist the Indians in making applications for allotments under the fourth section of said act; but only a small portion of the work assigned to him under the instructions referred to was accomplished owing to his assignment to duty elsewhere shortly afterward. In the meantime the rush of population to the West further increased the necessity of rendering such assistance to the Indians; accordingly another special agent was detailed May 14, 1889, to complete the unfinished work above alluded to, but owing to his resignation it was not even entered upon. July 17, 1890, the President, upon official recommendation, appointed George P. Litchfield, of Salem, Oregon, a special agent for the prosecution of this work, which this office expects to carry vigorously forward through the ensuing year, thus securing permanent homes to many of the non-reservation Indians.

Under the provisions of section 15 of an act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 420), any Indian born in the United States who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty one, and has abandoned, or may hereafter abandon, his tribal relations, shall, on giving satisfactory proof of the same, be entitled, under rules prescribed by the Department, to the benefits of the homestead act, approved May 20, 1862 (12 Stats., p. 392), and the amendments thereto, excepting the provisions of its eighth section.

By act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 96), it was provided that any Indians then located on the public domain, or who should thereafter so locate, might avail themselves of the privileges of the homestead laws as fully and to the same extent as citizens of the United States, but

without payment of fees or commissions on account of such entries or proofs.

Indian homesteads can not be commuted and are not subject to sale, assignment, lease, or incumbrance. All patents issued for such homesteads must be of legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom the entry is made, or, in case of his decease, for that of his widow and heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of such period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian or his widow and heirs in fee, discharged of said trust, and free of all charge or incumbrance whatever.

Under the provisions of section 15 of the act of March 3, 1875, a large number of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin selected and settled upon homestead claims, for whose benefit, as well as for that of others of the tribe who were unable to do so on account of poverty, Congress passed an act approved January 18, 1881 (21 Stats., 315). The records of this office show that some 584 of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes made homestead entries: but the records of the General Land Office indicate that many of them failed to submit final proof within the statutory period. In order to obtain accurate information, it is desirable to send a special agent with orders to investigate and make a full report of the condition of things. With this in view I requested the General Land Office, under date of April 25, 1890, to furnish this office such information as is shown by its records as to the present status of the homesteads above referred to. When this is received, with the report of the special agent, steps will be taken looking to the adjudication of the Winnebago cases now awaiting final action by the General Land Office, as well as to the disposition of other claims covering the lands reserved for and entered by these Wisconsin Winnebagoes.

In many instances Indians have been anxious to avail themselves of the benefits of the homestead laws and have attempted to do so; but their ignorance and want of familiarity with the rules and regulations under which they must act have too frequently brought them nothing but failure. Often, too, it is no sooner known that they contemplate such a step than some white man seizes the land they have fixed upon, or manages to dispossess them if they have actually settled on it. Therefore Indian homestead contests are not infrequent, and in every instance where this office has been notified immediate steps have been taken to save the lands to the Indians. Lands obtained by non-reservation Indians under the provisions of the fourth section of the general allotment act (24 Stats. 388) are not subject to contest. For this reason and because of the simple proceedings required the Indians are advised by this office to avail themselves of the provisions of that act and section rather than to attempt to secure a title to their homes under the requirements of the homestead laws.

INTEMPERANCE.

One of the most difficult things to contend with in the administration of Indian affairs is the vice of intemperance, under any circumstances an evil, but particularly so on an Indian reservation. A large proportion of the Indians live a life of comparative idleness, and are therefore liable to yield to the temptations of drinking, gambling, etc., as they would not if constantly employed.

So far as I have been able to learn, I do not think that the love for strong drink is any greater among them than among other people, for many of them are distinguished for sobriety. Before condemning them we should remember that white men among them have too often set the example of drunkenness, and in too many instances those employed to "civilize" the Indian have been but poor teachers in this respect. I have dismissed a number of employés for intemperance, and have refused to appoint any one who did not pledge himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. I regret to say, however, that there are still in the Indian service men whose intemperance is a great hindrance to their usefulness. One inspector, reporting on the habits of an agent, admitted that he was intemperate, but suggested that it did not impair his faculties, nor disqualify him for his duties. I do not wish to demand too much of an Indian agent, but it does seem as if sobriety might be reasonably required of those who represent, or are supposed to represent, to the Indians the civilization which we are trying to induce them to accept in lieu of their present condition.

Intoxicating liquors are supplied to and almost forced upon the Indians by avaricious white men; for in the vicinity of reservations there are always those who carry on an active traffic in these commodities, and who, for the sake of the large profits to be made, are willing to run the risks of detection and the severe penalties provided for by law. (Secs. 2139 and 2140, Rev. Stat.) During the last year many complaints have been received from agents and others against parties charged with furnishing whisky to the Indians, and in a number of cases the Department of Justice has been requested to cause indictments to be brought.

Sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes provide as follows:

SEC. 2139. No ardent spirits shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person (except an Indian in the Indian country) who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce liquor into the Indian country that the acts charged were done by order of or under authority from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

SEC. 2140: If any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country in violation of law, such superintendent, agent, subagent, or commanding officer, may cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such person to be searched; and if any such liquor is found therein, the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages, and peltries of such person, shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person be a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. It shall moreover be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department. In all cases arising under this and the preceding section Indians shall be competent witnesses.

Since April 22, 1889, the date of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, especial difficulty has been experienced in preventing the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors upon the several reservations of the Indian Territory and of Oklahoma. In the suppression of these evils Leo E. Bennett, Indian agent for the Union Agency in the Indian Territory, has rendered very intelligent and efficient service, and large quantities of alcohol, whisky, beer, and cider which had been shipped to points within his jurisdiction have been destroyed by the Indian police under his direction.

The railroad and express companies in the Indian Territory have made his duties much more arduous than they would otherwise have been by their refusal to permit the Indian police to search their offices, claiming that the agent had no authority of law to delegate to his policemen the power to make such searches. But Agent Bennett has recently informally advised me that an amicable arrangement has been reached by which the co-operation of the railroad companies in this matter has been secured, and by which much of the illicit traffic will be prevented.

In a circular letter of September 18, 1889, the superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company instructed his agents that, as the attorneys of the said company were of the opinion that section 2139 of the Revised Statutes does not by its terms prohibit the introduction into the Indian country of such drinks as beer, ale, porter, etc., they would thereafter accept packages of such drinks for shipment to points in the Indian Territory. A copy of this letter was transmitted to the Department, with my report on the subject, November 13, 1889. This office refuses to accept the construction placed on the law by the express company's attorneys, and in his instructions to his police, Agent Bennett has included in the list of liquors to be destroyed, all drinks that produce intoxication. So far as known there is no disposition on the part of the express company to test in the courts the right of the Indian Agent to take such action as coming within the meaning of the statute, and this is regarded as an acceptance of the situation on their part.

Another phase of the question was presented by a letter of March 26, 1890, from the Secretary of State, transmitting to the Department a copy of a note dated February 14, 1890, and of a pro memoria from the British Minister asking on behalf of the British Government to be advised whether this Government had the disposition so to amend the law in regard to the sale of intoxicants to Indians as to make it applicable also to Canadian Indians temporarily within the United States. He requested that you would acquaint him with your views as to the sufficiency of the present law, and the practicability of a compliance with the wishes of Great Britain by an amendment of the law, should such action seem necessary.

These letters were referred to this office for report, and April 5, 1890, I had the honor to state that—

This office would favor an amen dment to the law in question so as to make it applicable to all cases of furnishing liquor to Indians within the United States, without respect to the relations said Indians bear to this Government, and to whether they or their tribes are under the charge of a United States Indian Agent or not.

Such an amendment, besides being a compliance with the wishes of the British Government on the subject, which appears to be actuated by a humane desire to promote the welfare of the Indians in Canada, would enable this Government to extend its protection against the evil effects of whisky drinking, and the pernicious influences of white men who furnish them with whisky, to many of its own Indians who are not affected by existing laws, and is in my opinion much to be desired.

Further, in my report of August 4, replying to the letter of July 17, 1890, from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, expressing the doubt entertained by that committee as to the constitutional power of Congress to "prohibit the sale of liquor (to Indians) within the States," I referred to decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States relative to the power granted to Congress over the subject of commerce with Indian tribes by section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, which seem to fully confirm its power to prohibit the sale of liquors to Indians, whether within the territorial limits of a State or not, and transmitted a draught of a bill by which it is proposed to amend sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes, so that they will read as follows:

SEC. 2139. No spirtuous or malt liquors or wine shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any spirituous or malt liquors or wine to any Indian, or introduces or attempts to introduce any spirituous or malt liquors or wine into the Indian country shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce liquor in to the Indian country that the acts charged were done by order of or under authority from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

SEC. 2140. If any Indian agent, subagent, officer of Indian police, or commanding officer of a military post has reason to suspect or is informed that any person is about to introduce or has introduced any spirituous or malt liquors or wine, or any intoxicating beverage whatsoever into the Indian country in violation of law, such agent subagent, officer of Indian police, or commanding officer of a military post may cause

the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such person to be searched; and if any such liquor is found therein, the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages, and peltries of such person shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person be a trader his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. It shall moreover be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department. In all cases arising under this and the preceding section Indians shall be competent witnesses.

It is hoped that Congress will adopt the legislation suggested on this subject, so that the progress of the Indians may not be retarded on account of the insufficiency of the laws designed to protect them against the vice of intemperance.

In the Government schools, where thousands of Indians are being educated, especial pains are taken to inculcate principles of temperance, and scientific instruction is given as to the evil effects upon the human system of alcohol and narcotics. The good effects of this training are already becoming evident.

WILD WEST SHOWS AND SIMILAR EXHIBITIONS.

The practice which has prevailed for many years of occasionally permitting Indians to travel with "Wild West" and similar shows throughout the country and abroad, for the purpose of giving exhibitions of frontier life and savage customs, has been very harmful in its results. I have from the beginning steadily refused to sanction any permits, and I heartily welcome your letter dated August 4, 1890, directing that no more be granted.

In all cases where these engagements have been authorized their employers have been required to enter into written contracts with the Indians, obligating themselves to pay them fair, stipulated salaries for their services, to supply them with proper food and raiment, to meet their traveling and needful incidental expenses, including medical attendance, etc., to protect them from immoral influences and surroundings, and to employ a white man of good character to look after their welfare, etc. They have also been required to execute bonds with good and sufficient securities, payable to the Secretary of the Interior, conditioned upon the faithful fulfillment of their contracts.

While these contracts have been complied with in some instances, in others well-grounded complaints have been made of the abandonment of the Indians and the failure of their employers to pay them their salaries. These complaints will be investigated and steps will be taken to recover the amounts due by instituting suit on the bonds given by the employers.

November 1, 1889, I addressed a circular letter to the agents of agen-

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cies from which the Indians have been taken for exhibition purposes, calcing for the fullest information upon the subject, with a view to suggesting such modifications in the policy of the Department as the facts might warrant. The replies of the agents fully confirmed my previous impressions that the practice is a most pernicious one, fraught with dangerous results, economically, physically, and morally. It is not only injurious to the Indians who engage in the business, but also to those who remain at home, who, from their peculiar status and isolation, are influenced in a large degree by those who have been absent on such enterprises.

The policy of granting permission for Indians to engage in shows of this character has doubtless rested upon the idea that in addition to readily earning money, they would, by extensive travel through the States, and possibly in Europe, become familiar with the manners and customs of civilized life. But travel is not necessarily elevating or profitable. While they may earn a little money and see something of civilized life, their employment is, from the very nature of the case, temporary, and they are frequently brought into association with some of the worst elements of society. Their representations of feats of savage daring, showing border life as it formerly existed, vividly depicting scenes of rapine, murder, and robbery, for which they are enthusiastically applauded, is demoralizing in an extreme degree. They become self-important and strongly imbued with the idea that the deeds of blood, etc., which they portray in their most realistic aspects, are especially pleasing to the white people, whom they have been taught to regard as examples of civilization.

Their surroundings in these tours are generally of the worst, and they pick up most degrading vices. Instead of being favorably impressed with the religion of the white man, it is more than likely that they come to distrust it through what they unavoidably see, hear, and experience. Traveling about the country on these expeditions fosters the roving spirit already so common among them, encourges idleness and a distaste for steady occupation, and during their absence their families often suffer for want of their care and assistance. They frequently return home bankrupt in purse, wrecked morally and physically, and, in such cases, heir influence and example among the other Indians is the worst possible.

The influence of these shows is antagonistic to that of the schools. The schools elevate, the shows degrade. The schools teach industry and thrift, the shows encourage idleness and waste. The schools inculcate morality, the shows lead almost inevitably to vice. The schools encourage Indians to abandon their paint, blankets, feathers, and savage customs, while the retention and exhibition of these is the chief attraction of the shows. Owing to the steady growth of public opinion with reference to the possibility of civilizing the Indians through the education of their children, Congress appropriated this year nearly

\$2,000,000 for Indian education. The popular impression of the Indians obtained from Wild West Show exhibits is that they are incapable of civilization, and this impression works directly and powerfully against the Government in its beneficent work.

I have endeavored through the various agents to impress upon the minds of the Indians the evil resulting from connecting themselves with such shows and the importance of their remaining at home and devoting their time and energies to building houses, establishing permanent homes, cultivating farms, and acquiring thrifty, industrious habits, thus placing themselves in fit position for absorption into our political and civil life. (See Appendix, page CLXV.)

TRADE.

The system of restricting trade with Indians on reservations to persons who hold a license issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is a relic of the old system of considering an Indian as a ward, a reservation as a corral, and a tradership as a golden opportunity for plunder and profit. Reserves were then remote from white settlements, robes and pelts were abundant and were bartered for articles of trifling value, competition was almost unknown, and close supervision of Indian trade was well nigh impracticable. Now most reservations have towns in their immediate vicinity; hunting has virtually ceased; the Indian wants staple articles and can offer in exchange only other staples of his own raising, trinkets of his own manufacture, money of his own earning, or his fast diminishing "cash annuity;" he can buy and sell in towns or on the reservation as he chooses; and as his time, at his own valuation of it, counts for little, he will go where he can get the best rates or the most credit, without regard to a few miles of distance.

Recent inspection reports from many agencies have represented prices charged by licensed traders as being naturally regulated by the competition of neighboring towns, rather than by the fixed scale prescribed by the Indian Bureau; consequently, in such instances, the supervision of Indian trade now required relates mainly to the personal character of the trader and his employés, their influence among the Indians with whom they are allowed to live, their observance of rules prescribed by this Bureau, and their abstaining from dealing in intoxicating liquors or other contraband articles. Licensed Indian trade is losing its distinctive characteristics.

It is the policy of the office to treat it as a mere matter of business and to allow changes in traderships to take place as they do in other branches of business. Licenses are granted for one year only as hitherto; but if a trader has honestly observed the rules of the office his license is renewed, unless he voluntarily surrenders it or sells out to some one else. In the latter case the office is ready to license the person to whom the sale is to be made, provided he can furnish a good bond and satisfactory testimonials. For the usual letter on this subject see Appendix page CLXXXIII. This policy, which gives to the

trade an element of stability, is believed to be for the best interests of the Indians. It is unreasonable to expect men of character and financial standing to put up buildings, make improvements, and invest capital in a business whose legitimate profits can no longer average more than those in other mercantile pursuits, unless they can have a fair prospect of continuing the business provided they properly conduct it.

Competition within the reservation, in addition to that growing up outside, is fostered by licensing on each reserve as many traders as practicable. The office strives to put at least two on every reservation, and fails to do so only in cases where the trade is so small that only one trader can make a fair and honest living out of it.

The office also encourages Indians to engage in trade on their own account, as one of the "civilized pursuits" which they are to adopt as a means of livelihood. Under the law Indians of full blood may trade without license restriction, but those of mixed blood must obtain a license, which the office is ready to grant if the applicants are worthy.

Among the five civilized tribes restriction and supervision of trade by this office has for a long time been mainly nominal, as it is virtually regulated by the respective tribes. Licenses have been issued, on the recommendation of the agent of the Union agency, to all applicants (non-citizens of the tribes) who have presented trade "permits" granted to them by the tribal authorities, and who have furnished the required bond. These annual tribal permits require the holders thereof to pay to the tribe granting the permit an annual tax, as prescribed by the laws of the tribe, the amount of tax varying according to the nature and extent of the business. It has been found, however, that injustice pervades this entire system. The tribal authorities have required some firms to trade with and allowed others to trade without license or permit. In some cases taxes are collected and in others they are remitted. The taxes themselves are not properly graded, nor are they consistently levied according to the tribal laws. Once in a while the office is called upon by the tribes to revoke a license and "remove" some trader who has failed to comply with their requirements, while of others, equally culpable, no complaint is made. Rank discrimination and favoritism prevail to such an extent that the Government must either step in and regulate matters or leave the whole subject to the administration or maladministration of the tribes.

Under the law the former course seems to be the duty of the office. The laws on the subject read as follows:

Section 2129, Revised Statutes: No person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians in the Indian country without a license therefor from a superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent, which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river.

Section 2133, Revised Statutes: Any person other than an Indian who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or

found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

Act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stats., p. 200): And hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the sole power and authority to appoint traders to the Indian tribes and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem just and proper, specifying the kind and quantity of goods and the prices at which such goods shall be sold to the Indians.

Act of July 31, 1882 (22 Stats., p. 179): That section twenty-one hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read:

"Any person other than an Indian of the full blood who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country, or on any Indian reservation, as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein, without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any person residing among or trading with the Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, or Seminoles, commonly called the five civilized tribes, residing in said Indian country, and belonging to the Union agency therein."

Under an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General dated January 26, 1889, the proviso of the act of July 31, 1882, repeals section 2133 of the Revised Statutes so far as it relates to the five civilized tribes, thereby relieving licensed traders in those tribes from being subject to the \$500 penalty and to confiscation of goods. But it does not relieve them from the operation of section 2139, which forbids any one to trade with Indians in the Indian country without a license, nor from the operation of the act of August 15, 1876, which gives to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs "sole power and authority to appoint traders to the Indian tribes," etc. The Attorney-General adds:

And it seems to me that the power to appoint "Indian traders," and to prescribe rules and regulations to govern their intercourse with the Indians, necessarily carries with it the power to revoke such appointments for a violation of the rules thus prescribed.

Another question, however, is presented in this connection, to wit: Has the Department authority under section 2149, or under any other law or treaty, to remove a trader from the territory of said civilized tribes for a violation of its lawful regulations? Section 2149 Revised Statutes provides that—

"The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person being therein without authority of law, or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in the judgment of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians."

The question here presents itself as to whether or not the several territories of the civilized tribes are "tribal reservations" within the meaning of said section, inasmuch as most, if not all, of said tribes own the fee-simple title to their lands * * *

In view of * * * treaty stipulations with the * * * civilized tribes, whereby our Government has stipulated to keep white people off of their territory; and in view of the fact that no other Department of Government seems to be clothed with the necessary authority to carry into effect these treaty stipulations, I think it fair to conclude that said section 2149, Revised Statutes, was intended to give to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the approval of the Secretary, the same authority to remove white persons from the territory of these civilized tribes that he would have if they held their lands by a different and inferior title.

In view of the above the following instructions were issued to Agent Bennett on the 21st of July last:

First. Under the law, as interpreted by the Assistant Attorney-General, under date of January 26, 1889, traders among the five civilized tribes who have no original nor acquired right of residence therein are under the same necessity for procuring licenses from the Indian Bureau as are traders among other tribes. Also the Indian Office has the authority to revoke such licenses as the penalty for the violation of prescribed rules, and, with the approval of the Secretary, to remove the persons whose licenses have been thus revoked.

Second. In view of the above I deem it the duty of the Indian Office to see to it that no persons who have not otherwise a right to reside among the five civilized tribes shall reside and carry on trade there without a license from this Bureau. You are therefore hereby authorized to notify all persons trading among the five civilized tribes without license from this Bureau (provided such persons have no citizenship in those tribes, original or acquired) that they must obtain from this Bureau a license to trade or their stores must be closed and their business cease.

Third. The above includes all persons who carry on business among the five civilized tribes, merchants, hotel-keepers, peddlers, lawyers, physicians, etc. Every kind of business carried on in the tribes by persons who have no right of residence therein is to be classified by the Government as trading.

Fourth. If, however, in the interest of justice and fair dealing, the office undertakes to insist that all persons having no rights among the five civilized tribes who go among them for the purpose of trading shall obtain license for such trade from the United States, it must be with the understanding that the several tribal authorities shall be strict and just in their issuance of their own permits for such trade. In other words, that they shall have certain fixed rates of permit taxes which they shall levy upon and collect from all alike, without discrimination and without favoritism.

I may be allowed to express the hope that the day is not far distant when the present anomalous condition of things in the Indian Territory, by which that great region is regarded as an Indian reservation and its inhabitants as wards under the control of the Government, and all questions of trade among themselves and between them and the outside world are regulated from this office, will give way to a settled order of society, and when these communities, already so far advanced in civilization, shall take their places in the sisterhood of States as a free and independent people.

RAILROADS OVER RESERVATIONS.

Incident to the growing population and material advancement of the Western States and Territories, especially those bordering on the Indian Territory, increasing demands are made upon Congress for legislation authorizing the construction and extension of lines of railway across the Indian lands. Bills introduced in Congress are generally referred to this Bureau for opinion and report as to whether such construction should be authorized.

While it is not believed that Indian reservations should be allowed to stand as barriers to the development of the country surrounding them, it is the opinion of this office that legislation authorizing the building of railroads through reservations should be framed with a due regard to

existing treaty stipulations, and, whenever practicable, it should require the consent of the Indians.

In all cases where this office can exercise discretion, the maps of definite location filed by railway companies are transmitted to the agents for investigation and report, particularly as to whether such location is along the line authorized by right of way act, and also with regard to the individual holdings or allotments likely to be invaded or damaged by the construction of the proposed road.

Much unnecessary delay can be avoided if railway companies will systematically comply with the conditions imposed by the acts granting them right of way.

Each company should file in this office

- (1) A copy of its articles of incorporation duly certified to by the proper officers under its corporate seal.
- (2) Maps representing the definite location of the line. In the absence of any special provisions with regard to the length of line to be represented upon the maps of definite location, they should be so prepared as to represent sections of 25 miles each. If the line passes through surveyed land, they should show its location accurately according to the sectional subdivisions of the survey, and if through unsurveyed land it should be carefully indicated with regard to its general direction and the natural objects, farms, etc., along the route. Each of these maps should bear the affidavit of the chief engineer, setting forth that the survey of the route of the company's road from — to a distance of — miles (giving termini and distance), was made by him (or under his direction) as chief engineer under authority of the company, on or between certain dates (giving the same) and that such survey is accurately represented on the map. The affidavit of the chief engineer must be signed by him officially, and verified by the certificates of the president of the company, attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, setting forth that the person signing the affidavit was either the chief engineer or was employed for the purpose of making such survey, which was done under the authority of the company. Further that the line of route so surveyed and represented by the map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date) as the definite location of the line of road from _____ to _____, a distance of ____ miles (giving termini and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved —— (giving date).
- (3) Separate plats of ground desired for station purposes, in addition to right of way, should be filed, and such grounds should not be represented upon the maps of definite location, but should be marked by station numbers or otherwise, so that their exact location can be determined upon the maps. Plats of station grounds should bear the same affidavits and certificates as maps of definite location.

All maps presented for approval should be drawn on tracing-linen, the scale not less than 2,000 feet to the inch, and should be filed in duplicate.

These requirements follow, as far as practicable, the published regulations governing the practice of the General Land Office with regard to railways over the public lands, and they are, of course, subject to modification by any special provisions in a right-of-way act.

Since the date of the last annual report Congress has made the following grants to railroads across Indian lands:

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

COLVILLE RESERVATION, WASHINGTON.

Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.—The act of May 8, 1890 [26 Stat., 102, and page 385 of this report], grants right of way from a point on the Columbia River at or near Kettle Falls, in the northeastern portion of the State of Washington, running thence in a northwesterly direction by the most practicable route through said reservation.

The second section of the act provides that the company shall obtain the consent of the Indians in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States, and section 6 authorizes it to enter upon the reservation at once for the purpose of surveying and locating its line. No maps of definite location have yet been filed, and no action has been taken to procure the required consent of the Indians.

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway.—The act of Congress approved June 21, 1890 [26 Stat., 170, and page 389 of this report?, grants right of way from a point on the south line of the State of Kansas, in Cherokee County, by the most practicable route through these Territories to a point on the west line of Oklahoma Territory, at or near Guthrie and Kingfisher or Lisbon. I have no information that the company has as yet complied with the conditions imposed by the act.

Kansas City and Pacific Railway.—The act approved March 28, 1890 [26 Stat., 32, and page 371 of this report], extended the provisions of the act of May 4, 1888 (25 Stats., p. 140), which granted the right of way through the Indian Territory for this railway, so that the company has until May 14, 1892, to lay the first one hundred miles, and two years more for the remainder.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway.—The act of June 30, 1890 [26 Stat., 184, and page 391 of this report], grants right of way from a point on the south line of Kansas, in Cherokee county, through the Indian Territory by way of a point at or near Afton and Tahlequah, to a point on the Arkansas River near Fort Smith, Arkansas. No steps have as yet been taken by the company to comply with the conditions of the act.

MILLE LAC RESERVATION, WISCONSIN.

Little Falls, Mille Lac and Lake Superior Railway.—The act of July 22, 1890 [26 Stat., 290], granting the right of way requires, as a condi-

tion precedent to the construction of the road, that the consent of the Indians shall be obtained; but this has not yet been done.

NEZ PERCÉS RESERVATION, IDAHO.

Spokane and Palouse Railway.—The act of May 8, 1890 [26 Stat., 102, and page 386 of this report], grants right of way for the extension of this road from a point on the northern boundary of the reservation on the Potlatch Creek to the Clearwater River, thence following the valley of the river in a southeasterly direction to the western boundary. It provides that no rights thereunder shall accrue until the consent of the Indians to the right of way, and the compensation to be made to them by the company, has been obtained. This remains to be done.

WINNEBAGOSHISH, CASS LAKE, WHITE OAK POINT, AND RED LAKE RESERVATIONS, MINNESOTA.

The Duluth and Winnepeg Railway.—The act of June 2, 1890 [26 Stat., 126, and page 387 of this report], grants right of way for the extension of its road through the reservations, and section 2 of this act provides:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and mauner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount to be paid to individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road. But no right of way of any kind shall vest in said railroad company, in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for, until plats thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station-houses, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the cousent of the Indians on said reservation as to the amount of said compensation and right of way shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: Provided, That said line of railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Notwithstanding these requirements, Agent Shuler, of the White Earth Agency, reported to this office, June 23d last, that this company was engaged with a large force in the work of constructing a railway through the Indian lands under his jurisdiction, and he was immediately advised that the company was authorized only to survey and locate its line, and that all work of construction must be stopped, pending compliance with the conditions of the act. He was instructed to see that the company observed the law, and to remove them from the reservation as intruders if any further illegal construction was attempted.

July 12th, Hon. C. K. Davis filed in this office a copy of the articles of incorporation of the company, its charter from the State of Minnesota, and two maps of the definite location of its proposed line. These documents were submitted to the Department, with a full history of the

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case to that date, and a discussion of the requirements of the act. A draft of the usual directions for obtaining the consent of the Indians was transmitted therewith for the signature of the President. The suggestion of this office with regard to submitting these maps to the agent for report was adopted, and July 24th they were sent to him with definite instructions for a careful investigation and report. The directions of the President as to obtaining the consent of the Indians were inclosed with this communication, and when the maps of definite location and plats of station grounds have been approved, further action will be taken.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin.—The Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway Company acquired right of way through this reserve under the treaty of September 30, 1884 (10 Stat. 1109), and April 12, 1887, the Department granted them authority to begin their work. The Indians refused to agree to the amount of compensation, demanding \$25 per acre instead of the \$5 offered by the company. The railroad has been constructed through the reservation, and the agent reports that the Indians are dissatisfied and anxious for a settlement, but that they still persist in their demands.

In order to avoid such difficulties in future, this office prepared a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for right of way for railroads through Indian reservations in certain contingencies," which was transmitted to Congress, January 4, 1888 (see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 40, Fiftieth Congress, first session). This office is not advised, however, that any action has been taken by Congress in reference to the matter.

Crow Reserve, Montana.-Five maps of the definite location of the line of the Big Horn Southern Railway were filed with the Department, and September, 1889, referred to this office for examination and report. Before this was done they were transmitted to the United States Indian agent for the Crow Agency, with instructions to examine and report as to whether the contemplated line would damage the individual holdings of any of the Indians, or whether there were any other objections to their approval. He replied that he knew of no objection, and the maps with his report were submitted to the Department December 9, 1889. Three of them (the first, second, and third) were returned to this office January 25, 1890, with a communication indicating certain objections to their approval, and they were forwarded to the president of the company April 19, 1890, with a statement of these objections. The company was further advised that the grounds desired for station purposes should be represented upon plats separate from the maps of definite location, and these plats be filed for the approval of the Department, which, up to the present time, has not been done.

Devil's Lake Reserve, North Dakota.—A bill (S. No. 667) granting right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railway Company through this reservation was returned by this office to the Department February 5

last, with an urgent recommendation for its speedy passage. This bill grants the right of way upon the terms and conditions proposed by the Indians and accepted by the company October 5, 1883. Attention was invited in the above report to the full history of the case printed in House Executive Document No. 31, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, but so far as this office is advised, no final action has been taken by Congress upon the matter.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.-October 1, 1889, the United States Indian agent in charge of this reservation was instructed, in accordance with the directions of the President, to convene the Indians in council for the purpose of reaching an agreement with the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company as to the amount of compensation to be paid them in their tribal capacity for right of way, etc. The agent transmitted, with his report upon the matter, minutes of the proceedings of the council, setting forth that they had agreed to accept the sum of \$5 per acre for the tribal land occupied by the company, which amount was to be exclusive of compensation to be made for damages to individual occupants. A list of those whose individual holdings had sustained damage, and showing the terms of settlement with them, was also transmitted by the agent. As soon as the rate of compensation agreed to shall be approved by the Department, the company will be called upon for the payment due the tribe. The act of Congress of October 17, 1888 (25 Stats., 558), granting right of way, authorizes the company to locate two stations within the reservation. These stations are indicated upon the map of definite location, which was approved by the Department September 23, 1889, but the company has been called upon to file separate plats of each station.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—By the terms of the right of way, act of September 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 452), the Utah and Northern Railway Company is required to pay the sum of \$8 per acre for all land occupied within this reserve for railway purposes and to pay for all additional land occupied within the town site of Pocatello a sum per acre equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots outside of the portion so taken. The payment of \$8 per acre has been made, but the amount of the additional payment can not be determined until the report of the appraisers shall have been received and approved. This work is under the direction of the General Land Office.

Great Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas.—By act of Congress of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), approved February 10, 1889, which provides for the division of the Great Sioux Reservation, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railway Company are granted the right to occupy, prior to any white person or corporation, the right of way, etc., described in certain agreements heretofore negotiated by said companies with the Sioux Indians. (See House Ex. Doc. No. 20, forty-eighth Congress, first session.) The former company has tendered a draft for \$1,743.50 to pay the Lower Brulé Sioux In-

dians for their improvements on a tract of six hundred and forty acres west of the Missouri River. The company was required to file with the Department, within nine months from said date, a map of the definite location of its line and plats of ground desired for station purposes, which has not as yet been done. No maps or plats have been filed by the Dakota Central Railway Company, and, so far as this office is advised, there is nothing on file in the Department to show that it has taken any steps towards complying with the conditions of the act.

The act of Congress of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 852), granted right of way for the construction of the Forest City and Watertown Railway from a point on the west bank of the Missouri Riyer, in Dewey County, S. Dak., opposite Forest City, to the city of Deadwood. Authority was granted in April, 1889, for the survey of the proposed line of this railway, but no maps of definite location have been filed, and it is not known to this office that any action has been taken looking to the construction of the road.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—A portion of the line of the Chicago, Kausas and Nebraska Railway, represented upon the map of definite location of the fourth section, is within the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Oklahoma. September 23 last this office wasformed by a telegram from Agent Ashley, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, that a force of railroad employés was grading a line of railway in close proximity to the Cheyenne industrial school buildings and between the school buildings and "Caddo Spring," from which the water-supply for the school is obtained. The railway company was required to file a supplemental map covering that portion of the line near the school, which should be so deflected at that point as to leave the springs, school-buildings, and improvements on the same side of the railway and at such a distance from the same as not to prove a source of disturbance and danger to the pupils. The map of the fifth section of this line was approved October 15, 1889.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1887 (24 Stats., 446), provided that the railway company should pay the sum of \$50 per mile for right of way through the (then) Indian Territory, and that any tribe through whose reservation the road passes shall have the right to dissent from the allowance for right of way prescribed in the act and to have the amount to be paid for right of way determined by a board of referees. It is further provided that either party being dissatisfied with the award of the referees shall have the matter decided by the United States court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas.

The Cherokee Nation having so dissented, the matter was referred to a board of referees, who fixed the amount of the compensation at the same figure allowed in the act, but the Cherokees again dissenting it has probably been carried into the courts. The award of the referees was returned to the Department by this office March 12, 1890, with drafts aggregating the sum of \$3,250, which had been tendered by the

company as payment for right of way, and with suggestions as to their disposition. Another draft for \$358.95, dated April 8, 1890, has been received as payment for right of way within the Chickasaw Nation. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1890 [26 Stat., 181, and page 391 of this report], this company is authorized to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all its railway property, rights, and franchises in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

A map of the tenth section of 25 miles of the definite location of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company's line of railway through the Indian Territory was submitted to the Department by this office November 12, 1889. A portion of the line indicated upon the map passes through a gap known as "The Narrows" in the Choctaw Nation, in a southwesterly direction from the city of Fort Smith, Ark. The Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company, which had been granted right of way along the same general direction through this portion of the said nation, also filed a map of definite location covering the passage through this gap. These maps were approved by the Department under such conditions that both roads might be constructed through this passage. The map of the 11th section of the road of the Choctaw, Coal and Railway Company was approved December 31, 1889, and seven plats of ground desired for station purposes were submitted to the Department April 12, 1890. April 3, 1890, a draft for \$1,000 was tendered by the company in payment for right of way upon the portion of its line which, they state, had been graded to that date. Complaints have been filed in this office to the effect that this company has inclosed a right-of-way strip of greater width and area than the grant authorizes. which will be made the subject of a separate report.

July 24, 1890, this office received a communication from the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, inclosing a copy of Senate resolution No. 114, which provides for the validation of leases of coal and mineral claims which had been entered into with individual members of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. Before report was made upon this resolution, however, a substitute resolution (S. R. No. 119, and House joint resolution No. 206, which are identical in their provisions), providing for the validation of certain coal leases entered into by citizens of the Choctaw Nation and held by this company, was referred to this office by the Department, with a request for a report thereon in lieu of the former resolution, Senate No. 114. The substitute resolution was returned to the Department August 14, 1890, with a report suggesting certain amendments and stating that, if so amended, this office saw no objection to its passage.

The act of Congress approved June 12, 1890 [26 Stat., 147, and page 388 of this report], extends the time within which the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company is required by its grant to construct 100 miles of its line of railway or forfeit its rights thereunder.

Maps of the definite location of the first and second sections of 25

miles each of the line of the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway were approved November 14, 1889, and maps of the third and fractional fourth sections are now awaiting approval. There is nothing on file in this office to show that the company has begun the work of construction.

A draft for \$1,500 tendered by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company as the annual payment of \$15 per mile required in the right of way act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 69), on 100 miles of its line of road through the Chiekasaw Nation, was received November 9, 1889.

Since the date of the last annual report seven plats of station grounds along the line of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway have been approved, and the company has tendered a draft for \$4,000.50 in payment for right of way through the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee Nations. The payment for right of way upon that portion of the line within the Cherokee Nation is held in the United States Treasury, to the credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pending the decision of the court as to the amount of compensation to be paid, the nation having exercised its right to dissent from the allowance provided in the act. April 30, 1890, the company also tendered a draft for \$2,164.51, as the annual payment of \$15 per mile.

Five drafts, aggregating the sum of \$2,902.08, which were tendered by the Southern Kansas Railway Company as the annual payment of \$15 per mile prescribed in the Act of Congress (23 Stat. 73), were received August 2, 1889. The plat of Perry Station, referred to in the last annual report of this office, was approved October 2, 1889.

This office is not advised whether the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company, or the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company have as yet done any work of construction under the acts of Congress granting them right of way, respectively (25 Stat. 140, 205, 745).

Puyallup Reservation, Washington.—On the recommendation of this office the following item was inserted in the Indian appropriation act, providing for a commission to visit the Puyallup Reservation:

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, whose duty it shall be to visit the Puyallap Reservation, in the State of Washington, and to make full inquiry and investigation regarding such reservation; the nature of the title to and value of the lands allotted in severalty; whether there are any common lands which have not been allotted, and if so the value of the same, and of the interest of the Indians therein; whether such reservation embraces the land on Puget Sound between high and low water mark; whether any restrictions now existing upon the power of alienation by Indians of their allotted lands should be wholly or in part removed; as to the manner in which lands shall be disposed of when the Indian allottees shall be vested with power to dispose of their individual tracts; in what manner, if at all, individual Indians shall be indemnified for damage to their individual holdings if railroads shall be granted a right of way through the reservation; in what manner the tribe shall be compensated for the damage conse-

quent upon the granting of such right of way through any tribal or common lands belonging to said reservation; in what manner and by whom the legitimate heirs of deceased allottees shall be determined; under what circumstances and upon what conditions contracts have been obtained from Indians for the sale of their allotted lands; and regarding all other questions and matters bearing upon the welfare of said Indians, and the wisdom or necessity of the disposal by the Indians of their interest, in whole or in part, in any individual or tribal lands belonging to said reservation. And said commission shall report the facts ascertained and their conclusions and recommendations thereon to the President, to be communicated by him to Congress. And the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses and compensation of said commission.

Red Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota.—The Indians upon this reservation consented to the entry and sale of the lands occupied by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northern Railway Company as right of way in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1012), and the company has tendered a draft for \$1,740, the amount of the award of the appraisers appointed under the act to determine the value of the land occupied and the amount of the damages resulting to the Indians by reason of the construction of the road.

White Earth and Leech Lake Reservations, in Minnesota.—No maps of the definite location of the Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railway or the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway have been filed, and this office is not advised that any steps have been taken by either company to avail itself of its right of way.

Yakama Reservation, Wash—Congress has not yet taken the necessary action to ratify the agreement made with the Indians of the Yakama Reservation granting the Northern Pacific Railroad right of way, nor has it made the necessary appropriation for carrying it into effect, and the Indians are much dissatisfied and clamorous for a settlement.

CATTLE ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS,

As already stated, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated July 21, 1885, Indians can not enter into valid leases of their reservation lands unless specially authorized by law.

By the first section of the act of Congress approved April 11, 1882 (22 Stats., 43), the Indians of the Grow Reservation in Montana are authorized to allow cattle to be grazed upon or driven over their reservation at prices to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

By the terms of the second section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1015), which provides for the allotment of lands to the Miami and United Peoria tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory, they are authorized to lease, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, their remaining common lands for grazing, agricultural, or mining purposes, for any period not exceeding ten years, and such of them as have taken allotments of land in severalty are authorized to lease their allotments for a period not exceeding three years.

The sixth section of the act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stats., 784), establishing a United States court in the Indian Territory, repeals all laws having the effect to prevent the five civilized tribes in said Territory from entering into leases or contracts with others than their own citizens for mining coal for a period not exceeding ten years.

The opinion of the Attorney General above referred to does not apply to such Indian tribes as are authorized by law to enter leases affecting their reservation lands. This opinion has governed the Department in dealing with the question of leases of Indian lands, and none covered by it have been approved or recognized by the Department.

Nevertheless, on many reservations in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, the Indians have undertaken to enter into leases with the cattlemen for grazing privileges upon their reservations, and numbers of cattle have been allowed to remain thereon so long as no complaint against their presence was made by the Indians. Nothing has been done by this office or the Department, however, which may be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of these cattlemen to graze the lands covered by their agreements with the Indians. As a necessary incident to the presence of cattle under such circumstances, large numbers of unauthorized persons who are to a great degree not within the control of the agent, have been brought upon the reservation, and the periodical money payments made by the cattlemen have had a tendency to demoralize the Indians and render them unwilling to work.

The President, February 17, 1890, made the following proclamation:

Whereas that portion of the Indian Territory, commonly known as the Cherokee Strip or Outlet, has been for some years in the occupancy of an association or associations of white persons under certain contracts, said to have been made with the Cherokee Nation in the nature of a lease or leases for grazing purposes; and

Whereas an opinion has been given to me by the Attorney-General, concurring with the opinion given to my predecessor by the late Attorney-General, that whatever the right or title of said Cherokee Nation or of the United States to or in said lands may be, no right exists in said Cherokee Nation under the statutes of the United States to make such leases or grazing contracts, and that such contracts are wholly illegal and void; and

Whereas the continued use of said lands thereunder for grazing purposes is prejudicial to the public interests;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and give notice:

First. That no cattle or live stock shall hereafter be brought upon said lands for herding or grazing thereon;

Second. That all cattle and other live stock now on said Outlet must be removed therefrom not later than October 1, 1890, and so much sooner as said lands or any part of them may be or become lawfully open to settlement by citizens of the United States; and that all persons connected with said cattle companies or associations must, not later than the time above indicated, depart from said lands.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

[SEAL.]
By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

After consultation with the Department, the following order was issued from this office:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C., March 29, 1890.

It has been held by the Attorney-General of the United States that in the absence of some law therefor, derived from either a treaty or statutory provision, Indian tribes can not lease their reservations, and the President of the United States has by his proclamation of February 17, 1890, given notice that no cattle or live stock shall hereafter be brought upon that portion of the Indian Territory commonly known as the Cherokee Strip or Outlet, for herding or grazing purposes, and that all cattle and other live stock now on said Outlet must be removed therefrom not later than October 1, 1890, and so much sooner as said lands or any of them may be or become lawfully open to settlement by citizens of the United States, and that all persons connected with said cattle companies or associations must, not later than the time above indicated, depart from said lands.

Now, under and in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, whether white men or Indians, that all cattle and other live stock held on any Indian lands in the Indian Territory under any pretended lease, contract, or other arrangement with Indians for the use and occupation of any part or portion of any Indian lands for grazing purposes must be removed therefrom not later than October 1, 1890, and so much sooner as any special circumstances affecting said lands or concerning any of said cattle may make such removal necessary.

The agents of the Indian service located within the Indian Territory will see that this notice is observed and enforced.

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Special United States Indian Agent Parker, of this bureau, has been on duty for some time under instructions from this office to investigate and report any violations of this proclamation, and copies of his reports have been promptly submitted to the Department.

STATUS AND RIGHTS IN INDIAN TRIBES OF MIXED BLOODS AND PERSONS ADOPTED.

When Indian reservations were remote from white settlements and practically valueless for the purposes of those engaged in civilized pursuits, questions concerning the rights of persons of mixed blood to tribal benefits were rarely presented, and were deemed of little moment. But since the steady march of civilization has brought the red man into close contact with the dominant race, and the real value of tribal

lands has consequently increased, and since the Government has inaugurated the system of allotment to Indians of lands in severalty, many persons claiming to be mixed bloods have urged this bureau to enroll them as members of Indian tribes. The subject has thus become one of decided importance, each application requiring careful investigation and consideration.

A striking illustration of the great pecuniary interests involved in some of these applications is furnished by the claims of a number of families to citizenship in the Osage Nation, Oklahoma Territory. If all the securities and credits of the Osages were converted into cash, and distributed equally to the members of the tribe, each man, woman, and child would receive over \$5,000; and if the tribal lands should be allotted to them in severalty, each would secure over 300 acres. Hence claimants to citizenship would obtain, if successful, what is considered by many as fortunes.

Some of the applicants for tribal rights have but the slightest trace, if any, of Indian blood; and, in some instances, they have lived among and affiliated exclusively with white people. Indeed, applications have been made to this office for participation in tribal benefits by United States citizens whose sole title thereto rested upon their claim of having aboriginal blood in their veins by descent from Powhatan, through Pocahontas.

While, in some cases the consent of the tribe is readily obtained, in others they strongly protest against the admission of such claimants.

Attorney General Cushing, in opinion rendered July 5, 1856 (7 Opinions, 746), held that half-breed Indians were to be treated as Indians in all respects, so long as they retained their tribal relations; that when the question of mixed blood arose there was no intrinsic precision in the expression "a white man," and he referred to the fact that there were men of indubitable citizenship in various parts of the country who had Indian blood in their veins. He concluded that the incapacity of race attached to an Indian, as such, may and must be susceptible of being determined, by intermarriage with persons of the dominant race, but declined to lay down a rule as to the period or stage of descent at which this occurs.

It was subsequently decided, in the case of ex parte Reynolds (5 Dillons Circuit Court Reports), which was upon a writ of habeas corpus applied for by Reynolds who had been committed for a murder in the Indian country, that whether an individual of partial Indian descent is independent of jurisdiction of our courts as an Indian or is amenable to it as a subject of the national or State government, is to be determined (if the question depends on race, not on residence) not upon the quantum of Indian blood, but upon the condition of his father, under the rule of the civil law partus sequiter patrem, which governs in this class of cases. The court quotes in this case from Vattel, in his Law of Nations, page 102, as follows: "By the law of nature alone children

follow the condition of their fathers and enter into all their rights;" and adds that this law of nature, so far as it has become a part of the common law, in the absence of any positive enactment on the subject, must be the rule in the case before it.

Nearly all questions which might arise, under the principles to be deduced from the above opinion and decision, as to the loss of tribal rights by residing away from the tribe and assuming United States citizenship, are set at rest by the general allotment act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388). Section 4 of that act authorizes allotments upon the public domain to Indians not residing upon a reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided; and section 6 declares that every Indian to whom allotment shall have been so made who has voluntarily taken up his residence separate and apart from any tribe in the United States and adopted the habits of civilized life, is a citizen of the United States and entitled to all rights, etc., as such citizen, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting his right to tribal or other property.

But the question still remains, where the point as to residence is not involved, as to the extent to which the principles laid down in the case of Reynolds should be applied to the applications for tribal relations of persons of mixed blood. Should the rule that nationality or citizenship follows the father's condition be construed to determine property rights in Indian tribes, or should it be confined only to questions of citizenship and nationality to which it in term applies?

The Indians living in tribal relations have been declared by the courts to be "distinct political communities" and "domestic dependent nations;" also to be "under the pupilage of the Government." The peculiarity of their status, as thus defined, appears still more anomalous when we consider the fact that each Indian is entitled to and will obtain his individual estate by division of the tribal property, and is thus virtually in the attitude of a tenant, in common with his brethren of the domain of his tribe. The political status and nationality of the Indians individually.

Another consideration of importance in the matter is the helpless and dependent condition of the tribes and the resulting necessity for the Government, in adjusting their rights and interests, to pursue a liberal policy, without reference to technical rules.

After careful consideration of the question, I incline to the opinion that the rule laid down in the Reynolds case should not be held conclusive as against the application of mixed bloods for tribal benefits where the claimants in other respects clearly prove their rights thereto.

There is no doubt that there is a stage at which, by the admixture of white blood and non-affiliation with the Indian tribes, persons would be debarred from participating in tribal benefits. The admixture of blood, however, must be considered in connection with all the circumstances

of each case; consequently a fixed rule equally applicable to all cases can not well be adopted. Every application for tribal rights by mixed bloods should, as a matter of justice to the Indians, be closely scrutinized.

The adoption by different tribes of members of other tribes or of white persons, and the consequent results, is a subject which has been frequently before this Bureau for consideration. The general rule acted upon is that these adoptions are not valid unless approved by the Department, and that they will be sanctioned only where some peculiar circumstances seem to justify it, especially when the applicant for adoption is a white person or one having but a slight admixture of Indian blood.

As a general thing adopted persons secure no right thereby to lands or annuities and obtain merely the right of residing among the Indians and such minor privileges as the tribes may concede to them, although the practice of this Bureau has not been at all uniform on the subject. In no case, however, has a person been allowed an annuity with two tribes. If he has equal rights in each he must elect with which he will draw annuities.

In a recent application of a tribe to be permitted to adopt an Indian of another tribe, and give him full rights as to property, etc., and where the candidate for adoption filed a written relinquishment of all his rights in his own tribe, the Department declined to sanction the adoption. It simply authorized the enrollment of the applicant as a member of his own tribe upon the rolls of the tribe in which he was seeking adoption, with the privilege of residing with the tribe until otherwise ordered. This course was deemed advisable in view of the fact that some tribes are much richer in lands and annuities than others, and hence that Indians fully adopted by other tribes might materially injure their own interests, or to put it more strongly, give away their birthrights, without fully comprehending it. In addition, the approving of the full adoption of Indians by other tribes would have a decided tendency to encourage restlessness and a roving spirit among them, thus taking their attention from the building up of permanent homes for themselves and families.

Since, under existing conditions, tribal organizations are now rapidly passing away, almost every question of importance depending upon the tribal system will be solved. After this is accomplished, however, questions will arise concerning tribal funds and credits, in deciding which it will be necessary to regard the Indians in the same attitude as if they maintained their tribal status.

INTRUDERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

For many years the respective authorities of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and especially of the Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations, have alleged the presence there, in violation of law, of large numbers of citizens of the United States, and have requested their removal as intruders, in accordance with provisions of the several treaties. In the Cherokee Nation the number is variously estimated at from thirteen to forty thousand, and with his letter of February 5, 1890, to the President, Hon. J. B. Mayes, principal chief, transmitted a list of over five thousand alleged intruders and requested their removal.

A large proportion of the intruders in the Cherokee Nation is composed of persons who claim that they are of Cherokee blood and entitled to remain, and their continued presence is due to the disagreement between the Department and the Cherokee authorities as to the exclusive right of those authorities to determine the claims of such persons, or the right of the Department to determine for itself according to the general law of the land whether or not the alleged intruders are so in fact and liable to removal; also as to the manner of investigation by which such determination shall be reached.

In accordance with the views of the Department that the Cherokee authorities have no right to exercise jurisdiction over the person or property of intruders in the Cherokee country, and that rejected claimants who entered the nation prior to August 11, 1886, in good faith, should be allowed a reasonable time and opportunity to dispose of their improvements and remove from the nation, all such claimants were notified by the Indian agent about August or September, 1888, to sell their property not of a movable character, and to prepare to remove within six months from the date of said notification. These notices were subsequently suspended or rather indefinitely extended. Two years have elapsed, and so far as this office is advised not one of them has disposed of his property or left the Cherokee country, notwithstanding all know that they are regarded as intruders and that their removal at some time or another is inevitable. This circumstance impresses me as an evidence of bad faith on the part of these claimants, and of an intention to remain in the nation and reap the benefits of the free use of the Cherokee lands (they pay no taxes) until compelled by force to remove. The Department is not called upon to give this class of intruders any more consideration than is due to other persons unlawfully within the Cherokee country, and I would recommend their removal as well as that of all others who are there without authority of law.

While the question of the removal of intruders from the Chickasaw country is not complicated by the question of citizenship, as in the case of the Cherokees, still in view of the large number of those intruders and the desperate character of some of them, it promises to be one almost as

difficult of solution. For a time the threatened interference by the officers of the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas with the removal of intruders by the agent caused some embarrassment and uneasiness, but an understanding has been reached by which his jurisdiction will be recognized and upheld in the future. There seems to be no reason to fear now that any serious trouble will result from their removal which should be effected this fall.

Although there are said to be more than twenty thousand non-citizens in the Choctaw Nation, less than five hundred are regarded as intruders, and most of these are Glenn, Tucker, et al., whose claims to citizenship are now being considered by the Department. This perhaps is due to the liberal and hospitable laws of the nation relating to permits, andto the fact that intruders find it easier to comply with them than to seek to evade them.

The insufficiency of the present laws of the United States to prevent intruders who are removed from returning to the Indian country has given some concern, and may to a great extent operate to make the efforts of the Government in that direction a useless expenditure of time and money. The law (sec. 2148 Revised Statutes) provides that—

If any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

This law, Agent Bennett says, in a letter of June 19, 1890, is rendered inoperative by reason of the financial irresponsibility of the persons who comprise the great army of intruders, and who very often after their removal return to the reservation in advance of the officer who removed them. If the law were amended so as to impose a punishment of imprisonment or fine, or both, it would be more effective in accomplishing the object desired, and in my report of July 20, 1890, I had the honor to transmit the following draught of a bill, which I hope will be adopted:

That section 2148 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows, namely:

"If any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country, he shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That upon default of payment of fine the same shall be served out in imprisonment at the rate of one dollar per day until paid: And provided further, That if any person who shall have been fined or imprisoned as provided in this act shall be found within the Indian country after the expiration of twenty days from the date of his release from imprisonment, or the date of his payment of fine in cases where the penalty of imprisonment is not imposed by the court, such person shall be liable to the same fines and penalties as herein provided for the punishment of persons returning to the Indian country after their removal."

Notwithstanding the deficiency in the law, I am of the opinion that, in view of the positive and definite promises which the United States has made in its treaties with the several tribes in the Indian Territory to

keep their country free from intrusions by unauthorized persons, the Department should take such prompt and unequivocal action that the intruders will accept the situation and abandon all effort to continue their unlawful residence therein. I have therefore the honor to renew my recommendations that this office be authorized to take action locking to the removal of all persons who are in the Indian Territory in violation of or without authority of law, and that the Secretary of War be requested to cause a sufficient force of troops to be detailed for the assistance of the agent of this office in the execution of that authority.

CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS.

Section 2103 of the Revised Statutes provides that no contract nor agreement shall be made by any person with individual Indians, not citizens of the United States, or with any tribe of Indians for the—

Payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value, in present or in prospective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him, or to any other persons, in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of, or in reference to, annuity, installments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or thing, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be executed and approved as follows:

First. Such agreement shall be in writing, and a duplicate of it delivered to each

party.

Second. It shall be executed before a judge of a court of record, and bear the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs indorsed upon it.

Third. It shall contain the names of all parties in interest, their residence and occupation; and if made with a tribe, by their tribal authorities, the scope of authority, and the reason for exercising that authority shall be given specifically.

Fourth. It shall state the time when and place where made, the particular purpose for which made, the special thing or things to be done under it, and if for the collection of money, the basis of the claim, the source from which it is to be collected, the disposition to be made of it when collected, the amount or rate per centum of the fee in all cases; and if any contingent matter or condition constitutes a part of the contract or agreement, it shall be specifically set forth.

Fifth. It shall have a fixed limited time to run, which shall be distinctly stated.

Sixth. The judge before whom such contract or agreement is executed shall certify officially the time when and place where such contract or agreement was executed, and that it was in his presence, and who are the interested parties thereto as stated to him at the time, the parties present making the same, the source and extent of authority claimed at the time by the contracting parties to make the contract or agreement, and whether made in person or by agent or attorney of either party or parties.

The object of this statute seems to be to enable the Indian tribes to make binding contracts for legal services in the prosecution of claims against the Government where such services may be necessary, and to place around these contracts such safeguards as will secure those who are ignorant and inexperienced against unreasonable and excessive charges.

Prior to 1880 comparatively few contracts between Indians and attorneys were submitted to this office for approval. Since that time fifty-six have been approved, of which eighteen have been executed. The claims of the Indians, for the prosecution of which these eighteen contracts were made, were allowed, and \$7,239,462.48 is shown by the records of this office to have been paid to the several Indian tribes or placed to the credit of their funds. There have been paid out through this office to the attorneys representing the Indians \$276,843.02, the fees in a few other instances being paid, if paid at all, by the Indian tribe party to the contract. In the case of the Choctaw "net proceeds" claim, the fee, amounting to \$142,939.93, was paid, if paid at all, through the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury.

A table showing the contracts approved by this office since January 1, 1880, the date of each, with dates of their approval and expiration, the parties to each, the service to be rendered, compensation, amount of claim, fees paid, if any, and the amount, if any, recovered for the Indians, will be found on page CLXXVI of the Appendix. A table showing the contracts now pending for consideration in this office will also be found in the Appendix, page CLXXXII.

Believing the object of the statute to be as stated above, in considering contracts presented for my approval, I have conceived it to be my duty to look to the interest of the Indian parties thereto, and I have disapproved all contracts submitted to me that provided for the collection of claims that should be paid in the ordinary course of the business of this Department, or in the due execution of the laws of the United States and its treaties with the various tribes. I have also withheld my approval from contracts that necessitated work which belonged properly to Indian agents.

In the settlement of every Indian claim against the Government there are two great factors, the Indian Office and Congress. The records of all treaties and agreements made with Indians and of all moneys paid to them are kept in the Indian office, and any attorney for the Indians, prosecuting any claim in their behalf, is necessarily obliged to depend almost entirely upon the records of this office for the presentation of his case. Usually, also, the greater part of the work in searching treaties and records is performed by the Indian Office.

It seems to me that this is one of the proper functions of this office, and that a due regard for the relation of guardian, which the nation sustains to these wards, requires, as a matter of good faith, that every claim of whatever nature brought by the Indians against the Government should be promptly and exhaustively examined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and transmitted to Congress through the Department with the Commissioner's recommendations thereon.

The faithful and intelligent prosecution of this work requires the advice and services of a solicitor, who should be appointed for this purpose by the Government.

So far as the work of this office is concerned, I see little if any necessity why the Indians should be at large expense for employing attorneys to prosecute their claims. Whatever legislation is required to secure the payment to the Indians of moneys due them must rest, necessarily, upon the facts presented by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and largely upon his opinion touching the merits of the case. It hardly seems necessary that a large percentage of moneys clearly and justly due to Indians should be paid to some attorney for his services in inducing Congress to pay the nation's just debts. The Indians should not be forced to employ attorneys for the transaction of any business that they can transact themselves or which should be transacted for them by their agent or by the Indian Office.

There may be, doubtless are, and will continue to be cases where it is perfectly proper for an attorney to be employed in the preparation and prosecution of Indian claims. I must confess, however, that I am greatly embarrassed, as the Commissioner charged with the administration of the affairs of the Indians, and standing in an important sense for the time being as their legal guardian and as the representative of a wise and just Government, when I am appealed to to sanction a contract authorizing an attorney to receive from the Indians 25 per centum or more of moneys claimed to be due to them as payment for services rendered in persuading the Government, through Congressional legislation, Executive action, or judicial decision, to perform its clearly recognized duty.

I shall continue to withhold my approval from all contracts that are not clearly in the interest of the Indians, and unless a failure to approve would be a disadvantage to them.

Since writing the preceding, I find a passage in the report of Hon. Hiram Price, for 1883, page 10, which I will quote:

The practice of approving contracts to collect from the Government money due the Indians is one that, in my judgment, ought not to exist. The Government claims to be the guardian of the Indians, and as such is clearly under obligation to guard their interests and protect them in their rights; but under section 2103 of the Revised Statutes it has for years been the practice to approve of contracts by which outside parties have taken from the Indians hundreds of thousands of dollars for service which ought not to have cost the Indians one cent. If the Government, acting as guardian, owes, or holds in trust for the Indians, money or property belonging to them, the clearest and plainest dictates of common sense and common honesty require that the ward should not be compelled to suffer loss to obtain what is justly due him.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since my last annual report, by an act approved May 2, 1890 (26 Stat., 81, and page 371 of this report), Congress has created the Territory of Oklahoma out of a part of what was the Indian Territory, establishing therein a Territorial government. By the same act the Indian Territory is defined to comprise "all that part of the United States which is

bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the States of Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by the State of Texas, and on the west and north by the Territory of Oklahoma." In other words, all that portion of the old Indian Territory occupied by the five civilized tribes and by the several tribes under the jurisdiction of the Quapaw Agency, now compose the Indian Territory.

The said act, in sections 29 et seq., proceeds to limit the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory established by the act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stats., 783), to the Indian Territory as above defined, and to enlarge the authority conferred on that court by the said act, giving it jurisdiction within the limits of the said Indian Territory over all civil cases therein, except those over which the tribal courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

The Indian Territory is divided into three judicial divisions, and the court will be held for the first division, consisting of the country occupied by the Indian tribes in the Quapaw Agency, the Cherokee country east of ninety-six degrees of longitude and the Creek country, at Muscogee, in the Creek Nation; for the second division, consisting of the Choctaw country, at South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation; and for the third division, consisting of the Chickasaw and Seminole countries, at Ardmore, in the Chicasaw Nation.

The court is given probate jurisdiction, and certain of the general statutes of the State of Arkansas are extended over and put in force in the Indian Territory.

It is authorized to appoint not more than three commissioners for each judicial division, who "shall be ex officio notaries public and shall have the power to solemnize marriages;" they shall also "exercise all the powers conferred by the laws of Arkansas upon justices of the peace within their districts."

Except as otherwise provided in the law, appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the decisions of this court to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States.

Much good is expected to result from the enlarged jurisdiction of the court, and especially from that provision of the law which gives the judge of the "United States court in the Indian Territory the same power to extradite persons who have taken refuge in the Indian Territory, charged with crimes in the States or other Territories of the United States, that may be now exercised by the governor of Arkansas in that State." This power properly exercised will, it is expected, have the effect to purge the Territory to a great extent of the criminal element that for years is said to have found an asylum there, where pursuit and punishment seldom, if at all, found its way, to which element much of the introduction of whisky and the moral degradation of many of the Indians is due.

The Indian Territory is now provided with a judicial system which reaches in its jurisdiction every manner of controversy that may arise,

and the exercise of the authority of this office to interfere and settle disputes arising in that country over property rights, is no longer necessary. I have therefore instructed the agent for the Union Agency to refer to the proper court for remedy all parties who apply to him for settlement of civil controversies, unless the complainant is an Indian whose poverty practically excludes him from his remedy in the court, and the party against whom the complaint is made is an intruder and a trespasser.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

During the past two years the reservation tribunals known as "Courts of Indian Offenses" have been placed upon a quasi-legal basis by an appropriation made by Congress for the pay of the judges of such courts.

These courts, as has been already set forth in the reports of this Bureau, had their origin in a communication of December 2, 1882, from the Department to this office, suggesting that rules be formulated whereby certain specified barbarous and demoralizing practices among the Indians should be restricted and ultimately abolished. Thereupon the office organized a system of Indian courts, and prepared a code of rules which enumerated the crimes and offenses of which the courts should take cognizance, and in several instances named the penalties which should be prescribed.

Each court consists of three judges who are appointed by the Indian Office, upon the nomination of the respective Indian agents, for a term of one year, but are subject to removal at any time. The court holds regular sessions twice a month. The crimes and offenses named in the rules are Indian dances, plural marriages, practices of medicine men, theft, destruction of property belonging to another, payments or offers of payment for living or cohabiting with Indian women, drunkenness and the introduction, sale, gift, or barter of intoxicating liquors.

The court also has jurisdiction over misdemeanors committed by Indians belonging to the reservations, over civil suits to which Indians are parties, and over any other matters which may be brought before it by the agent or with his approval.

The penalties prescribed are fine, imprisonment, hard labor, and forfeiture of rations. In civil cases the court has the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and conforms, so far as practicable, to the practices of a justice of the peace in the State or Territory in which the court is located.

Without money, legislative authority, or precedent, these courts have been established and maintained for eight years, and in spite of their grudities, anomalies, and disadvantages, have reached a degree of dignity, influence, and usefulness which could hardly have been expected.

Prior to the fiscal year preceding July 1, 1888, owing to want of

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funds, the judges gave voluntary service or were selected from the police or paid themselves out of the fines imposed and collected—incongruities which the Indians themselves were not slow to recognize. During that year the \$5,000 appropriated for the pay of the judges by act of June 29, 1888 (25 Stats., 233), gave to the courts legislative recognition, and to the judges small salaries, ranging from \$3 to \$8 per month, during seven months of the year. During the fiscal year just closed a similar appropriation of \$5,000 has been carefully husbanded and distributed; and by closing the court for one-third of the time, thus restricting its sessions to eight months in the year, and by paying the ninety-three judges not exceeding \$8 per month, and in several instances reducing the pay to \$5 and even \$3 per month, the office has been able to maintain the court at twenty-five agencies.

For the current fiscal year an appropriation of \$10,000 has been made, which will enable the office to maintain these courts during twelve months at twenty-six agencies and to pay the judges' salaries as follows: Fifty-five judges at \$10 per month, ten at \$8 per month, twenty-three at \$5 per month, and ten at \$3 per month.

This information is given in detail in the following tables:

Table 11.—Showing the agencies at which Indian judges were employed; the number of Indians at such agencies; the number of judges allowed, and for what time, and at what salary, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Agencies.	Indians.	Judges.	Period em- ployed.	Salary per month.	Agencies.	Indians.	Judges.	Period em- ployed.	Salary per month.
Blackfeet, Mont	2, 293 3, 598 2, 846 1, 104 2, 356 2, 018 1, 600 3, 320 4, 028 904 1, 067 474 778 1, 450 396		Mos. 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 4.17 8.00 8.00 5.00 8.00 5.00	Pawnee, Oklahoma. Pima, Ariz. Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Ponca, Oklahoma. Puyallup, Wash. Santee, Nebr. Shoshone, Wyo. Siletz, Oregon. Standing Rock, N. Dak. Tongue River, Mont. Unatilla, Oregon. Yakama, Wash. Yankton, S. Dak.	851 11, 518 5, 611 533 1, 844 1, 354 1, 945 606 4, 110 867 983 1, 675 1, 760	3 3 1 3 6 10 3 4 1 3 3 2 3 3 3 3	Mos. 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$5, 00 8, 00 8, 00 5, 00 5, 00 8, 00 8, 00 8, 00 8, 00 4, 17 8, 00

Table 12.—Showing agencies at which Indian judges have been recommended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, with number of Indians at said agencies, the number of judges, and the salaries recommended, the period of service being the entire fiscal year.

Agencies.	Indians.	Jadges.	Salary per month.	Agencies.	Indians.	Judges.	Salary per month.
Blackfeet, Ment	2, 293	3	\$10	Pima, Ariz	11, 518 533	3	\$10 5
lahoma	3, 598	3	10	Puyallup, Wash	1, 844	5 6	5
Chevenne River, S. Dak	2,846	3	10		The Section	10	5
Colville, Wash	2, 301	3	8	Quapaw, Ind. T	1, 150	3	8
Crow Creek, S. Dak	1,104	3	10	Shoshone, Wyo	1, 945	4	10
Devils Lake, N. Dak	2, 356	3	10	Siletz, Oregon	606	1	8
Flatbead, Mont	2, 018	4 3	10	Standing Rock, N. Dak	4, 110	3	10
Fort Hall, Idaho	1,600	3	10	Tongue River, Mont	867	3	10
Green Bay, Wis	3, 320	3	5	Tulalip, Wash	1 233	3	8
Kiowa, Oklahoma	4, 088	3	10	Umatilla, Oregon	983	2 3	10
Lower Brulé, S. Dak	1,067	3	10	White Earth, Minn	6, 239		10
Mescalero	474	2	5	Yakama, Wash	1,675	3	5
Nevada	959	3	10	Yankton, S. Dak	1,760	3	10
Nez Percés, Idaho	1,450	3	10			-	-
Otoe, Oklahoma	396	3	5	Total		98	
Pawnee, Oklahoma	851	3	5	V 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1-	1	-

The importance, dignity, and in many cases unpopularity of the position of an Indian judge is such that it should command a salary of at least \$10 per month; and the services rendered by the court are of such value in promoting good order and good morals in the community, as well as in familiarizing Indians with the customs, practices, and ideas which they will hereafter meet in white communities, that courts ought to be established for nearly every agency. To enable the office to do this the full amount asked for this year, viz, \$15,000, will be required, and I trust that Congress at its next session will recognize the wisdom of appropriating that sum.

The efficiency and helpfulness of these courts when properly organized and conducted is shown in the accompanying extracts from reports of Indian agents. Other testimony to the same effect will be found in the annual reports of agents herewith:

Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.—The method of procedure before the court is in accordance with the rules prescribed in "Rules governing the Court of Indian Offenses" as nearly as may be, the officer making the charge, the judge weighing the evidence submitted on both sides and rendering the decision in accordance with the rules and the facts developed in evidence. The agent reviews the proceedings of the court and rarely sees fit to disapprove of them. Records of the court are now being kept, but have not been heretofore, so far as I can learn.

The general influence of the court on the reservation is exceedingly salutary. Our present court exercises very good judgment in the trial of causes and do the very best they can, I think.

Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—The Court of Indian Offenses was organized at this agency in October, 1883, by the appointment of the captain, lieutenant, and a private of the Indian police as judges, the private being succeeded in 1885 by John Grass, sr., who, with the two officers of the Indian police, served as judges up to December 31, 1888, at which time the police officers were relieved of this duty and regular appointees under office authority succeeded them, the court being constituted as follows:

John Grass, sr., age forty-eight (present age), appointed January 1, 1889. Served as judge from 1835 to March 31, 1890, but was not carried on the rolls as such until

January 1, 1889, there being no pay attached to the office before that time. John Grass is a very intelligent, full-blooded Indian, a man of excellent judgment, impartial in decision, and of general good character. He is the head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux, speaks and understands English, wears citizen's dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He will use his influence in favor of the allotment of lands, is in favor of education of Indian children, and a progressive Indian to all intents and purposes. Gall, age fifty-two (present age), was appointed judge January 1, 1889, and served from that time to March 31, 1890. Gall is an intelligent, full-blooded Indian, and a chief of the Hunkpapa band; he bears a good, general character, does not speak or understand English, wears citizen's dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He is at present non-committal on the subject of allotments, but I believe when the time arrives he will declare in favor of them. I know him to be in favor of education of Indian children, and a progressive Indian in all respects, with the above doubtful exception.

Standing Soldier, age forty-three (present age), appointed judge January 1, 1889, served from that time to March 31, 1890. Standing Soldier is a full-blooded Indian belonging to the Lower Yanktonais band, and like the other two is a man of good character. He does not speak English; wears citizen's dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He will use his influence in favor of allotments in severalty, and I know him to be in favor of education, and a progressive Indian. All the three judges are popular among and respected by their people.

The above is the personnel of the court as constituted prior to March 31, 1890, at which time the compensation ceased and these judges ceased to serve. Since then the duties have been performed by members of the police force. I consider it, however, objectionable to have members of the police force act as judges, as frequently, or rather in a majority of cases, it happens that the police are the prosecutors; in addition to this, there are many other objectionable reasons against the system.

There were 91 cases brought before the court during the year of a criminal nature, besides the settlement of disputes involving ownership of property, damages caused by cattle trespass, dividing lines, hay meadows, etc. The following is a synopsis of the criminal cases:

Adultery, 8; assault, 9; attempt at rape, 10; taking second wife, 3; taking second husband, 2; elopement with another man's wife, 3; desertion of wife and family by husband, 7; desertion of husband and family by wife, 3; seduction, 1; resisting arrest by police, 6; abusive language, 2; maiming cattle, 3; malicious lying, 1; evil speaking, 1; wife beating, 1; offering insult to married women, 4; selling rations, 2; drunkenness, 2; larceny, 4; family quarrels, incompatibility, etc., 19. The punishments imposed by the court were chiefly imprisonment in the agency guard-house, at hard labor during the day, from 10 to 90 days, according to the nature of the offense. In 11 cases guns were forfeited by the offender, others were required to make good property destroyed, and cash fines aggregating \$67 the past year were imposed.

The method of procedure before the court is copied, as far as practicable, from the procedure in the white man's court, witnesses being produced in support of prosecution and defense and the decision of the majority of judges rules. The head farmer, who was a mixed blood, attended the court in most cases in the character of clerk and took a pencil memoranda of the proceedings, but no regular record is kept. The general influence of the court tends to reduce crime amongst Indians, and is a means of settling many vexatious differences between members of the tribe; it promotes good government and civilization and prepares the Indians for the inevitable trial by judge and jury when they shall become citizens of the United States. I recommend that the court at this agency be reorganized and constituted of three disinterested and influential men, having good reputations amongst their people, and whose judgment and opinions are respected, and that an adequate compensation be paid them for their services of not less than \$10 per month, and that the office and pay be continuous.

Mescalero Agency, New Mexico. - The court of Indian offenses is composed of three

intelligent Indians, who preside with becoming dignity and render impartial judgment. The salutary effect produced by the existence of this court is best evidenced by the infrequency of offenses. After a few trials of offenders and their judicious punishment by order of the court there was a sudden decline in the number of cases for trial, and the repugnance to appearing in court as a culprit is so general that it is seldom necessary to convene it. An efficient police is ever ready to enforce its mandates and the substantial jail hard by is a silent terror to would-be evil-doers. It is apparent the simple existence of the court exerts a powerful restraining influence.

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Oklahoma.—When I took charge of this agency there was no court of Indian offenses, although they had asked the former agent to have it established. When I informed them of the establishment of said court they were highly pleased. The court is composed of the following persons, viz: Brave Chief, Sun Chief, and Eagle Chief. The first two named were appointed December 1, 1889, and have been in continuous service. Eagle Chief was appointed May 1, 1890, to fill vacancy. Brave Chief wears citizens' dress in whole, the other two in part only. They do not speak Englsh, use their influence for the education of the children, live in comfortable log-houses, and are of good character. The number of individuals tried since the organization of the court is 24. Settlement of estates, 4: adjustment of debts, 10; burning other people's property, 3; drinking liquor and being drunk on the reservation, 4; separation of marriages, 3.

The court meets the 3d and 23d of each month. At the opening of the court the clerk of the court reads the different cases on file and interprets them to the judges. The first case is then tried, all witnesses being sworn before giving the evidence in the case. When the case has been heard each of the judges gives his decision, which two of the same decision carries. The proceedings of the court are carefully taken down by the clerk and are written in a book. When there are no cases to be tried the court frames and makes laws to govern the reservation. The influence of the court is good, and court day always finds the room crowded with Indians. They see how white men try their criminals, and they think it is a better way than to settle with clubs and butcherknives. They are glad to have a court among them, as it is doing good. The returned school boys are also glad, for it gives them a chance to practice law among their own people. The court of Indian offenses appointed a clerk of their court and two sheriffs to execute the law. The judges should be uniformed and a higher salary paid to make their position more honorable.

Siletz Agency, Oregon.—During the last fiscal year we have only had one judge, Charley Depoe, age fifty-six, appointed October 1, 1889, for nine months at \$5 per month. He has given very general satisfaction, is an honest, upright man.

There have been 76 cases in all come up in our court during the last year, of which 48 are civil and 28 criminal, and have been disposed of as follows:

In the civil cases, 7 were dismissed, 7 were compromised, 26 were decided for plaintiff, and 8 for defendant. The amounts involved vary from one dollar up to \$100.

The criminal cases were disposed of as follows: Two for indecent behavior, found guilty and sentenced to jail at hard labor, one for 5 days, and one for 20 days; 2 for fornication, one acquitted and one found guilty and sent to jail at hard labor 5 days; 2 for stealing, one acquitted and one found guilty and sent to jail at hard labor 3 days; 3 adultery, all found guilty and sentenced, one 15 days, one 45 days, and one 50 days in jail at hard labor; 4 wife-beating, one acquitted, one sent to jail 5 days, one 20 days at hard labor, and in the other case both the husband and wife were locked up in different cells for one day each; 1 abuse of sick, found guilty and sent to jail 10 days; 2 attempted rape, acquitted; 2 destroying property, acquitted; 1 abusing stock, acquitted; 5 fighting, convicted, sent from 1 to 7 days in jail; 3 drunk and bringing whisky on the reservation, found guilty, and one sentenced 5 days and two 30 days each in jail at hard labor.

Our court is more like a board of arbitration. We select two policemen in no way related to the litigants and place them on the case with the judge. The chief of

police (who has always been my clerk) is clerk of the court; he calls the case, when the police in attendance brings in the plaintiff, who takes the witness stand, is sworn and presents his case, then his witnesses in turn, after which the defendant and witnesses are heard. The court then retires to a room, and after a sufficient time to go all over the evidence they return to the court-room and in the presence of plaintiff and defendant announce the verdict, which is recorded by the clerk under the title of the case in a book kept for that purpose. These people look upon the court as the final arbitrator of all their difficulties, and when the verdicts are strictly enforced by the agent it exerts a healthy and beneficial influence in all their business relations, and as now organized is devoid of all technicality and easily understood by the masses. I do not wish any change made in the court except that we be allowed one judge through the entire year.

Unatilla Agency, Oregon.—I have the honor to hand you herewith the information you require in regard to the court of Indian offenses on this reservation, viz: Names of judges, Pu-pu-tow-yash and Cash Cash, aged respectively forty-six and fifty-three years; appointed July 1, 1883; length of service, seven years. They are held in high esteem by both Indians and whites, speak enough English to make themselves understood, wear citizen's clothes, live in good frame houses, and have been a greathelp to me in suppressing lawlessness on the reservation, and have always used their influence in inducing children to attend school. Both are strongly in favor of the allotment system.

About 25 cases have been disposed of during the fiscal year just ended. Some were tried for drunkenuess, some for plural marriages, and a great many minor cases were tried, such as settling trivial disputes, etc., of which no record is kept.

The fines range from \$5 to \$10, and when the criminals do not have money to pay their fines they are incarcerated in the agency prison, and serve a day for every dollar fine imposed until the fine is liquidated. The judges usually sit in session together, and the accused is brought before them and given a fair and impartial trial, and is either convicted or acquitted in accordance with the evidence adduced at the trial. Records are kept of all the important cases, and the findings of the court entered in a regular court docket by the agency clerk, who acts as clerk of the court of Indian offenses.

Colville Agency, Wash.—The court of Indian offenses at this agency consists of two full-blooded Indians belonging to the tribe of Lower Spokane Indians, namely: Whistleposem (Lot), who is seventy years of age, and Skos-jock-in (Cornelius), who is sixty years of age. They were selected as judges by my predecessor some time during the year 1887. They speak but very little English, but they are very intelligent Indians. They wear citizens' dress and conform to the white man's ways. They are in favor of allotments of lands and are strong believers in education and general progress in civilization.

There were 16 cases tried by the court during the past fiscal year, 14 for whisky drinking and fighting and 2 for adultery; 8 were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the agency jail; 4 were sentenced to 90 days, 2 to 60 days, and 2 to 30 days.

The Indian judges try the cases coming before them similar to the way a justice of the peace tries cases in this State. They examine the witnesses very carefully, both for and against the accused, and then sum up the evidence as to the innocence or guilt of the prisoner, and if proven guilty they soon determine upon the severity of the punishment to be administered to the guilty party. They ask my advice in some cases during the progress of the trial. There is a record kept in this office of all cases tried by the court and the disposition of each case. The court has been a decided success, and the general influence of the court is growing to be an important factor in the administration of affairs at this agency. The judges should be paid a small salary, and unless this is done I fear I shall be compelled to dispense with this useful branch of the service. Considerable time is occupied in the cause, to the detriment of their farms, and it is nothing more than just that they should receive some compensation for their services, as they are unquestionably a very good assistance to the Indiaus in learning habits of civilization.

Puyallup Agency, Wash.—I have the honor to report specially concerning the Indian courts among the Indians of this agency. There are seven in all, and most of them are quite satisfactory. In most of them the judges constitute themselves a court of inquiry. They question the parties and their witnesses, hear what is to be said, and then retire for consultation and decide upon a verdict, which the chief justice announces. The justice of the peace practice act is taken for a guide, as far as practicable. Records are kept by clerks of their own at Puyallup, Chehalis, Skokomish, and Jamestown, by the teacher at Quinaielt, and by no one at Nisqually and Squakson.

The general influence of the court is good. It would be hard to see how we could get along without them where the schools are. On the other reservations they are not so important or effective. In fact I have serious doubts as to the advisability of continuing the one at Squakson. But even then they are my main reliance to bring in the children of school age to the schools. Some allowance ought to be made for the payment of witness fees. Cases are often lost for want of evidence which could be had if it could be paid for. The question of the validity of these courts, where the Indians are all American citizens, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, is one that should be settled in some way in order to give the courts that respect and authority they should have. Could these two matters be attended to it would greatly improve their efficiency.

Tulalip Agency, Wash.—The judges speak English, wear citizens' dress, and conform to the white man's ways. George Archelle is an educated Indian. They also favor allotments, education of their children, and use their influence for the best interests of their people.

Twenty-six cases in all tried during the year—10 for drinking whisky, guilty and punished by fines \$3 to \$20 each and imprisonment in jail 15 to 30 days; 5 for adultery, punished by fines \$3 to \$10 and imprisonment 15 days; 2 for fighting, fined \$2 and jail 1 week; 1 for disobeying orders of agent, fined \$5; 2 for shielding others accused of crime, \$5 fine; 1 for theft, \$5 fine; and 5 for disorderly conduct in court room, \$3 fine.

The court consists of three judges, clerk, and prosecuting attorney. The accused is brought into court by policemen and the charge read aloud by the clerk. The accused is allowed some one to defend him, which has always been an Indian, witnesses are examined for and against him, and the evidence, after being written down by the clerk and passed upon by the judges, is submitted to the agent for final decision. The prosecuting attorney closes all cases, but there is always given a fair and impartial trial. For Indians they have done well and will improve with proper instruction. Cases are generally settled satisfactorily to all concerned. The influence of the court is certainly a benefit to the reservation, and as an agent I would not be without it, after a trial of nearly four years. In some cases a jury would be an improvement, but with that exception I can not see but what they are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Shoshone Agency, Wyo.—Eight persons were tried by this court for various offenses—intoxication, wife-beating, assault, etc. One case of intoxication was punished by confinement in the guardhouse. One case, charge of wife-beating, disclosed on evidence that the wife was the aggressor, and defendant discharged. Three cases of assault sustained and parties offending confined in the guardhouse from one to six days. One case of wife-stealing was not sustained. There were a number of minor cases that were settled by the court, of which no report was made to this office and in which the parties concerned acquiesced and abided the decision of the court.

The mode of procedure before the court is crude, but has a similarity to the white man's court, with no attorneys. First the plaintiff and then the defendant is heard, but at times they get confused. I have kept an outline record of all important cases tried by the court and their finding.

The general influence of the court is good on the reservation and a decided relief to the agent in the settlement of many difficulties. It relieves the agent of many minor affairs, and their decisions are more satisfactory than if rendered by the agent.

INDIAN POLICE.

In my annual report for last year I called your attention to the subject of the Indian police, urging that increased compensation be given to these men in order that they might receive something like a fair recompense for their services. I cited the fact that the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 390), provided that in the employment of Indian police preference should be given to those who had availed themselves of the provisions of said act and had taken allotments. Also the further fact that the Indians who had taken their lands in severalty were generally the most energetic and progressive members of their respective tribes, and that to carry out the requirements of the act and appoint them to positions where they would be compelled to devote themselves to the Government service, to the neglect of their own business, at a pittance of \$10 per month, could but work hardship and retard their advancement in agriculture and other civilized pursuits.

In the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, Congress has increased the pay of police officers from \$12 to \$15 per mouth, but that of privates remains the same, \$10 per month.

I desire again earnestly to recommend that the pay of both officers and privates be increased, the former to \$25 and the latter \$20 per month, for the importance of this force to the service can not be overestimated. Experience has demonstrated that its members compare favorably in fidelity, courage, loyalty, and honor with any similar body, even when composed of men of higher civilization.

The question has been asked whether these policemen can be depended upon, especially in the endeavor to suppress the liquor traffic on reservations. The testimony of the various agents is almost universal that they are proving themselves worthy of confidence and that they render valuable service in maintaining order and suppressing crime. Almost without exception they are courageous, faithful, determined men, and hesitate at no danger when carrying out instructions. They are not only of practical assistance to the agents in making arrests, removing intruders, seizing contraband goods, etc., but they also act as a deterrent upon the lawless element of a tribe, as the fact that the agent has at hand a reliable police force prevents crime and disturbance which might otherwise prevail. Further, there are frequent occasions when but for this force the services of the military would have to be called in, often at great expense; and in some instances no doubt loss of both life and property might ensue before their arrival. These contingencies are avoided by the presence at the agency, ready on call, of a reliable body of men, authorized to act for the preservation of the

As an evidence of the esteem in which the Indian police force is held by the agents, and of the faithful manner in which their duties are performed, I append a few extracts taken from some of the reports for 1889, which are a fair sample of all:

[Agent Jones, Fort Berthold, N. Dak.]

The police force at this agency consists of one captain and seven privates. They are influential men among their people, and do not shirk duty, no matter how unpleasant.

[Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock, N. Dak.]

The police force of this agency consisted of two officers and twenty-eight privates throughout the past year. They have cheerfully and promptly executed every order issued in connection with their calling, and have commanded the respect of all whites familiar with their duties as well as of the Indians. They are each assigned to a certain district, over which they have supervision, which, together with their detail at regular intervals for duty at the agency, and special duty frequently required of them, makes the service rendered very great for the small pay received. From the very nature of their service they are obliged to keep a horse, which they must furnish and feed at their own expense, and a salary of \$15 per month would, therefore, be but moderate pay for the privates and \$20 per month for the officers.

[Agent McChesney, Cheyenne River, S. Dak.]

The police force of this agency consists of one captain, one lieutenant, and twenty-five privates. This number is barely sufficient to preserve order in the various camps, prevent the introduction of liquor on the reserve, keep out intruders, and properly perform the many other duties required. The force has given several pleasing evidences of efficiency and devotion to duty in the year past, and carried out to the full extent of their ability all the orders given them. This class of employés deserve and should receive an increased compensation for their services.

[Agent Anderson, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, S. Dak.]

It is difficult to say too much in praise of this efficient though poorly paid arm of the service. Their pay was advanced by the last Congress \$2 per month each. They now receive, officers \$12 per month and privates \$10. For this pittance they are expected to furnish their own horses, preserve order, go on long courier services, and numerous other duties, besides being examples or models for the tribe. Their pay is not commensurate with their work and usefulness, and our Government should be ashamed to deny them fair compensation.

[Agent Gallagher, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.]

The police have maintained throughout the year the high point of efficiency reached by them in years past. They are valuable aids to the agent and all deserve honorable mention for their many sacrifices made in the discharge of duty.

[Agent Spencer, Rosebud, S. Dak.]

The alacrity with which they respond to the calls of duty and a readiness to arrest their own kindred, if necessary, is indicative of the responsibility assumed when donning the clothing prescribed by the Government for their use.

[Agent McKusick, Sisseton, S. Dak.]

The police force consists of one officer and five privates. From my short acquaintance and observation I find the force to be very essential and really indispensable. The Indians have learned to obey the police, and a policeman only has to notify any Indian of what is wanted and he obeys promptly. I really hope their pay will be increased to at least such an amount as will furnish them with the necessaries of life.

[Agent Bennett, Union, Ind. T.]

It is due to the police force of this agency to say that they form one of the most efficient auxilliaries to the enforcement of law and order. In this service the Indian himself is the representative of the power of the United States Government, thereby encouraging a feeling of personal responsibility that is decidedly beneficial. There are three officers and forty privates on the force, each of whom has been selected with special regard for his fitness for the duties required. There are many applications for appointment, so that there is an abundance of material from which to select the best. The majority of the men are vigorous, zealous, and fearless in execution of orders, and they have been of incalculable assistance in maintaining law and order.

During the month of July last over 5,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors were destroyed by the police of this agency. This whisky traffic is the most pernicious of all evils and the most difficult to regulate. The Indians do not manufacture it; they are advised and cautioned continuously against its dangers, and yet they are exposed to its seductive wiles and fall victims to its baneful influences. The extent of the evil may be seen from the report of the grand jury made to the United States court at Fort Smith that 95 per cent. of the criminal cases heard by that body were directly traceable to intoxicants—a terrible record of murders, assaults, robberies, and crimes of various degrees.

In July last it became my duty to report the case of one George Buente, a wholesale merchant of St. Louis, who had for several years been one of the largest whisky shippers doing business in the Territory. Buente was doing a regular wholesale business, and hardly a package of merchandise that came from his establishment was allowed to escape the vigilance of the police, and few there were that did not contain a liberal allowance of whisky. I recall a certain hogshead or cask of "queensware," which was captured at Atoka and contained a regular saleon outfit of whiskies, wines, etc. When Buente was arraigned he claimed ignorance of the law, but plead guilty and was fined \$500 and costs. It is impossible to give you statistics showing the devastation and ruin and death caused in this agency by intoxicating drinks. The fact that at least one life a day is taken in this country as the direct result of whisky, appears not to change the desire and determination of others to die the same way.

Since I have been in charge of the agency the police have served effectively in removing intruders, suppressing crimes, preserving peace, arresting criminals, guarding Government funds, and in many other ways performing arduous and ofttimes dangerous duties. The salary of these men is entirely too meager. They were receiving \$8 per month until last July, when the amount was increased to \$10. They ought by every right to receive not less than \$50 per month. The Government is able to and should pay its servants what they justly earn, and not require them to labor for the lowest pittance.

[Agent Wyman, Crow, Mont.]

The agency police force, composed of one captain, one lieutenant, and fourteen privates, is an excellent body of men, efficient and faithful. They have been employed for several years, and are as devoted to their duty as any body of men in the service. The increase—so richly deserved—in their salary during the current year gave them great satisfaction. I hope to be able to keep them all in the service during my administration.

[Agent Hill, Santee, Nebr.]

The Indian police and court of Indian offenses have been important factors in the administration of affairs at this agency during the past year. The police have been faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned them, quick to report to the calls and demands of the agent, and ever ready to perform the work pointed out to them. They have been valuable co-workers with the Indian court in the suppression of drunkenness and vice and prompt to report to the proper authorities any crime or misdemeanor committed upon the reservation.

[Agent Sears, Nevada, Nev.]

The police consists of two captains and fourteen privates, making an effective force of intelligent, lusty fellows, whose prowess, however, I am glad to record, is rarely put to test. A substantial jail on the agency grounds has been without an occupant during the past four months and will probably so remain for months to come.

[Agent Ashley, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.]

The Indian police force of this agency consists of three officers and twenty-nine privates. They are selected from both tribes, and have been faithful and efficient with but one or two exceptions. They are of great help in the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order.

[Agent Myers, Kiowa, Oklahoma.]

The Indian police force at this agency have at all times faithfully and willingly performed the almost constant service demanded of them. I consider their services indispensable to the successful management and maintenance of good order on the reservation.

They frequently complain and often quit the service because their pay is so small, but when they are encouraged with the belief that the Government will yet see and recognize the value of their services by paying them a better salary they will continue to furnish their own ammunition, ride their own best horses, and to death if need be, for the same old price, viz, \$8 per month.

[Agent Moorhouse, Umatilla, Oregon.]

The Indian police consists of seven members, viz, one captain and six privates. They are efficient officers, and are an indispensable adjunct to the management of the affairs of this reservation. In a recent communication to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I recommended an increase of three in the police force This, I am pleased to note, has been granted, so that for the ensuing fiscal year we will have a force sufficient to enforce the rules and regulations of the Department with facility and dispatch.

[Agent Byrnes, Uintah and Ouray, Utah.]

I have at this agency a police force consisting of a captain and six privates. This small force of men have done remarkably good service during the year, in maintaining good order on the reservation, looking after intruders and trespassers, scouting duty, etc. The increase of the captain's pay from \$10 to \$12 and the privates' pay from \$8 to \$10 per month, shows to them that their services are appreciated.

[Agent Priestly, Yakama, Washington.]

On June 30 all of my police resigned but three. They said they wanted either "more pay or less work," and I did not think their request unreasonable, particularly at that time, as they had been compelled to do an unusual amount of hard work, keeping sheep and cattle off the reserve. The line required to be watched covers a distance of over 40 miles. It is important that this line be guarded. The number of sheep and cattle being herded near the line was unusually large, and if not guarded they would "stray over" and scatter on the reservation. Good men can not always be obtained for police when the compensation is but \$8 per month. Such service renders them unpopular with Indians, and when it is considered that on a reserve like this, where each policeman requires from two to four horses in the discharge of his duties, and that these horses last but a short time, the complaints of these men are entitled to consideration. Were it not that I permit these police to act as constables in the districts in which justices of the peace are located, and that they receive a

small compensation for this service from costs received in justice courts, I could not obtain a man of the courage and intelligence essential for such positions. Indians respect the authority of the police when composed of men of known good character, courage, and intelligence, and cases of resistance only occur when it happens that inferior men are on the force.

Table 13.—Showing the agencies at which Indian police were employed, the number of Indians at such agencies, and the number of officers and privates allowed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Agencies.	Indians.	Officers.	Privates.	Total of force.	Agencies.	Indians.	Officers.	Privates.	Total of force.
Blackfeet, Mont Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma Cheyenne River, S. Dak. Colorado River, Ariz Colville, Wash Crow. Mont Crow. Creek, S. Dak. Devil's Lake, N. Dak. Flathead, Mont Fort Belknap, Mont Fort Belknap, Mont Fort Bethold. N. Dak. Flathead, Mont Fort Bethold. N. Dak. Flathead, Mont Fort Bethold. N. Dak. Fort Hall, Idaho. Fort Feck, Mont Grande Ronde, Oregon Green Bay, Wis Hoopa Valley, Cal Jicarilla, N. Mex. Kaw, Oklahoma Kiowa, Oklahoma Kiowa, Oklahoma Kiamath, Oregon La Pointe, Wis Lemhi, Idaho Lower Brulé, S. Dak. Moscalero, N. Mex Mission, Cal. Navajo, N. Mex. Neah Bay, Wash Nevada, Nev Nez Percés, Idaho. Omaba and Winnebago, Omaba and Winnebago,	2, 293 8, 598 2, 846 979 2, 301 2, 456 1, 104 4, 768 3, 120 476 801 1, 067 4, 744 20, 200 736 959 1, 450	2 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17 29 25 5 14 18 16 14 15 7 7 14 17 5 5 10 2 2 2 4 7 7 18 10 6 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	19 32 27 5 16 9 18 15 16 9 18 15 11 2 8 17 6 14 11 6 15 8 14 5	Osage, Oklahoma. Otoe, Oklahoma. Otray, Utah. Pawnee, Oklahoma. Pima, Ariz. Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Ponca, Oklahoma P ot ta w a to mi e and Great Nemaha, Kans. Puyallup, Wash. Quapaw, Ind. T. Rosebud, S. Dak. Round Valley, Cal. Sac and Fox, Oklahoma Santee, Nebr. Shoshone, Wyo. Siletz, Oregon. Sisseton, S. Dak. Southern Ute. Colo. Standing Rock, N. Dak. Tongue River, Mont. Tulalip, Wash. Uintah, Utah. Umatilla, Oregom. Union, Ind. T. Warm Springs, Oregon. Western Shoshone, Nev White Earth, Minn Yakama, Wash. Yahkton, S. Dak.	1, 354 1, 945 606 1, 487 1, 013 4, 110 867 1, 233 874 983 65, 200 853	11111311131111311113111	4 5 6 6 7 7 100 355 7 7 111 13 6 40 0 5 5 12 2 24 7 7 111 6 9 9 7 7 7 22 2 7 7 7	5 6 6 7 7 8 8 111 138 8 122 133 7 7 7 433 5 5 9 9 111 123 27 7 100 433 100 8 8 255 8 8 8
Nebr	2, 347	1	7	8	Total		70	700	770

INDIAN FARMING.

That the Indians may as soon as possible become self-supporting and have the advantages and comforts of civilization is, of course, the wish of all those who are interested in their welfare, many of whom believe that this end is most likely to be attained by educating, encouraging, and assisting them to become farmers or to engage in stock-raising. There is, in fact, no other form of labor for a large majority of them.

That this should be a difficult undertaking may appear strange to those unfamiliar with existing conditions, conditions which seriously interfere with rapid progress or successful results. Indians who have lived to be, say, forty, without ever having done manual labor, do not offer very promising material for enterprising farmers, and a great number of the present generation are of this class. On the other hand, many are too young to understand the necessity of thinking and working for themselves, and, with no stimulating example before them, they naturally take little or no interest in work of any kind. The nec-

essary labor and care connected with farming are irksome to them, and their half-hearted and often injudiciously directed efforts, bringing little return, are soon relaxed or altogether abandoned.

The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats. 449), requires that all able-bodied Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five must labor for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, in order to be entitled to rations. But it is obvious from experience, that the limits of twenty and forty years include all that can be expected to succeed in learning to farm for the first time, and this leaves but a limited number of the entire Indian population available.

It must also be borne in mind that great portions of some of the reservations (actually much the greater part of several of the largest reserves) are, owing to various causes, totally unfit for agricultural purposes. Whatever science or irrigation may accomplish in the future, this condition of the land at the present time makes it necessary to scatter the Indians singly or in small communities on the fertile spots of their reservations, wherever found; owing to this fact many of these small farming settlements are 60, 65, and some even 100 miles from the agency headquarters. Under these circumstances it is impossible for the agent to give the Indians the attention they require, or for the farmers employed to properly instruct and assist them, to be with them as much as they should be, or to give sufficient time to any one point.

Another drawback has been the holding of lands in common, leaving the Indian uncertain whether or not a piece of land which he had improved was actually his own property. This difficulty, however, is being removed by the allotment of lands in severalty.

Knowing the difficulties to be surmounted, I have instructed agents to require from every farmer employed by the Government a monthly statement as to his work. For this purpose blanks have been prepared which contain, among others, the following points upon which the farmer must report:

Number of days occupied in the field during the month.

Number of days at headquarters.

Number of Indians assisted and instructed.

Number of Indians who have been induced to begin farming.

Number of acres plowed.

Number of acres planted.

The condition of stock.

The condition of agricultural implements.

He is also directed to state the most pressing needs of the Indians under his charge for such articles as lumber, seeds, agricultural implements, and stock.

These reports indorsed by the agents have been prepared by many of the farmers and, as a general thing, indicate that they are qualified for the work intrusted to them,

From these reports, some of them covering only nine months, from October, 1889, to June, 1890, it is ascertained that during that time

in 35,000 cases Indians have been personally assisted and instructed in farming; that 46,000 acres have been plowed, and that at nearly every agency the need of a greater supply of lumber, seeds, and agricultural implements is very pressing. It is also reported that 1,136 Indians who never farmed before have been induced to commence farming.

According to last year's census the entire Indian population on the reservations where farmers were allowed during the year was but 107,283. A close estimate as to the number of those who can be expected to work on a farm would be one seventh of this number—15,326. This for the nine months in question gives 8 per cent. as those who have been induced for the first time to commence farming. Had these reports been for the year, from all farmers employed, and exhaustive instead of partial, these figures would have been largely increased. On the whole, I consider these reports encouraging.

In my last annual report I called attention to an appropriation made for the year ending June 30, 1889, to increase the number of instructors in farming among Indians. The appropriation provided for the employment of farmers to superintend and direct the work of Indians making effort toward self-support, in addition to the one farmer usually allowed each agency, and a requirement was inserted that these "additional farmers" should have been engaged in practical farming for at least five years prior to their employment in the Indian Service.

The letter addressed by this office to Indian agents in pursuance of this legislation was embodied in my last report. For convenience of reference in connection with remarks on replies thereto part of that letter is again quoted, as follows:

That I may know exactly the qualifications of each farmer at your agency, and in what respect he is or is not such an employé as the letter and the spirit of the act requires, I desire you to furnish me with the following information:

(1) Give name of each farmer at your agency.

(2) Date of appointment and when he entered upon duty.

- (3) Was he-actually engaged for at least five years practically in the occupation of farming previous to his appointment?
 - (4) In what locality was he engaged in farming previous to his appointment?
- (5) Has he a full knowledge of the proper use and care of modern agricultural implements and machinery?
- (6) Does it appear by his selection of farm sites, seeds, time and manner of planting, cultivating, reaping, etc., that he thoroughly understands the peculiarities of the soil, seasons, etc., in your locality?
- (7) Has he at all times since his appointment faithfully endeavored to discharge his duty by striving to interest the Indians in farm work; in the care of their crops; of stock and their increase, especially broad mares; in the care of their farming implements, both when in use and when not in use; and in that general good management, husbaudry, and foresight indispensable to successful farming?
 - (8) Is he married or single, and is his family with him at the agency?
- (9) Admitting that he is an experienced farmer, having all the qualifications above referred to, is he of such a temperament as enables him to impart this knowledge readily to others, particularly Indians?
- (10) Is he a man of good moral character, strictly temperate, and disposed to treat the Indians kindly and with patience and consideration for their peculiarities, so that he has secured their confidence and respect?

(11) Cite some of the more prominent of the results of his work among the Indians, such as number of Indians he has induced to begin farming who had never farmed before, giving the names of the Indians who have so commenced, and the number of acres now cultivated by each; increase of stock held by individual Indians, stating the number and description of that owned by each; the number, character, and present condition of the wagons, plows, and all agricultural implements in the possession of each Indian farmer, stating whether any have failed to provide proper shelter for their stock in winter and for their agricultural implements, wagons, etc., when not in use, and the reason for failure; and give in general your opinion in regard to him personally, and the manner in which he discharges his duties, making such recommendations as you may desire for the best interests of the service and the Indians, and as would, if carried out, result in a more strict compliance with the requirements and purposes of the act. In short, has he succeeded in establishing farming among his Indians on a paying basis, and if not, what is the cause of failure?

It is not the desire of the office to make any unnecessary changes in the force of farmers, nor to unnecessarily disturb those who are competent and faithful. On the other hand, the quality of the service rendered is a paramount consideration, and the good of the Indians must be regarded as ontweighing any personal interests in favor of the farmers. With these considerations in view, I wish to know whether, in your opinion, the good of the service would be promoted essentially by any change. If so, state it frankly, and give your reasons for thinking so.

The replies to this letter were in general satisfactory, and called for but few changes among the farmers employed. None were made except for cause. In all cases of employment of farmers since the passage of the act, the requirements of the act have been strictly complied with.

The answers to the questions embodied in paragraph eleven are important, but are too voluminous to be quoted here. I may very briefly refer to some of them, however, as they contain suggestions which are pertinent and of general application to the subject.

One agent (from North Dakota) writes:

I desire to state in regard to the farmers (employés) at this agency that they are men of more than ordinary intelligence and well qualified for the positions they hold; in short, they are practical farmers in every sense of the word * * *

At the time these Indians abandoned their village life (that is, all living close to the agency) they scattered over such an extent of territory that it is now impossible for two farmers (all that can be allowed that agency under existing appropriations) to visit them and give instructions as often as necessary

One farmer resides permanently in a settlement 25 miles west of the agency. The Indians are scattered along the river for a distance of more than 20 miles on both sides of it. In visiting these Indians he is required to cross and recross the river and to swim his horse at the same time.

Another agent says that his agency—one of the largest in South Dakota—is allowed only an agency farmer and three additional farmers; that all were actually engaged in agricultural pursuits for much longer than five years previous to appointment, and that they are men who endeavor to discharge their duties faithfully, and who try to interest the Indians in farm work, care of stock and its increase, care of farming implements, etc.; that until very recently the Indians made no provision for wintering their stock, but now nearly all have good shelter for their work horses, brood mares, and stock cattle, and understand the necessity of putting up a supply of hay in season.

While this agent asserts that all is being done that four men can do on so large a reservation and that great improvement and progress has been made in the last few years, he gives it as his opinion that the Indians during the last year have not been very successful, although prospering as well as could be expected, considering recent very dry seasons; and he concludes that unless climatic conditions change materially, the Indians, when thrown on their own resources, must depend largely on stock raising, and in view of this he has instructed his farmers to look closely after this branch of practical education.

Another agent in South Dakota reports that his farmers are qualified for the positions they hold; that they take an individual interest in each Indian, and that they have induced a great many to commence farming, while nearly all now have shelter for their stock, wagons, tools, etc., and put up hay in good time. He advises that money should be expended on houses and wells for them, so that they can live on their allotments during the winter, and believes that if they are wisely aided they will eventually be able to farm successfully.

The foregoing are fair samples of the reports of the agents from the Dakotas and Montana. They agree on two points: First, that the Indians must be located in small farming communities on the lands best fitted for agriculture, without regard to distance from agency head-quarters, and that a farmer must reside with them, a man of practical ability, experienced in farming, possessed of good judgment, and one who takes a personal interest and pride in his work; and second, that the raising of stock-cattle and good horses must be the leading industry on many of these reservations.

The reports from the agencies of Wyoming and Nebraska show the conditions there to be somewhat similar. The Indians are beginning to comprehend their condition, to recognize the fact that they must strive to make the most of their opportunities, and that by intelligence and industry alone can they succeed. They seem willing to learn, and many of them are ambitious and industrious. The farming Indians are making as good progress as can be expected. As in the Dakotas and Montana, however, stock-raising must in the end be their chief reliance for support, unless the climate changes with the cultivation of the soil, or irrigation is extensively resorted to. In Wyoming the climate and soil are better suited for agriculture than they are in Nevada, and the agent seems to be hopeful about the future of his Indians if they are only properly instructed and assisted for the present. The farmers at these agencies are reported as competent for their positions, but embarrassed by being called on to look after large numbers of Indians living long distances apart.

The reports from Washington, Oregon, and California show that the conditions for farming in these States are much more favorable than in those farther east. Last winter, however, was very severe in all these States, and the Indians, who are largely stock-raisers, suffered greatly. But they are not discouraged, and under the direction of the farmers

will put up a good supply of hay for next winter. With a liberal provision for competent instruction and assistance, the outlook for them is encouraging.

The Indians in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico depend in a great measure on irrigation, attempting little besides stock-raising. In the selection of farmers for each locality care is taken to obtain men of experience in these particulars. From the reports of the agents it is inferred that the farmers now employed are doing good work, but the Indians will require much more instruction and assistance before they can be independent of help. As they are generally willing, and in many cases anxious, to beome entirely self-supporting, the efforts of the Government should not be relaxed, but rather increased.

Reports from Idaho, the Indian Territory, and Oklahoma are also encouraging, indicating that the farmers have done efficient work during the past year, and that the Indians are more than ever interested in agriculture and stock-raising. Though more advanced than many others, they too will require constant attention from the agency farmers for some time to come, and should not be neglected or allowed to become discouraged.

The following table, prepared from the reports of agents, exhibits status of farming, etc., by Indians, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, up to date, crops ungathered being estimated.

Table 14.—Showing number of allotments made, acres cultivated, crops raised, and other results of Indian farming.

Number of allotments made to July 1, 1890, under act of February 7, 1887					
Number of Indian families engaged in farming					
Number of acres under fence	608, 937				
Number of acres under cultivation (by Indians)					
CROPS RAISED.					
Bushels of wheat	. 881, 419				
Bushels of oats and barley					
Bushels of corn					
Bushels of vegetables	482,580				
Tons of hay cut					
Pounds of butter made					
NUMBER AND KIND OF STOCK OWNED BY INDIANS.	1				
Horses and mules	. 443, 244				
Cattle Swine	. 170, 419				
Swine	87,477				
Sheep and goats	. 964, 759				
Domestic fowls (all kinds)	. 143,056				

FARMING STATIONS.

One drawback which at ration agencies has greatly hindered progress in farming has been the practice of requiring the whole body of Indians to come to agency headquarters to receive supplies. For example, many of the Indians connected with the various Sioux agencies are located in communities of fifty to one hundred and fifty persons, on lands which they are engaged in cultivating, many miles from agency headquarters. To compel such to come to the agency, 60 or 70 miles each week, or even month, through the storms of winter and the heat of summer, bringing the whole family, as is the custom, leaving crops and cattle to care for themselves, wearing out teams and wagons, and wasting time by being almost constantly on the road, is to inflict hardship on the very best element of this tribe—those who are trying to become self-supporting and are faithfully endeavoring by their own labor to make homes for themselves and to secure their families against want.

This class should be encouraged by every available means in their struggle toward civilization and self-support and they should have all the advantages which a white farmer requires. Their supplies should be convenient, and it should not be necessary for them to drop their farmwork at a critical time and travel a hundred miles to have a plow fixed.

They should have the constant presence of an experienced farmer to teach and encourage them, and it would be well that his wife should be able to teach the women and girls their domestic duties. The example set before them of a well-conducted home would be of great benefit. It might also be that each of the farmers could, with Indian assistants, cultivate a small farm himself, the returns from the farm to go toward reducing the expenses of the station.

There should be a day-school, at least, established in each community. There should be a blacksmith shop at each station, with a good Indian mechanic in charge, who should also be able to do rough carpenter work, repairing wagons, etc.; and tools of both kinds should be furnished him.

Arrangements should be made by the agents to visit these stations once a month and to take with them, and issue there, a monthly ration of supplies, taking the receipts of the Indians as required by law.

Should this plan be adopted, a considerable amount of transportation will be necessary, and this will give employment to Indian teamsters, who will thus be enabled to earn some money at times when they can spare their horses and wagons from farm-work.

On the 3d of last March I addressed a letter to the Department setting forth the evils of the present system and outlining the plan suggested above, which received your approval. Active measures are now in progress for the carrying out of the new plan at the following agencies: Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé, S. Dak.; Standing Rock, N. Dak.; Crow, Mont.; Shoshone, Wyo.; Unntah and Ouray, Utah; and

Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Oklahoma.

The establishing of these new, independent communities will of necessity increase for a time the number of farmers required for their instruction. The estimates submitted by the various agents for such additional farmers as are required for the year ending June 30, 1891, amount to over \$62,000. The sum appropriated by Congress is \$60,000. In view of the progress now being made in the allotment of lands, and of the importance that the Indians should be prepared for this step by intelligent instruction in the proper use of their land, and considering that every acre put under cultivation yields a substantial return for the labor and money expended, I recommend that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the pay of additional farmers.

The Indians should be given distinctly to understand that the employment by the Government of white farmers is a temporary expedient, to be abandoned at an early day. They should be taught that they must very soon depend entirely upon themselves, and that their future prosperity will depend largely upon the use they are now willing to make of the opportunities for learning to farm offered to them by the Government.

IRRIGATION.

Large bodies of lands now included in reservations are practically worthless for farming purposes, without irrigation. The spread of the white population over the public domain, the reduction of reservations, the confining of Indians to ever-narrowing borders, makes the problem of their support one of increasing difficulty and urgency. White people are able to combine in the creation of expensive and extensive irrigating plans, which the Indians can not do. From the attention which I have been able to give to the subject, I am led to believe that by the expenditure of moderate sums of money in constructing reservoirs and irrigating ditches, employing Indians to perform most of the labor, and instructing them in the construction, care, and use of these reservoirs and ditches, large numbers of them may be prepared for self-support. It is my purpose during the coming year to pay special attention to this matter, collect suitable data, and lay before you in my next annual report some plan of operation. The matter can not safely be deferred any longer. What has already been done in this direction warrants belief in the advisability of doing much more.

LOGGING BY INDIANS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.

As early as July 19, 1889, the agent of White Earth Agency, Minn, requested authority for the Indians of White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point to cut and bank for sale during the coming season—1889 and 1890—dead and down timber from their several reservations, explaining that it was necessary for them to receive authority in time to put up hay, make roads, prepare camps, etc.

Desiring to know whether these Indians were deserving of this privilege, and, if so, whether they were properly prepared for the work, August 5, 1889, I addressed a series of inquiries to their agent, who replied as follows:

- (1) None of the Indians have killed or girdled any of the green standing timber, or started fires in the woods.
- (2) I propose to have a competent overseer to superintend all the camps and to personally inspect the cutting and scaling of the logs, to see that there will be no green timber cut, at a compensation of \$100 per month during the logging season, said salary to be paid out of stumpage fund. The stumpage should be \$1 per thousand feet, and I will collect that amount for each thousand feet from the Indian contractor and deposit said fund for the benefit and relief of the poor and indigent Indians. I propose to allow the Indians to sell to responsible lumber dealers, under contracts subject to my approval and the approval of the Department, logs to be paid for in cash before being removed from the landing. I will collect the \$1 per thousand stumpage and pay the remainder to the Indian contractors, all of whom have business qualifications and are well able to manage their own affairs.
 - (3) No green trees have been killed or girdled.
- (4) No green standing timber has been cut for market, and, in my opinion, a competent overseer in charge would effectually prevent the cutting of green timber.
- (5) The Indians who expect to engage if logging are prepared to carry on the same, and, in my opinion, it would be advisable to allow them to do so, thereby furnisting employment and means of a livelihood for a large number of Indians who otherwise would be idle and without any means of supporting themselves and families, as Indians are to be employed in every capacity they can fill, thus employing but very few white men, such as foremen, cooks, blacksmiths, and teamsters.

Considering the question of their whisky drinking, would say that when actually employed they are less liable to drink than when idle.

It will be observed that in paragraph 2 of this reply it is suggested that the Indians be allowed to sell their logs to dealers under contracts. But as I do not approve of this method of sale I recommended to the Department, under date of October 9, 1889, that Executive authority be obtained for them to market their dead and down timber under rules substantially similar to those under which the Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin were allowed to log during the season of 1888 and 1889, which will be found on pages 89 and 90 of my report for the year 1889.

The Department, under date of October 10, 1889, laid the request of the Indians, together with a copy of the rules referred to above, before the President, asking for his approval, as required by the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673). This was granted October 16, 1889, and on the 22d of the same month a copy of the rules under which the logging was to be conducted was sent to the agent, and he was instructed to see that they were strictly adhered to.

Notwithstanding his report that those who proposed to engage in logging were prepared to do so, I received a letter dated January 29, 1890, from a lumber firm of Red Lake Falls, saying that the Indians of Red Lake Reservation were unable to prosecute the work on account of the want of outfits and supplies, which they were too poor to purchase, and that they were very anxious that a contract which they claimed to have made with this firm for a sale of 6,000,000 feet of their timber, at the rate of \$6 per 1,000 feet, be approved. They forwarded the following petition, signed by about seventy of the leading men of the tribe:

We, the undersigned, Indians residing on the Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, respectfully submit for your consideration the following:

When we negotiated the treaty with the Chippewa commission ceding our lands, we were promised the privilege to cut and dispose of the dead and down timber on our reservation until the time of valuation of the timber preceding the sale of same.

During the past years millions of feet of timber have been allowed to rot and waste by worms and fire. There are now many millions of feet which will rot and waste unless we are enabled to log it. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made a ruling allowing us to cut and dispose of the dead and down timber on the Red Lake Reservation, but this ruling furnishes us with no relief, as we are about 100 miles from settlement, and we have very few cattle, no sleighs, and no supplies in the way of provisions or tools.

Under the ruling, which does not protect the furnisher, we have been unable to induce any one to supply us and we are now lying idle and in want.

We earnestly request that our contract (with the lumber company in question) made last August, now on file in the Indian Department, be approved, and they be granted the privilege to furnish us with the necessary supplies for logging.

This petition was accompanied by a letter from the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Chippewas under act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), in which the statements of the foregoing petition were fully sustained, and the following remark added:

We respectfully call the serious and immediate attention of the Commissioner to this subject, as the Indians are now idle and in want.

January 31, 1890, I laid the papers before the Department and explained that the contract referred to was dated Red Lake Falls, Minn., August 24, 1889, was approved by the agent of White Earth Agency September 16, 1889, and by him submitted to this office and the Department; that it was entered into by the Indians and the lumber firm, with approval of the agent, prior to the granting of authority and prescribing of rules for logging by the President, as above set forth, and that the agent was no doubt under the impresssion when the contract was made that the Indians would be allowed to carry on their logging operations in that manner.

Furthermore, the lumber firm had agreed in writing that in case their

contract was approved it should be with the understanding that they would furnish the Indians with such supplies as they needed at reasonable prices, to be approved by their agent.

In view of all the facts, and that the approval of the contract was urgently recommended by Senators Washburn and Spooner, who personally assured me that they were well acquainted with the circumstances, believed the plan entirely practicable, that it could be adopted with safety, and would afford the Indians the relief they so greatly needed, I recommended that the Department request the President to modify the regulations approved by him under date of October 16, 1889, above referred to, and to authorize the approval of the contract named under such conditions and restrictions as would protect the Indians, and to confine the number of white men to be allowed at each camp to three, viz, an overseer, a cook, and a teamster.

February 15, 1890, the Department submitted the matter to the President, and March 4, 1890, he authorized the approval of the contract under the conditions and restrictions above named, but added that said approval extended only to so much of the timber contracted for as would be delivered on or before April 15, 1890, "the contract to terminate at that date." Accordingly I approved the contract, and submitted it to the Department March 6, 1890, adding the following conditions and restrictions:

- (1) That the logging operations of the Indians thereunder shall be subject to the general supervision of the United States Indian Agent for the White Earth Agency, Minn.
- (2) That P. and J. Meehan, parties to the within contract, may furnish the Indian contractors, also parties thereto, with such necessary supplies as may be required to enable them to carry out their obligations, and no others, at such reasonable prices as may be agreed upon and approved by the United States Indian Agent for the White Earth Agency, and be re-imbursed therefor out of the money to paid for the logs under the contract.
- (3) With the exception of one foreman or everseer, one cook, and one teamster, at each logging camp, no other white labor shall be permitted to go upon the reservation under this contract.
- (4) That as prescribed by the President March 4, 1890, the said within contract shall be "for so much of the lumber or timber contracted for as is delivered on or before April 15, 1890, the contract to terminate at that date."
- (5) That P. and J. Meehan shall execute a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of \$20,000, conditioned for the faithful observance of the laws of the United States relating to trade and intercourse with the Indians, the regulations now or that may hereafter be prescribed thereunder, the conditions under which this contract is approved, and the faithful performance of said within contract.
- (6) The scaling of the logs cut under this contract shall be under the general supervision of the United States Indian Agent.

March 18, 1890, the agent was notified of this approval, and instructed that as soon as the lumber firm filed the necessary bond to transmit it to this office, which was done, and the contract confirmed.

The 1st of February, 1890, the agent requested authority to advertise for two weeks, calling for sealed proposals for the logs cut by the

Indians on the three reservations. This was granted April 2, 1890, and the Minneapolis Tribune and the Crookstown Chronicle were designated as the papers in which the following advertisement was to be inserted:

Sealed proposals for the sale of logs.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., April 9, 1890.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Logs," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m. Thursday, April 24, 1890, for logs cut from dead and down timber: All the logs cut by Charles Losh and William Fairbanks on the Mississippi River, about 1,500,000 feet, more or less; and all the logs cut by M. C. Uran, Warren Brothers, McArthur Brothers, Simon Roy, and H. F. Howes, on the Clearwater River, amounting to 8,000,000 feet, more or less. Bids must be made for separate marks of logs, and price per thousand feet for each lot of logs must be distinctly stated. Certified checks for 5 per cent. of the purchase money must accompany each bid; purchasers to pay half of scalage.

B. P. SHULER, United States Indian Agent.

On the 24th of April, 1890, the agent wrote the office that all the bids presented were opened in the agency office on that day between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, and that one was opened—the bid of Potter & Co.—which was not received until 2 p. m. The offers were for logs cut on White Oak Point Reservation by—

	C. A. Smith & Co.	F. O. L. Orean.	W. Potter & Co.
Charles Losh, 1,217,800 feet.	\$3. 82	\$4.32	\$4.32
Wm. Fairbanks, 400,010 feet.	4. 50	5.03	5.10

On White Earth and Red Lake reservations there were five lots. The following are the quantities and the prices offered by the Red River Lumber Company:

3, 592, 300	feet	\$3.75
3,909,860	feet	4.00
561, 850	feet	4.25

In regard to the bids, the agent was telegraphed April 29, 1890:

On information furnished in your report, accept bids of Orean for White Oak Point logs. Bid received after time of opening can not be considered. Warren (one of the loggers) telegraphs protest against award on White Earth logs. Further instructions as to these will be given after his written protest has been received and considered.

May 3, 1890, the Red River Lumber Company proposed to advance its bid on the White Earth logs 25 cents per thousand feet all around, or to \$4, \$4.25, and \$4.50, respectively, provided this offer was accepted not later than May 5, 1890. The agent and Warren were informed of this by telegraph, but the agent replied that even the second bid was not acceptable to the log owners; however, May 5, 1890, he transmitted two further bids for the logs in question, viz: E. L. Warren offered

\$4.50 for all, and the Red River Lumber Company \$5.10 for all. On receipt of this, he was by telegraph directed to award all to the latter, and May 12, 1890, he wrote that the sale had been completed, and that he had received the money.

Nothing having been heard in the mean time in reference to the logs at White Oak Point, on May 5, 1890, Charles Losh telegraphed this office that the prices bid by F. O. L. Orean were not sufficient, and that he (Losh) could get more. Therefore on the 6th of May, 1890, I telegraphed the agent:

If award for White Oak Point logs has not been made, suspend action until further advised.

In reply, the agent on the same day wrote that Orean had withdrawn his bid, and I immediately (May 10, 1890) telegraphed him:

Cover Orean's check into the Treasury to credit of United States. Ascertain and report by wire highest price you can get for White Oak Point logs.

May 17, 1890, he telegraphed that he had sold the Losh logs for \$4.50 per thousand feet, and the Fairbanks logs for \$5 per thousand feet, to which I replied, under date May 19, 1890, directing him to close the sale at the prices named, if satisfactory to the owners of the logs.

May 20, 1890, I reported the matter in detail to the Department, adding:

It will be seen that the transactions in connection with the sale of these logs have not been strictly in accordance with the authority of the Department to sell them on sealed proposals; but, under the circumstances and in view of the limited time within which the sales had to be effected in order that the logs could be moved in season, I feel that this deviation was warranted as in the best interest of the logowners, and I trust that the action of this office will meet with approval.

The exact amount received by the Indians at this agency from their logging operations during the past season is not known, as the accounts of the agent for the fourth quarter, 1890, in which settlement was made, have not as yet reached the office, but it will be nearly as follows:

Meehan contract, 6,000,000 feet, at \$6 per thousand	\$36,000.00
Losh logs, 1,217,000 feet, at \$4.50 per thousand	5, 480. 10
Fairbanks logs, 400,010 feet, at \$5 per thousand	2,000.05
White Earth and Red Lake, 8,063,510 feet, at \$5.10 per thousand	41, 123. 90
	\$84,604.05

From this the scaling and other expenses are to be deducted, leaving as net proceeds about \$81,000 or \$82,000.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

As I explained in my report for the year 1889, page 89, the President, under the power conferred on him by the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat., 673), granted the Menomonee Indians, on March 2 and 8, 1889,

authority to market dead and down timber from their reservation during the season of 1838 and 1889. The authority came too late to be of full benefit to them, and as the act above referred to requires that said authority to be valid must be renewed "from year to year," in the President's discretion, I wrote to their agent on August 6, 1889, calling his attention to the following paragraph in the act above referred to:

But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured, for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

And informed him that, before I could recommend to the Department that the President be requested to renew the authority, it would be necessary for me to have an answer to each of the following questions:

(1) Has there been any timber killed by fire, girdling, or otherwise, by the Menomonees during the past year for the purpose of having it sold under this act?

(2) Can they be relied upon not to start any fire in the woods or to injure or cut

any standing green tree ?

(3) Are all members of the tribe willing that those who can may log and sell timber for their own benefit, provided 10 per cent. of the gross proceeds is set aside for the stumpage or poor fund?

(4) What means do you propose to use to insure that the Indians will neither start

fires nor damage or cut green standing timber ?

In reply, the agent, under date of August 19, 1889, said in substance as follows:

- (1) No timber has been intentionally killed or otherwise injured on the Menomonee Reservation.
- (2) These Indians know that charges of starting fires are brought against them by interested white lumbermen, which makes them doubly cautious. During the past spring they have been constantly on the alert to prevent fires from reaching the line of their reservation, and in their efforts were as well organized as white men could be so that all damage of consequence was prevented.

(3) All members of the tribe are willing that those who can be allowed to lumber

on the basis explained.

(4) The rule for the past three years has been that any Indian guilty of killing or cutting green standing timber forfeits his right to log, and all are under the supervision of the police and the agency farmer, who keep a close watch on them.

The 14th of the following September I submitted this report, and recommended that the President be requested to renew the authority he granted March 2 and 8, 1889, and that the regulations then prescribed be also renewed, except as to section 6, which I suggested should be changed to read as follows:

(6) The logs shall be cut and banked or otherwise made ready for sale at such place or places and in such manner as the agent shall direct, and shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder either by auction or by calling for sealed bids, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in such lots as shall be most expedient, and under the personal direction of the agent, for cash, after at least two weeks' notice by publication in newspapers at the places where the usual markets for logs exist, and where best calculated to give notice; also, by such other means as shall give greatest publicity.

This request was approved September 20, 1889; the agent of the Green Bay Agency was duly notified; a copy of the rules prescribed was furnished him, and he was especially cautioned to see that they were strictly complied with.

February 17, 1890, he requested that early arrangements be made for the sale of this timber, in order that it might be effected before the spring freshets would prevent driving, when better prices could be obtained, and he recommended that advertisement be made for sealed bids, to be opened at the agency at a specified day and hour. This request I submitted to the Department February 25, 1890, accompanied by the following explanation:

I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from Mr. Thomas Jennings, agent for Green Bay Agency, Wis., wherein he asks for authority to sell certain timber banked during the past winter by the Menomonees, partly surplus green growing timber cut to clear land for cultivation, and partly dead and down timber cut under Executive authority of 20th September, 1889, herewith inclosed for your convenient reference.

I also transmit herewith a communication received by reference of Hon. M. H. Mc-Cord from Mr. O. A. Ellis, who represents a lumber company in Oconto, in that State, wherein he asks that the sale be made by public auction in place of by advertising for sealed bids to be opened on a certain day by the agent of that agency.

As sale by public auction was tried several years and found to be unsatisfactory, buyers at the last moment combining to keep the price down, it was discontinued, and very satisfactory sales were effected by calling for written bids during the two last previous seasons. I am of the opinion that the latter plan is the best and should be followed this season also.

I therefore respectfully recommend that similar authority be granted now, to that contained in Department letter of March 19, 1889, also herewith inclosed for your easy reference, viz, that Agent Jennings be directed to publish an advertisement for a period of two weeks in the daily edition of the Northwestern, of Oshkosh, Wis., inviting sealed bids for about 8,000,000 feet of timber, to be opened at the office of the Green Bay Agency at noon on a certain day to be fixed by the agent and named in the advertisement; each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for \$500, and no sale to be valid until approved by this office; the logs to be scaled by experienced scalers, the expenses thereof to be equally divided between the purchasers and the Indians, and that the agent be also authorized to expend not to exceed \$3 in advertising by means of posters conspicuously placed and distributed among dealers in the same; the sale and disposition of the proceeds to conform in all other respects with the rules approved in the Executive order above referred to.

The 28th of the following March the advertisement and sale of logs was authorized as recommended, and the 29th of the same month I issued the following instructions to the agent:

In compliance with your request of 17th ultimo, and on recommendation of this office, the Department, under date of 28th instant, has granted you authority to publish an advertisement for a period of two weeks in the daily edition of the Northwestern, of Oshkosh, Wis., inviting sealed bids for about 8,000,000 feet of timber, to be opened at the office of the Green Bay Agency at noon on a certain day to be fixed by you and named in the advertisement.

All bids to be accompanied by a certified check for \$500, and no sale to be valid until approved by this office.

The logs are to be scaled by expert scalers, the expenses thereof to be equally divided between the purchasers and the Indian loggers.

You are also authorized to expend not exceeding \$3 in advertising said timber by means of posters conspicuously placed and distributed among dealers in timber; the sale and disposition of the proceeds to conform in all other respects with the rules approved by Executive authority of September 20, 1889, under which the timber was cut, and which you will find quoted in office letter of September 30, 1889.

You will bear in mind that all expenses of every nature, except services of regular agency employés where necessary, and when they can be spared, must be paid from the proceeds of the sale.

I think it would be well for you to address a special letter, inclosing a copy of the advertisement, to each of the lumber dealers who have heretofore bid, and to all others whom you know are in the business and so situated as to be able to handle the logs, transmitting to me a list of the persons you have so notified, which may be verified if necessary by reference to your press copy book. By this means any complaint of favoritism can be met.

As soon as you fix upon the day you advertise for opening the bids, inform me of it. In view of the fact that the several kinds of timber other than pine are inconsiderable, both as to quantity and value, and that bidders heretofore who have not obtained the pine expressed themselves as strongly opposed to accepting either or all of the other kinds, you will insert in the present advertisement a statement to the effect that bidders not awarded the pine timber shall not be required to accept either of the other classes.

April 30, 1890, he reported that he had advertised the logs and for the time specified, in the following terms:

Menomonee Indian logs for sale.

Sealed proposals marked "Bids for Menomonee logs," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, the 29th day of April 1890.

These logs, aggregating 12,000,000 feet, more or less, consisting of pine and a few thousand feet of bass-wood, rock-elm, hemlock, and cedar, are banked and are to be delivered where they lie, partly on the south branch of the Oconto River and partly on Wolf River and its tributaries, on the Menomonee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin. Each class of logs, and also the quantity banked on each river, will be sold to separate bidders, or each class on both rivers will be sold to one bidder, as may be for the best interest of the Indians.

The logs are now being scaled by experienced scalers, the expense of scaling to be equally divided between the purchaser and the Indians. The logs to be paid for in cash before any are removed by the purchaser.

Bids to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check for \$500 on some national bank or United States depository, drawn to the undersigned as United States Indian agent. The bids will be opened by the undersigned in presence of the bidders in the office of the Green Bay Agency, at Keshena, Wis., at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1890, and the highest and best bidder to get the logs, provided no sale is to be confirmed until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if to do so is believed to be for the best interests of the Indians or the Government. Bidders not awarded the pine timber shall not be required to accept either of the other classes.

Dated Keshena, Wis., April 7, 1890.

THOS. JENNINGS, United States Indian Agent, Green Bay Agency, Wis, He also reported that he had received the following bids, which he had opened in the presence of bidders and witnesses at the place and time stated in the advertisement:

		W	olf Riv	rer.			Oco	nto Ri	iver.	
Name of bidder.	Pine.	Bass.	Elm.	Cedar	Hem- lock.	Pine.	Bass.	Elm.	Cedar	Hem- lock.
McMillan & Jennings T. H. Sheppard & Co	\$8.50	\$8. 50	\$8. 50	\$8. 50	\$8. 50	8. 66 8. 63	\$8.50 2.00 8.63	\$8.50 2.00 8.63	\$8.50 2.00 8.63	\$8. 50 2. 00 8. 63
Holt Lumber CompanyBray & ChoateStephen Bradford	8. 00 8. 00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	8. 10 8. 13 8. 50 8. 58 ₁ 8. 27	2.50 2.00 3.00 5.00 4.50	2.00	2.00	2.0 2.0 3.0 2.5 2.5

D. A. McDonald bids \$10.50 on about 400,000 feet of pine on Red River, a tributary of the Wolf. P. E. Doyle for the same, \$9.27.

It will be observed that the bid of J. P. Reynolds was much the best for all logs on both rivers. The offer of T. H. Sheppard & Co., however, for the logs on Oconto River and its tributaries alone, was 13 cents per 1,000 feet higher. The number of feet of timber of all kinds on each river was as follows:

Grand total		
		13, 053, 653
Bassdo	6,068	
Hemlockdo	167, 219	
Pinedo	12,880,366	
Oconto River:		
	2,000	12, 637, 912
Bassdo	2,853	
Hemlockdo	51,917	
Pine feet	12, 583, 142	
Wolf River:		

Therefore it was plainly for the interest of the Indians to confirm the sale of the Wolf River logs to Reynolds, and of those on the Oconto to Sheppard & Co., and on the 7th day of May, 1890, the day the bids were laid before me, I telegraphed to Mr. Reynolds—

You are not the highest bidder on the Oconto River logs. If they are awarded to highest bidder, will you accept all on Wolf River at \$8.50 per thousand? Answer immediately.

To this Mr. Reynolds at once replied:

I will not accept Wolf River logs at \$8.50. My bid was for all logs on both rivers. I want all or none.

As the other bids for the Wolf River logs were much below that of Reynolds (except the two bids for the small lot of 400,000 feet), and as the other bidders wanted the logs on Oconto River also, and at a much lower figure than either Reynolds or Sheppard & Co., it seemed clearly advisable to accept Mr. Reynolds' bid and to confirm to him the sale of all logs, on both rivers, which was done May 8, 1890.

As soon as the scale of the logs was completed Mr. Reynolds deposited to the credit of the United States, under instructions from this Office—

The gross amount of	\$218, 378. 30
And one-half the cost of scaling	739. 14
	219, 117. 44
The net amount to be paid to the Indians who own the logs is found as follows:	
Deduct total amount of scaling	
And stumpage, 10 per cent	
	23, 316. 25
Net proceeds.	195, 801. 19

This sale seems to have given entire satisfaction both to Indians and bidders, as no objection or claim of favoritism or irregularity has reached the Office. A special agent of this Office was present at the opening of the bids, who filed a certificate with the bids forwarded by the agent, to the effect that he was present at the time of opening and that the sale was properly conducted and satisfactory.

I have considered it advisable to report these transactions thus fully, in order to have on record, easy of access, a connected history of just what has been done during the past season. This exhaustive report will, I believe, prove to all who are interested that these sales were conducted with the utmost fairness, and with strict adherence to accepted business principles.

I may add in this connection, that owing to complaints made to me that the Menomonees were not profiting much by this logging business; that they were deeply in debt to merchants for supplies, which debts they either neglected or refused to pay; that they spent their money foolishly; that they did cut some green timber; that, under pretense of cultivating land but in order to get the timber on it, they cleared much larger tracts than they did or could cultivate, I directed an investigation of these matters by a special agent. I regret to say that his report confirms these charges to a considerable extent; but I am glad to refer to recent legislation, which will change the whole plan of logging by the Menomonees. The act of June 12, 1890, [26 Stat. 146 and page 387 of this report] removes all incentive to injure growing timber by giving each member of the tribe an equal share of the net proceeds of its sale by funding the greater part of said proceeds, so that they will remain in the United States Treasury, the interest only to be used for their benefit, and by giving steady employment every winter at good wages to all who are physically able to labor.

Some merchants have expressed dissatisfaction with this office, because it has steadily refused to guaranty the debts incurred by the Menomonees, or has not in some manner forced them to pay such bills

as have been presented. All disinterested persons, however, will readily understand that the office has no right to guaranty such accounts, or to pay the money of the loggers to any one but themselves. I have instructed the agent to advise and urge the Indians to pay their debts, cautioning him at the same time to take no action which under any circumstances could be construed by the numerous creditors as a desire or effort on his part, or on the part of this office, to favor any one in the matter of making collections.

DEAD AND FALLEN TIMBER ON INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Attorney-General Garland, in an opinion rendered November 20, 1888 (referred to in previous reports of this office), held that Indians occupying reservations the title to which is in the United States do not have the right, in view of the opinion of the United States Supreme Court already referred to on page XXXIII, to cut and sell for their use and benefit the dead and down timber which is found to a greater or less extent on many of the reservations and which will go to waste if not used. It was further held in this opinion that the dead and fallen timber on such reservations, that is not needed or used for improvements, agricultural purposes, or fuel by the Indians, is the property of the United States.

In another opinion, dated January 26, 1889, Attorney-General Garland held, with regard to the right of an allottee to cut and sell merchantable timber from his allotment during the trust period, that "to sell the timber growing on the land, or to cut it for sale for commercial purposes, except such as may be cut in clearing the land, or for improvements to be erected thereon, would be inconsistent with the obligation of the trustee to preserve and protect the trust," and that, until the expiration of the trust relation, and until the second patent is granted, "it is the duty of the Department to prevent the cutting of timber, except for the purposes above indicated (clearing or improvements), whether the land is or is not within an Indian reservation."

With regard to the disposition of the dead and fallen timber upon an allotment Attorney-General Miller, in an opinion rendered May 21, 1890, held as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 21, 1890.

SIR: Your communication of March 24, 1890, requests an opinion as to the power of an Indian allottee, under the act of Congress of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), to sell and remove dead timber standing or fallen on the land allotted to him, to lease or rent, with or without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, the whole or any part of his allotment, and to contract for or permit the erection of mills for the manufacture of lumber or other purposes upon his allotment. It is also asked what use may an allottee make of his allotment, otherwise than by occupying and cultivation, so as to make the same contribute to his support?

Before proceeding to answer the several questions submitted it will be necessary to understand precisely what relation the allottee holds to his allotment under the act of February 8, 1887 (supra).

That act provides (section 1) that the President of the United States may allot to any Indian of a tribe or band located on a reservation containing land "advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes," a definite amount of land, and prescribes (section 2 and 3) the quantity of land to be allotted, and how the allotment shall be made.

Section 4 provides for the allotment of land to any Indian not residing on a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided, and who has made settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Section 5 provides that-

Upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-ave years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that, at the expiration of said period, the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, diacharged of said trust, and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: Provided, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void.

The act then goes on to declare that "the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto," after the execution and delivery of the patent, except that the law of descent and partition of the State of Kansas shall apply to allotments of land in the Indian Territory. It is unnecessary to refer particularly to the rest of this section.

Section 6 provides that the allottees shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside, and that no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. It then provides that—

Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizen, whether such Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

This act, together with the preceding acts of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 420), January 18, 1881 (21 Stat., 315), and July 4, 1884 (23 Stat., 96), mark, as was observed by Acting Attorney General Jenks, in his opinion of July 27, 1888, a new epoch in the history of the Indians, namely, that in which Congress has begun to deal with them as individuals, and not only as nations, tribes, or bands, as heretofore. It is the dismemberment of the tribes or bands, and absorption as citizens of the individuals composing them by the States and Territories containing the lands on which such individuals settle, or may be settled, that is the policy of this new legislation.

But Congress has not deemed it safe in making the Indian a freeholder, to give him at once the same control over the land as other freeholders enjoy. The legislation above mentioned deprives the Indian settler of the right of conveying or encumbering the land in any way for a period stated, or provides that it shall be held by the United States for a given time in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian and at the expiration of such time be conveyed to him by patent.

The opinion then goes on to show that Congress has the power, and is under a high duty to continue its guardian care over the individual Indian after he has assumed the relation of citizen of a State or Territory, and until he has been "educated to understand the dignity and responsibilities that belong to citizenship and the ownership of property," and that "it is to protect him," while receiving this education, that Congress placed the above-mentioned restraints upon his property rights.

The patent to be first issued to the Indian allottee under section 5, of the act of 1887, is not intended to convey to him the title of the United States, but is in the nature of a declaration of a trust in the land or a covenant to stand seized of it to the use of the allottee and his heirs until the time shall have arrived when it shall be deemed proper to put an end to the trust by vesting the legal title in him or his heirs.

The effects of the allotment and declaration of trust are to place the allottee in possession of the land allotted and give him a qualified ownership therein, and the extent to which the allottee is thus restricted, as a proprietor, remains now to be considered, in so far as necessary to answer the questions submitted.

And first as to timber: In an opinion of Attorney-General Garland, dated January 26, 1889, it was held to be waste for an allottee to cut timber standing on his allotment for the direct purpose of selling it, by which I understand him to mean timber that is alive and growing.

The question before me, however, namely, whether the allottee has the right to sell and remove from his allotment dead timber, standing or fallen, is essentially different from that passed upon by my predecessor, and as I have reached the conclusion that appropriating and selling dead timber of any kind is not waste at common law or by the law of Wisconsin, within the limits of which State the timber in question is situated, it is not necessary to re-examine the question whether an allottee is impeachable for waste.

Lord Coke tells us that the cutting of dead wood, which he defines as trees that are dried up, dead or hollow, not being timber, or bearing fruit or leaves in summer, is no waste (Co. Litt. 53a 53b). Indeed this would seem to follow from the well-known principle that to constitute waste some permanent injury must be done to the inheritance by the tenant of a particular estate—as, for example, a tenant for life or years—it being quite evident that the removal of dead wood, particularly when standing and threatening the safety of trees near it, and valuable for timber, seems more like a benefit than an injury of any kind.

It would be entirely out of harmony with the more liberal American doctrine of waste, as applicable to timber, to hold that a tenant who is by that doctrine in many cases entitled to fell timber for the express purpose of opening the land to cultivation is still not at liberty to use the dead wood on the land in addition to the estovers allowed him by law. The law on this subject will be found presented in the case of Wilkinson v. Wilkinson (59 Wis., p. 561), Shine v. Wilcox (I. D. & B. Eq., 631), per Gaston J. King v. Miller (99 N. C., 594, etc.), Dorsey v. Moore (100 N. C., 44), and it appears by the decisions of the supreme court of Wisconsin that the injury called "waste" is the same in that State as at common law (Lander v. Hall, 69 Wis., 331, and Bandlow v. Thieme, 53 Wis., 57), supposing that a question of waste by an Indian allottee on land in Wisconsion is to be determined by the law of that State.

This answers the first question.

The remaining questions I proceed to dispose of in their order.

(2) Can an allottee under said act lawfully lease or rent, either with or without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the whole or any part of his allotment?

This question I answer in the negative. The act declares that any conveyance of the allotment or contract touching "the same"—that is, the allotment—made before the expiration of the probationary term, shall be "absolutely null and void."

(3) If not, can he lawfully contract for, or permit, the erection of mills for manufacture of lumber, or other purposes, upon his allotment?

I can not see how it is possible that any valid contract giving a third person the right to use, for any such purpose, the land allotted can be made beyond a mere revokable license. The allottee can not encumber his land in any way during the term he is learning to adjust himself to his new relations in life. To allow him to do so would in many instances entirely defeat the object of the law.

(4) What use may an allottee lawfully make of his allotment, other than individual

occupancy or cultivation, by which the property can be made to contribute to his

This question is purely abstract and hypothetical, and does not arise out of any actual case calling for official action. It is, therefore, beyond my competency to give an opinion on such a question, under Section 356, Revised Statutes. See also, II Opinions, p. 189.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the last fiscal year there was paid per capita to Indians (other than the five civilized tribes) the sum of \$774,268, being regular annuities due in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, or interest on funds held in trust by the Government—a sum nearly \$130,000 greater than the amount paid during the previous year. This is accounted for by a special payment made to the Pottawatomie Nation (viz: the Citizen and Prairie Bands of Pottawatomies, and the Pottawatomies of Huron), in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 988), which appropriated for that purpose the sum of \$178,953.43 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the date on which it was decided by the commissioners appointed for that purpose that said sum was still due to the Pottawatomie Nation from the Government. The interest amounted to \$182,728.61, making a total of \$361,682.04.

The Pottawatomies of Huron, who reside in the vicinity of Athens, Mich., were paid first, a special agent being sent for the purpose, with instructions to make a careful enrollment of the names of all who were living on the 1st of July, 1889, the day up to which the interest was computed, and on which the funds became available. This was done, the list was submitted to the scrutiny of the chiefs and head men, who, after examining it, certified that it was correct and complete, and the agent was directed to pay under the following rules:

Each person of age to receive and receipt for his own share. This included married women.

The father (or mother, if father is not living) to receive and receipt for the shares of the minor children of the family, provided the parent was competent and properly qualified to act for the children, and that there was no reasonable doubt of the children receiving the full benefit of their money. In case the parents were dead or incompetent, or in any manner not properly qualified to act for the children, then their shares were to be returned to the United States Treasury to await the children's coming of age.

The shares of all who had died since July 1, 1889, to be returned to the United States Treasury unless legal representatives of the estates of the deceased were appointed by the proper court. The special agent found that but seventy-six persons were duly entitled to enrollment as Pottawatomie Indians of Huron. He divided their money into per capita shares of \$249.97, and paid them during August, 1889. As these Indians are not now under the care of any regular agent the special agent; by direction of this office, remained with them some time, counseling them and assisting them to invest this money so that it would be of permanent benefit to themselves and their children. He reported that he was very successful in this part of his work, nearly every dollar being expended either in the purchase of land or in making improvements on their homesteads, or in purchase of stock, farming implements, etc.

The Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, who are located in Kansas, under the care of the agent of the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency there, concluded, after considering the matter in full council, that their money would do them more good if paid in three installments six months apart. As this was my own view, and as by reason of their having a regular agent no expense for payment would be incurred, I complied with their wishes, and March 3, 1890, one installment of \$40,000 of their money was placed to the credit of the agent, with instructions to pay it to them under the rules above noted; a second payment will be made in a few weeks. As there are only about four hundred and sixty-five members of this band, they will each receive a little over \$240, which will be of much help to them, as they are reported to be careful of their money, and to spend it judiciously.

The payment of the Citizen Band was a matter of considerable difficulty. They are not under a regular agent. Though nominally residing in Kansas and Oklahoma Territory, numbers of them are scattered over the States and Territories, and owing to adoption of many whites into the band years ago and the intermarriage with whites and with persons of Indian blood other than Pottawatomie, it was very difficult to decide as to the claims of many who demanded enrollment, but who were objected to by the business committee and other leading men of the tribe.

A special agent of much experience was directed, August 23, 1889, to make a careful enrollment, and to assist him in the task he was furnished with a copy of the roll of 1863, prepared by Wolcott and Ross, which gives the names of those of the Pottawatomies who elected to become citizens and the location of the land allotted to each. He was also given a list of the Citizen Band prepared in 1887 by another special agent, and still another prepared by Agent Moses Neal, of Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., on which a per capita payment was made to the band during the second quarter of 1888.

The special agent was instructed to enroll all who were living and properly entitled to enrollment on the 1st day of July, 1889, but that none born after that date were to be included in the list. Every name

on the Neal roll was to be accounted for either by its re-enrollment or by satisfactory explanation of its omission.

Many new claimants presented themselves, some of whom were acknowledged by the business committee and other influential members of the band; but several were objected to and their right to enrollment questioned by the same authorities.

September 21, 1889, the special agent reported that he would complete the enrollment about 1st of October following, and he was instructed to insert the following advertisement in the leading papers of Kansas City, Mo.; Topeka, Kans.; Arkansas City, Kans.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Muskogee, Ind. T.; Baxter Springs, Kans.; and Shawano, Wis.

Notice to members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians.

An enrollment of Citizen Pottawatomie Indians, preparatory to a cash per capita payment to them of funds provided by act of March 28, 1889, will be completed on the 30th day of October, 1889, on or before which date all who are entitled and have not been enrolled are hereby notified to present themselves or their claims, with proofs of their right to enrollment, to the United States Indian agent at the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency in Kansas, or Sac and Fox Agency in the Indian Territory, or to Special Indian Agent R. S. Gardner at either agency, as after that date no more names will be added.

A copy of the enrollment by Special Agent Gardner, as far as completed, will be found at each of the agencies named, subject to inspection by the Indians, and objection which may be made to any name thereon will be duly considered up to and including the date named for closing the enrollment.

A copy of the list was exhibited at both agencies during the month of October, 1889, subject to the scrutiny of those interested, and all objections or suggestions were carefully considered by the special agent before closing the enrollment. All the facts that could be ascertained in the case of each doubtful claimant were reported, and by direction of the Secretary two rolls were prepared for his approval.

Payment was made by a special agent to all on the approved roll except one hundred and sixty, whose shares were returned to the United States Treasury for various reasons, mainly because the persons were minor orphans.

The per capita was \$106.35, and as some of the families were large, the amount received in many cases was considerable. But as the Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, as above stated, are not under the care of a regular agent, and a majority of them are living a sort of nomadic life, it is feared that, except in a few cases, not much permanent benefit was derived from this money. Steps are now being taken to complete the payment so far as practicable.

The other and largest payment was the payment to the Osage Indians of their regular annual interest, \$250,000. In regard to the manner in which they expend this large sum I am glad to be able to modify my

deprecating remarks of last year by quoting the following report from their agent:

Much has been written and published the past year about the profligacy of the Osages. Having known them for many years, and having a personal acquaintance with every member of the tribe, I believe they are as frugal as the average white man would be under similar circumstances, and they are far more easily controlled and submit more cheerfully to the laws that govern them than any other community of my acquaintance. Could the Government but protect them successfully from the evil consequent upon too close contact with degraded whites, their prosperity would greatly increase.

As I consider the payment of cash to Indians, except in return for service rendered or labor performed for themselves or their people, as of very little real benefit in a majority of cases, it is with pleasure that I give below a statement of moneys earned by Indians during the year and paid to them by the Government:

Paid to regular Indian employés at agencies	\$91,500
Paid to irregular Indian employés at agencies	54,500
Paid to Indian additional farmers	9,000
Paid to regular Indian employés at Indian schools	51,000
Paid to irregular Indian employés at Indian schools	22,000
Paid to Indian interpreters	20,000
Paid to Indian policemen	94,000
Paid to Indian judges of courts of Indian offenses	5,000
Paid to Indians for hauling supplies	90,000
Paid to Indians for produce, hay, wood, and other supplies pur-	
chased from them, and for breaking land	66,000
Paid to Indians for logs cut and banked by them	139,000
Total	642,000

SALARIES OF AGENTS.

The present salaries of Indian agents are not adequate to the services demanded of them. They are required to give bonds for the proper discharge of their duties. Their responsibilities are many, their work difficult, demanding their entire time for its performance. Low and insufficient pay for such work involves one of two results: If a capable agent does his duty with fidelity and efficiency and receives for it only the authorized salary, he suffers injustice at the hands of the Government, which ought to pay a fair equivalent for service rendered. If he attempts to supplement his meager salary he is tempted to neglect his work, or to resort to irregular, hurtful, or even illegal practices. No agent should be subjected to such a trial of his honor and integrity. Moreover in some instances the salaries are so low as to render it well nigh impossible to secure men of the requisite ability.

I submit below a table showing areas of reserves and population of Indians assigned to the several agencies, with amounts of bonds and salaries of agents and amounts disbursed by them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Table 15.—Showing areas of reserves and number of Indians under the several Indian agencies, with amounts of bonds and salaries of agents and amounts disbursed by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Agency.	Area in s q u are- miles.	Popula- tion.	Bond.	Amount of annual disburse- ment.	Salary.
Blackfeet, Mont.	2, 750	2, 173	\$30,000	\$150,000	\$1,800
Chevenne River, S. Dak	4, 481	2, 823	20, 000	150,000	1, 500
Chavenne and Aranaha Oklahama	6, 715	3, 372	30, 000	200,000	2, 200
Colorado River, Ariz	470	840	15, 000	20,000	1, 500
Colville Agency, Wash	5, 348	2, 421	20,000	30,000	1,500
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, S. Dak	1,708	2, 084	25, 000	120,000	1, 800
Crow, Mont	7, 364	2, 456	25, 000	150,000	2,000
Crow, Mont. Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	432	2, 480	15, 000	20,000	1, 200
Eastern Cherokee, N. C	102	3, 000	2,000	None	800
Fort Berthold, N. Dak	2, 240	1, 784	20,000	20, 000	1,500
Fort Belknap, Mont	4, 550 840	1, 183 1, 722	20,000	30,000	1, 500 1, 000
Fort Hall, Idaho	1, 350%	1, 493	30, 000 20, 000	115, 000 30, 000	1,000
Fort Peck, Mont	2,775	1, 842	40,000	165,000	1,500 2,000
Grand Ronde, Oregon	96	379	15, 000	20,000	1,000
Green Ray Wis *	483	3, 164	30, 000*		1, 500
Hoopa Valley, Cal	180	475	Army o	fficer.)	-,
Hoopa Valley, Cal. Kiowa, etc., Oklahoma	5, 801	4, 121	30,000	200,000	2,000
Klamath, Oregon	1,650	835	10, 000	30,000	1, 100
Lemhi, Idaho	100	443	10,000	20,000	1,000
La Pointe, Wis	748	4, 778	20,000	25, 000	2,000
Missian Tule Diver (consolidated) Col	741	513	20,000	35, 000	1,800
Mission Tule River (consolidated), Cal	432	4, 056	25, 000	25, 000	1,600
Navajo, N. Mex	16, 741	15, 000 696	20, 000	25, 000	2,000
Neah Bay, Wash Nevada, Nev	36 1,001	973	10, 000 10, 000	15, 000 20, 000	1,000
New York, N. Y	137	5, 112	20,000	25, 000	1,500
Nez Percés, Idaho	1, 167	1, 715	20,000	25, 000	1, 600
Nez Percés, Idaho	124	2, 385	25, 000	40,000	1, 600
Osage and Kaw, Oklahoma	2, 453	1,.778	125, 000	500,000	1, 800
Pima, Ariz	775	8, 099	10,000	20,000	1, 800
Pine Ridge, S. Dak	4, 930	5, 701	50,000	300,000	2, 200
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland, Oklahoma	944	1,843	30, (00	100,000	1, 500
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans	196	1,016	40,000	75, 000	1,000
Pueblo, N. Mex	1,417	8, 285	10,000	10,000	1, 800
Puyallup (consolidated), Wash	364	2, 051	25, 000	40,000	1,600
Quapaw, Ind. T	262	1, 225 582	20,000	50,000	1, 500
Rosebud, S. Dak	159 5, 044	5, 345	15,000 50,000	10, 000 400, 000	1,500
San Carlos, Arizt	3, 950	4, 819	20,000	100,000	2, 200 2, 000
Southern Ute and Jicarilla, Colo	2, 360	1,793	25, 000	75, 000	1, 400
Sisseton, S. Dak	1, 235	1,509	20,000	25, 000	1,500
Standing Rock, N. Dak	4, 176	4, 096	50,000	250,000	1,700
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	2, 329	2,062	25, 000	50,000	1, 200
Sac and Fox, Iowa	2	399	20, 000	20,000	1,000
Santee, Nebr	2	1,378	20, 000	50,000	1, 200
Shoshone, Wyo	3, 660	1, 658	25, 000	75, 000	1,500
Siletz, Oregon	351	571	15,000	20,000	1, 200
Tongue River, Mont Tulalip, Wash	580	865	15,000	40,000	1,500
Umatilla, Oregon	27 420	1, 212	10,000	10,000	1,000
Union, Ind. T.	80, 914	67, 000	15, 000 50, 000	20,000 100,000	1, 200 2, 000
Uintah and Ouray, Utah	6, 207	1, 821	40, 000	100,000	1, 800
Warm Springs, Oregon	725	923	15, 000	30,000	1,000
White Earth, Minn	3, 092	6, 403	50, 000	75, 000	1. 600
Western Shoshone, Nev	488	587	10,000	20,000	1, 500
White Earth, Minn Western Shoshone, Nev Yakama, Wash	1, 250	1, 450 1, 725	30,000	30,000	2,000
Yankton, S. Dak	672	1,725	20,000	80,000	1,600
Average salary					1, 533. 33

^{*}Agent at Green Bay is required to file a special bond in the sum of \$100,000 to cover logging money.

From this table it will be seen that the average salary is but little more than \$1,533. The agent is furnished transportation for himself to the agency and return; he has quarters for himself and family; he is allowed a team with feed, and his office is supplied with fuel and

lights. He is allowed a clerk, and is entitled to the services of the agency physician for himself and family. He is expected to furnish all supplies used by his family, though he may buy of the Government at cost price. His hospitality is in many cases severely taxed, owing to the entire absence of places of entertainment for visitors.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for 1874, page 14, said on this subject:

Scarcely any service in the Government is more delicate and difficult than that of an Indian agent. Surely the Government can not afford to appoint a man to this duty who is not both able and upright, and who can be kept strong in his integrity. And yet the Government offers for such service requiring such qualifications the sum of \$1,500 per annum as pay of an agent and the support of his family in a country unusually expensive. Can it be that the Government intends either deliberately to maim and cripple its service, or to wrong honest and efficient officers? I respectfully repeat and urge the recommendation of last year, that the salaries of Indian agents be increased to at least \$2,000 per annum for the eastern agencies and \$2,500 for the remote.

Alluding to the same matter Hon. Hiram Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said in his report for 1882, page v:

If the agent is an honest, industrious, and intelligent Christian man, with the physical ability and disposition to endure hardship and courageously encounter difficulty and disappointment, or, in other words, if he is morally, mentally and physically above the average of what are considered good men, he will work wonders among these wards of the nation. Amd I but state what every thinking man must know, that, as a rule, this class of men can not be procured to cut themselves off from civililization and deprive themselves and families of the comforts and advantages of civilized society for the pittance which is now paid to Indian agents. Occasionally men have been found who, for the good which they hoped to accomplish, have voluntarily exiled themselves and labored for the good of these people, but they generally found more trouble from their surroundings and less moral support from the Government than was expected and becoming discouraged and disheartened, have retired from the service, leaving their places to be filled by less competent men.

I give it as my honest conviction as a business man, after one year and a half of close observation, in a position where the chances for a correct knowledge of this question are better than in any other, that the true policy of the Government is to pay Indian agents such compensation and place them under such regulations of law as will insure the services of first-class men. It is not enough that a man is honest; he must, in addition to this, be capable. He must be up to the standard physically as well as morally and mentally. Men of this class are comparatively scarce, and as a rule can not be had unless the compensation is equal to the service required. Low-priced men are not always the cheapest. A bad article is dear at any price. Paying a man as Indian agent \$1,200 or \$1,500, and expecting him to perform \$3,000 or \$4,000 worth of labor, is not economy, and in a large number of cases has proven to be the worst kind of extravagance. The wholesale, sweeping charge of dishonesty sometimes made against Indian agents is not true. Some of them are good and true men, doing the very best they can under the embarrassing circumstances by which they are surrounded, and some of them are capable; but I repeat, the inducements for such men to remain are insufficient, and the difficulties and discouragements which they meet crowd them out of the service, and until all Indian agents are selected and paid as a good business man selects and pays his employes (which is not the case now), it need not be wondered at if many of them are incompetent, and a few of them dishonest.

PURCHASE, INSPECTION, AND SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES.

After due advertising, sealed bids to the number of 513 for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indian service were opened in New York on May 23, 1890, in the presence of a large number of bidders or their agents, by myself, assisted by Assistant Secretary Cyrus Bussey and members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. At the opening of bids at San Francisco by the assistant commissioner, July 16, 1890, 45 bids were received; making a total of 558. The number of contracts awarded was 254, each one being made out in quadruplicate and accompanied by a bond for 50 per cent. of the amount of the contract. The awards were made in all cases with the aid of expert inspectors, and only after careful comparison of samples submitted and for such goods as the best interests of the service seemed to require. Special pains were taken to select serviceable goods; but the lowest-priced goods are not always cheapest. The supplies purchased consist of subsistence supplies, such as beef, bacon, coffee, sugar, lard, hominy, rice, corn meal, oat meal, salt, hard bread, pork, etc., and of miscellaneous goods, clothing, agricultural implements, etc., which are divided into seventeen classes, as follows:

- 1. Blankets.
- 2. Cotton goods.
- Woolen goods.
 Clothing.
- 5. Boots and shoes.
- 6. Hats and caps.
- 7. Notions.
- 8. Groceries.

- 9. Crockery and lamps.
- 10. Furniture and woodenware.
- 11. Harness, leather, etc. 12. Agricultural imple-
- ments. 13. Wagons and wagon fix-
- 14. Paints and oils.
- 15. Brass and iron kettles, tin and tinware.
- 16. Stoves, hollow ware,
- pipe, etc. 17. Hardware.

There were also purchased large quantities of medicines, surgical instruments, books and school supplies, in all over 2,500 articles. 50,000 samples were submitted, examined, and passed upon.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of most of the supplies takes place in New York, in a warehouse rented for the purpose, at 67 Wooster street; but such articles as wagons, plows, iron, steel, stoves, fence wire, etc., are inspected and shipped from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc., as may be most advantageous. Beef and flour are delivered at the agencies. The other subsistence supplies, except coffee, sugar, and rice, are generally delivered at points in the West, the points of delivery being governed by the price bid for the article plus the cost of its transportation to the agencies and schools. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 34,316 packages, weighing 4,297,049 pounds, were shipped from New York, and 46,091 packages, weighing 4,388,743 pounds, were shipped from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Sioux City, Omaha, and other points west. A detailed record of each shipment is kept, which shows the mark, number, kind of package, character of contents, and weight. Receipts for packages shipped are made in triplicate and are also copied in a book kept for that purpose. This enables the office to trace any package; and, in case of shortage on arrival at an agency, to locate and determine the liability for the deficiency.

After the delivery of the goods and before they are accepted and shipped, an expert inspector examines them and compares the deliveries with the sample or samples on which awards have been made. If equal in quality to sample, they are accepted and shipped; if not, they are rejected, and the contractor is required to furnish other goods up to sample. If he fails to do so, they are purchased at his expense in open market, and the difference in cost, if any, is charged against him. In some instances, where the necessities of the service require immediate deliveries, and the deviation from sample is not material, goods not quite up to the sample are accepted, in accordance with a clause in the contract which provides for such a contingency. In such cases the inspector fixes the difference in value between the sample upon which the award has been made and the goods offered for delivery, and a deduction of twice the amount fixed by the inspector as the difference in value is made from the account. Inferior goods, however, even at a deduction, are accepted in very few cases, and only when they are needed for immediate use and can not be procured otherwise.

For every shipment the contractor makes out invoices in quadruplicate; the original goes to the Treasury for payment, one copy remains in the Indian office, one is mailed to the agent or school superintendent, and the fourth is required to accompany the bill of lading, in order that the freight may be identified when payment is made for its transportation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, over 30,000 invoices were required for that purpose.

In this connection, I desire to say that one cause of great embarrassment in the management of the affairs of this Bureau is the failure of Congress to make the appropriations for the Indian service so that deliveries of goods may be made before winter sets in. Under a ruling of the honorable Second Comptroller no contracts can be executed until after the President has signed the appropriation act and it has become a law. Much time is necessarily consumed in work preliminary to letting the contracts. Under the law, advertisements must be published for at least three weeks. To abstract the bids, classify the large number of samples offered and make the awards, takes from two to six weeks. Then it takes from fifteen to twenty-five days before contracts can be executed and approved, bidders being scattered all the way from Maine to California, and contracts having to be mailed to them for execution. Blankets, clothing, wagons, boots, shoes, and a number of other articles, have to be manufactured after contracts and bonds are approved.

Itis, therefore, evident that unless the Indian appropriation bill passes early in the session, (and it should never pass later than the middle of February) many of the goods and supplies can not reach their destination until late in the winter, and in consequence the Indians suffer. Even if the Indian appropriation bill should become a law as early as February, no goods could be shipped under the most favorable

circumstances until the end of June. The treaties with the Crows, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Utes, etc., make provision for issuing clothing, and stipulate that it shall be delivered at the Government warehouse on the reservation not later than August 1 of each year, a promise which this office has never been able to keep.

The present system of purchasing and delivering supplies to Indians involving publicity, competition, and inspection, needs only care and judgment in buying, and honesty in inspection and delivery, to insure general satisfaction. It is not possible, however, to furnish to Indians clothing suitable as to size, and the "misfits" must be many, ludicrous and vexatious.

INDIAN FINANCES.

FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1889-'90, AND 1890-'91.

Appropriations.—The following statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91:

TABLE 16.—Showing	g appropriations fo	for 1889-'90 and 1890-'91	1.
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Appropriations.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	Increase.
Fulfilling treatles with Indian tribes, permanent. Fulfilling treatles with Indian tribes, annual Support of Indian tribes, gratuities Support of Indian schools Incidental and contingent expenses. Current and miscellaneous expenses.	1, 585, 796. 84	746, (100, 00 1, 842, 770, 00 171, 000, 00	\$115, 020. 39 11, 943. 16 43, 500. 00 463, 201. 87 2, 000. 00 407, 877. 90
Total	6, 083, 851. 37	7, 127, 394. 69	1, 043, 543. 32

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent," are such specified sums as are required to be appropriated annually under existing treaties, either for a certain number of years or for an indefinite period.

A number of treaties contain provisions for clothing, subsistence, agency and school employés, etc., to be furnished by the United States for a certain number of years, but such provisions do not state specifically the amount of money that must be appropriated. These amounts are annually approximately estimated by this office, and the sums so appropriated can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. The total sums so appropriated by Congress for the fiscal years 1889–90 and 1890–91 are to be found in above table (No. 16), under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual."

A number of the tribes have no treaties; others have treaties, but the amounts due thereunder are not sufficient for their support. Congress annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. The total sums appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are to be found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian tribes, gratuities."

For Indian education Congress annually appropriates certain sums in addition to those provided for under existing treaties. The total amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian schools."

For contingent and incidental expenses of agents and their employés, for aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, etc., Congress annually appropriates certain sums, the totals of which for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are found in the above table, under the head of "Incidental and contingent expenses."

For pay of agents, interpreters, Indian police, additional farmers, Indian inspectors, superintendent of schools, for the erection and repair of agency buildings, surveying and allotting land, advertising, telegraphing, transportation of Indian supplies, and for a number of other purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain sums. The total amounts appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are found in the above table under the head of "Current and miscellaneous expenses."

Unexpended balance.—In addition to the appropriations named in Table - there were available for expenditure, at the commencement of the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91, the following unexpended balances of permanent Indian funds:

Table 17.—Showing unexpended balances of permanent funds available for 1889-'90 and 1890-'91.

Balances.	1889–'90.	1890–'91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of funds appropriated, treaty stipulations of a permanent character	\$624, 659. 07	\$739, 211. 31	\$114, 553. 24	
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points. Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting	152, 209. 52	81, 386. 20	***************************************	\$70, 823. 32
Indian lands, digging ditches, and proceeds of sale of Indian lands	319, 731. 02 132, 105. 68	411, 328. 81 153, 833. 24	91, 597. 79 21, 727. 56	
Total	1, 228, 704. 29	1, 385, 759. 56	227, 878. 59	70, 823. 32
Net increase			157, 055, 27	

Trust funds.—The total amount of trust funds, in bonds and otherwise, held at the beginning of the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 were as follows:

TABLE 18.—Showing trust funds held at commencement of 1889-'90 and 1890-'91.

Trust funds.	1889–'90.	1890–'91.	Increase.
Principal	\$20, 909, 556. 93 1, 041, 513. 80 803, 331. 81	\$21, 244, 818. 39 1, 058, 276. 87 967, 406. 43	\$335, 261, 46 16, 763, 07 164, 074, 62
Total	22, 754, 402. 54	23, 270, 501. 69	\$516, 099. 15

The increase arises from the sale of land by the Osages, Otoes, Omahas, and other tribes.

Funds available and expenditures.—The following table gives the several funds which were available for Indian expenditures at the commencement of the past fiscal year and the amount which was expended during that year from each of said funds:

Table 19.—Showing money available and expenditures made during flocal year ended June 30, 1890.

Sources.	On hand July 1, 1889.	Expended dur- ing year.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual Support of Indian tribes, gratuities Support of Indian schools Incidental and contingent expenses, Indian service. Current expenses Interest on trust funds	\$1, 428, 654. 90 1, 585, 7 6 84 702, 500, 00 1, 379, 568. 13 169, 000, 00 818, 331, 50 1, 041, 513, 80	\$689, 443, 59 1, 567, 662, 55 643, 999, 62 1, 147, 525, 78 155, 390, 72 707, 953, 01 877, 459, 18
Total	7, 125, 365. 17	5, 789, 434. 45
Balances, permanent: Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations of a permanent character. Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points. Of funds appropriated for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sales of Indian lands. Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous Of interest on trust funds.	624, 658. 07 152, 209, 52 319, 731. 02 132, 105. 68 803, 331. 81	624, 658. 07 70, 823. 32 237, 021. 68 89, 395. 49
Total	2, 032, 036. 10	971, 898. 56
Aggregate	9, 157, 401, 27	6, 761, 333, 01

By summarizing the 1890-'91 columns of tables 16 and 17 and the last two items of that column in table 18, the total amount of funds available for expenditure for the Indian service during the fiscal 1890-'91 is ascertained.

TABLE 20.—Showing total money available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations	\$7, 127, 394, 69 1, 385, 759, 56 1, 058, 276, 87 967, 406, 43
Total	10, 538, 837. 55

TRUST FUNDS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Of the \$21,244,818.39, principal held in trust, as shown in the 1890-'91 column of table 18, the sum of \$7,984,132.76 belongs to the five civilized tribes, in the following proportions:

TABLE 21 .- Showing trust funds of the five civilized tribes.

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees	\$2, 625, 842. 37 1, 308, 695. 65 549, 594. 74 2, 000, 000. 00 1, 500, 000. 00	\$137, 469. 33 68, 404. 95 32, 344. 73 100, 000. 00 75, 000. 00
Total	7, 984, 132. 76	413, 219. 01

The interest on the principal of these funds is placed semi-annually with the United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, and the expenditure of these funds is entirely under the control of the nation and its council. This office has no control whatever over these expenditures.

TRUST FUNDS OF OTHER TRIBES.

The balance of the before-named sum of \$21,244,818.39, amounting to \$13,260,685.63, belongs to a number of tribes, as stated below, and the interest thereon, at 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent., as the case may be, is either paid to or expended for the benefit of the respective tribes.

TABLE 22 .- Showing trust funds of tribes other than the five civilized tribes.

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Chippewas and Christian Indians.	\$42, 560, 36 874 178, 54	Pottawatomies	\$184, 094, 57 21, 659, 12
Eastern Shawnees	9, 079, 12	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	55, 058, 21
Iowas	171, 543, 37	Santee Sioux	20, 000, 00
Kansas	27, 174. 41	Senecas	40, 979, 60
Kaskaskia, Peorias, Weas, and	- 1 11	Senecas, Tonawanda band	86, 950, 00
Piankeshaws	58, 000. 00	Senecas and Shoshones	15, 140, 42
Kickapoos	129, 184. 08	Shawnees	1, 985. 65
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands	20, 000. 00 153, 039, 38	Stockbridges	75, 988. 60 6, 000. 00
Menomonees	8, 255, 268, 49	Umatillas.	59, 463, 64
Omahas	240, 597, 57	Utes	1, 750, 000. 00
Otoes and Missourias.	590, 775, 43	Uintah and White River Utes	3, 340, 00
Pawnees	298, 625. 07		
Poncas	70, 000.00	Total	13, 260, 685. 63

The balances of accrued trust-fund interest, as shown in table 20, amounting to \$967,406.43, are applicable for such expenditures as from time to time may be found to be proper.

DEPREDATIONS.

Indians have depredated on the property of white people and of other Indians from the time of the earliest settlements. Many of the Indian wars which disturbed the frontiers and threatened the existence of exposed villages in colonial times originated in this way, and early efforts were made to prevent or remedy the evil by legislation.

The first of such legislation is found in the act of May 19, 1796, (1 Stat., 472), which provided that if the Indians took or destroyed property, the owner should present his claim to the superintendent or agent of the tribe charged, who would demand satisfaction from the Indians. If it was not made within eighteen months, the superintendent or agent was to report the claim and his action thereon to the President; and, "in the meantime in respect to the property so taken, stolen or destroyed, the United States guarantied to the party injured an eventual indemnification," provided he did not seek private satisfaction or revenge. This act also provided for deducting the amount "out of the annual stipend which the United States are bound to pay the tribe;" and further, that the Indian charged might be arrested, etc. This and subsequent conciliatory acts also provided that if the property of a friendly Indian should be taken by a white man, the same should be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States, provided the Indian did not seek private revenge.

The act "to regulate trade and intercourse with the different tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 749), not only re-enacted all the provisions above mentioned, but restrained white people from going on to the reservations without a license from the agent or other person in charge. It also provided that claims against Indians should be barred unless presented for payment within three years from the date of the injuries complained of. The law stood thus until the act approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat, 401), repealed that clause of the act of June 30, 1834, which provided that indemnity should be made out of the Treasury of the United States, but left unchanged and unrepealed the obligation of the Indians to pay for losses out of their annuities. By a joint resolution of June 25, 1860, Congress declared that this repeal should not be so construed as to destroy any right to indemnity which existed at the date of the same, i. e., February 28, 1859; from which it would seem that claims originating prior to that time were not affected by the act of that date.

The act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 360), provided that no claim for Indian depredations should be paid in future except by special appropriation by Congress. The act of May 29, 1872 (17 Stat., 190), directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare rules and regulations prescribing the manner of presenting depredation claims under existing laws and treaties, and the kind and amount of testimony necessary to establish their validity, also to investigate the claims presented and report them to Congress at each session, whether allowed or not, together with the evidence on which his action was based. Since this date, this office has prepared these reports, and the work was done by its Civilization and Education Division until after the passage of the act of March 3, 1885; it was then transferred to the Depredation Division, which, however, did not receive official designation as such until January 1, 1889.

A clause in the Indian appropriation act of 1885 (23 Stat., 376), set aside \$10,000 "for the investigation of certain Indian depredation claims." This act provided (1) for making and presenting to Congress at its next session a complete list of all Indian depredation claims then on file; and (2) for the investigation and report to Congress of depredation claims in favor of citizens of the United States, chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of treaty stipulations. The first part of this work was transmitted to Congress March 11, 1866, and is to be found in Executive Document 125, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.

To carry out the second requirement, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to cause such additional testimony to be taken as would make it possible to form a just estimate of the kind and value of the property damaged or destroyed. For this purpose special agents were employed and sent to the scenes of the alleged depredations, and additional clerks were appointed in this Office to report the claims to the Department for transmittal to Congress as rapidly as investigated. The number of employés in this division, exclusive of the special agents (who are five in number), has been as low as two and as high as six; there are now four.

Much of the first year's work was rendered useless for the following reason: The construction placed upon the act of March 3, 1885, by both the Indian Bureau and the Department of the Interior, was that claims barred by the limitation clause of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731, sec. 17), were not entitled to investigation on their merits. Hence they were simply examined to see whether they had been filed "within three years from the commission of the injuries," and if not, they were briefly reported as "barred" and not entitled to consideration. When quite a number had been thus disposed of Congress, by the act approved May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., 44), which appropriated \$20,000 for continuing the investigation of the class of claims designated in the act of March 3, 1885, added the clause, "and the investigation and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report." This change in the law necessitated the return from Congress or the Department of all claims which had been reported as "barred" and not examined on their merits.

At the request of this office, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion August 23, 1886, as to what claims were subject to investigation on their merits under the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of May 15, 1886. This opinion was to the effect that two classes of claims came within the provisions of these acts: First, all claims on file March 3, 1885, in favor of persons who were citizens of the United States at the dates of the alleged depredations for losses at the hands of Indians whose tribe had a treaty with the United States at the time of the losses, whether such claims were barred by statute or not. Second, all claims growing out of depreda-

tions committed since December 1, 1873, because the latter part of the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (containing the limitation clause which barred claims if not filed within three years from the date of the depredation) was omitted from section 2156 of the Revised Statutes, which is a re-enatment of the first part of said seventeenth section. Thus when the Revised Statutes went into effect December 1, 1873, the limitation clause was removed, and the bar being no longer operative, claims could be filed at any time, if for a depredation committed subsequent to that date. A recent decision, however, has placed December 1, 1870, instead of December 1. 1873, as the time subsequent to which claims may originate and still be entitled to investigation, for the reason that if the bar had not become complete by the expiration of the full time to which it was limited, it was ineffectual and inoperative.

Under these decisions the claims on file have been classified as subject to consideration and not subject to consideration. The first class comprises two groups: One of claims on file March 3, 1885, whether barred or not; the other, claims filed since March 3, 1885, but for depredations committed since December 1, 1870. The latter class may be subdivided into two groups, one containing defects curable by the claimants, and the other defects curable only by statute. Both groups may be again subdivided into several classes.

Those defects curable by the parties are, (1) lack of proof in com, if ance with the Department rules, which require that the evidence of two witnesses should support each claim, that the tribe which committed the alleged depredations shall be designated, and that the testimony shall have been taken before some officer duly authorized to administer oaths in such cases; (2) loss of material papers in the case when the claim has at some time been sent to an agent or to Congress, or where the papers have been returned to claimant, his agent or attorney, for amendment and never refiled. The claims with defects curable only by statute are: (1) Those for depredations committed prior to December 1, 1870, and not on file March 3, 1885; (2) those in favor of citizens, but for depredations committed by Indians not in treaty relations; (3) those in favor of Indians because of depredations by other Indians or by white men; and (4) those in favor of white persons not citizens of the United States.

The records do not show that any depredation claims were filed in this office prior to 1849, up to which time the bureau was a part of the War Department, although it is possible that some may have been so filed. If so, the record of them has never been transmitted here. During the last forty years, or since this bureau was transferred to the Interior Department, over 6,000 claims have been presented, but the Government has not carried out its off-repeated guaranty of "eventual indemnification" in even 300 of them. From 1796 to 1859 there was an implied contract on the part of the Government to pay its citizens for property lost by Indian depredations "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and from 1859 to 1870 the obligation still

rested on the Government to deduct the amount of properly-established claims from the annuities due the tribes charged with the depredations; but only a few of these claims have been paid or otherwise adjudicated.

The number so disposed of was stated in my last report as 54, aggregating \$218,190.10, but this number included only such claims as had been paid by act of Congress and were mentioned in the acts providing for their payment.

A thorough examination of the office records shows that 220 other claims have been, at various times before May 29, 1872, referred by the Department of the Interior to the Second Auditor for settlement, and it is presumed that these have been paid either directly from the Treasury or from the annuities due the tribe of Indians charged with the depredation, so that the number of claims which have been filed and are no longer pending may be stated with tolerable accuracy as 274, aggregating \$784,268.42, on which \$434,570.93 was allowed.

When the act of March 3, 1885, was passed there were on file in this office 3,846 Indian depredation claims, involving a total of nearly \$14,000,000. Between that time and the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, there were filed 93 claims, involving nearly \$900,000, so that, as shown in my last report, there were on file June 30, 1885, 3,939 claims, aggregating \$14,879,088.

Owing to the great amount of work required to prepare the list of claims which are found in Executive Document 125, as heretofore explained, and the fact that many of those reported under the act of March 3, 1885, as being "barred" had to be re-investigated under the amended act of May 15, 1886, the real work of reporting claims for submission to Congress in pursuance of the above acts did not begin until about June 30, 1886, and those reported since then have been sent to Congress regularly in January of each year.

The following tables will show the number of claims filed and disposed of; those subject to investigation and those which can be rendered subject to investigation under existing laws; the number embraced in each of the four classes where the defects are curable only by statute, and the total amount involved in each class:

Table 23 .- Showing number of depredation claims on hand and received since March 3, 1885.

	No. claims.	Amount involved.
Claims on file March 3, 1895	3, 846 93	\$13, 981, 816 897, 272
1886	168 109	674, 939 382, 514
1888	769 509 559	1, 907, 685 1, 383, 104 1, 695, 609
Total	6, 053	20, 922, 939

Table 24.—Showing number of depredation claims disposed of up to June 30, 1890.

	No. claims.	Amount allowed.	Amount claimed.
Paid or otherwise adjudicated by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the act of May 29, 1872 Paid under authority of various acts of Congress prior to March	220	\$216, 380. 83	\$438, 166. 71
3, 1885. Paid under authority of acts of Congress since March 3, 1885 Reported to Congress January 1—	52 2	208, 140. 10 10, 050. 00	311, 651. 71 34, 450. 00
1887	305 399 229	278, 323, 88 336, 728, 42 377, 105, 41	1, 066, 021. 97 984, 433. 66 1, 070, 003. 37
1890	164	213, 288. 69	707, 825. 65
Total Pending in Indian Office June 30, 1890	1, 371 4, 682	1, 640, 017. 33	4, 612, 553, 07 16, 310, 385, 93

Table 25.—Showing the number of depredation claims subject to consideration on file June 30, 1890.

	No. claims.	Amount involved.
(a) On file March 3, 1885	1, 722 571	\$2, 909, 650, 88 2, 263, 366, 47
Total	2, 293	5, 172, 017. 35

Table 26.—Showing the number of depredation claims on file June 30, 1890, not subject to consideration.

	No. claims.	Amount involved.
	500	#4 400 000 FD
(c) Because of defects curable by the claimants	580 1, 809	\$4, 480, 938. 53 6, 657, 430. 05

Class c need not be subdivided into the groups previously mentioned for the reason that in many instances if the papers were returned from Congress, the Indian agent, the claimant or his attorney, they would still be found defective in some way, and would have to be placed in another subdivision of the same class.

Class d is subdivided as follows:

Table 27.—Showing number of claims on file June 30, 1890, not subject to consideration because of defects curable only by statute.

Andrew Services	No. claims.	Amount involved.
(1) Claims for depredations committed prior to December 1, 1870, and not on file March 3, 1885. (2) Claims for depredations committed by Indians not in treaty relations (3) Claims in favor of Iudians (4) Claims in favor of white persons not citizens of the United States	1, 265 187 338 19	\$4, 017, 660, 58 1, 043, 986, 18 1, 558, 700, 27 37, 083, 10
Total	1,809	\$6, 657, 430. 03

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 124 claims subject to investigation, involving over a half million dollars, were placed on file; 435 claims not subject to investigation, involving over a million dollars, were also filed and are included in the above tables.

When the act of March 3, 1885, became a law there were on file in this office 3,574 claims, omitting those previously paid or otherwise disposed of, and although 1,097 claims have been reported to the Department and two have been paid, there were still pending June 30, 1890, 4,682 claims; an increase of 1,108. Of these 4,682 only 580 require amendments which the claimants can make, and it is submitted that the remaining 4,102 are all entitled to consideration under existing law.

The acts of March 3, 1885, and May 15, 1886, making appropriation for the investigation of certain classes of claims, did not affect other classes cognizable under the acts of June 30, 1834, February 28, 1859, and May 29, 1872, but as the appropriation is confined to certain classes of claims, it can not be legally used for any other.

It will be noticed in Table 24 that only 164 claims, involving \$707,-825.65, were reported to the Department during the year 1889, as against 229 claims, involving \$1,070,003.37, during the previous year. This apparent falling off in the amount of work was caused by an entire reorganization of the clerical force of the division. The beneficial results of the changes made are now shown, however, in the fact that while during the first six months of 1889, there were 82 claims reported on, involving \$315,000, there were reported on by the same number of clerks during the first six months of 1890, 207 claims, which involved \$822,000. The force of special agents was also changed during last year, and while some time was lost by them in getting to their respective fields and in becoming familiar with their duties, the following table will show that they have performed their work industriously and creditably:

Table 28.—Showing the number of claims satisfactorily investigated by special agents in the field during each fiscal year since the passage of the act of March 3, 1885.

Claims investigated during fiscal year ending June 30-		Claims investigated during fiscal year ending June 30—	
1885	0	1888	272
1886	37		201
1887		1890	417

It was shown in my last report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, 202 claims, involving \$881,107 were reported to the Department. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 289 claims, involving \$1,214,825.65, have been so reported.

Much difficulty has been experienced in communicating with claimants, especially where the claims originated nearly half a century ago, and considerable time has been taken up with this branch of the work. That it has resulted in bringing to light and into shape a number of such claims is shown by the fact that while last year 800 amounting

to \$5,145,965.48, were not in condition for present consideration because of curable defects, now only 580, amounting to \$4,480,938.53, are so defective.

It was formerly the practice to send claims to the special agents in the order of their filing without regard to location. This practice has been abandoned, and the agents are now located where the claims are most numerous so that both time and money are saved.

With the small force of employés warranted by the appropriation (\$20,000), the work of investigating and reporting these claims is being faithfully performed, but the fact that they have increased at the rate of more than 200 a year over the number disposed of, shows the urgent necessity for an increased appropriation, so that sufficient force may be employed, both in the office and in the field to bring them up to date.

While the number of claims filed last year exceeded that of the previous year, and was greater than those of 1886 and 1887 combined, a large percentage of them are for depredations committed several years ago, and must not be taken as evidence that depredations are increasing. On the contrary, as the Indians are more closely confined to their reservations, or as they take land in severalty and adopt the habits of civilized life depredations perceptibly decrease, and only a few have been reported as occurring within the last few years.

I submit three interesting and suggestive tables. Table 29 shows the number of deptedations committed by Indians and the losses occasioned thereby as indicated by claims presented each year, from 1812 to 1889. Table 30 shows such depredations and valuation of losses arranged by decades. Table 31 gives the names of the tribes to which the depredations are chargeable, with the number of depredations committed by each tribe, and the amount of losses thereby occasioned.

Table 29.—Showing the number of depredations committed each year, from 1812 to 1889, and the total amount involved in the claims.

Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.
1812	1	\$7,548	1852	56	\$197, 736	1871	162	\$583, 331
1821	1	5, 770	1853	74	232, 896	1872	248	653, 114
1832	2	235	1854	69	262, 331	1873	124	366, 393
1833	2 4	1, 155	1855	207	680, 231	1874	121	341, 956
1834	5	2, 381	1856	218	567, 568	1875	55	142, 336
1835	25	11, 206	1857	120	270, 089	1876	34	122, 635
1836	20	13, 880	1858	135	223, 785	1877	181	356, 956
1837	26	8, 876	1859	147	248, 866	1878	266	542, 300
1838	8	1, 332	1860	161	608, 627	1879	63	143, 086
1839	4	1, 815	1861	133	1, 098, 675	1880	221	1, 035, 355
1843	3	264, 240	1862	286	880, 593	1881	88	283, 354
1844	3	4, 205	1863	109	392, 213	1882	34	80, 636
1845	1	75	1864	255	1, 616, 857	1883	9	
1846	4	68, 866	1865	269	1, 371, 471	1884:	20	89, 621
1847	46	170, 443	1866	344	1, 907, 371	1885	82	124, 162:
1318	20		1867	399		1886	9	108, 082
	26	125, 963		487	1, 791, 505			16, 133:
1849		192, 054	1868		1, 370, 314	1887	6 3	9, 817
1850	22	130, 088	1869	339	578, 751	1888	3	675
1851	51	159, 252	1870	240	448, 503	1889	7	5, 131
	272	1, 169, 384	100	4, 048	14, 748, 482		1, 733	5, 005, 073:
			1	-			4, 048	14, 748, 482
			-	- 11	1		272	1, 169, 384
Total			1	-		4	6, 053	20, 922, 939

CXXXIV REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Table 30 .- Showing the foregoing by decades.

	Number of claims.	Amount.
Prior to 1840	96 103 1,099 2,782 1,494 479	\$54, 198 825, 846 2, 972, 842 11, 616, 477 3, 700, 610 1, 752, 966
Total	6, 053	20, 922, 939

Table 31.—Showing the number of depredations committed by each tribe and the amount involved.

Tribe.	No.	Amount.	Tribe.	No.	Amount.
Comanche	1,031	\$3, 116, 169	Ponca	25	\$38, 621
Apache	759	3, 548, 466	Pottawatomie	23	7, 887
Cheyenne	638	2, 309, 777	Oregon	19	124, 229
Sioux	637	2, 703, 498	Sac and Fox	19	269, 645
Vavaio	464	1, 687, 780	Yakama	18	75, 998
Kiowa	310	1, 411, 111	Wichita	17	6, 821
Chippewa	184	155, 062	Crow	16	30, 120
Pawnee		214, 520	Puyallup		14, 145
Osage		227, 115	Omaha	11	4, 067
Nez Percés		357, 390	Creek	10	59, 472
Ute	135	489, 166	Modoe	10	29, 334
Rogue River		431, 226	Cavuse	10	38, 242
Bannock		280, 883	Shoshone	9	54, 265
California Indians	96	708, 659	Caddo	9	18, 120
	68	295, 078	Walla Walla	8	64, 093
Arapaho		118, 109	Coquile	7	12, 027
Nisqually		73, 251	Skaouamish	7	3, 676
	52	55, 365	Pima and Maricopa		9, 752
Keechie	50		Flatheads	6	11, 505
Klikatat	48	138, 678	Menomonee		580
Washington Territory Indians.		84, 527			
Black feet	40	216, 651	Hualapais	5	42,769
	36	65, 261			3, 564
Piutes	35	335, 140	Eluha		398
Snake	34	149, 343	Iowa		252
Cherokee	29	84, 220	Prairie Indiane	3	13, 325
Southern Refugee Indians		5, 909	Lipan	3	6, 760
Kickapoo		53, 146	Pend d'Oreille	3	1,740
Cow Creek	25	30, 151			
				273	941, 407
	5, 590	19, 345, 651		5, 590	19, 345, 651
				5, 863	20, 287, 058
Miscellaneous and unknown tri				102	312, 945
Committed by white persons, inc	luding	United Stat	es soldiers, emigrants and rebels.	88	322, 936
Total				6, 053	20, 922, 939

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IN-DIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TOUR OF OBSERVATION AMONG AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with the authority which you granted me, I left Washington September 5 for a tour of observation among the Indian agencies and schools. I was absent ninety days, and during that time traveled some 8,000 miles, more than 1,000 of which was by ambulance and carriage. I visited the reservations at Fort Hall, Idaho, and Pyramid Lake, Nevada; spent ten days among the Mission Indians and Yumas of southern California, and traveled 600 miles in company with General McCook through the Apache, Navajo, and Moqui Reservations of Arizona. I also visited the Pima and Papago Reservations of the same Territory, the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita, Ponca, Otoe, Osage, and Kaw Reservations, in Oklahoma.

l inspected most of the schools, Government, boarding, and day schools, contract and mission schools on these reservations, the non-reservation Government schools at Genoa, Nebr.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Carson, Nev.; Albuqerque and Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Chilecco, Oklahoma, and Lawrence, Kans.; and the contract schools at Denver, Colo.; San Diego and Banning, Cal.; Tucson, Ariz.; Albuquerque and Santa Fé, N. Mex.

I sent to the office detailed reports on the reservations and schools which have been, from time to time, laid before you for your information. I desire now to give simply some of the general impressions which

I have received as a result of this tour of observation.

First. The present status of the Indian service is more favorable than I had expected to find it. The agents and employés generally are apparently devoting themselves to the work in hand with a sincere purpose to promote the welfare of the Indians, and an intelligent appreciation of the methods best calculated to accomplish the results. I was glad to find so little indication of either moral unfitness or unfaithfulness to duty. The practical difficulties are many, often insurmountable, and the slowness of progress is due largely to circumstances that no amount of fidelity on the part of agents and employés can overcome.

In some instances I felt obliged to peremptorily discharge employés, either for immorality or for unfaithfulness, but I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the general high character of the service as I saw it.

Second. I found comparatively little to criticise in the schools, and was gratified to find so able and faithful a body of men and women as those whom I met in these institutions. Their work is peculiarly trying, their deprivations many, their facilities few, their discouragements great, but everywhere I found persons of high moral character striving earnestly and intelligently to promote the welfare of the children entrusted to their care. Buildings have been renovated, enlarged, repaired, and otherwise improved; schools have been better graded and more completely organized, and there is throughout the entire service, so far as I saw it, a spirit of hopefulness and progress. My suggestions and advice were most kindly received and, where possible, immediately acted upon.

Third. The progress of the pupils in the work of the schoolroom projer, and in the various industries, is all that could be reasonably expected, and no one can witness their work without a keen realization of the far reaching and permanent results that are steadily flowing from these beneficient institutions. Nor can any one fail to see that, if the work which they are doing can be prosecuted intelligently and vigorously for a series of years along lines in which it is now moving.

it will accomplish all that the most sanguine could expect.

Fourth. While there is much that is perplexing, and even discouraging in the condition of the Indians, there is, on the whole, cause for congratulation in their present progress and for hopefulness as to their future. I have been particularly impressed with the fact that they work. Everywhere I found them engaged more or less in manual labor. They cultivate the land; they tend their flocks; they engage, where opportunities offer, in various occupations for wages among white men, and there is everywhere, almost without exception, a desire to improve their condition. There is, too, a growing recognition of the fact that the old life of hunting and idleness is passing away never to return, and of the necessity laid upon them to earn their own subsistence by industry, and to provide for their own comfort by thrift.

They undoubtedly suffer much by contact with the rougher elements of society that hover on the border of our advancing civilization, but are feeling also the better forces that come to them with this advancing

tide.

Even where they do not understand, or possibly misapprehend what is meant by "lands in severalty." they are practically selecting individual holdings and are gradually emancipating themselves from the

embarrassments incident to tribal life.

Fifth. The so-called "Messiah craze," of which so much has appeared in the public prints, is, so far as the Indians whom I have visited are concerned, greatly exaggerated. There is a widespread vague hope, mingled with a trembling expectation and faint desire, that a better day is dawning for them; that a great deliverer is to free them from some of the embarrassments and limitations forced upon them by the advancing civilization, for which they do not yet feel prepared, and possibly to restore some of the old conditions to which they look back with regret. Many of them, however, fully realize that the buffalo is gone forever; that the old conditions can never return, and that they must adjust themselves as fully and as speedily as may be to their new environment. Mingled with this material and religious Messianic hope is the recollection of many of the cruelties which they have suffered at the hands of their conquerors, and a desire to be avenged of their wrongs.

I held long and interesting councils with the Bannacks and Shoshones, the Mission Indians, Pimas, Apaches, Navajos, Moquis, Chey-

ennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas, and others, and listened to their statements of grievances, their pleas for justice, and their entreaties for help. While undoubtedly some of their complaints are unfounded, and many of their appeals for assistance unwarranted, the fact remains that there is too much reason for them to feel that they have been subjected in very many cases to cruel and unjust treatment. While not desiring to conceal the defects of the Indians, or to deny that they have been sometimes wantonly cruel; that they have shown a lack of many sterling qualities, and an absence of the progressive spirit which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon, I can not refrain from expressing my profound conviction that if we had suffered at their hands what they have suffered at ours, we would have been neither so patient nor so forbearing on they have have

ing as they have been.

The wonder is, not that the excitement regarding the coming Messiah should have been manifested among them, but rather that it has taken so mild a form and has been so easily controlled. So far as my own observation has extended, it is my conviction that there has been no occasion whatever for any alarm, and that the agents with their Indian police have been abundantly able to hold in complete control those under their charge. The only danger to be apprehended is that influences from without, emanating from those who in some manner might be benefited by the Indian uprising or the movement of troops, or by the excitement growing out of "wars and rumors of wars," may precipitate a needless conflict and bring on a disastrous and costly war. Of course this is said in regard to the Indians whom I have visited. I have not

been among the Sioux of the Dakotas.

Sixth. The present policy of the Government of breaking up gradually the Indian reservations, allotting lands in severalty, extinguishing the Indian title, destroying tribal relations, dealing with the Indians in their individual capacity, absorbing them into the national life as American citizens, and giving to their children an English education is founded in good sense, is dictated by the spirit of humanity, and requires only to be faithfully, intelligently, and persistently carried out to secure the desired end. Enough has already been accomplished to show that the plan is entirely feasible, and there is nothing in the present situation to warrant the Government in deviating from the policy adopted or in wavering in its prosecution. The work has been wisely planned, the foundations are being well laid, and every consideration of economy and philanthropy urges the continuance of that policy. One disastrous Indian war might be more expensive than the entire work of educating the whole rising generation and of preparing them for intelligent, self-supporting American citizenship.

Seventh. I have seen nothing whatever to shake my faith in the effectiveness and final triumph of the present system of Government schools. The work should be carried forward rapidly and vigorously until ample provision has been made for all Indian children of school age, and there should be at once a compulsory law, which will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherever it may be necessary, to force attendance at school. This will seldom be required, but the fact that he has the power to compel attendance will be sufficient to insure

the filling of the schools.

Not only should there be more schools, but there should be better schools. The policy of the Government in the past has been open, perhaps, to the criticism of building cheap and small buildings, providing insufficient facilities, paying low salaries, and failing to require a sufficiently high degree of efficiency in the school service. The Indians

have complained frequently, and with justice, that their children were neither properly fed, clothed, nor instructed. I have found everywhere evidences of past neglect, and very many of the schools are still imperfectly equipped. It is my purpose to give very careful attention to these matters, and I shall endeavor more earnestly than ever to make these schools in all respects what they ought to be, in order that they may accomplish their difficult and invaluable work.

I see no reason for any essential modification of the plans adopted and now in successful operation of providing for the education of a large number of pupils in the industrial, non-reservation training schools. It is a cause for rejoicing that there are to-day at Carlisle over 800, at Haskell over 500, at Genoa 220, at Albuquerque nearly 200, at Chilocco 170, and at other of these schools an increasing number, who are receiving a kind of training in immediate contact with our best civilization, which, from the nature of the case, can not be given on the reservations.

I was delighted, however, to find that the reservation boarding schools are not only capable of doing a much better work than I supposed they could do, but that they are actually doing it. No more hopeful work than this is in progress anywhere. The difficulties and embarrassments incident to reservation life are many and various, and yet there are great advantages in having a well-ordered school planted in the midst of a reservation where its influence is felt immediately, directly, and powerfully upon the semi-barbarous people for whose benefit it has been established. These schools are epitomes of our civilization and tangible object lessons brought to the very doors of the Indian wigwam. One of the pleasantest sights that anywhere met me was that of Indian parents with their blankets, paint, and feathers witnessing with interest, delight, and pride the exercises of their children in the reservation schools. These schools should be increased in number and efficiency.

For the present the places where day schools can be profitably maintained on the reservations which I have seen are not many, and yet their work as I observed it warrants me in recommending the establishment, wherever the conditions are favorable, of more of this class.

I studied carefully both the Government schools and the contract schools, and, while I know that "comparisons are odious," and I may be suspected, possibly, of partiality, I think it due simply as a matter of justice to say that no better work is now being done for these wards of the nation on the whole than that which is done in the Government institutions. I would not withhold credit from the contract schools nor would I undervalue their work in the slightest degree, but it is due to those who are working so faithfully, intelligently, and efficiently in institutions established and maintained by the National Government to give to the thousands of pupils intrusted to their care such training of body, mind, and heart; such instruction in morals, manners, and conduct; such development of skill in all the varied forms of industries, to say that their work is not surpassed elsewhere. In no single instance has any contract school which I have visited even professed to afford to its pupils the variety of industrial training which is provided for in the Government schools, and in several of them the lack of industrial training was painfully apparent.

I wish to bear emphatic testimony to the good work wrought by devoted missionaries, and to express the earnest wish that the churches will extend this work by sending a large number of earnest, intelligent, and industrious workers to establish missions and to bring the

gospel within the reach of these benighted people, who as yet know little of true religion, and who have vague, superstitious, and false notions of God and His truth. Especially that earnest Christian women shall be sent out to teach Indian women how to ameliorate their condition, how to keep house, and how to make homes. Such missionaries can bring comfort and stimulus into unhappy blank lives, will raise the tone of morality and home life throughout the reservation, and may save from downfall and wretchedness many boys and girls returned home from distant schools.

I took considerable pains to inquire regarding the career of students educated at Carlilse, Hampton, and other schools after their return to the reservations, and feel warranted in saying that, considering all the circumstances, they have done as well as any one had the right to expect. In very many cases the life to which they return is entirely devoid of any encouragement or stimulus, oftentimes even of opportunity for living in accordance with what they have been taught in school. In some instances, indeed, they have been flogged to compel them to return to the old ways. Very many of the boys who return, after having learned a trade, have no tools or capital with which to begin work; those who have been taught farming have no farms to cultivate, no teams or implements with which to labor; and many girls who have learned the art of housekeeping have no houses to keep. Nevertheless, I found many returned students occupying positions in the Government service, others at work on the railroad, earning fair wages in machine shops, etc., and still others struggling heroically to overcome the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encounter in striving to better their own condition and improve that of their people. I was glad to find an apparent willingness on the part of the great majority of those whom I met to labor and to live the white man's way if only the opportunity presented itself.

It is my opinion, and I have found that it is shared by a large number of intelligent observers on the ground, that many of the young men and women who have been educated in schools off reservations and have returned to their homes, who are now under the control of the non-progressive element and are forced by public opinion to discard something of their training and to return partially, at least, to the old ways, will, nevertheless, as they grow in years and experience and come to take their places as leaders, assert themselves and vindicate the training which they have received. Ten years hence many of those now boys and girls, diffident in asserting themselves and sometimes disappointing their friends, will be men and women, and will more than meet the reasonable expectations formed for them. It should be borne in mind also in the discussion of this question that the children of those who have been educated in our training schools will begin life under very different circumstances from their parents, and that the seed sown in the minds of the present generation will bring forth its best fruits in

the lives of the next and succeeding generations.

It is a matter of very urgent importance that those who have been educated away from the reservation receive upon their return, if allowed to go back, such protection, encouragement, and timely assistance as will enable them to fulfill the expectations of their friends and to realize, in some degree at least, their own cherished hopes. I have not as yet formulated any general plan, but am confident that it will be practicable, in an increasingly large number of individual cases, to throw around them such influences and open to them such opportunities as will save them from lapsing into barbarism and to enable them to

assist others in better living. I shall give to this matter my earnest

thought.

Meantime I earnestly recommend that Congress make an appropriation of \$10,000 to be expended by the Indian Office under the authority of the Department in rendering such aid to returned students as may be most desirable. This help will take the form of giving to those who have learned trades a kit of tools with which to work; to those who shall farm a span of horses and a wagon; to many a little judicious help in the erection of a small house and the opening of a farm; to young women sewing machines, stoves and furniture, and other necessary articles for housekeeping; and by thus helping Indian youth to start in civilized pursuits in their own homes the Government will supplement and complete the work of the schools.

As I have come into relationship with these returned students I have been impressed with the idea that a much broader culture and more thorough training than that which most of them have been heretofore permitted to receive would result in giving them more maturity of view, greater fixedness of purpose, a more robust character, and would insure to them a better future. It should never be forgotten that pupils taken from the tenees with all its surrounding influences of barbarism and paganism, wholly ignorant of the English language and of the ways of civilized life, can not be expected in five years to master the English language, acquire the rudiments of an English education, form habits of industry and thrift, and to develop such moral characters as will fit them to resist temptation, assert their own manhood and womanhood, withstand the fearfully demoralizing influences of the camp, and, in spite of public sentiment and a cruel environment, to maintain their integrity and live a civilized life in the midst of their barbarous surroundings. To do so would be marvelous indeed, and we should not expect of the Indians what we never would think of demanding of Americans. So far as education is concerned Indian civilization is to be wrought out by giving to the entire mass of the rising generation a common school English industrial education, and to the few who are competent to receive it that higher education necessary to prepare them for leadership.

Eighth. Second in importance only to that of the education of the children is the matter of promoting the material welfare of the Indians. They can no longer live by the chase and are of necessity forced to become for the most part either shepherds, farmers, or laborers. Navajoes own vast flocks and herds, and excel as shepherds, and much can be done in assisting them to improve the quality of their herds and in encouraging them to build better homes and cultivate the soil. The large majority of Indians whom I have seen must depend upon the products of the soil, and whatever is done for them should be in the direction of assisting them in opening and developing farms. Most of the land which they occupy in Idaho, Nevada, California, Arizona, and New Mexico is practically worthless without irrigation. Many of them have already mastered this art and use it on a small scale very successfully. In many cases, however, the natural streams upon which they have depended have been taken from them by the irrigating canals built by the white man, and they have neither the capital nor the knowledge necessary to develop for themselves such systems of irrigation as are absolutely necessary for the redemption of the arid wastes in which they dwell. It is entirely feasible to bring under cultivation large bodies of most fertile land which will provide an ample support for all. This, however, must of necessity be done by the General Government and

ought to be undertaken at once.

It should be carried on under the direction of civil engineers who are chosen for their expert knowledge, and should be so prosecuted as to encourage the Indians to self-help. It need not involve any large outlay of money, and all the expenses incident to it can be, if desirable, readily reimbursed to the United States either from funds now belonging to the Indians or from the sale of their surplus lands. But even if this were not the case the Government would be more than compensated for the expenditure required by the decreased cost of rations and supplies. It is possible and everywhere desirable that this matter should receive early attention and be carried forward until all these people become self-supporting.

The additional farmers who have heretofore been appointed by the Government to teach the Indians have not accomplished all that could have been done if they had been chosen with more care, had been afforded better facilities for doing their work, and had been more intelligently supervised. The fault has not in all cases been theirs, because they have oftentimes been required to do what from the nature of the case was impossible. In some instances which have come under my observation the agents have been at fault either in nominating incompetent persons, in not affording proper facilities, in failing to give them intelligent supervision, or in requiring them to perform not the work for

which they were paid but other work of value to themselves.

Ninth. My observations have deepened the convictions which I expressed to you in my annual report as to the utter inadequacy of the provisions made by the Government for the care of the sick. The physicians employed are so few in number and are provided with such inadequate facilities for doing their work as to make it a physical impossibility for them to render proper medical assistance to those to whom they are sent. Numbers of Indians die for lack of such help and many others for want of proper nursing, and it is pitiful to be compelled to witness the suffering unavoidable under such circumstances. If the Government pretends to provide for the sick it should increase the number of physicians, insist upon a higher standard of professional attainment, pay better salaries, and afford them better facilities for their work.

Common humanity dictates that some provision should be made in the way of hospitals and asylums for the care of the sick and aged, the

infirm and feeble-minded.

Tenth. The one great test which should everywhere and always be applied to those who enter this service in any of its departments should be that of fitness. The opinion is still prevalent that the Indian service affords, in some mysterious way, exceptional opportunities for making money, and that those who enter it can secure better pay for less work there than elsewhere. There is a misapprehension as to the difficulty and importance of the work to be done, and an impression that anybody without special qualifications can succeed in it. The work, however, is exceptionally difficult, and calls for men and women of unusual qualifications and no others should be employed. I desire to lay special stress upon the desirability that those who represent the United States in this important work should themselves be good representatives of the civilization which they are employed to teach. Manuelito, chief of the Navajoes, speaking of a former dishonest agent, said to me in council that with all the people of the United States to select from it seemed to him it ought to be possible to find an honest man for

a Navajo agent. His wise suggestion could, I think, be still further extended. With more than 60,000,000 of people to choose from it ought to be easy to find for the Indian service in all its branches men and women of good character, efficient, and faithful; and, indeed, a large proportion of those now employed are persons of such character and attainments. All should be such. Whatever amount of money may be expended for the Indians effects very little for their uplifting if it is disbursed by dishonest agents, administered by men of intemperate habits, or by persons unfaithful or incompetent.

A very serious drawback to progress is the uncertain tenure of office. Agents and employés if selected with special reference to their fitness should have a reasonable degree of certainty that they will be retained so long as they show fitness and fidelity in the discharge of their duties. Uncertainty as to permanence breeds indecision of purpose, largely prevents the formation of comprehensive plans which require years for their completion, and hinders the vigorous execution of those formulated by the Government. I see no good reason why politics should enter as a controlling element in the selection or removal of Government officials in this service. If there is any place in the entire range of official employment where the employé should feel untrammeled by mere partisan considerations, and free to devote his entire strength and time to the work to which he has been appointed, and where he is to be freed from the temptation to unfaithfulness or dishonesty by the fear of removal for mere political reasons, it ought to be in the Indian serv-The spirit, if not the rules, of the civil service should be extended absolutely over this entire branch of public work. The Indians have no politics, and those sent to them as agents ought to be concerned absolutely and only with the promotion of their welfare.

This is especially true regarding the school service. It is a cardinal and well-established principle in the American mind that the public schools shall be nonpartisan, and so far as I know there is no community in the United States where the appointment and dismissal of school teachers is dictated by partisan politics. The schools are for all and are generally administered on such broad principles as to be acceptable to all classes regardless of political differences, and school teachers are not usually subjected to the fluctuations of party sentiment. Every consideration which can be urged in favor of nonpartisan education in the public schools, and for the retention of school teachers during good behavior, has added weight when applied to In-

dian schools.

I think it not too strong a statement to make when I say from facts that have been brought to my personal attention, that the chief hindrance in the development of the Indian schools heretofore has been the offensive and needlesss intrusion into their management of partisan politics. Men, and women, too, wholly devoid of any single qualification for such work, and simply as a reward for party service, either by themselves or their friends, have been employed, and it goes without saying that such appointments have worked evil and only evil, and that some of the schools that were supposed to be for the elevation and civilization of the Indians have been useless to them and disgraceful to the Government. The criticisms made upon some of these schools and upon the men and women in charge of them by the semisavages, for whose benefit they were supposed to be established have been very searching, scathing, and just.

During the period in which I have had the responsibility and the honor of administering the Indian Bureau, I have in no single instance dis-

missed an employé for political reasons, and in every case in making selections for these important positions I have made the question of fitness for the work the crucial test. I am very sure that the present hopeful condition of the schools is due very largely to this policy, and I can not too strongly urge that the one absolute condition of their future success is the application of the solitary test of fitness, and the exclusion of any and all other considerations. Any other plan of administering the school service, which is designed to embody and illustrate the Christian civilization of the most enlightened nation of the nineteenth century, and to bring the benefits of modern culture home to the North American Indians, is unworthy of the Government and of the age.

These views are clearly set forth in a new form adopted for applications for employment in the Indian school service, which will be found

in appendix, page -.

Eleventh. There is a necessity for some improvement in the matter of supplies. The Indians made at some places serious complaints regarding the quality of goods furnished to them under treaty obligations, and their criticisms are in many cases well founded. Some of the clothing and much of the machinery and agricultural implements which have been furnished them have been of a very inferior quality. They have such poor facilities for having clothing or tools repaired and the service to which they subject both is necessarily so hard, that regard for ordinary economy as well as fairness dictates that they be provided with articles of good quality, instead of those of a very inferior grade.

Of course it is desirable that proper economy should be exercised in the purchase of Indian supplies, but I submit that it is not economy to buy inferior articles. In the annual letting in New York, of contracts for supplies for the Indian service, the practice has too largely prevailed of buying the cheapest grades of goods offered. This is neither good economy nor good sense, and when applied to medicines, edged tools, agricultural machinery, and even to clothing and other articles, it is waste. Nothing should be bought for the Indians which is not serviceable, and the cheapest in price is oftentimes the most costly. There is a most urgent necessity that the utmost care should be taken:

(1) In the matter of advertising for supplies, to have it understood that goods of good quality will be purchased in order that those who are intending to bid may not feel obliged to offer inferior articles.

(2) That the supplies selected be chosen with special reference to the uses to which they are to be put, and that only those be bought which are

serviceable.

(3) That the goods delivered be equal in quality to the sample upon which the contract is awarded. It is still difficult to secure from contractors goods of a quality equal to their samples, or to the terms of their contracts. There is yet a very common notion that an Indian contract means large profits, and that there is some process by which goods inferior in quality or deficient in quantity can be thrust upon the Government for the Indians. The utmost vigilance on the part of inspectors and of agents does not, in all cases, secure the fulfillment of the spirit of the contract.

Large quantities of goods of various kinds are to be found at the different agencies which are, for one reason or another, practically useless. This has resulted in some cases from the carelessness with which agents have made requisitions for supplies, which seem to have been made often at random. It is my purpose to call upon the agents for a detailed statement of all surplus goods now in store, and to take such

steps as will secure the proper disposition of them.

I am of the opinion that at no distant day the issue of rations, except, perhaps, to the aged and the sick, should be entirely discontinued. The habit of depending upon the Government for food and clothing is and must continue to be, so long as it is kept up, a source of demoralization. Although these annuities are issued to the Indians in payment of lands purchased of them, the absence of the necessity of laboring and of purchasing from the fruit of their labor their food and clothing is very harmful, especially to the younger Indians. The value of the rations should be given either in money or in some form that tends to stimulate labor, instead of discouraging it. They should be assisted to help themselves.

In very many cases the custom is still in vogue of requiring them to go long distances after their food and clothing, thus entailing an immense waste of time and encouraging a habit of vagabondism. Whole bands and families often leave their homes, their crops, and sometimes their stock, behind them and go off long distances to the agency after rations, spending a large portion of their time either on the road going and coming or at the agency feasting and dancing. It would be

difficult to devise a scheme more demoralizing than this.

At some of the agencies, among them Anadarko and Darlington, the habit is still kept up of issuing living cattle, allowing the Indians to chase them over the prairie in imitation of the buffalo hunt and to shoot them in the presence of their wives and children, and amidst the howling and yelling of dogs; and then, of allowing the squaws to perform the filthy work of butchering, while the children and the dogs stand about apparently sharing in the sport. It is needless to say that this bit of barbarism is a fearful hindrance to the work of civilization.

Decided reform in this respect is progressing.

Twelfth. I desire to ask attention to two matters of special concern which call for Congressional action. The first is the desirability of an early ratification of all pending agreements made with Indians and a full compliance with the terms thereof. When Indians have ceded to the Government their lands for valuable considerations they expect that the terms of the agreement will be complied with at once, and in their ignorance of the methods of legislation they are unable to account for delay, and the progressive party of the tribe is often twitted by the non-progressive with the taunt that the Government is dealing falsely with them and that they are its dupes, and they cite the non-fulfillment of agreements in proof of the charge. There are now pending before Congress several such agreements, which I hope will receive favorable

The second point is that the preservation of peace and good order over the vast extent of territory now occupied by Indians can not be successfully accomplished with the present Indian police force, as it is both too small and too poorly paid. I have had occasion to give special attention to this matter, and I have found that the Indian police generally are obedient and faithful, but that they lack in interest and enthusiasm in their work because they are so poorly paid for it. They are required to furnish their own horses and perform very arduous duty, and they receive the insignificent sum of \$10 per month. The War Department has authority for the enlistment of 1,000 Indian scouts, each of whom receive \$13 per month, besides food and clothing and in addition a daily allowance for the use and feed of their horses. Our Indian policemen complain very justly of the great disparity between their pay and that of the scouts, and oftentimes they leave the employment of the agency and enter the Army simply for the sake

of better pay. I see no reason whatever for making such a distinction, inasmuch as in both cases they are the servants of the same Govern-

ment employed for substantially the same purpose.

I recommend therefore that the number of Indian policemen be increased, the privates from 700 to 1,000, and the officers from 70 to 100. I submit that it is better for many reasons to strengthen the Indian police than to increase the size of the Army. The police are under the immediate command of the agent; are always where they can be used when needed, and can be employed in various useful ways when their services are not required as policemen; and they are civilians whose employment inculcates obedience to civil law.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you my very grateful appreciation of the privilege which I have had of personally observing the work as it is carried on in the fields. It has given to me a fund of practical information, a personal acquaintance with the workers, an appreciation of the difficulties and perplexities of the situation, and a much coveted opportunity of viewing the efforts of the Government from the standpoint of the Indian. Ishall resume the work of the office confident of an increasing ability to meet the obligations devolving upon me more fully and satisfactorily than before.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN. Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. INT 90-VOL II-X

APPENDIX.

RULES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

IN GENERAL.

The importance attached to the subject of Indian education is set forth in the following letter addressed by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior to each newly appointed Indian agent:

one of far more than ordinary importance, both for the interAgent responsible ests of the Government and of the Indians who will be brought
under your charge and direction; that sobriety and integrity must
mark the conduct of every one connected or associated directly or

indirectly with the agency under your charge; that an improved condition in the affairs of the agency will be expected within a reasonable time, both as to methods of doing business and as to the condition of the Indians; that the education and proper training of the Indian children and the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the adult Indians must receive your constant and careful attention, to the end that they may be advanced in the ways of civilization and to the condition of self-support; and that your commission will be held with the express understanding that you will use your atmost endeavors to further these objects and purposes."

The general purpose of the Government is the preparation of Indian youth for assimilation into the national life by such a course of training as will prepare them for the duties and privileges of American citizenship.

This involves the training of the hand in useful industries; the

development of the mind in independent and self-directing power of thought; the impartation of useful practical knowledge; the culture of the moral nature, and the formation of character. Skill, intelligence, industry, morality, manhood, and womanhood are the ends aimed at.

Government schools for Indians are divided into five general classes: Reservation day schools, reservation boarding schools of first and sec-Classification. ond grades, and industrial training schools of first and second

grades.

It is the duty and design of the Government to remove, by the shortest method, the Ignorance, inability, and fears of the Indians, and to place them on an equality with other races in the United States. In organizing this system of schools, the fact is not overlooked that Indian schools, as such, should be preparatory and temporary; that eventually they will become unnecessary, and a full and free entrance be obtained for Indians into the public school system of the country. To this end all officers and employés of the Indian school service should work.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Under the law it is the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Schools—
"To visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from appropriations from the United States Treasury, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them in system, in administration, or in the means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist; and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

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SUPERVISORS OF EDUCATION.

The supervisor of education appointed for a special locality shall visit and inspect the boarding and day schools under his supervision; advise with the teachers, give them instructions in methods of teaching, and Duties of si report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what defects, if any, of education. Duties of supervisor exist in the schools visited, referring specially to the qualifica-tions and efficiency of each teacher, and the discipline and progress of each school, and shall recommend such measures as in his judgment will improve the condition of the schools and increase the interest of pupils and parents.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Agent.

1. The agent is the highest authority on the reservation in all matters pertaining to the schools, as well as to other interests of the Indians; but be is not authorized to give directions to school employes regarding Authority of.
their school duties, except through the superintendent.

2. The agent shall have general supervision of all school work among the Indians

under his charge. He must visit all schools whether Government, contract, or mission, at least four time each year, keep himself vision and must visit make quarterly reports concerning the same to the Indian Office.

3. It is the duty of the agent to keep the schools filled with Indian pupils, and, so

far as practicable, to place every Indian child of school age in He should accomplish this by persuasion, if possible, but, filled. Must keep schools when milder methods fail, he may withhold rations or annuities,

or use such other proper means as will produce the desired result.

On reservations where there is more than one school and more than one tribe of Indians there should be in each school pupils from each of the tribes. This will facilitate English speaking by the pupils and same school. Different tribes in tend to overcome the race and tribal prejudices of Indians.

4. It is desirable that an equal number of each sex be kept in school. It is likewise advantageous to the children to enroll them at as early an age as possible; but children under five year of age shall not be pils of each sex. enrolled except by permission of the Commissioner of Indian Equal number of pu-

Affairs. 5. The agent is expected to see that the pupils have proper moral, mental, and industrial training; that their physical welfare is properly cared for; that abundant wholesome food, suitable clothing, sufficient fuel, and an ample supply of good water are provided the schools; Outline of agent's

that sanitary laws and regulations are complied with; that the buildings are properly heated, lighted, and ventilated; that the dormitories are not overcrowded, and

that proper medical attendance and supervision are afforded.
6. The agent shall exercise merely an advisory supervision over a bonded school within the limits of his agency jurisdiction, or adjacent thereto.

He is required to coöperate with the superintendent in every way practicable for the general well-being of the school. He shall school.

Exercise advisory practicable for the general well-being of the school. He shall school.

sary shall assist with his police force in maintaining order, preventing desertions, and returning runaways, and he shall exert his authority whenever necessary to maintain the discipline or efficiency of the school.

School Superintendent.

7. The superintendent shall have immediate general control of the school. He is responsible for the discipline, the classification of pupils, and the distribution of duties among the employés. His orders must be carried into effect, both in letter and in spirit. He shall act as principal teacher, unless a principal teacher is provided for the school, and in the General duties deabsence of an industrial teacher, shall have immediate charge of the duties usually belonging to that employé.

Penmanship and drawing.—Special attention should be given to acquiring right positions and good habits of writing, legibility, accuracy, grace, and facility. ing geometrical figures.

Arithmetic.-A primary arithmetic may be placed in hands of the pupils.

Geography.—A primary geography may be used, accompanied by easy map work

and modeling in sand or clay.

General exercises.—They should be in general as heretofore, but varied so as to meet the increased intelligence and capacity of the pupils. Simple talks on hygiene may be added to those on morals and manners. Interesting short stories may be read to

the pupils by the teacher.

For the work in the primary grade, covering four years, little else can be attempted in the way of a course of study than a mere outline. Dependence must be placed mainly upon the ingenuity, faithfulness, patience, and persistence of the teacher. The work of these four years is the most important, and is also the most trying to both teacher and pupil. At the end of the four years every pupil should be able to speak English fluently and correctly; should be able to pronounce and to recognize at sight, whether seen separately or in a printed or written sentence, every word in the First and Second Readers; should be able to spell and write the words of the two readers when pronounced to him; should know at sight figures up to 100; should be able to make change in any sum less than \$1, and to combine numbers to include 6x6; and should have a knowledge of the simplest elements of geography. pupils will have accomplished about what is usually expected of children who have attended the white public schools two years. The difficulty of learning the English language, to them a foreign tongue, and the need of giving the pupils some form of industrial training in addition to school-room studies, necessitates the expenditure of more time in Indian than in white schools for accomplishing the same grade of

ADVANCED GRADE.

First year.

Reading.—Third Reader completed, with supplemental readers of same grade. Orthography. - First spelling book and spelling from reader. Words spelled, defined,

and used in simple sentences.

Arithmetic.—Primary arithmetic completed, and oral lessons in written arithmetic. with constant drill in combinations of numbers. Counting to 1,000. Making change to \$5. Tables of dry measure and avoirdupois weight explained, illustrated, and memorized. Pupils should be taught to use the common weights and measures.

Form and color.—Instruction continued.

Penmanship and drawing.—Special attention to capital letters and punctuation. Drawing geometrical figures.

Language. - Sentence building; language primer continued. Telling and writing

stories. Memorizing.

Geography .- Primary geography and easy map-drawing, with sand and clay model-

Use of globe. Form and motions of the earth explained.

Observation lessons.—Observation cultivated. The human body. Animals and plants. Nature study. The nature study suggested in the first grade should be continued in all the grades. In spring note the thermometer, the melting of the snows, the forms of water, the first signs of vegetable life. Plant seeds and arouse an interest in the coming of the birds, the leaves, and the flowers. Watch changes in the shadows of the sun. Gather cocoons and study animal life in every way possible by direct observation. In autumn study the fruits, note the changing and falling leaves, the coming of the cold, the changes in the sun's shadows.

General exercises .- Calisthenics, music, singing the scale. Talks on morals and

manners, with careful instruction as to-how to behave.

Second year.

Reading .- Fourth Reader, with juvenile papers for supplemental reading.

Orthography.—Constant drill in spelling, both orally and on slates, from reader and spelling book. Spelling names of groups of familiar objects.

Arithmetic.—Written arithmetic begun and pursued through multiplication, with

persistent drill in combining numbers orally.

Penmanship and drawing.—Class should be doing fairly creditable work.

Language.—Language lessons. Elements of English grammar taught in connection with language lessons.

Geography.—Geography of the State or Territory, and general information relative to its resources, occupations, topography, cities, and railways. Map of North America drawn.

Clerk.

20. The clerk of a bonded school, if there be one, shall perform such clerical duties as may be required, and may be assigned to other duties by the superintendent. In small bonded schools the clerk will act as Duties of clerk. teacher or industrial teacher, or in such other capacity as the superintendent may direct.

Physician.

21. The school physician shall have oversight of all sanitary matters connected with the school, and in addition to his professional duties shall give the pupils simple, appropriate talks on the elementary prince Duties of physician. ciples of physiology and hygiene, explaining the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, the circulation of the blood, the functions of the skin, etc., by which they may understand the necessity for proper habits of eating and drinking, for cleanliness, ventilation, and other hygienic conditions. The correct manner of treating emergency cases, such as hemorrhage, fainting, drowning, prostration from heat, etc., should be explained. Classes composed of the most advanced and intelligent pupils should be formed for instruction by the physician in regard to nursing and care of the sick, administering medicines, preparing food for invalids, and any other points of like character on which it would be proper to give such pupils instruction. In the absence of a school physician, these duties will devolve upon the agency physician so far as practicable. A gency physician. permanent record must be kept of all cases treated by the physician.

Teachers.

22. The principal teacher, under directions from the superintendent, shall have charge of the school-room exercises. He shall arrange classes, define hours of study and recitation, supervise the literary work, Duties of principal teach classes as the superintendent may direct, and perform the duties of any teacher who may be temporarily absent. School-room exercises should occupy about five hours each day, and each pupil should average not less than three hours' work in the school room daily.

23. The duties of each teacher shall be those assigned by the superintendent and principal teacher. Where there is but one teacher he or she shall be secretary of the school and shall keep the school register. Any Duties of teachers, teacher may be required by the superintendent to assist in the

clerical work incident to the school.

Matron.

24. The matron shall have charge of the dormitories, see that the beds are properly cared for, that the toilet of the girls is carefully made each morning, that the clothing of both girls and boys is kept in proper condition, and also shall have general oversight of the kitchen and dining room, and all the domestic affairs of the school. With the cooperation of the superintendent she shall see to it that the principal part of the work in the kitchen, laundry, dining room, and sewing room is performed by the girls of the school, who shall be regularly detailed for that purpose. She is expected to reside in the girls' building.

Industrial teacher.

25. The industrial teacher, under direction of the superintendent, shall attend to all the outside manual labor connected with the school, cultivating thoroughly the school farm and garden, caring for the stock belonging to the school, keeping a supply of fuel on hand, making teacher. repairs on buildings, and seeing that the school property and grounds are kept in good order. All such work must be done, with his assistance and supervision, by the boys of the school regularly detailed for that purpose.

Cook

26. The cook, with the assistance of the pupils, who must be regularly detailed for that purpose, shall prepare all food required for the school, including such as may be needed by the sick, attend to the setting Duties of cook. of the tables, washing of dishes, and cleaning of the lamps each day; see that everything in the kitchen and dining room is kept in proper order, and that the kitchen and dining room are locked at night, and shall be responsible to the superintendent for all the articles in her department.

27. The seamstress, with the assistance of the girls, must perform all kinds of sewing required, including mending, and must teach the girls to make Duties of seamstress. and mend both their own clothing and that of the boys.

Laundress.

28. The laundress, with the assistance of the girls, must do all the washing and ironing required for the school. If laundering for employes is Duties of laundress. done in the school, it shall be paid for by them, the pay for the same to be given to the girls and the laundress who perform the service, upon an agreed basis approved by the superintendent.

Other employés.

29. Mechanics and all other employés not above named shall be assigned their duties by the superintendent, and to the duties usually appertaining Duties of other em- to their position the superintendent may add any other duty which the good of the school may require. ployés.

30. Some employé must be required by the superintendent, in addition to his regular duties, to have charge of the ringing of bells and keeping time Other duties to be for the school; to see that the boys retire properly; that their assigned to some emassi ned to some employés.

clothing and persons are suitably cared for; that they are regularly bathed; that their toilet is neatly made in the morning; and that they are prompt at meals and details; and he shall keep a correct record of absentees.

31. Indians should be employed in preference to whites in positions which they are Indians must have competent to fill. Every school should have one or more Indians preference. · among its employés.

GENERAL RULES.

32. Employes are expected to reside in the school buildings when quarters there Employes must reside are provided for them; otherwise, as near to the buildings as pracin or near buildings. ticable. Employes must keep their rooms in order at all times.

33. Employés are not allowed to have pupils in their rooms except by permission Pupils not allowed in of the superintendent for specified reasons.

rooms of employes. Of the superintendent for specified reasons.

34. No person, other than an attaché of the school, shall be allowed in any school Persons not allowed building later than 9.30 p. m. except by special permission of the superintendent.

35. A retiring bell rung at 9 p. m. (or later during warm weather, if advisable) shall be the signal for absolute quiet in all the dormitories and Retiring bell. adjacent rooms.

36. Every night, at irregular periods, some person or persons duly assigned to such duty must "make the rounds," visiting every portion of the Night guard.

School buildings and premises, to guard against fire, prevent in-

trusion of unauthorized persons, and detect any improper conduct on the part of pupils or others.

37. Social dancing, card playing, gambling, profanity, and smoking are strictly Things prohibited in the school buildings and on the premises. Pupils are forbidden to carry concealed weapons.

38. There shall be a session of school each evening for reading, study, singing, or other exercises, at the close of which the pupils shall retire in an orderly manner to their dormitories. The employments for Sat-Evening session. urday shall be arranged by the superintendent and matron to the

best advantage of the school. 39. The Sabbath must be properly observed. There shall be a Sabbath school or Sabbath school or be required to attend. The superintendent may require employés

other suitable service. to attend and participate in all the above exercises; but any employé declining as a matter of conscience shall be excused from attending and par-

ticipating in any or all religious exercises.

40. Every school should be carefully graded and pupils should be classified according to their capacity and scholarship and be promoted from grade Grading, examinato grade under such rules as may be prescribed by the superintion, and promotion. tendent. At the close of each term pupils should be examined in all the studies pursued during the term and promotions should be made on the basis of these examinations. Pupils who have completed the school course should be reported to the Indian Office for promotion to a school of higher grade.*

^{*}It is the purpose of the Indian Office to fill the training schools with pupils taken from the reserva-tion schools, and for some time, until the training schools shall be filled, it will doubtless be necessary to take pupils from reservation schools before they have finished their course in those schools.

41. All instruction must be in the English language. Pupils must be compelled to converse with each other in English, and should be properly rebuked or punished for persistent violation of this rule. Every be in English. effort should be made to encourage them to abandon their tribal language. To facilitate this work it is essential that all school employés be able to speak English fluently, and that they speak English exclusively to the pupils, and also to each other in the presence of pupils.

42. Instruction in music must be given at all schools. Singing should be a part of the exercises of each school session, and wherever practicable in-Instruction in music.

struction in instrumental music should be given.

43. Except in cases of emergency, pupils shall not be removed from school either by their parents or others, nor shall they be transferred from a Pupils not to be reby their parents or others, nor shall they be transferred from a Pupils not to be re-Government to a private school without special authority from moved without authority. the Indian Office.

44. The school buildings should be furnished throughout with plain, inexpensive, but substantial furniture. Dormitories or lavatories should be so supplied with necessary toilet articles, such as soap, towels, Furnishing.

mirrors, combs, hair, shoe, nail, and tooth brushes, and wisp brooms, as to enable the pupils to form exact habits of personal neatness.

45. Good and healthful provisions must be supplied in abundance; and they must be well cooked and properly placed on the Food and meals. table. A regular bill of fare for each day of the week should be

prepared and followed. Meals must be served regularly and neatly. Pains should be taken not only to have the food healthful and the table attractive, but to have the bill of fare varied. The school farm and dairy should furnish an ample supply of vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cottage cheese, curds, eggs, and poultry. Coffee and tea should be be furnished sparingly; milk is preferable to either, and children can be taught to use it. Pupils must be required to attend meals promptly after proper attention to toilet, and at least one employé must be in the dining room

during each meal to supervise the table manners of the pupils and Table manners. to see that all leave the table at the same time and in good order.

46. The superintendent will establish a common mess for the employes and may by the school cook, if such work will not interfere with the common proper discharge of her regular duties, and she shall receive from Common mess for the members of the mess a fair allowance for the extra duty thus imposed upon her, such allowance to be divided among them pro rata; or they may hire a cook who is not a school employé. The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, may have immediate charge of the employes' mess.

47. So far as practicable, a uniform style of clothing for the school should be adop-

ted. Two plain, substantial suits, with extra pair of trousers

for each boy, and three neat, well-made dresses for each girl, if clothing. kept mended, ought to suffice for week-day wear for one year. For Sunday wear each pupil should be furnished a better suit. The pupils should also be supplied with underwear adapted to the climate, with night clothes, and with handkerchiefs, and, if the climate requires it, with overcoats or cloaks and with overshoes.

48. The buildings, outhouses, fences, and walks should at all timesbe kept in thorough repair. Where practicable, the grounds Buildings and should be ornamented with t ees, grass, and flowers.

49. There should be a flag staff at every school, and the American flag should be hoisted, in suitable weather, in the morning and lowered at sun-

The flag. set daily.

50. Special hours should be allotted for recreation. Provision should be made for outdoor sports, and the pupils should be encouraged in daily healthful exercise under the eye of a school employ6; simple Recrestion. games should also be devised for indoor amusement. They should be taught the sports and games enjoyed by white youth, such as baseball, hopscotch, croquet, marbles, bean bags, dominoes, checkers, logomachy, and other word and letter games, and the use of dissected maps, etc. The girls should be instructed in simple fancy work, knitting, recting, crocheting, different kinds of embroidery, etc.

51. Separate play grounds, as well as sitting rooms, must be assigned the boys and the girls. In play and in work, as far as possible, and in all places except the school room and at meals, they must be kept Separation of the entirely apart. It should be so arranged, however, that at stated sexes. times, under suitable supervision, they may enjoy each other's

society; and such occasions should be used to teach them to show each other due respect and consideration, to behave without restraint, but without familiarity, and to acquire habits of politeness, refinement, and self-possession.

 New Year's Day, Franchise Day (February 8), Washington's Birthday (February 22), Arbor Day, Decoration Day (May 30), Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, are to be appropriately ob-Holidays, served as holidays.

53. Corporal punishment must be resorted to only in cases of grave violations of rules, and in no instances shall any person inflict it except un-Corporal punishment. der the direction of the superintendent, to whom all serious questions of discipline must be referred.* Employés may correct

pupils for slight misdemeanors only.

54. Any pupil twelve years of age or over, guilty of persistently using profane or obscene language; of lewd conduct; stubborn insubordination; Extreme cases of lying; fighting; wanton destruction of property; theft; or simmisbehavior. misbehavior. ilar misbehavior, may be punished by the superintendent either by inflicting corporal punishment or imprisonment in the guardhouse; but in no case shall any unusual or cruel or degrading punishment be permitted.

55. A permanent record should be kept on file at each school showing the history of each pupil, giving name, age, sex, height, weight, chest meas-Permanent record of urements, state of health, residence, names of parents, and of apils.

tribe to which the family belongs, time of entering and leaving school, and the advancement made in education. If an English pupils. name is given to the pupil, the Indian name of the father should be retained as a surname. (See office circular in regard to names, dated March 19, 1890, of which copy is appended hereto.)

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

56. A regular and efficient system of industrial training must be a part of the work of each school. At least half of the time of each boy and girl ach pupil's should be devoted thereto—the work to be of such character that Half of each pupil's ime for for they may be able to apply the knowledge and experience gained, in the locality where they may be expected to reside after leaving school. In pushing forward the school-room training of these boys and girls, teachers, and especially superintendents, must not lose sight of the great necessity for fitting their charges for the every-day life of their after years.

57. A farm and garden, if practicable an orchard also, must be connected with Farm, garden, and each school, and especial attention must be given to instruction orchard.

in farming, gardening, dairying, and fruit growing.

58. Every school should have horses, cattle, swine, and poultry, and when practicable, sheep and bees, which the pupils should be taught to care Stock, poultry, and for properly. The boys should look after the stock and milk the cows, and the girls should see to the poultry and the milk.

59. The farm, garden, stock, dairy, kitchen, and shops should be so managed as to make the school as nearly self-sustaining as practicable, not Industries should be only because Government resources should be as wisely and careso managed as to make fully utilized as private resources would be, but also because school as nearly self-sustaining as possible. thrift and economy are among the most valuable lessons which can be taught Indians. Waste in any department must not be

tolerated.

60. The blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, shoemaker, and harness maker trades, being of the most general application, should be taught to a few pupils at every school. Where such mechanics are not provided The trades. for the school pupils should, so far as practicable, receive instruction from the agency mechanics.

61. The girls must be systematically trained in every branch of housekeeping and in dairy work; be taught to cut, make, and mend garments for Industrial of the girls.

Industrial of the girls.

The sick. They must be regularly detailed to assist the cook in preparing the food and the laundress in washing and ironing.

62. Special effort must be made to instruct Indian youth in the use and care of tools

Instruction in use of and implements. They must learn to keep them in order, protect

them properly, and use their carefully.

^{*}In some of the more advanced schools it will be practicable and advisable to have material offenses arbitrated by a school court composed of the advanced students, with school employes added to such court in very aggravated cases. After due investigation, the amount of guilt should be determined and the quantity of punishment fixed by the court, but the approval of the superintendent shall be necessary before the punishment is inflicted, and the superintendent may modify or remit but may not increase the sentence.

63. Pupils should be detailed to such work as they will probably have to do after leaving school. Neither girls nor boys must be compelled to perform duties unsuitable to their sex, age, or strength. Therefore, to work such as they except when necessary, boys should not be assigned to ordinary are likely to perform kitchen duties, though they can be very properly required to keep after leaving school, their own dormitories in perfect order. The work should be so and details should be arranged as not to be irksome or discouraging. The details of judiciously arranged. pupils should be so planned that school-room and other duties will not clash, and so that they will know their duties for each hour in the day. While each one should acquire skill in some special line, his work should be varied enough to give him an acquaintance with other branches.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

64. Persons in the Indian school service are engaged with the distinct understanding that character, merit, efficiency, and special qualifications for the work required, are the only considerations upon which they can hope to be retained. Removals will be made for cause, such as immorality, incompetency, indolence,

flagrant infirmities of temper, and neglect of or refusal to per- Causes for removal.

form duty, and also for manifest physical disability. An adverse report of any officer of the Department to whom the Indian Office has a right to turn for information regarding the conduct of the schools, shall be sufficient cause for suspension or removal of any school employé. Special investigations will not be ordered at the request of employés dismissed or suspended, but the office will carefully weigh any charges made will not be ordered.

against employés and take action only after due deliberation.

65. When an agent is of the opinion that the superintendent or any other school employé is not a fit person for the place he holds, or is not adapted to perform its duties, the agent must make written report of the fact to the Comduties, the agent must make written report of the fact to the Commissioner, stating specifically his reasons for his opinion. And ing to unfitness of any when the superintendent of any Government school is of the employé. opinion that any employé thereof is not efficient, or is not adapted to the work required of him, it shall be the duty of said superintendent to report the fact in writing to the agent, stating specifically his reasons for the opinion. The agent must forward this report to the Commissioner, with such recommendations in relation thereto as he may deem it his duty to make

relation thereto as he may deem it his duty to make.

64. The agent shall not suspend any superintendent or other school employé without authority first obtained from the Commissioner, except when

the moral welfare or the discipline of the school imperatively demands summary action, in which case he may suspend such employé and select a competent person to perform his duties tempocases. rarily, reporting immediately to the Commissioner full and specific

reasons for the action taken.

65. All positions and salaries expire June 30 of each year, and all appointments are made with this understanding. Therefore the Indian Office is not committed to any employé beyond the date named; but the office aims to retain competent and satisfactory employés from year to a satisfactory employés from year to the resitions in which they are employed are continued.

year, if the positions in which they are employed are continued, tion of employes.

and whenever practicable to promote to higher grades those who have distinguished themselves by devotion to duty or special aptitude.

66. Many of the school employes will naturally and properly be nominated by the agent, though the Indian Office reserves the right to appoint

or remove all employes. In making selection of school employes School employés the agent should in all cases consult with the superintendent and, nominated by agent.

if possible, act in harmony with him. Care must be taken to secure persons of proper qualifications, good moral character, special fitness for the duties to be performed, and those who are able to speak the English language fluently and correctly. Personal and political considerations should not enter into the question. For teachers men and women especially trained for their work, with experience in teaching in public schools, who have been educated in American schools, Qualifications of em-

should be given the preference. A certificate to teach in some State Quali or Territorial school, or a normal school diploma, should accom- ployes. pany a recommendation for appointment as teacher or superin-

tendent. In transmitting nominations the agent must forward at the same time evidences of the qualifications of proposed employés.

67. While no test of religious faith or affiliations shall be applied in the appointment of persons in the Indian school service or in their removal therefrom, yet every employe is required to have a decent respect No test of religious for religion and to be of good moral character. In addition to faith. recognized efficiency and general usefulness, a character which

Indian children can imitate to advantage is also essential. Profanity, obscenity, indifference to moral restraints, and infirmities of temper can not be telerated. and women in the Indian-school service are expected to be models of our Christian civilization, and if guilty of conduct which shocks the moral sense of a civilized community they will be summarily discharged.

68. Finally, employes at Government boarding schools must understand when they accept appointment that hard work is to be performed; that long Efficiency, industry, hours of service are required; that in the nature of things every discretion, and interest employé must be willing to work night or day if special emergenced.

cies arise; that the duties of an employé do not end arbitrarily at a given hour, but may be continued indefinitely; and it must be understood by any individual entering the service that additional duties, or duties entirely different from those usually attaching to the position to which he or she is regularly assigned, may be required. There is no room for shirks or unwilling workers in the Indian-school service, and the man or woman who is too fastidious to assist in making a camp Indian child or youth tidy in appearance; too indifferent to participate in the general exercises of the school; too obstinate to yield to the judgment of those charged with directing the school work, should not enter it, for efficiency and success can come only to those who are interested in the education of the Indian, physically able for the arduous duties to be performed, and, above all else, willing to do whatever is necessary for the good of all concerned.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

69. Superintendents of industrial training schools report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs direct. They have entire control of schools under their charge, subject to the regulations of the Indian Office and special instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As bonded officers they are responsible for all Government Duties of tendents of supering schools.

Duties of training as circumstances may require; to determine the duties of all employees; to direct the work of the school in all its departments; to administer discipline to be accountable for money earned by pupils, and to prescribe rules governing its expenditure by pupils, and in general to manage the affairs of the institution; but they shall neither nullify nor modify any order of the Indian Office uor any of the general regulations governing Indian schools, except by permission of

DAY SCHOOLS.

the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

70. The day schools on each reservation are under the immediate control of the agent. Where there is no supervisor the agent is required to visit each school at months. He shall see that proper school furniture and appliances, and an abundance of fuel and good water are provided, least once in two months.

Day schools under and contribute in every way possible to the efficiency of the schools. supervision of agent. He will report from time to time with regard to the character of the work done at each school, and the efficiency of each teacher.

He will spare no reasonable efforts to keep the schools filled with Indian pupils, and strive to unite teachers, agency employés, and parents in a common interest in their

71. The supervisor of day schools upon any reservation shall be constantly in the field visiting schools, teachers, and parents, directing the details of the work, consulting with the teachers, urging parents to send their children to the schools, and performing such other duties in connection with the schools as

Duties of supervisor. the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the agent may direct. He shall report weekly to the agent, and on the last day of each month shall transmit to the Indian Office, through the agent, a report of the work for the month, making recommendations relative thereto.

72. Each teacher will be expected to classify pupils, so far as practicable according Classification of pupils. to the prescribed course of study.

73. Each teacher must prepare and follow a regular program of exercises, inter-Program of exer termissions. As most day-school work will be of a primary grade, cises. instructions will be given by slate, blackboard and chart exercises, object lessons and picture talks in English more than by the use of text books. The teacher is expected to stimulate and encourage pupils, and must therefore give to her school intelligent, earnest attention, and use skill and ingenuity in adapting usual methods to the instruction of children who must acquire the language in which they are taught.

74. A session of a day school is five and one-half hours, exclusive of intermissions. A session begins at 9 o'clock and continues until 4 p. m., unless otherwise authorized, with two intermissions of fifteen minutes each; and one of one hour. Sessions must be held on each day of the week, Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays excepted.

75. Corporal punishment is allowed only in cases of gravest misconduct, and must

never be inflicted by one pupil upon another at the instance Punishments.

or request of the teacher.

76. School rooms are under the control of the teacher, who is authorized to detail pupils to care for the same, but the agent is responsible for the buildings and public property therein. If there be an assist—Care of school room. ant teacher the assistant shall have supervision of this part of Assistant teacher. the school work, and shall perform such other school duties as may be assigned by the teacher. The assistant teacher shall not be required to

perform personal service for the teacher.

77. So far as practicable a man and wife shall be employed as teacher and assist-

ant teacher, and where they are so employed they shall arrange the school-room work so as to combine industrial training with trial training the study of books, the man teaching industries to the boys and study of books. To combine industhe woman to the gtris, the object being to fit each sex for the duties likely to be incumbent upon them in after life. Even where there is but one teacher some industrial training is possible and should be included in the course of instruction.

78. The day-school teacher, being frequently the only white person in an Indian camp, is expected to be exemplary in conduct and character, Teacher's conduct and if otherwise can not be continued in service. must be exemplary.

79. All the preceding rules relating to boarding schools, the conduct of school employés, and their relations to the agent, shall be in force at Boarding school regday schools so far as applicable. tions to apply also.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

1. All positions and salaries in the Indian-school service terminate absolutely June 30 of each year.

2. Should any position not be authorized for the ensuing fiscal year, the incumbent of such position is of course relieved from duty June 30, and has no claim against

the Government for remuneration after that period.

3. No employé can claim leave of absence with pay as a matter of right, as there is no law regulating the matter. Such leaves are regulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, according to the best interests of the service, and they are allowed only for good reasons, not as a matter of course.

4. Leaves of absence are to be taken when the services of employes can be spared

with least detriment to the interests of the school.

5. Leaves of absence, whether from sickness or other causes, during the school year, will be granted upon direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the Commis-

sioner of Indian Affairs only.

6. Leaves of absence during the months when the school is in vacation are authorized in the discretion of the agent or (in the case of a bonded school) the superintendent, such leaves not to exceed three days for each month of service, nor to exceed thirty days in any fiscal year. The time of granting these leaves is left to the agent or superintendent, who will so arrange the same that the necessary work of the schools may be continued through the vacation. If, for instance, the employe entered upon duty October 1 and was in continuous service until June 30 following, his continuous service represents nine months, and consequently he may be granted nine times three days' leave with pay, which is twenty-seven days' leave. Ten or more months' service would give thirty days' leave, the annual limit.

7. Agents and superintendents of bonded schools are cautioned against favoritism in the granting of leaves of absence, and at proper times they must report fully the dates of leaves granted under these regulations. Leaves granted to employés in advance of the receipt of information as to what positions will be authorized during the next fiscal year must be granted with the explicit understanding that should the services of such employés terminate for any cause prior to the expiration of such leaves, the leaves would expire with the termination of service.

DAY SCHOOLS.

8. Beginning July 1, 1891, the school year for day schools will be ten months and the salary allowed for day-school teachers will be for ten months' service, or pro rata for any period less than ten months. Teachers will be paid for actual service and no vacations with pay will be allowed.

9. In accordance with the above, day-school teachers entering the service at any time during the fiscal year 1891 (July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891) will not be allowed leaves of absence with pay.

10. Where schools are closed by order of the Indian Office or by reason of fire, flood, disease, or similar cause, for which the teacher is in no way responsible, questions of leaves may be presented to this office for consideration upon their merits.

NOTE.—Pending the time when the above arrangement shall go into effect, the following regulations in regard to granting leaves of absence to day-school teachers who have been in the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, will be in force.

1. Agents are authorized to grant to day-school teachers who have been in continuous service since September 1, 1889, and who return to duty September 1, 1890, leaves of absence from July 1, to August 31, both inclusive.

2. Agents are authorized to grant to day-school teachers who have not been in continuous service since September 1, 1889, but who are to resume their duties September 1, 1890, leaves of absence with pay for such proportion of the vacation period named as their continuous service bears to ten months.

3. Day-school teachers whose resignations have been accepted to take effect at the close of the school year, or whose resignations may be tendered prior to the date of reopening school for the next school year, or who have been notified that they will not be retained in the service, may be granted leave of absence with pay during July, 1890, for a period equal to three days for each month of service since September 1, 1889.

4. Day-school teachers who began service on or since April 1, 1889, and who drew pay for July and August, 1889, will not be allowed pay for any part of July or August, 1890, unless their services are retained for the ensuing year.

5. At agencies, where, under special authority from the office, the vacation period will occur at other times than July and August, the agent will be governed by the spirit of these regulations, and will grant leaves of absence with pay to teachers for periods equivalent to those named herein, reporting his action in each case.

COURSE OF STUDY.*

[Primary grade, four years. Advanced grade, four years. Especially designed for reservation board ing schools, but to be followed as far as practicable in day schools.]

PRIMARY GRADE.

First year.

English language.—This will be the main study of the first year. By objects, pictures, pantomime, kindergarten helps, conversation games, etc., the names of objects and actions most familiar to the pupils must be acquired by them, and short conversations and phrases in daily use memorized, so that at the end of the year a sufficient vocabulary of nouns, verbs, and modifying words will have been learned to enable them to understand and use English, and to express a large number of ideas, although the sentences may be crude.

Reading and writing.—With the spoken words, so far as practicable, pupils must learn to associate printed and written words. This can be done by reading charts, and by exercises on blackboards and slates, ingeniously devised and varied. Pupils should learn to write and read each word as a whole, and should so understand its meaning as to be able to use it intelligently. By these methods at the end of the year they should be able to read at sight and understandingly the first lessons of the first reader.

Painstaking drill in pronunciation of words and sounds of letters must be given. Such drill must be continued throughout the entire course. Concert exercises are important; but careful and judicious attention must also be given to pupils individually.

Numbers.—By objects and numeral frames, pupils should learn to count in English and read and write figures from 1 to 10, and be given simple oral lessons in mental addition and subtraction.

General exercises.—Singing, calisthenics, marching and action songs, concert exercises, etc., must be introduced to relieve the routine from monotony and to afford opportunity for drill of various sorts. Teach points of the compass and days of the week.

The first year is the hardest and will tax to the utmost the ingenuity, skill, and tact

This course of study is merely a suggestive outline to be adopted immediately in all schools. It will be followed hereafter by a more complete manual.

of the teacher. The pupils will be sensitive and diffident. Confidence must be inspired, criticism and ridicule avoided, and all efforts of the teacher, must be patient, steady, and persistent.

Second year.

English language.—With the same use of objects, pictures, and conversations, black-board and slate exercises as in the previous year, the vocabulary should be largely increased, and skill acquired in the use of verbs and in sentence making, so that the pupil may describe in English what he sees and hears, and make a beginning in letter writing. Every day must see some new words added to the pupil's vocabulary and

some new forms of expression familiarized.

Every exercise should be a language lesson. Pupils should not only acquire the habit of expressing themselves in complete sentences, but also of using some variety and discrimination in the choice of words. The thought must precede expression. Hence, in primary work especially, lessons to develop new ideas must come before lessons on word forms and idioms. The end of language teaching is correct and fluent expression. The means are development lessons in which the pupil gains new ideas to express, and drill lessons in which they will have occasion to use frequently the new word idiom taught. The oral expression should precede the written. In both, careful arrangement should be emphasized. In written work the amount should be carefully guarded.

Reading.—Chart reviewed. First reader should be taken up, care being taken that

the words and sentences are understood as well as memorized.

Orthography.—Easy words may be spelled orally, and on blackboard and slate.

Form and color.—Systematic instruction should be given in form by use of blocks,

clay modeling, paper folding, etc.; also in color.

Penmanship and drawing.—Writing the letters of the alphabet separately as well as combined in words may be taught. Simple lessons in drawing will interest the pupil, cultivate the eye and hand, and give opportunity also for teaching English.

Numbers.—Counting in English to 100. Grube method of numbers from 1 to 20,

with continued oral problems in addition and subtraction.

Geography.-Maps of schoolroom and premises and of localities with which the pupils are familiar may be drawn to a scale and all objects of interest located thereon. General exercises.—Singing, calisthenics, and concert exercises must receive attention, and by whatever method may be most practicable some simple instruction must

be given in morals and manners. Third year.

The first month should be devoted to reviewing the work of the two preceding

years so as to recover thoroughly all ground lost in vacation.

English language.—Sentence making; repeating simple stories about common things; memorizing sentences and short, easy dialogues, and selections from poetry and prose; drill in sounds of letters and in combining sounds; correction of habitual errors of pronunciation and construction. All lessons must be directed to the cultivation of facility of thought and fluency and correctness of expression of ideas in English.

Reading .- Second Reader, with a supplemental reader of same grade, but different

series, to increase the vocabulary and prevent parrot-like work.

Orthography.-Spelling orally and on blackboards and slate the words of the reading lesson.

Form and color.—Lessons on form and color continued.

Penmanship and drawing .- Special attention to the writing and to the use of capital letters. Drawing straight and curved lines and making geometrical figures.

Numbers.—Numbers by the Grube method to 50. Oral instruction in mental arithmetic. Simple original problems.

Geography.—Geography of the reservation or county, with map-drawing of the

General exercises. —Singing, calisthenics, etc., as heretofore. Simple talks on morals and manners.

Fourth year.

A month devoted to review of the preceding course will prepare the pupils for formally taking up books; hitherto the instruction has been chiefly oral.

English language.-Language primer begun. Telling and writing the stories of the readers, and everyday occurrences. Memorizing good selections. Sentence building. Drill in idiomatic expressions and the proper use of the different parts of

Reading .- Third Reader. Instructions in the use of capital letters and punctua-

tion marks.

Orthography.—Spelling and defining words from the Reader. Form and color.—Instruction continued.

CXLVIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

8. The superintendent shall arrange a regular program of school-room exercises and industrial work, and assign teachers and employes to their duties Shall arrange reg- in accordance therewith, clearly defining the duties of each. He ular program. shall also decide upon the hours of recitation and industrial work for each pupil in the school.

9. The superintendent shall, as occasion may require, hold meetings with his associate teachers and employés for consultation as to the general Relation to associwelfare of the school; shall treat his subordinates with respect, ate employés support them in the exercise of proper authority, and ordinarily shall issue orders to individual pupils through those only who have the special care of them.

10. When the superintendent finds it advisable to correct faults of teachers or employés or to call attention to inefficient service or neglect of duty No public repri-mands allowed. on their part, it must be done at some other time and place than in the presence of pupils. No public reprimand of an employé is

permitted. 11. In cases of controversy or want of harmony which the superintendent is unable to settle amicably, appeal may be made to the agent, who shall give a hearing, in his office if practicable, to all parties concerned, and if he shall

May appeal to agent. be unable to restore cordial relations among the school employés, he shall report all the facts to the Indian Office, suspending offenders if the interests of the service require it, pending definite instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

12. The superintendent must give close personal attention to every department of the school. He is expected to visit all employes while in the performance of their

duties as frequently as may be necessary to ascertain not only the Must visit all depart- character of work done by them, but to advise them wherein they fail in fidelity, efficiency, or discipline. The industrial work among the boys must have his special attention. He should so Industrial work must supervise this branch of the service as to leave no excuse for neg-

have special attention. lect upon the part of teachers or pupils. 13. Once each week regularly at a stated hour the superintendent is required to make a personal inspection of the dormitories and infirmaries, observing the per-

Weekly inspection sound appearance and clothing of the pupils, and the condition of the rooms and everything therein. At such time each pupil must required. be in his own proper place in the dormitory or infirmary. This personal, vital contact, weekly, with every pupil in the school should enable the superintendent to give such advice and direction as will promote the physical, mental, and moral well-being of those under his charge. It should be made with conscientious fidelity and thoroughness.

14. The superintendent must reside in the school buildings, and where practicable, Must reside in school in the boys' department.

building.

15. The superintendent cooperating with the physician and matron must see that Must isolate cases all cases of infectious and contagious diseases are isolated, and of infectious and con- that toilet articles used by pupils having inflamed eyes, skin tagious diseases. or other such disorders, are not used by other pupils.

16. In cases not covered by these rules the superintendent is expected to use his discretion and judgment, and he may adopt for the administration Special regulations of the minor affairs of the school a special code of rules, not inmay be made.

consistent with those herein.

17. The superintendent shall forward all official communications to the Indian Official communication t Official communication with Indian Office union of purpose and effort is essential to the efficiency of his Superintendent school, and he should therefore strive to coöperate heartily with should work in harmothe agent, upon whose support and friendship much of his sucny with agent. cess must depend.

18. The superintendent shall submit to the Indian Office, through the agent, at the close of each school year, an annual report giving a full history for the year of the school and of each of its departments. Annual report. He may require that written reports be made to him at the close

of the year by the principal teacher, matron, industrial teacher, and other employés.

19. The superintendent of a bonded school on or adjacent to an Indian reservation is independent of the agent, so far as school manager "t, the

Duties of superinducties defined in his bond, and department regulations are contendent of bonded cerned, but, as already stated, the agent is expected to exercise school and relations of agent bonded school. an advisory supervision of the school and to report to the Indian Office his observations. The success of the school must depend largely upon the cordial cooperation with the agent, and harmonious relations be-

tween the superintendent and agent should be maintained.

Observation lessons. - Talks about physiology and hygiene. Object lessons illustrative of plant and animal life, peoples, ships, cities, and occupations. Instruction in buying, selling, and calculating values of articles. Samples of grains, fruits, etc., should be exhibited. Through the observation lessons the child should gain the habit of accurate observation and definite expression, as well as added knowledge and an intelligent interest in the world about him. These lessons are valuable, not merely for the facts and information acquired, but also as a means of forming right habits of attention, observation, and expression. The teaching should be so directed as to strengthen these habits in the pupils. The instruction should be oral, and should be made interesting and attractive to the children.

General exercises.—General exercises as hitherto, with instructions on morals and

manners.

Third year.

Reading.—Fourth Reader, with supplemental reading.

Orthography.—Constant drill in spelling orally and on slates, from reader and advanced spelling-book. Special attention to sounds of letters and forming syllables.

Arithmetic. - Written arithmetic through decimal or common fractions, but not both, with much practice in mental arithmetic. All the tables of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division memorized.

Form and color.—Instruction continued.

Penmanship and drawing.—Ordinary forms used in letter-writing. Practice drawing

from copies and objects.

Language.—Elements of English grammar taught by oral lessons, in connection with language lessons. Letter-writing encouraged. Pupils writing letters to teacher. Geography .- The United States. Indian reservations.

United States history .- Simple stories by the teacher from United States history,

pupils repeating same at next recitation in their own words.

Physiology and hygiene.—Elementary lessons, including lessons illustrating effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system.

Observation lessons.—Oral lessons about plants, animals, places, people, and things. General exercises. - Morals and manners, calisthenics, music, etc.

Fourth year.

Reading.—The Fifth Reader.

Orthography .- The Advanced Speller.

Arithmetic.—Written arithmetic, to include percentage, with review of entire book and especial attention to practical application of principles.

Penmanship.—Business letters, notes, receipts, etc.

Drawing.—Individual advancement in this branch to be encouraged. Free-hand Work with colored crayons.

Language.—A primary work on grammar. Especial attention to habitual errors, and careful drill and encouragement in composition. Lessons mostly written.

Geography.—Geography of North and South America, with instructions in general

upon the races, the countries, the climates, and the commerce of the world. Most common phenomena of earth. Map-drawing—the State; the United States; the two

United States history .- Primary work in United States history.

Physiology and hygiene.—Elementary.

Civil government.—Simple oral lessons in civil government—meaning of terms town, village, county, State, etc.; elections, citizenship, etc. Observation lessons.—Plants and animals.

Music.—Pupils should be able to read music from the staff.

General exercises.—Music, calisthenics, morals, and manners throughout the year, treating pupils as young ladies and young gentlemen.

The highest efficiency of the school is tested by its results in moral character, and hence its highest duty is effective moral training. These facts are recognized by the present course of study, which makes provision for instruction in morals and manners to supplement the mental training furnished by the regular instruction and discipline of the schools. The course should include lessons on cleanliness and neatness, cipline of the schools. The course should include lessons on cleanliness and neatness, gentleness, politeness, kindness to others, kindness to animals, love for parents, benefactors, etc., respect and reverence, gratitude, obedience, truthfulness, purity, honesty, courage, honor, reputation, self-control, self-denial, confession of wrong, forgiveness, evil-speaking, profanity, good habits, industry, temperance, frugality; also civil duties, including love of country, obedience to law, respect for civil rulers, fidelity to official trusts, nature and obligations of oaths, the ballot, and other duties involved in good citizenship. A part of this instruction should be given in connection with the opening exercises, and a half hour each week should be devoted to a separate exercise. The general method pursued should be to present the lesson in the

concrete by means of an appropriate story or incident, to call out the duty or truth thus presented by means of questions, to illustrate and enforce it by a fitting selection of poetry, and finally to set it in the memory in the form of an appropriate maxim. The special aim of this instruction is to give pupils a clear knowledge of duty, to quicken their moral natures, and especially the conscience, and to lead them to the forming of right purposes.

There should be constant review of the preceding course with the special purpose of securely fixing in the child's memory and mental habits the results of the eight

years of study above outlined.

Having completed the eight years' course, the Indian boy or girl who has been in health, has ordinary vigor of mind, and has been properly taught, will be able to read, write, and converse in English; to solve any practical problem in written arithmetic, to and through percentage; to locate on the map all the principal rivers, lakes, bays, mountains, and cities of North and South America; to name all the continents; to point out upon the globe or a map of the world the homes of all the great races, and to describe their characteristics; to name the parts of speech and explain their more obvious relations to each other; to know something of physiology and hygiene; to read, understand, and enjoy a newspaper or book; will have acquired a good many facts relative to animal and plant life, and will know how to behave at home, on the street, at church, in the presence of the opposite sex, and in the homes of acquaintances and friends. In short, the training herein proposed is about equal to that obtained in six years at public schools among whites, and fits the pupil either to make his own way alongside the white citizen or to take the advanced course offered in some Indian industrial training school.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS IN REGARD TO FAMILY NAMES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1890.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Schoools:

As allotment work progresses it appears that some care must be exercised in regard to preserving among Indians family names. When Indians become citizens of the United States, under the allotment act, the inheritance of property will be governed by the laws of the respective States, and it will cause needless confusion and, doubtless, considerable nitimate loss to the Indians if no attempt is made to have the different members of a family known by the same family name on the records and by general reputation. Among other oustoms of the white people it is becoming important that Indians adopt that in regard to names.

dians adopt that in regard to names.

There seems, however, no good reason for continuing a custom which has prevailed to a considerable extent of substituting English for Indian names, especially when different members of the same family are named with no regard to the family surname. Doubtless in many cases, the Indian name is difficult to pronounce and to remember; but in many other cases the Indian word is as short and as euphonious as the English word that is substituted, while, other things being equal, the fact that it is an Indian name makes it a better one.

For convenience, an English "Christian name" may be given and the Indian name be retained as a surname. If the Indian name is unuvually long and difficult it may perhaps be arbitrarily shortened. The practice of calling Indians by the English translation of their Indian names also seems to me unadvisable. The names thus obtained are usually awkward and uncouth, and such as the children when they grow older will dislike to retain.

In any event the habit of adopting sobriquets given to Indians such as "Tobacco," "Mogul," "Tom," "Pete," etc., by which they become generally known, is unfortunate, and should be discontined. It degrades the Indian, and as he or his children gain in education and culture they will be annoyed by a designation which has been fastened upon them and of which they can not rid themselves without difficulty.

Hereafter in submitting to this office, for approval, names of Indian employés to be appointed as policemen, judges, teamsters, laborers, etc., all nicknames must be discarded and effort made to ascertain and adopt the actual names or such as should be permanent designations. The names decided upon must be made well known to the respective Indians and the importance of retaining such names must be fully explained to them. I am aware that this will involve some expenditure of time and trouble but no more than will be warranted by the importance of the matter in the near future. Of course sudden change can not be made in Indian nomenclature; but if agents and school superintendents will systematically endeavor, so far as practicable, to have children and wives known by the names of the fathers and husbands, very great improvement in this respect will be brought about within a few years.

I have submitted this subject to Hon. J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, which gives special attention to Indian linguistics. His reply is appended hereto.

Espectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Washington, D. O., April 4, 1890.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge the recipt of your favor of March 24, with inclosure, relating to the adoption by the Indians of a system of family names.

The old practice in vogue of attaching sobriquets and nicknames to the Indians can not be too severely condemned, and I am pleased that you are about to take stops to substitute another and better method.

The matter is important, not only in its relation to the inheritance of property, but also because it will enable much more accurate census enumeration to be made in the future, and because it will tend strongly toward the breaking up of the Indian tribal system which is perpetuated and ever kept in mind by the Indian's own system of names.

Undoubtedly it will be better, whenever possible, to retain the Indian name as a surname, adding an English Christian-given name. Occasionally, however, it will be found advantageous to make the

latter also an Indian name.

latter also an Indian name.

In selecting aboriginal names I do not think it will be necessary to limit the choice to such names as Indians already bear. Excellent names may frequently be selected from the Indian's vocabulary of geographic terms, such as the names of rivers lakes, mountains, etc., and where these are suitable and suphonic, I think they may with advantage be substituted for personal names which are less desirable. Little difficulty, however, will be experienced in short-ning Indian names in the interest of brevity and suphony, and the Indian will be found to readily adopt names so changed. I agree with you that in general it is unadvisable to call Indians by the English translation of their Indian names, though in the case of animal names and some others, as deer, hawk, etc., it is not objectionable.

I believe that when the end sought to be obtained by the adoption of family names is thoroughly explained to the Indians they will be willing to coöperate with the several agents in the attempt to to select proper names for themselves and families.

Yours, with respect,

J. W. POWELL, Director.

Hon. T. J. MOEGAN,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF BOOKS ADOPTED FOR USE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

PRIMARY GRADE.

First year.

Reading .- Appleton's Reading Chart. Illustrated Primer, Fuller. Numbers.—Badlam's Aids to Number, first series (one set for use of teacher).

Second year.

Reading.—McGuffey's Eclectic First Reader, supplemented by Webb's New Word Method.

Numbers.—Badlam's Aids to Number, second series (one set for use of teacher). Geography.—Topics in Geography, Nichols (one copy for use of teacher).

Third year.

Reading .- McGuffey's Eclectic Second Reader, supplemented by Book of Cats and Dogs, Johonnot.

Numbers .- Grube Method (one copy for use of teacher).

Geography .- Topics in Geography, Nichols (one copy for use of teacher).

Fourth year.

English language.—Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English. Reading.—McGuffey's Eclectic Third Reader, supplemented by Friends in Feathers and Furs, Johonnot.

Arithmetic.—Numbers Illustrated, Rickoff. Geography.—Barnes' Elementary Geography.

ADVANCED GRADE.

First year.

Methods.—De Graff's School-room Guide (one copy for use of teacher). Reading .- McGuffey's Eclectic Third Reader, supplemented by Robison Crusoe in words of one syllable and Neighbors with Wings and Fins, Johonnot. Orthography. - McGuffey's Alternate Spelling Book.

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Arithmetic. - Seaver and Walton's Mental Arithmetic.

Artimetic.—Seaver and Walton's Biehman Artimetic.

Language.—Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English.

Geography.—Barnes' Elementary Geography (completed).

Observation lessons.—Calkin's Primary Object Lessons (one copy for use of teacher.)

General exercises.—Gow's Primer of Politeness (one copy for use of teacher).

Second year.

Methods,—Prince's Courses and Methods (one copy for use of teacher).

Reading .- McGuffey's Eclectic Fourth Reader, supplemented by Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs, Johonnot, and Swiss Family Robinson, and Harper's Young People, or Chatterbox, or Wide Awake.

Orthography.—Sentence and Word Book, Johannot. Arithmetic.—Goff's Elementary Arithmetic.

Language. - Tarbell's Lessons in Language, Book I.

Geography-Barnes' Complete Geography, supplemented by Our World Reader, No. 1.

Observation lessons.—Hooker's Child's Book of Nature (one copy for use of teacher). White's Physiological Manikin.

General exercises .- Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners (one copy for use of teacher).

Third year.

Reading .- McGuffey's Eclectic Fourth Reader, supplemented by Gray's How Plants Grow, and Graudfather's Stories, Johannot.

Orthography .- The Sentence and Word Book, Johnnot.

Arithmetic. - Goff's Elementary Arithmetic.

Language. - Tarbell's Lessons in Language, Book I.

Geography .- Barnes' Complete Geography (finished), supplemented by Our World Reader No. 2

History .- Higginson's History of United States (one copy for use of teacher).

Physiology and Hygiene.—The House I Live Iu, Eclectic Series.

Observation lessons. - First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, Paul Bert (one copy for use of teacher).

Fourth year.

Methods.—Lectures on Teaching, Compayré (one copy for use of teacher).

Reading.—McGuffèy's Eclectic Fifth Reader, supplemented by American Classics, Swinton, and Stories of Other Lands, Johonnot.

Orthography .- Swinton's Word Analysis.

Arithmetic. Goff's Practical Arithmetic. The New Arithmetic, Seymour Eaton (one copy for use of teacher).

Language.—Graded Lessons in English, Reed and Kellogg.

Geography .- Monteith's New Physical Geography. United States History. - Scudder's Short History of United States, supplemented by

Stories of Our Country, Johannot.

Physiology and Hygiene.-Young People's Physiology, New Pathfinder No. 2,

Civil Government. - Mowry's Elements of Civil Government; Dawes' How We Are Governed (one copy of each for use of teacher).

Observation lessons. - Calkin's Object Lessons (one copy for use of teacher).

FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COURSE.

Penmanship .- Spencerian or Payson, Dunton & Scribner, or Normal Review system. Drawing. Prang's System of Drawing; The Use of Models, Prang (one copy of each for use of teacher.

Music.—Cheerful Echoes, Mrs. Louise Pollock.

Gymnastics.—Strong Bodies for our Boys and Girls, Blaikie (one copy for use of teacher).

Miscellaneous.*-Memory Gens, Peasley; Choice Selections, Northend (one copy for use of teacher.)

FOR USE WHERE NEEDED.

Kindergarten.-Milton Bradley Co.'s kindergarten materials.

^{*} The pupils should be encouraged to memorize good selections from the readers and other books and papers to which they may have access,

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. Washington, D. C. :

I,———, hereby apply for appointment as —— at ——, and declare upon honor that to the best of my knowledge and belief the answers made by me to the following questions are true, and that they are made in my own handwriting:

1. Your Christian name and surname ? [In full.]
2. Date and place of your birth ?
3. Present legal residence, city or town, county or parish, and State ?
4. How long have you been a resident ?
5. Are you a citizen of the United States ?
If naturalized, where and when?

(a) Married or slugle?
(b) Number and ages of children?
(c) What members of your family will be with you at the roservation?

7. State your present and your usual occupation, and the experience and degree of success you have had.

8. In what places have you resided, and what has been your occupation during each year for been your occupation during each year for the past five years, and what wages have you received † [Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and reason for leaving their employ.]

9. What has been the state of your health during the past five years? [Answer explicitly and positively.]

positively.]

(c) Are you now physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking employment?

(b) Have you any defect of sight?

(c) c. hearing?

(d) of *peech?

(e) of limb?

10. Are you subject to any chronic disease, dis-order, or infirmity which at any time unfits you for the duties of your present vocation or that for which you are seeking appoint-

ment †

11. Do you now habitally use, or have you ever been addicted t the use of, alcholic liquors, tobacco, morphine, or opium †

12. Do you pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and narcotics, while you are in the Indian Service †

13. Where were you educated, and how old were you when you left school † [State kind of school, scope of studies persued, whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, university, technical, normal, or other professional school.]

14. Write the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a letter briefly stating your qualifications and

Write the Commissioner of Indan Affairs a letter briefly stating your qualifications and training for the place you seek.
 Have you been trained in the usual household duties, such as cooking, sewing, laundrying, and care of the house generally! If so, when, where, and how!
 Have you had experience and success in managing, instructing, and caring for the bodity comfort of children! State particulars.
 De you understand butter making care of

17. Do you understand butter making, care of milk, canning, dryleg, pickling, and preserving fruis, curing meats, and preparing household delicacies and necessities as usually understood by thrifty, intelligent housewives in farming communities? An-

swer very fully.

18. Can you cut, fit, and make garments for males and females; crochet, knit, and operate a sewing machine?

Can you patiently and carefully instruct young In ian girls in all the sewing, darning, mending, etc., usual in large families in our best white homes?

19. Can you wash and iron clothing neatly ?

20. Can you perform or direct, or both perform and direct the kitchen duties incumbent upon a cook in a boarding school for Indian children ?

21. Are you accounted a first-class housekeeper, cook, or seams ress, and could you perform the duties of one or more such positions?
22. What mechanical trades do you understand, and at which have you served a regular ap-

prenticeship ?

23. Are you accustomed to the duties of a farmer and stockgrower?

24. Are you familiar with the usual work of a well conducted farm, such as sowing cultivating, and reaping crops; mowing, curing, vating, and reaping crops; howing, citing, and stacking hay, grain, and fodder; planting and cultivating trees, vines, and small fruits; breeding, caring for, and butchering stock; making cheese, storing winter fruits and vegetables, bee keeping, sheep-shearing, etc. What experience have you had as a farmer,

and when ?

Are you acquainted with methods of irriga-

tion ? Do you take an agricultural paper? If so, what one?

25. Are you handy with ordinary farm tools and implements; able to make repairs of buildings, vehicles, harness, fences, and do rough carpenter work

26. Have you the faculty of winning and retaining the confidence of your associates, employés, and pupils.

ployés, and pupils.

7. Have you ever been in the Indian service?

If so, where and when?

Why did you leave, and at what time? [Year, month, and day, if possible.]

8. Have you ever taught school?

During what years, and in what grades?

Have you a teacher's certificate? If so, inclose same; it will be returned, if desired.

Give names and post-office addresses of two school officials who have known you in school or at your home, or where you were employed, to whom I can refer for information regarding your moral character, and your proficiency in your studies, and your success as a teacher.

29. Do you sing, and are you able to teach vocal

29. Do you sing, and are you able to teach vocal music?

music?
Do you play any instrument? if so, what?
Are you able to teach instrumental music?
30. Have you skill in drawing and painting?
31. Do you understand kindergarten methods, and have you applied them in your teaching?
32. What educational journals do you read?
What works on teaching have you read?
What subjects are you best qualified to teach?
33. In what institution were you trained, or by what experience have you fitted yourself specially for the position for which you are an applicant?
34. Give the names and addresses of two respon-

34. Give the names and addresses of two responsible persons who are thoroughly acquainted with your qualifications for the position for which you apply, to whom I may refer for further information.

 How long do you expect to remain in the In-dian school work if appointed, and successfulf

36. Why do you wish a position in an Indian school?

In witness whereof I have hereunto county of and State of	subscribed my name this — day of —, 189—, at —
touring of any series of	[Applicant's signature:], [Post office address:],

Reverse.

TO APPLICANTS.

Answer every question definitely, whether it seems applicable to the position you seek or not.

This blank application is as nearly general as can be made to apply to the qualifications of persons seeking employment in the Indian school service.

There are three general classes of employés, viz: Superintendents, teachers, and industrial instructors. All employés must be competent to teach either in the school room proper, in the household, the field, or the shops. Good health is a prime requisite in all employés.

Superintendents should be teachers of experience, with knowledge of farming, managing business affairs, and possess good executive ability, as well as patience, perseverance, industry, conscience, and skill in directing the details of an extensive institution involving the expenditure of large sums of money and the performance of varied duties by both subordinate employés and pupils. A superintendent should be firm, kind, affable, considerate, and careful. Men wanting in conscience, industry, business acumen, and self-control will not succeed, and should not enter the Indian School Service.

Teachers require all the rare qualifications incident to complete success in teaching white children

Dusiness acumen, and self-control will not succeed, and should not enter the Indian School Service. Teacher's require all the rare qualifications incident to complete success in teaching white children in the public schools, and in addition, perfect health of body and mind, great patience, tireless perseverance, and above all a conscientious desire back of sustained effort for the physical, moral, and mental development of the Indian pupils committed to their care. They should be resolute, considerate, dignified, even-tempered, above reproach in personal character, discreet, willing to work, and

mental development of the Indian papils committed to their care. They should be resolute, considerate, dignified, even-tempered, above reproach in personal character, discreet, willing to work, and ambitious to succeed.

Industrialinstructors include matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, industrial teachers, farmers, and mechanics. Each of these must have at least a fair English education, and be able to speak and write the English language fluently. Each should be earnest, conscientious, patient, persevering, kindly disposed, and willing. Conduct, associates, and reputation must all be above reproach. Watchful, but not suspicious; attentive to details, but not given to fault-finding; they should also be courteous and polite in all relations with associate employés and pupils.

The female employés are the guardians of the female pupils and must have their confidence and esteem, and so direct their work that they shall not only be well trained in household duties, but elevated in moral character and, educated to self-respect, neatness, and industry. The male industrial instructors are charged with the proper development of the character of the boys, and should possess their respect and be examples to them of all that is best in upright manhood, as well as careful to teach them habits of diligence, accuracy, attention to business, the value of time and money, while instructing them in the industries to which they must look for employment after leaving school.

Persons entering the Indian service must understand when they accept appointment that hard work is to be performed; that long hours of service are required; that in he nature of things every employé must be willing to work night or day if special emergencies arise; that the duties of an employé do not end arbitrarily at a given hour, but may be continued indefinitely; and that additional duties, or duties entirely different from those usually attaching to the position to which he or she is regularly assigned, may be required. There is no room for shirk ically able for the arduous duties to be performed, and, above all else, willing to do whatever is necessary for the good of all concerned.

I have carefully read the above statements, and agree that if I am appointed it shall be upon the conditions outlined.

[Applicant's signature.]

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with ———, of county of ——, State of ——. I also hereby certify upon honor that the answers made by me to the following questions are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and in my own handwriting, and that I have read the remarks upon the reverse side of this blank.

Are you over twenty-five years of age ?
What is your legal residence? [Give city or town, county or parish, State, and post-office address.

How long have you lived there?
3. Are you well acquainted with the person named above?

4. How long have you known applicant ?

5. Are you related to applicant?

What is the relationship?

6. Has applicant been in your employ?

How long was applicant employed by you?

When did applicant leave your employ, and for what reason?

for what reason?

7. Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, faithfulness, industry, good health, and the right use of all the faculties of mind and body, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?

8. What position does applicant desire?

9. What do you know of applicant's education and qualifications in other respects for the position applied for?

- 10. What special opportunities have you had for judging of applicant's qualifications?
 11. What has been the condition of applicant's health since your acquaintance? Do you know of any physical disability?
 12. Dees applicant now use or has applicant been in the habit of using intoxicating liquors or reprecises?
- narcotics
- 13. Does applicant use profane, vulgar, or coarse language

14. Is applicant a person of good moral character?
What moral qualities does applicant possess?
15. Is applicant a person of good repute?
16. Does applicant possess such physical, mental, and moral qualities and have such habits as will in your oning in para intelligent. faith. will in your opinion insure intelligent, faithful, and efficient performance of the duties

of the position sought?

17. Are you aware of any circumstances tending to disqualify applicant for the position applied for!

18. Have you ever, in the performance of your official duty, visited the school taught and managed by applicant?

- 19. Please give me your estimate of qualifications and proficiency of applicant on the following

Date: -

- points:

 1. Ability and success in management and control of children.

 2. Aptness to teach.

 3. Personal appearance and manner, whether pleasing and attractive, or otherwise.
- 4. Disposition, force of character, dignity, and self-control.

 5. What idiosyncrasies, if any, has appli-
- canti
- 6. Business and executive ability.

Occupation:	Signature: Postoffice address: Occupation:	
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[REVERSE.]

A person who makes a statement concerning an applicant must have known him personally one year or longer, and must be a legal resident of the State. Territory, or District of which the applicant claims to be a legal resident; and one of the two persons making statements concerning an applicant must reside in the city, town, county, or parish in which the applicant claims a residence.

IN GENERAL.

The within blank is as general as can be made to apply to the qualification of persons seeking employment in the Indian school service. There are generally three classes of employés at Government boarding schools: Superintendents, teachers, and industrial instructors.

Good health and high moral character are prime requisites in all school employés.

Superintendents should be teachers of experience, with knowledge of farming, managing business affairs, and possess good executive ability, as well as patience, perseverance, industry, conscience, and skill in directing the details of an extensive institution involving the expenditure of large sums of money and the performance of varied duties by both subordinate employés and pupils. A superintendent should be firm, kind, affable, considerate, and careful. Men waiting in conscience, industry, business acumen, and self-control will not succeed, and should not enter the Indian school service.

Teachers require all the rare qualifications incident to complete success in teaching white children in the public schools, and in addition, perfect health of body and mind, great patience, tircless perseverance, and, above all, a conscientious desire back of sustained effort for the physical, moral, and mental development of the Indian pupils committed to their care. They should be resolute, considerate, dignified, even-tempered, above reproach in personal character, discreet, willing to work, and ambitious to succeed.

Industrial instructors include matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, industrial teachers, farm-

bitions to succeed. Industrial tristructors include matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, industrial teachers, farmers, and mechanics. Each of these must have at least a fair English education and be able to speak and write the English language fluently. Each should be carnest, conscientious, patient, persevering, kindly disposed, and willing. Conduct, associates, and reputation must all be above reproach. Watchful, but not suspicious; attentive to details, but not given to fault-finding; they should also be courteous and polite in all relations with associate employés and pupils.

The female employés are the guardians of the female pupils and must have their confidence and esteem, and so direct their work that they shall not only be well trained in household duties, but elevated in moral character and educated to self-respect, neatness, and industry. The male industrial instructors are charged with the proper development of the character of the boys, and should possess their respect and be examples to them of all that is best in upright manhood, as well as careful to teach them habits of diligence, accuracy, attention to business, and the value of time and money, while instructing them in the industries to which they must look for employment after leaving school.

I have read the above.

(Signature of party making statement concerning applicant.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN AGENTS IN REGARD TO WILD WEST SHOWS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., October 1, 1890.

United States Indian Agent, -- Agency:

SIR: This Department is informed that a company is preparing to obtain Indians from some of the reservations to join the "Wild West Shows" in Europe, and will probably apply to this office for the necessary authority therefor.

Should application for the purpose indicated be made the same will be promptly refused, as it is now against the policy of this Department to grant permits for such purposes under any circumstances whatsoever, and I am directed by the Secretary of the Interior to adopt immediate measures to prohibit and prevent Indians from being taken for exhibition purposes.

Your attention is invited to office circular of March 8, 1890 (copy herewith), advising agents of the ruinous evils generally resulting to Indians who leave their reservations and engage in enterprises of the character indicated, and instructing them to impress upon the Indians the dangers of such practice and to urge them to remain at home and engage in more civilizing avocations.

You are instructed to again lay the matter plainly before your Indians and advise them that if any should hereafter attempt to leave their reservation for exhibition purposes it will be regarded as an open defiance of the authority of the Government and that prompt measures will be adopted to detain them.

You will be on the alert to detect and thwart the designs of any persons seeking, by coming on the reservation or otherwise, to engage Indiaus for exhibition purposes, and to this end you will instruct all officials and employés at the agency to promptly furnish you any information they may obtain of the intention of Indians to join any shows or exhibitions, and you will report for the action of this office any employé who may give aid or assistance to anyone seeking to secure Indians for exhibition purposes.

Should Indians attempt to leave the reservation for any such purpose in the face of the above warning you will endeavor in every legitimate manner to prevent the same, and if unable to do so, you will immediately report the facts to this office, and

appropriate steps will be taken to enforce obedience to these instructions.

Very respectfully,

R. V. BELT, Acting Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS IN REGARD TO MANNER OF ISSUING BEEF.

Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, July 21, 1890.

United States Indian Agent,

Agency :

SIR: As we have entered a new fiscal year, and it is probable that funds to defray the expense of such improvements as may be actually necessary at agencies will soon be available, I wish again to call your attention to the matter of the slaughter of beef-cattle, so that if any improvement in the method you follow can be made it may be done.

It is my wish that the following rules be established and strictly enforced at every

agency where cattle are slaughtered:

The killing to be done in a pen, in as private a manner as possible, and by a man who understands the duty, and who uses the most speedy and painless method practicable; and during the killing children and women are specially prohibited from being present.

The butchering to be by men in a house or shed fitted with the necessary appliances for suspending the carcasses during the operation, and with a plank or log floor, with water running over or under the floor, or as convenient to the building as possible,

so that cleanliness will be insured.

The consumption of the blood and intestines by the Indian is strictly prohibited. This savage and filthy practice which prevails at many agencies must be abolished, as it serves to nourish brutal instincts, and is, as I am well informed, a fruitful source of disease. Some proper means must be taken for the destruction of the offal, so as

to prevent foulness and disease.

When the beef is ready to be cut up, this must be done in a clean and neat manner by men detailed for this purpose, and with the assistance, or under the immediate supervision of a butcher or other reliable person who understands this branch of the work, and such chopping blocks, cleavers, saws, pulleys, ropes, beams, hooks, benches, etc., as are necessary to secure cleanliness, decency, and order, must be provided and invariably used. The beef will be delivered to men, and not to women, unless in cases of special exigency.

cases of special exigency.
In short, I intend that this branch of the work, which at many agencies has been so conducted as to be a scandal on the service and a stimulus to the brutal instincts of the Indians, shall become an object lesson to them of the difference in this re-

spect between the civilized man and the savage.

It is my desire to afford you every practicable assistance to comply strictly with the foregoing rules, and you may submit an estimate for such material, etc., as may be required to make necessary improvements and additions to your corrals, cattle-pens, slanghter-houses, etc., explaining at the same time in detail how you intend to expend the same, and limiting your estimate to the lowest possible limit.

You will be required to report on this subject as to how far you have carried out these orders, and the attention of inspectors and special agents will be specially

directed to this matter.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN AGENTS IN REGARD TO INCULCATION OF PATRIOTISM IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., December 10, 1889.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Indian Schools:

The great purpose which the Government has in view in providing an ample system of common school education for all Indian youth of school age, is the preparation of them for American citizenship. The Indians are destined to become absorbed into the national life, not as Indians, but as Americans. They are to share with their fellow-citizens in all the rights and privileges and are likewise to be called upon to bear fully their share of all the duties and responsibilities involved in American citizenship.

It is in the highest degree important, therefore, that special attention should be paid, particularly in the higher grades of the schools, to the instruction of Indian youth in the elements of American history, acquainting them especially with the leading facts in the lives of the most notable and worthy historical characters. While in such study the wrongs of their ancestors can not be ignored, the injustice which their race has suffered can be contrasted with the larger future open to them, and their duties and opportunities rather than their wrongs will most profitably en-

gage their attention.

Pupils should also be made acquainted with the elementary principles of the Government under which they live, and with their duties and privileges as citizens. To this end, regular instructions should be given them in the form of familiar talks, or by means of the use of some elementary text-book in civics. Debating societies should be organized in which may be learned the practical rules of procedure which govern public assemblies. Some simple manual of rules of order should be put into the hands of the more advanced students, and they should be carefully instructed in

On the campus of all the more important schools there should be erected a flagstaff, from which should float constantly, in suitable weather, the American flag. In all schools of whatever size and character, supported wholly or in part by the Government, the "Stars and Stripes" should be a familiar object, and students should be taught to reverence the flag as a symbol of their nation's power and protection.

Patriotic songs should be taught to the pupils, and they should sing them frequently until they acquire complete familiarity with them. Patriotic selections should be committed and recited publicly, and should constitute a portion of the read-

National holidays-Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas-should be observed with appropriate exercises in all Indian schools. It will also be well to observe the anniversary of the day upon which the "Dawes bill" for giving to Indians allotments of land in severalty became a law, viz, February 8, 1887, and to use that occasion to impress upon Indian youth the enlarged scope and opportunity given them by this law and the new obligations which it imposes.

In all proper ways, teachers in Indian schools should endeavor to appeal to the highest elements of manhood and womanhood in their pupils, exciting in them an ambition after excellence in character and dignity of surroundings, and they should carefully avoid any unnecessary reference to the fact that they are Indians.

They should point out to their pupils the provisions which the Government has

made for their education, and the opportunities which it affords them for earning a livelihood, and for achieving for themselves honorable places in life, and should endeavor to awaken reverence for the nation's power, gratitude for its beneficence, pride in its history, and a laudable ambition to contribute to its prosperity.

Agents and school superintendents are specially charged with the duty of putting

these suggestions into practical operation.

Respectfully.

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO CELEBRATION OF FRANCHISE DAY IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. Washington, January 24, 1890.

To United States Indian Agents:

The 8th of February, the day upon which the "Dawes bill" was signed by the President and became a law, is worthy of being observed in all Indian schools as

the possible turning point in Indian history, the point at which the Indians may strike out from tribal and reservation life and enter American citizenship and nation-

ality.

This "Franchise Day" as it might be called, can be utilized to give Indian youth in varied and graphic ways clear ideas of what the allotment law does for them, the opportunities which it offers, the privileges it confers, the safeguards it provides, and the duties and obligations which it imposes, and can be made an occasion to inspire them to the best manhood and womanhood of which they are capable.

The observance of this day by appropriate exercises was referred to in my circular letter of December 10 last. In these exercises the pupils should have part, through songs, recitations, tableaux, etc., and in numerous other ways which enthusiasm and ingenuity will devise; and they may be made interesting and profitable, not only to the pupils but also to their parents and friends. The day should not be a mere holiday but a happy, intelligent celebration, by the Indians, of an event of vast importance and benefit to them.

I shall be interested to see programmes of the exercises at the various schools under your charge and will thank you to forward the same to me as soon as practicable after February 8 next, with any remarks descriptive of the exercises and the way in

which they were received by Indians.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1890.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Indian Schools:

Referring to circular letter of the 10th of December last in regard to inculcating patriotism in Indian schools, your attention is called to the suggestion therein made, that Washington's birthday be observed in the various schools with appropriate exercises.

Although the interval between this celebration and that of "Franchise Day," the 8th of February, is short, yet no such opportunity should be lost by which Indian youth may be imbued with ideas distinctively national as distinguished from those that are tribal. Moreover there will be a natural sequence in the exercises of the two days. The Indian heroes of the camp-fire need not be disparaged, but gradually and unobtrusively the heroes of American homes and history may be substituted as models and ideals.

Indian youth can be made acquainted with, interested in, and eventually proud of the great events and persons, the hardships, dangers, and heroisms, by which the country of which they are now to be a part has reached such a position that the highest privilege which it can confer upon an Indian is that of American citizenship. It will be no difficult matter to find in the incidents of Washington's life and times, as well as in his personal character and experiences, abundant material for exercises which will be full of interest to the pupils as well as profitable to them.

I shall be gravified to learn the way in which these suggestions have been carried

out in the schools under your charge.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO OBSERVANCE OF ARBOR DAY.

Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., January 30, 1890.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Indian Schools:

It is important that the Indians under your supervision be properly instructed as to the value of forest and fruit tree culture. With this purpose in view, and to stimulate them in this direction, you will designate a day to be known and observed as Arbor Day, the date to be that best suited to the climate of the locality in which your reservation or school is situated. On that day you will encourage every child, so far as practicable, to plant one or more fruit, ornamental, or forest trees. Suitable exercises should be had bearing upon the value and importance of tree culture, and everything should be done to awaken as deep and intelligent an interest as possible in the minds of both parents and pupils with reference to that subject.

You will submit estimates for a sufficient number of trees to accomplish the pur-

pose. If it is not practicable to have each child plant a tree, each class may be in-

terested in one or more trees.

You will advise this office what day has been selected as Arbor Day, and after the day has passed you will report to this office how it was celebrated, inclosing a programme of the exercises and giving such suggestions as may occur to you in regard to the future observance of such occasions.

Interest may be added to these occasions by giving names to the trees planted. When each child plants a tree it may be known as belonging to him. When trees are planted by classes they may be known by the name and year of the class, and when only a few trees are planted they may be given the names of the Indians whom

the children would be gratified thus to honor.

After the trees are planted the children must be required to care for them and instructed as to proper methods of tree culture, and it must be made the duty of some one to see that the trees are not neglected, but that they are watered, protected from injury by persons or animals, mulched, wrapped, fastened to supports, etc., as the location and circumstances may demand.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, - Commissioner.

LETTER TO STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN REGARD TO ADMITTING INDIAN YOUTH INTO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND REPLIES THERETO.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1890.

Hon. Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of ---:

SIR: It is the prime purpose of the present administration of Indian Affairs to bring the Indian schools into relation with the public schools of the several States and Territories in which Indian reservations are located as rapidly as practicable. To this end I am modeling the schools under my supervision after the public schools as far as possible.

In most of the States and Territories where there are Indians, some of them are located among the white settlers, and white settlements generally surround the reservations. I deem it extremely desirable that wherever practicable the children of Indians residing on reservations or among the whites be induced to attend the public

schools.

They will learn the ways of civilization and acquire the language much more rapidly if associated with white children in the public schools than in any other way.

These Indians pay no taxes, and in many instances are either too poor or too indifferent to place their children in school. Many school districts adjacent to Indian reservations or containing Indian allotted lands are prevented from maintaining schools by the presence of the Indians who do not contribute in any way toward the support of such schools.

In order especially that the Indians who break up their tribal relations and settle upon allotted lands may have opportunities of educating their children, and as an inducement to white settlers to invite Indian children to their schools and assist them to acquire the rudiments of an English education, I would be pleased to have you inform school officers and others interested that the Indian Office is ready to enter into contracts with the school district officers, or other properly qualified representatives of school districts, for the tuition of Indian children at a rate of \$10 per quarter, based upon the average attendance of Indian children during the quarter. Out of this \$10 per quarter the school districts will be expected to supply necessary text-books to the Indian children. The school district will contract distinctly to give to each Indian child all the opportunities and attention which are given to white children attending the school, and, so far as possible, prevent their white playmates from ridiculing them or in any way discouraging them or preventing their progress.

or in any way discouraging them or preventing their progress.

The Government contributes this \$10 per quarter directly for the purpose of benefiting the children of the Indians, its wards, for whose education the national Gov-

ernment is responsible.

The fact that this is likewise a benefit to school districts having Indian citizens or adjacent to Indian reservations must not be lost sight of. I feel that the whites of such localities are as much interested in this plan of educating the Indian children as the Indians are themselves, not only because of the money received, but especially because the Indians thus brought into the public schools and into pleasant relationship with white children will the more readily become fitted for good citizenship.

I trust that you will cooperate with this office in the work of bringing these ignorant little ones into contact with our Christian civilization through the public schools.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, September 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Your circular of August 15 has been received, and in accordance with your wishes I have given it publicity among school officers and teachers, through the columns of our educational journal.

Very truly yours,

IRA G. HOITT. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF MINNESOTA.

August 18, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 18th instant referring to "Education No. 2," I take pleasure in saying that I will do what I can to bring it before parties interested. I shall have it published in our educational journal, and bring it to the attention of county superintendents whose counties adjoin the reservations.

Very truly,

D. L. KIEHLE.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner Indian Affairs.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, November 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your circular letter of August 15, 1890, I have to say that I have been to considerable pains to learn if there are any Indian children who reside in territory contiguous to our public schools who might avail themselves of the opportunity you offer, but have not been able to learn of any such.

I have had no practical experience with Iudian children, but so far as I am able to form any opinion, I am hearfily in sympathy with the plan which you propose, which I believe is the best plan so far as the Indians' education is concerned, and will at the same time be sufficient remuneration to the public schools to warrant their receiving them.

If there should prove to be any Indian children near any North Dakota free public schools, I will do all I can to further your plan.

Yours truly,

W. J. CLAPP.

Commissioner T. J. MORGAN, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE, August 22, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 15th instant, relative to public-school education for Indian children, came duly to hand. In reply we wish to say that we are in sympathy with the movement, and will do anything in our power to advance the work.

If you have any particular plans which you desire to have followed, it will be necessary for us to have some instruction from your office before attempting to assist in the plan. Yours, very truly,

G. L. PINKHAM.

Ho.1. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF OREGON.

SALEM, OREGON, August 23, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Returning to this office again to-day from a tour in eastern Oregon, where I have been holding teachers' institutes, etc., I find on my table your favor of the 15th instant in reference to the condition of Indian children in the public schools of the several States and Territories in which Indian reservations are located. I

shall be glad to write to the agents of the several Indian reservations in this State in reference to the subject matter of your letter. This will be more practicable than any other plan that occurs to me at this time, for, as a rule, the Indian agents are conversant with Indian children that are scattered about in some of the school districts adjacent to the Indian reservations, and also a few children in the more remote parts of the State that are not in the reservation schools and that are subject to public-school education where they live. I could, of course, issue a circular letter relative to this matter to all of the school directors in the State. This, however, is not necessary, as there are not many cases of the kind coming under the province and reach of the work as set forth by you. I shall be pleased, however, to address the several agents above mentioned at the earliest practicable day.

A few instances of Indian children that have been educated in the public schools

of this State have come, during the past few years, under my personal observation. Instead of these school children being ridiculed by the white children, my observation was that they were treated as courteously and kindly as any other children in attendance at the schools. This I observed while traveling and visiting schools in one of the counties of our State in which there is located a large Indian reservation. I was so much pleased at the time with the results of theso Indian children in the public schools mentioned, that I prevailed on two young Indian boys to attend the State Agricultural College later on, which they did, and from which they graduated with honor. Unfortunately one of these young men took sick and died very soon after his graduation; the other, a brother, still lives and is occupying a useful position in society in this State, and is thoroughly well qualified and educated sufficiently to occupy any ordinary position as a teacher, etc., in this State.

I shall be pleased, of course, to forward the work belonging to your Department so

far as this State is concerned, and shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

I beg leave to say here that if, during your administration, your duty should call you to this coast, I should be pleased to have you write me some time prior to your visit, for, as a rule, we are holding institutes and teachers' associations here during all seasons of the year, and it might be convenient for you to lecture for us at some point in the State. Please think about this, and write me relative to the same at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

E. B. McElroy. State Superintendent Public Instruction.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA, WASH., August 23, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of August 15, 1890, I will say that I heartily approve the plan you have adopted in reference to the educating of Indian children and will give wide publicity to your proposition.

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRYAN.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Wachington, D. C.

CIECULAR ISSUED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON.

[Circular No. 16.]

OLYMPIA, WASH., September 4, 1890.

To school district officers of Washington:

The following letter from Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, needs but little expla-

In many instances I believe the adoption of the plan proposed by Commissioner Morgan would be nutually beneficial. It will tend to stimulate the Indians to acquire an education, and will be especially beneficial to weak districts in repleuishing their treasury.

All correspondence should be addressed to Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

R. B. BRYAN, Superintendent Public Instruction.

CLXXII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Lands upon Indian Reservations Occupied by Religious or other Societies for Civilizing, Educational and Religious Purposes.

[The grants do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.]

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River Agency Gila River	160	1890	Woman's American Bap- tist Home Mission So- ciety.	School and mission.
Papago	160	1868 1890	Roman Catholic	One church. No claim to land Mission and school.
Hoopa Valley Agency	160	1890	Massachusetts Indian As-	Do.
Mission			Roman Catholic	Churches at St. Ignacio and
Do	5	1890	Ladies' Mission Society of	Santa Isabel. School and mission.
Do		1889	Riverside, Cal. Wisconsin Indian Association.	Mission.
Do	5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school at Coahuilla
Do Round Valley	5 21	1889	Women's Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission at Protrero. Mission and school.
COLORADO.			mission booledy.	
Southern Ute		******	******************	
DAKOTA, NORTH AND SOUTH.				
Cheyenne River	160	1873 1879	Protestant Episcopal	Church and school. Church.
Do	10	1884		Chapel.
Do		1874	do	Do.
		1888	do	Church and rectory.
Do		14 0770 4-	American Missionary As-	Mission buildings at 11 station and 160 acres at each asked for
Crow Creek	10	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1887	do	Church.
Do	. 80	1887	Grace Mission	Industrial school.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Boarding school.
Lower Brulé	. 30	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	. 40	1886	do	One church.
Turtle Mountain		1886	Roman Catholic	Mission.
Devil's Lake Agency	80	1889	do	Two churches and school. Two churches and two missio
Do	. 40		Presbyterian	dwellings. Church and school and missio dwelling.
Fort Berthold	. 22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Pine Ridge Agency			Protestant Episcopal	One church and parsonage.
Do	60		do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do		1886	do	Mission dwelling.
Do		1886	do	Chapel.
Do		1890	do	Mission.
Do	1	1890	Presbyterian	Do.
Do	160	1887	Presbyterian	Church and school.
Ponca	. 160	1884	American Missionary As-	Mission.
Rosebud Agency	150	1885	sociation. Protestant Episcopal	School.

^{*}In some cases this date refers to the time when the Office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.

†Lot 98 by 240 feet.

Lands upon Indian Reservations Occupied by Religious or other Societies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
Rosebud Agency			Protestant Episcopal	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do		1890	do	Chapel.
Do	160	1885	Roman Catholic	School and mission. Two schools.
Do	30	1,890	Holland Christian Re- formed.	Mission.
Sisseton	40	1870	Presbyterian	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do			do	Five churches at different
Do		1881	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1886	do	Chapel*
Do	(†)	1889 1879	Roman Catholic	Missionary. One church and mission dwelling
Standing Rock Agency		1882	do	Do.
Do		1884	do	One church
Do	******	1886	Protectant Fujaconal	Mission and school.
Do	160 20	1884 1887	Protestant Episcopal American Missionary Association.	Chapel and school. Hospital and mission.
Do		1882	do	Mission building.
Do	20	1886 1887	Roman Catholic	Do. Hospital and mission.
Do	160	1888	do	School and mission.
Yankton	2	1889	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school
Do	80 23	1877 1869	Protestant Episcopal	One church. Church, parsonage, and school
Do	23	1809	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	2	1870	do	Chapel.
IDAHO.				
Cœur d'Aléne	640	1845	Roman Catholic	Missions.
Do	1, 920	1865	do	Two schools and missions. Do nation of this land to church by Indians not yet confirmed by Congress.
Fort Hall	160	1890	Connecticut Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Lemhi Nez Percés		1860	Presbyterian	Four churches. Work con ducted and buildings owned by Indians.
Do		1873	Roman Catholic	Church, mission residence, and school.
Do	640		A. B. C. F. M	In litigation.
INDIAN TERRITORY.	19 19	-		
Wyandotte	2	1873	Friends and Methodist	Church and parsonage.
Do	10	1882	Friends	House.
Seneca Do	20	1883 1890	Methodist Episcopal	Church. Mission.
Ottawa	20	1890	Friends	Do.
Do	20	1890	Baptist	Do.
Modoo	5	1880	do	Mission.
IOWA.	1	1		
Sac and Fox				THE RESERVE
KANSAS.	100			
Chippewa and Munsee	160	1890	Moravians	Church and school.
MICHIGAN.	1			State of the state
Michigan				Mission work done and buildin
				erected on reservations, bu accurate statistics are wan- ing.

^{*}Tt is reported that Episcopalians have another church on the reserve. †Consent of Indians required.

CLXXIV REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LANDS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER SOCIETIES, ETO.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres	Date of grant or occu- pancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	63		Protestant Episcopal	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.
Do	70		do	Church, school, and dwelling.
Do	40	1883	do	Church and parsonage. School.
Do	40	:000	do	School and dwelling.
Red Lake	20	1878	do	Church and parsonage.
Do			do	Do.
Leech Lake			do	Church and two parsonages.
Winnebagoshish White Earth	171		Roman Catholic	Church and parsonage. Church and school and mission
Do	160	1889	do	dwelling. School.
Red Lake	100	1009	do	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Do	160	1889	Protestant Episcopal	Mission and school.
MONTANA.			De la companya della companya della companya de la companya della	
Blackfeet		1886	Woman's National Indian Association.	Not yet occupied or selected.
Do	160	1885 1886	Roman Catholic	Do.
Do	160 160	1886	Methodist Episcopal Unitarian	Not yet occupied.
Do	160	1886	Roman Catholic	School, church, and mission dwellings, School.
Do	160	1888	do	
Do		1890	do	School and mission.
Fort Belknap	160	1887	do	Church and school.
Flathead	160	1889	do	School. Do.
Do	1 172		do	Do.
Do	470		do	For pasture. Church and school.
Fort Peck	4		Presbyterian	Church and school.
Do	1		do	Mission dwellings.
Tongue River		1889	Roman Catholic	Mission dwelling.
NEBRASKA.	-	-		
Winnebago	85	1889	Presbyterian	Church.
Omaha			do	School and church.
D0	5	1889	Woman's National Indian Association.	Missionary and educational.
Santee	440	1885	American Missionary Association.	Normal school with eighteen buildings.
Do	40	1885 1885	Protestant Episcopal*	Bazille chapel. Chapel.
Do	80	1872	do	Chapel and mission building.
NEVADA.	00	1012		OTTOPOS OTTO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
			200	
Nevada Agency Western Shoshone				
NEW MEXICO.				1 - 1 - 2 - 03
Jicarilla Apache	80	1888	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Mescalero	. 80	1890	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Navajo a	80	1887	Methodist Episcopal	
Do	160	1889	do	
Do	160 160	1889 1890	Woman's National Indian Association.	School and mission.
Moqui b	160	1889	Roman Catholic	
Pueblos			Presbyterian	Schools and missions at 3 pueb
				los; land and buildings used by permission of Indians. School and mission.
Zuni Pueblo	. 10	1888	do	School and mission.
Pueblos			Roman Catholie	A church in each pueblo, and schools in several pueblos land owned by Indians.

^{*} This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.

a Partly in Arizona and Utah.

b In Arizona.

LANDS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER SOCIETIES, ETC.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purposed used.
NEW YORK.				
New York				Mission work done and build- ings erected on several reser- vations, but accurate statis- tics are wanting.
NORTH CAROLINA.				tics are wanting.
Eastern Cherokee				Several church buildings are owned by the Indians.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	100	1880	Mennonites	School.
* : Do	100	1880	do	Do. "Meeting house."
Do			Association.	
Kiowa, etc Do	160 160	1888 1890	Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do. Do.
Do	160 160	1889 1889	Methodist Episcopal, South Reformed Presbyterian	Do.
Do		1889	Baptist	Do.
Osage	160	1888	Roman Catholic	Do. Schools and church.
Do	40	1887	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Ponca and Otoe	40	1887	do	Mission. Do.
Pawnee		1878	Baptist	Church
Absentee Shawnee Citizen Pottawatomie	0	1884	Roman Catholio	Church and parsonage. Church and school. They claim 640 acres.
OREGON.				
Grand Ronde			Roman Catholic	Church and residence.
Klamath			,	
Siletz	10	1884	Presbyterian	Do.
Do	60	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Do	80	1883 1889	Roman Catholic	Church and residence. School.
Warm Springs	100	1886)	do	
D0	160	18885	United Presbyterian	Mission.
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray Agency				
WASHINGTON.				
Colville Nesh Bay Nisqually. Puyallup Do.			Roman Catholic	Twochapels.
Neah Bay	*******		Episcopal Presby terian	Mission. No land. Church.
Puvallup			Roman Catholic	Do.
Do			Presbyterian	Do.
WHITIAICH	*******		Mathadiat Priggonal	Schoolamong Nooksack Indians.
Lummi	130	1857	Methodist Episcopal Roman Catholic)
Muckleshoot			do	Six churches.
Muckleshoet	90		do	
Port Madison Yakama	83		Methodist Episcopal	Three churches.
Do			Roman Catholic	One church.
WISCONSIN.				Mission work has been done and
Green Bay Agency				buildings have been erected on several reservations belong-
La Point Agency				ing to these agencies, but ac-
WYOMING.				curate statistics are wanting.
Shoshone	160	1887		School and mission.
Do	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal	Church and dwelling.

Note.—In some cases the favorable action of the Indians is still w anting in order to the validity of the grants; in others the Government authorization is not clear.

CLXXVI REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Schedule of Contracts made between Indian Tribes and Attorneys since Revised Statutes, which have received the approval of the Commis

		Contract.				Recorded		
1	Date.	Approval.	Expiration.	Tribe.	Attorney.	Vol.	Page	
Jan.	30, 1879 Jan. 27, 1880 Mar. 4, 1883		Chickasaw	Grafton and Ladd	1	1		
Jan.	21, 1880	Feb. 3, 1880	Jan. 21, 1882	Creek	Wm. O. Tuggles	1	4	
Jan. Feb.	24, 1882 14, 1877	Mar. 4, 1882 Dec. 9, 1879	Jan. 24, 1884 Feb. 14, 1880	do Osage	do	1 1	16 19	
Apr.	26 , 1881	May 24, 1881	May 1, 1891	Choctaw	John B. Luce	1	67	
July	9, 1881	Nov. 12, 1881		Meshingomesia's Band of Miamis.	C. Cowgill	1	104	
Dec.	16, 1881	Dec. 21,1881*	Dec. 16, 1883	Chickasaws and Choctaws.	Shellabarger & Wilson and John J. Weed.	1	104	
Jan.	14, 1882	Feb. 23, 1882	Jan. 14, 1887	Delawares in Cherokee Nation.	Charles Journeycake	1	164	
Feb.	15, 1882	Feb. 23, 1882	Feb. 15, 1887	do	J. E. Campbell and W.	1	166	
Mar.	22, 1884	Aug. 16, 1884	Jan. 14, 1887	do	O. Tuggles. Jas. W. Denver (in lieu	1	418	
Apr.	14, 1882	Apr. 19, 1882	Apr. 14, 1885	Cherokee	of above). Wm. A. Phillips	1	172	
Aug	. 9, 1882	Oct. 18, 1882	Aug. 9, 1892	North Carolina Cherokees.	Sam'l J. Crawford	1	228	
Mar.	17, 1883	Mar. 22, 1883	Mar. 17, 1893		Shellabarger & Wilson.	1	337	
July	3, 1877	Sept. 28, 1882	July 8, 1889	okees. 267 members of Sisseton and Wahpeton	John B. Sanborn	1	286	
July	1, 1882	Oct. 10, 1882	July 1,1886.	Sioux. Old Settler Cherokees.	W. W. Wilshire	1	309	
Sept	28, 1886	Feb. 3, 1887	Sept. 28, 1891	do	do	2	47	
Dec.	9, 1882 28, 1886	Feb. 14, 1883 Feb. 1, 1887	Dec. 9, 1886 Dec. 9, 1891	do	Wm. S. Peabodydo	1 2	329 45	

January 1, 1880, for the Recovery of Moneys, etc., under section 2103 of the sioner of Indian Affairs and of the Secretary of the Interior.

		01.	Amour	nt paid.
Service to be rendered.	Attorneys' fees.	Claim.	Attorneys.	Indians.
To recover unlawful disbursement of money under treaties 1832-'34.	15 per cent. on first, 10 per cent. on second, 5 per cent. on third. \$100,000 and 1 per cent. on all above \$300,000.	\$604,521.56		4
Payment for Creek orphan claim and dues under treaty 1832. Payment of Creek orphan claim only	Agree ment names 10 per cent. Secretary reserves terms of compensa- tion till service is rendered.		\$33, 890. 59	\$305, 021.50
(1) To review the net proceeds of ceded lands in Kansas, treaty 1885. (2) Secures payment for school sections. (3) Payment of dues to Clermont's Band under treaty 1839. (4) Pensions, and (5) Obtaining a patent for lands in Indian Territory.	7½ per cent, on all except the first item; sale of lands cred- ited to "Civ- ilization fund."		71, 039. 77	957, 745.38
Prosecution of net proceeds claim under treaty of 1830, and the Senate award of 1859.	5 per cent	\$2,858,798. 62 and interest. Appro- priation by Con- gress.		n First Au s office.
In settlement of claim of Vandeventer and McDowell for legal services rendered said band.	\$200			
Collection of claim vs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for ties, timber, stone, etc., in construction of its road. To secure payment for 23 sections of land, for	15 per cent. and neces sary expenses. 10 per cex	\$98, 129. 91 70, 071. 00		
stock, and for claim for right of way of Kansas Pacific Railroad through lands in Kansas.	5 per cent. to	70, 071, 00		
do	each.	70, 071. 00		
To recover unpaid dues from school and orphan	7 per cent., lim-	10,011.00		
fund from 1861 to 1866. To recover their proportion of the 7,000,000 acres of land in Indian Territory, the Cherokee Outlet, the neutral lands, the Cherokee Strip, and of all lands in Indian Territory sold to other Indians, bonds, and funds undertwenty-third article treaty 1866, and of all funds and moneys paid to Cherokee Nation under treaties 1835 and 1846, and to secure their recognition by the United States and settlement between nation west and them-	ited to \$6,300. 10 per cent., limited to \$45,000.	n.		
settlement between nation west and them- selves. As above, and to prosecute same before Court of Claims and Sapreme Court.	\$15,000 if successful.			
For money and annuities due each of them but confiscated by act of February 16, 1863, for payment in arrears since 1861. Claims for money, etc., under treaties 1835 and	10 per cent 5 per cent			
1846. do	5 per cent. (re-			
dodo	newal). 8 per cent 8 per cent. (renewal).			

CLXXVIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SCHEDULE OF ALL CONTRACTS MADE BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES

		Cont	ract.			Tribe.	Attorney.		Recorded.	
D	ate.	App	roval.	Expi	ration.	11106.	Zowiney.	Vol.	Page.	
May 2	20, 1882	Jan.	8, 1883			Creek	S. J.Crawford and W. O. Tuggles.	1	315	
Dec.	6, 1882	Jan.	18, 1883	Dec.	6, 1886	Pottawatomies in Michigan and Indi- ana.	John Critcher	1	318	
Sept. 2	29, 1887	Jan.	13, 1888	Sept.	29, 1891	do	do	2	84	
Feb.	10, 1883	Feb.	14, 1883	Mar.	4, 1889	Chickasaw	Halbert E. Paine	1	326	
Feb.	23, 1883	Mar.	16, 1883	Feb.	23, 1885	Chickasaw	do	1	336	
Mar.	81, 1885	June	19, 1885	Mar.	31, 1887	do	do	1	515	
June	14, 1889	Nov.	1, 1889	Apr.	1, 1891	do	do	2	178	
Feb.	26, 1884	Mar.	1, 1884	Feb.	24, 1887	North Carolina Cherokees.	Joseph G. Hester	1	378	
Nov.	27, 1883	Mar.	26, 1884	Nov.	27, 1893	Seneca Indians in New York.	James C. Strong	1	380	
1				105						
Feb.	16, 1883	June	28, 1884	Feb.	16, 1885	Creek	S.J.Crawford and W. O. Tuggles.	1	401	
Jan.	1, 1884	Nov.	13, 1884	June	1, 1885	Sac and Fox of the the Mississippi.	Charles Brownell	1	432	
Jan.	13, 1885	Jan.	19, 1885	Jan.	13, 1890	Osage	S. J. Crawford	1	445	
Dec.	30, 1884	Feb.	7, 1885	Dec.	30, 1887	Western Miami	James H. Embry	1	462	
Dec.	30, 1884	Feb.	7, 1885	Dec.	30, 1887	Western Miami	James H. Embry	1	465	
Feb.	4, 1885	Feb.	26, 1885	Feb.	4, 1890	Creek	Samuel J. Crawford	1	470	
Мау	19, 1884	Mar.	25, 1885	May	19, 1887	Prairie band of Pot- tawatomies.	W. H. Smith and Dun- can Thompson.	1	485	
									100	
May	16, 1888	Feb.	16, 1889	May	16, 1891	Prairie band of Pot-	W. H. Smith and Dun-	2	139	
Aug.	10, 1885	Sept.	2, 1885	Aug.	10, 1890	tawatomies.	can Thompson. Samuel J. Crawford	2	4	
Nov.	27, 1884	Feb.	27, 1886	Nov.	27, 1890	"Six Nations," of New York	Francis Miller	2	11	
Apr.	14, 1886	May	11, 1886	Apr.	14, 1891	Osage	Samuel J. Crawford	1	22	
July	12, 1886	Dec.	4, 1886	July	12, 1891	Senecas of Indian Territory.	G. W. Stidham and W. C. Langan.	2	42	
1	24, 1886	1727	2, 1887		1, 1889	Chickasaw	Halbert E. Paine	2	58	

AND ATTORNEYS FOR THE RECOVERY OF MONEYS, ETC.-Continued.

Same 2 to 3 a resident	A 44 1 6	Claim	Amour	nt paid.
Service to be rendered.	Attorneys' fees.	Claim.	Attorneys.	Indians.
To secure the passage of the appropriation of the "Seminole land" money through Con- gress.	5 per cent		(†)	\$175,000
Recovery of unpaid annuities under sundry treaties from 1795 to 1846.	12 per cent		**********	
do	12 per cent.			
Adjustment and settlement of orphan and in- competent claims, treaties 1832, 1834, and 1852.	(renewal). 10 per cent. limited to	1 99, 280, 41 \$ 84, 862, 68 184, 143, 09	\$18, 414. 30	165, 728. 79
General service as an attorney for two years	\$25, 000. \$2,500 per an- num.	10%, 120, 00	Paid by Cl	hickasaws.
do	do (renewal.)		De	0.
do	do		D	0.
To compile and publish a census of all Indians,	\$1, 400			
dialect into English, and to translate and arrange in English their constitution in one				-
To compile and publish a census of all Indians, sketch of their history, translation of their dialect into English, and to translate and arrange in English their constitution in on volume and furnish them 700 copies. Becovery of the "Mile Strip and Mile Block" and other lands purporting to have been conveyed to Tronp, Ogden, and Rogers by treaty of 1826, and to recover difference in amount of pretended purchase, 448, 216, and the amount	10 per cent.and costs and ex- penses.			
of pretended purchase, \$48,216, and the amount deposited in Ontario Bank, \$43,050, and in- terest from April 21, 1827.			= 1	
To recover the difference between estimated area and actual survey of W. 1 of entire domain, 151,870 acres, at 30 cents per acre, with interest.	5 per cent to each.	45, 561. 00	\$4, 556. 10	\$41,004. 0
Defense of tribe against claim for money due to Sac and Fox in Iowa, from said Indians in Indian Territory.	\$1,000			
Defense of Indians against claim of heirs of Vann and Adair.	\$5,000 cash and \$5,000 contingent upon suc-	180, 000. 00	\$10,000.00	
Recovery of money and land given to 73 persons under act of June 12, 1858, who are alleged not to be of Miami blood.	20 per cent			
Recovery of interest or otherwise on account of postponement of payment of lands and for amount of register and receiver fees,	20 per cent			
\$3,834.24. Full compensation for W. 1 of domain ceded	6½ per cent		(11)	2, 280, 857. 10
in 1866 for 30 cents an acre. To recover claims arising under ninth and tenth articles, treaty 1865.	6 per cent. on difference between cur- rency and			
	coin under ninth arti- cle and 8 per cent. on oth- er claims.	18,728.93 132,420.54	\$1, 060. 12 9, 808. 92	\$17, 668, 81 122, 611, 62
To recover claims arising under tenth article, treaty 1868. Recovery of fees covered into the Treasury	8 per cent. (re- newal.) 8 per cent	}	3, 514. 77	43, 934, 62
on declaratory statements of purchasers of coded lands.			9,000	20, 222
To secure an equitable adjustment of their claim to lands west of the Mississippi and the \$400,000 removal and subsistence fund under treaty of 1838.	5 per cent			
Recovery of money arising from sale of eastern portion of reservation in Kansas, due the tribe, but credited to "civilization fund."	5 per cent	***************************************		
To establish and adjust claim to section of land, section 16, township 3, range 16 east, in Seneca County, Ohio, under the eighth article, treaty of 1831.	15 per cent			*************
Revision and codification of laws of nation	\$2,500 per an-		Paid hy nat	tion, if at all.

^{*} No fees paid.

[†] General land. § No payment to attorney through Indian Office.

CLXXX REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SCHEDULE OF ALL CONTRACTS MADE BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES

	Contract.				Recorded.		
Date.	Approval.	Expiration.	Tribe.	Attorney.	Vol.	Page.	
Jan. 26, 1887	May 12, 1888	Dec. 23, 1891	Mexican Pottawato- mies.	Isaac Sharp	2	100	
*Aug. 4, 1888	Mar. 18, 1889	Mar. 1, 1890	Quapaw	George M. Lockwood.	2	130	
Sept. 21, 1886	Feb. 27, 1889	Sept. 21, 1890	Citizen Pottawato- mies.	E. John Ellis	2	133	
Jan. 31, 1889 Dec. 18, 1888	June 25, 1889 June 25, 1889	Jan. 31, 1899 Dec. 18, 1892.	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas. Shawnees in Chero- kee Nation.	Josiah M. Vale, Hutchins, et al. Jas. W. Denver and Charles Brownell.	2	159	
Mar. 14, 1888	July 20, 1889	Mar. 14, 1893	Mo-ko-ho-ko's band	Ellis, Johns, and Mc-	2	174	
Nov. 4, 1889	Feb. 5, 1890	Nov. 4, 1894	of Sac and Fox of the Mississippi. Old Settler Chero- kees.	Knight. John Paul Jones, and Reese H. Voorhees, and Elias C. Boudi-	2	181	
July 23, 1889	Feb. 10, 1890	July 23, 1895	Peorias, Kas-kas-kias, eto.	w. W. Martin and O. J. Summers.	2	187	
Aug. 20, 1889	Feb. 5,1890	Aug. 20, 1894	Cheyenne and Arapa- hoe.	Samuel J. Crawford, M. G. Reynolds, John D. Milee, and D. B. Dyer.			
Sept. 19, 1888	Feb. 13, 1890	Sept. 19, 1894	Six Nations of New York Indians.	Henry E. Davis, G. Mil- ler, I. B. Jenkins G.			
Nov. 26, 1889	Mar. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1893	Chickasaw Nation	Barker. Halbert E. Paine	2	200	
Dec. 9, 1889	Mar. 24, 1890	Dec. 9, 1899	"Old Settler" Chero-	Garland & May	2	213	
Mar. 1, 1890	Apr. 9, 1890	Mar. 1, 1895	Absentee Shawnees (Big Jim's band).	George S. Chase	2	220	
Mar. 1, 1890	Apr. 9, 1890	Mar. 1, 1895	do	do	2	227	
Jan. 21, 1890	tApr. 28,1890	Jan. 21, 1895	Delawares in Chero- kee Nation.	Charles Journey	2	241	
Jan. 7, 1890	June 21, 1890	Jan. 7, 1894	Cœur d'Aléne Indians.	John Mullan			

^{*} To take effect March 1, 1889. (See approval.)

AND ATTORNEYS FOR THE RECOVERY OF MONEYS, ETC .- Continued.

Service to be rendered.	A ttonnoval food	Claim.	Amount paid.	
Service to be rendered.	Attorneys' fees.	Ciaim.	Attorneys.	Indians.
Recovery of moneys due them, improperly paid certain administrators (Payne, Young, and	10 per cent			
Nadeau). General services as attorney for one year	\$1,000		\$250.00	
To collect claim of \$49,382.08, being difference be- tween currency and coin in payment of annui- ties under treaties of 1819 and 1826; depreda- tion claims under treaty of 1868, \$48,000; claim for \$227,000 due under treaties of 1829 to 1846, and the settlement of boundaries of their reservation in Indian Territory.	10 per cent. on all except difference between cur- rency and coin, which had been settled and paid.	\$220, 072. 12 81, 713. 27	22, 907, 21 3, 171, 33	\$198, 064. 91 28, 541. 94
To prosecute and defend said band in the case of log-cutting by Hynes.	10 per cent			
To recover (1) proportionate share of money due and unpaid from Cherokee Nation to Shawnees as members of Cherokee Nation; also an unpaid balance of \$12,000 and interest on claim known as Shawnee orphan fund, etc., and reservation claims due under Shawnee treaty of 1854, and (2) to recover proportionate share of money arising from sale, rents, or leases of land known as Cherokee Outlet and Strip Lands west of 86°.	10 per cent. for (1). 5 per cent.(2).	/		
Recovery of back annuities since 1869 under treaties 1815 to 1868.	10 per cent	120, 000		
Claim for money under treaties of 1835 and 1846, and prosecution of case No. 16599 before Court of Claims involving above claim.	4 per cent			
To defend suit of Citizen vs. Indian, class of Peorias, under fourth section, act March 2, 1889, for recovery of money.	Compensation to be de- termined by the court not to ex-	(†)	1,000	
1	ceed 10 per cent. of amount			
Claim for value of land in Indian Territory ceded to them by treaty of 1867, all claims growing out of cessions of land by them, and just compensation for all surplus lands embraced in the Executive order reservation of Angust 10, 1869, and for money received by Cherokee Nation on account of leasing lands belonging to Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	sued for. \$ per cent. on \$500,000 or less recovered; 4 per cent. on sum over \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000; 3 per cent. on all sums over \$1,000,000 limited how- everto \$120,000 on all.			
In lieu of contract with Francis Miller, who is now deceased,	10 per cent			
Further adjustment and settlement of orphan and incompetent claim treaties 1832-'34 and 1852.	10 per cent. of sum recov- ered.	56, 021. 40		
Prosecution of case No. 16599 before Court of Claims and Supreme Court.	\$15,000 with condition.	1,400,000.00		
To prosecute claims for losses resulting from the removal of the Shawnees from the Kicka- poo reservation in 1886.	5 per cent	17, 215. 00		,
To prosecute claims of members of Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees, for losses sustained by them during the late war.	10 per cent	‡148, 172. 55		
To prosecute certain treaty claims of Delawares against the United States, Cherokee Nation.	15 per cent.	a (§)		***************************************
and certain railroad companies. To urge the ratification by Congress of agreements March 26 1887, and September 9, 1889, with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians,	1 per cent	650, 000. 00		

CLXXXII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TABLE, -Showing Contracts now pending consideration in Indian Office.

1889. Dec. 3 16 1890. Jan. 30	Certain citizen Pottawatomies. Pottawatomies, Citizen Band. Kaw Indians	Anthony F. Navarre.	To prosecute depredation claims of the Indians referred to Court of Claims. To prosecute certain treaty claims against the Govern-	25 per cent.
1890. Jan. 30	zen Band.	do	to Court of Claims. To prosecute certain treaty	
Jan. 30	Kaw Indians		ment.	20 per cent.
80		Jones & Voorhees	To prosecute claim of Indians against Government for funds alleged to have been improperly paid out as ex- penses attending sale of their lands.	10 per cent.
	do	do	To secure the annual payment of interest on \$200,000 in Treasury in lieu of invest- ment.	10 per cent.
30	do	do	To collect from Osages what- ever sum as may be due on account of Osage children at- tending Kaw schools, and services of physician ap- pointed for Kaws to Osages.	10 per cent.
31	Osage Nation	do	To recover deductions on ac- count of sale of lands in Kan- sas.	15 per cent.
Feb. 11	Citizen Band, Potta- wattomies, by An- thony F. Navarre.	George S. Chase	Prosecution of claim to title to surplus lands of reserva- tion in Indian Territory.	10 per cent.
18	Western Miami	John Ambler Smith and Andrew H. Skidmore.		12½ per cent. on sums paid not in dispute and 25 per cent. on sums now in dispute, if col- lected.
Mar. 8	Chippewas, of Lake Superior.	George F. Merrill and M. D. Brain- ard.	To prosecute treaty claims of the Indians.	15 per cent.
14	Eastern Shawnees,	John W. North and J. C. Geyer.	To collect from the United States \$9,079.12 held in trust by the Government for the Indians.	\$1,000.
25	Chickasaw Nation	Halbert E. Paine	To prosecute claim of Indians to land west of 98th meridian in Indian Territory.	10 per cent.
April 21	Stockbridge Indians	Jonas H. McGowan	To defend the interest of the Indians in the matter of their tribal and individual rights in their reservation, and to prosecute certain claims.	\$5,500
May 7	Iowa	John T. Hill	To prosecute treaty claims of tribe against the Govern- ment. (Iowas in Kansas rat- ify the above agreement May 7, 1890.)	8 per cent.
20	Lucy J. Pruner, heir of Black Beaver.	George S. Chase	Prosecution of claim for dis- truction of property of Black Beaver during the war.	15 per cent.
20	White Turkey's band, Absentee Shawnees.	E. B. Townsend and George S. Chase.	Prosecution of claim for losses sustained by the Indians dur- ing the war.	15 per cent.
July 22	Kickapoo Indians in Indian Territory.	John T. Hill	To secure an adjustment of the accounts of the Kikapoos with the Government.	8 per cent. of amount se- cured to the Indians.
26	Prairie Band of Pot- tawatomies.	A. F. Navarre	To prosecute certain treaty claims of the Indians.	10 per cent.

FORM OF LETTER USED IN REPLY TO APPLICATIONS FOR INDIAN TRADERSHIPS.

> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., -

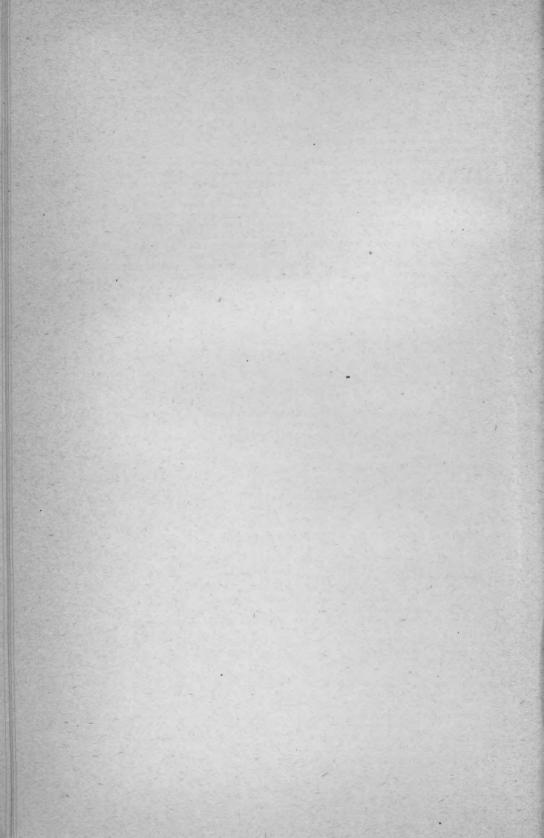
SIR: I am in receipt of your application for license as Indian trader at the agency. I am unable to grant your request, for the reason that there is no vacancy

in the tradership at that agency.

It is the policy of this office not to displace a trader so long as he deals fairly and honestly with the Indians, exercises a wholesome influence upon them, and carefully observes the regulations prescribed by the Indian Office relating to trade with Indian tribes. Of course the office has no objection to changes in traderships taking place as they do in other branches of business. If a trader finds some one or some one finds him with whom arrangements can be made satisfactory to both parties for the transfer of buildings and goods, and if the person to whom it is proposed to make the sale furnishes to this office good and sufficient bond and satisfactory testimonials as to his character, his fitness to reside in the Indian country, and his ability to carry on the proposed business, the office will be in a position to give his application for a license to trade favorable consideration. In this way no unjust hardship and financial law in the indian country is a sufficient to the indian country in the proposed business, the office will be in a position to give his application for a license to trade favorable consideration. In this way no unjust hardship and financial law in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal country is a sufficient to the indianal country in the indianal count cial loss will be inflicted upon a trader who has properly conducted his business.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN.



REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLOBADO RIVER AGENCY, Parker, Arizona, August 5, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions dated June 1, 1890, I have the honor to

herewith submit my first annual report:

Since assuming charge of the Agency (April 1, 1890) I have visited every portion of the reservation and have conversed with all the heads of families in their own homes; consequently can report accurately as to the condition of the Mohaves.

THE RESERVATION.

The Colorado River Agency is situated on the Colorado River 200 miles above Yuma, Ariz., and 100 miles below Needles, Colo. It contains 128,000 acres, 50,000 of which is good arable land capable of producing two crops each year by proper management, and

plenty of water for irrigating purposes.

The soil is adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, barley, beans, squash, pumpkins, melons, sugar-cane, peanuts, and all kinds of citrous fruits. The soil in many places is rich clay loam, while in others it is more sandy; at present it is covered with a thick growth of mesquite and arrow-weed. Along the river bank it is studded with a thick growth of cotton-wood and willow. The land that I refer to is quite level and easily cleared up; auxiliary ditches for irrigating can be run in any direction.

IRRIGATION.

About twenty years since an irrigating ditch was constructed at great expense. The ditch ran through a system of tunnels for several miles; these tunnels were run through soft ground and timbered up with cotton-wood timber, which at the best would not last over one year, as cotton-wood logs would naturally rot out and give away in that time. However the water was turned on and the ditch accepted by the Government, and it caved in at the tunnels in a few days. The ditch has been of no use since, although it has been cleaned out below the tunnels within the last two years and is now in a very fair state of preservation. At a very high stage of water in the river the water runs through the ditch for a few days or until the river recedes; that is, coming in below the tunnels, where it runs out to the river bank; but the ditch will not take water at an ordinary stage so as to get it on the land.

The only way that I can see is to put in a large irrigating pump at this point, or perhaps two, which would throw in about two hundred barrels per minute. The reservoirs could be constructed below to hold any amount of water, and by this means all the Mohaves, Chimehuevis, and Hualapais could be made more than self-sustaining (this is a fact and not a theory), as there are now in use on this coast many of these vacuum irrigating pumps that are giving entire satisfaction. The Indians agree to furnish the wood for this means of irrigation, so, after the first cost of the plant, the expense would be but little, and the most sanguine expectations of the Government carried out. If this land was thrown open to the whites for settlement, only a short time would elapse before water would be pumped on; therefore if it would be profitable to the whites it would

be equally so to the Indians and the Government. For years every agent that has had charge of this reservation has recommended some means of irrigation as the only hope for the tribes of Indians that rightly belong here, and I now hope and trust that this matter will now engage the serious attention of the Department.

THE MOHAVE INDIANS.

Of this tribe at the present time I find located on the reservation 640; males, 306; females, 334; children of school age, 111; children under one year of age, 24. They are all peaceable and industrious. A part of them wear citizens' clothes. They all would do so if they had the means to procure them. They are fond of good clothes, and if they had the means would dress as well as the average white man. They are proud and axious to become more civilized.

The Mohaves are more observing and more anxious to learn than any tribe of Indians I ever saw. I have been among many different tribes in the past twenty years, and I was familiar with the manners and customs of the different tribes in western New York. In boyhood an Indian does a thing just as he is taught, and if they are thoroughly trained they never forget.

Chief Hookarow returned from his trip to Washington in April with more broadened ideas, but he said so much that the Indians did not believe much that he told them. It improves the individual Indian to visit Washington, but a chief always loses his influence over his tribe after such a visit, as an Indian only believes what he can see.

The other Indians that properly belong to this reservation are the Chimehuevis, Hualapais, and Mohaves, at the Needles. The Chimehuevis, about 200, are situated about 30 miles up the river above the reservation on the Arizona side, at the Chimehueva valley. They are engaged in farming, but will soon be crowded out by white settlers. They are industrious, wear citizens' clothes, and speak the Spanish language. There are about 667 Mohaves at the Needles and about 410 at Fort Mohave, making the Mohave tribe in all 1,717. The Hualapais, situated in the mountains and along the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad northeast of Fort Mohave, number about 700, as nearly as I can ascertain from inquiring. Year by year the Mohaves at the Needles and the Hualapais situated along the line of the railroad are degenerating and growing worse morally. They are not only spreading syphilis among themselves, but among the whites as well, with no restraint and no one to look after them. Between bad whisky and loathsome diseases they will ere long become past redemption.

Water should be supplied here for irrigating this land, and as soon as practicable all these tribes above mentioned should be brought here, as there is sufficient land for all. Here they would be under the immediate care of an agent, have the benefit of a physician, and be away from the contaminating influence of railroad employés and tramps.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The Mohaves like all Indians are somewhat given to superstition. They cremate their dead and formerly burned all the property belonging to the deceased, including the house where the death occurred. The burning of property of any value is now discontinued, as I have given strict orders that all those participating in the burning of property shall be severely punished. The practice is still in vogue at the Needles. When one gets sick they all gather around and set up a hideous cry and keep it up until death occurs, which is almost certain unless the patient is taken away from them.

Shortly after I arrived a medicine man visited the school children and told some of them that they would have fits, and sure enough three of the girls worked themselves up to a hysteric fit. As it is now arranged none of the older Indians are allowed around

the school children without my permission or that of the superintendent.

They are very superstitious about eating some things. Once upon a time when nearly starved they ate some beaver, and the story goes that those that ate had swelled necks, so now no Mohave will taste beaver. There are now some carp in the river, but being a new kind of fish to the Indians they would not eat them until I insisted that they were good to eat. They also have a number of spiritual traditions, but they are gradually dying out and ideas of Christian religion are beginning to dawn upon them. They are quick to acknowledge the superiority of white men, and always pleased to see any new improvements. They are fond of blue colored clothes. Last May three boys ran away from school on account of being furnished with brown overalls. They are all anxious to have homes to live in, and you can rest assured with entire certainty that soon as the Mohaves get water in the ditch for irrigating all their superstition will vanish and they will be a thriving community.

AGRICULTURE.

Under the existing state of affairs there is no chance for the Mohaves to farm enly along the bank of the river when the river overflows, which only occurs about once in three years. When the water recedes they plant corn, pumpkins, melons, and beans, but consume the same about as fast as it ripens. This has been an exceptionally good year, but they will have their entire crop consumed by November and have to fall back on what few mesquite and screw beans they have laid by.

When I arrived here last April these Indians were in a starving condition, having scarcely anything to live on. In the country where the Apaches roam nature has provided many things for the Indians to subsist upon, but here scarcely anything. A little cactus was all they had to eat last winter besides what few rations were issued to them. The cactus only serves to fill up on with scarcely any nutriment. Agriculture is the only hope of sustaining and improving the condition of the Mohaves. To all appearances the only means of civilization the Government has furnished the Mohaves for several years was starvation. Expecting them to remain here without furnishing water for them to irrigate their land with is on the same principle of confining a man in prison and condemning him to slow starvation. From my observation I will venture to state, if you will give the Mohave Indians half a chance they will raise more vegetables from an acre of ground than the average Western farmer.

EDUCATION.

Education facilities at the agency are very good as far as they go, but the school-rooms and dormitory are too small to accommodate all the children of school age. There was a new building erected during the past year by my predecessor, which I have been using for industrial purposes—teaching the girls how to mend, sew, manufacture mats, etc., from old rags, and soon as I can procure suitable straw I intend to have them taught the art of braiding straw for hats; the children all want straw hats. A hat seems to have a more civilizing influence than anything an Indian can wear.

During my incumbency the superintendent and principal teacher and assistant teacher have taken the most careful interest in instructing the pupils, but the labor is too great for two teachers, consequently an additional one has been asked for. The Indian children require hard and constant drilling, and one teacher is required most of the time in the industrial room. The hardest thing seems to be to make them speak the English language while out of school hours; but I have noticed a marked improvement in the past three months among them.

ALLOTMENTS.

There have been no allotments of land made in severalty as yet and can not be until some means of irrigating the land is provided by the Government.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force at this agency have at all times faithfully and willingly performed any duty assigned them.

SANITARY.

As there has been no competent physician here for a long time the Indians have rather lost confidence in the American medicine man and the Indian medicine men have taken advantage of it and when I arrived were in the supremacy; but I think I have them under control and am now only waiting to make a first-class example of the first one that shows up.

A hospital is bully needed here and I propose to establish one as soon as the newly appointed physician arrives. The women are constantly coming here from Needles for treatment.

RELIGION.

During the school term services are held every Sunday morning in the school-room by the superintendent and other employés. The children are all assembled and usually quite a number of the elder Indians. The children delight in and are quite proficient in singing gospel hymns. They all repeat their prayer in concert on retiring at night.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I will state that there is no reason in the world why the present state of affairs should continue on this reservation. With the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in a 60-horse-power boiler and two vacuum irrigating pumps, a perpetual supply of water can be had (the ditch already being constructed), and all the Mohaves, Hualapais, and Chimehuevis made self-sustaining. Besides there is land enough to support the Yumas, the Apache-Mohaves, and Apache-Yumas. There would be less work and trouble for an agent for things to run along as they have for years at this agency, but under the old system the Mohaves have no hope to better their condition. With means to irrigate their land they would soon turn into a thriving community, settle on a permanent home, and each family become individualized and fit for a higher and more civilized condition. The degradation of the Mohaves is owing to neglect on the part of the Government to furnish them the means by which to irrigate their rich and extensive lands.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. ALLEN, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., Sacaton, August 18, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with request and custom I have the honor to submit this my first

annual report of affairs at this agency.

I shall not begin by speaking disparagingly of the condition of affairs here on taking charge, for the intention of such is to infer or assert carelessness, inability, and dishonesty of the predecessor. I will say that my predecessors have done well, and this fact is well manifested in the advancement and mental development of these Indians. I may say, too, that my predecessors have made some mistakes, and that I am profiting by these errors.

TRIBES.

To this agency belong three tribes, viz, Pimas, 4,421; Maricopas, 315; Papagoes, 3,363; total, 8,099. I have taken a careful census of the Pima and the Maricopa tribes, but I was compelled to estimate mainly in regard to the Papagoes, because they were scattered over the southern third of this Territory, on no reservation, and on a mountainous and desert slope of country which is about 150 miles long and 100 miles wide.

Our census revealed the following:

Population.	Pimas.	Maricopas.	Papagoes.
MalesFemales	2, 265 2, 156	166 149	1,763 1,600
Total	1,062	315 82 4 1	3,363 593 16 20

The Pimas and Maricopas live on reservations in the Gila and Salt River Valleys; and, excepting the reservation at San Xavier, where 363 Papagoes have received their land in severalty by allotment, this tribe of 3,363 have no reservation; they are homeless.

The Indians of this agency always have been friendly to the whites; they are as honest and industrious as the average white man would be under the same circumstances. They are kind and obedient generally. They are now, and always have been, self-supporting mainly, for nothing has been given them except a few farming tools and household necessities.

EDUCATION.

As an evidence that these tribes are inclined to improve, especially the Pimas, I cite the fact that there have been about 250 children from this agency in attendance at foreign industrial schools during the year. Of those who have attended school here, at Albu-

querque, N. Mex., and at Tucson, Ariz., 151 speak and write the English language well enough to convey their thoughts laboriously, and about 50 of the number speak

and write readily.

Like children, they are naturally imitative, and such industrial pursuits as farming, carpentry, plastering, sewing, writing, drawing, and kindred subjects are learned quickly. In fact, any intelligence secured by means of the eye is grasped easily; they have good memories, but they are poor reasoners; hence, arithmetic is difficult to learn. The Pimas are more inclined towards intellectual improvement than the Papagoes or Maricopas, although the latter learn to speak the English language more rapidly than either of the others. Our sewing machines are kept going almost daily by the girls who have returned from these schools; they make clothing for themselves and their relatives; the boys seem to know more about carpentry and painting than they know of farming.

OCCUPATIONS.

The principal occupation of the Pimas and Maricopas is farming, and their productions chiefly are wheat, barley, and a few vegetables, together with the raising of cattle and ponies. Last year the Pimas produced about 6,000,000 pounds wheat, but this season, on account of the scarcity of water, they will produce about half the quantity.

The Papagoes, except those on the reservation at San Xavier, make a very poor living. Formerly they were called cattle raisers, but the ever-invading whites have appropriated the most favorable locations, and it is becoming difficult for those Indians merely to exist. In June they gather the fruit of the sahuana or giant cactus; this and mesquite beans is the chief lood for months. However, many of them come to the Pima Reservation on the Gila River in May and June and assist the Pimas in wheat and barley harvesting. They usually receive their pay for the labor in wheat, which they transport southward, often a hundred miles. The Papago women are very ingenious potters, and the Pima women are skillful basket-makers, but these occupations are followed only when the work in the field is done, for there they labor quite as much as their husbands.

IRRIGATION.

There is not an acre of the four reservations of this agency that will produce any kind of cereal without irrigation, or, in fact, anything else except a few hundred acres in the Santa Cruz Valley on the Papago Reservation south of Tucson, where there grows quite a large quantity of wild grass which the Indians convert into hay. The soil is rich, but nothing grows on it naturally except mesquite, cotton wood, poloverde, a variety of cacti, and stunted shrubbery. "Water is king." It is water and cultivation that is rapidly transforming these valleys into fields of grain, fruit, and vegetables. These Indians farm a much greater acreage than they did formerly. As they become civilized their wants increase. These boys and girls who have been attending school for two or three years have new wants; they desire better food, clothing, and shelter than they had when they were induced to begin the school work, and this makes a demand for larger farms and better farming; hence they need more water with which to irrigate this increased acreage of farming land.

Now, the chief difficulty is to secure for the Indian his proper share of the water. All kinds of schemes are planned to rob him of what he had formerly, which is not sufficient for his present needs. A storage reservoir for these Indians, or a bountiful and permanent interest in a reservoir or canal, would certainly be not only a humane act but an economical outlay of funds, for without it these people will soon cease to be styled "self-sup-

porting.

RELIGION.

The Maricopas do not attend much to religion or belief of any kind in regard to the future, while the Papagoes are inclined to follow the teachings of the Catholic Church. On the Pima Reservation there are two church houses, one of which is filled weekly by attentive Pima audiences. At present, the minister is visiting in the East. Not withstanding, these Indians convene and read the English Bible in the Indian tongue, and in the English language as well; they read and explain the Bible as they understand it. Last Sunday they convened in the church house here, read a chapter from the Bible, commented on it, prayed, and sung from the "Gospel Hymns," while one of the Indian girls played the organ. Good order and good manners prevailed. Surely they are not savages.

SUPERSTITION.

Many of these Indians believe in ghosts, and they have implicit faith in the ability of their doctors to kill or cure by a kind of weird ceremony. These Indian doctors are the source of a great deal of annoyance, and I am not sure that this nuisance is abating.

MORALS.

The morals of these people are not up to the standard of other good qualities which they possess. The feeling of obligation of the masses is not at all what it should be. Gratefulness scarcely manifests itself. Marriages usually are mere farces, and it is quite common to see a girl yet in her "teens" who has been married two or three times. With the assistance of the chiefs and police we hope to improve by making it an offense to marry without a written permit or license granted by the agent, and then insist that the couple be married by the minister. I think that this will have at least a tendency to make the marriage contract more binding and a more serious affair.

DISEASES.

Because of filth, badly ventilated houses, and vicious habits, there are many diseased Indians. The prevailing diseases are consumption, conjunctivitis, scrofula, and syphilis. During the year the agencyphysician has attended 1,068 cases, and generally the symptoms indicate the diseases above named. Several children have been refused admittance to the schools because of the numerous oftensive sores on their bodies. It will take great vigilance and persistence to eradicate these evils.

SANITARY.

The agency is favorably located on the Gila near the center of the Pima Reservation. The buildings are situated on ground sufficiently sleping to carry away rapidly the surface water.

In the reconstruction of the school-buildings particular attention has been given to the sanitary condition. The rooms are large, and the dormitories especially are airy on account of the numerous large windows; and, to assist in proper ventilation, ventilators in the ceilings and roof have been made. Each child while sleeping will have about 350 cubic feet of air. The bath pools of the bath-rooms will be so arranged that the children may have either a plunge-bath or a shower-bath, as the school superintendentor matron may direct—of course, the shower bath being for those troubled with conjunctivitis, syphilitic sores, and kindred diseases; and, in such cases, the water as it is used on the body passes to the bottom of the pool, thence into pipes through which it passes to the sewer. There will be water-pipes connecting the 1,800-gallon tank at the well and the 125-gallon tank by the range in the kitchen; also pipes will convey the water from the kitchentank to the laundry and bath rooms.

HABITS.

Their habits are more nearly Mexican than American. The best Indian houses are made on the Mexican plan, which is unplastered adobe walls, a flat mud roof, and no floor at all, except an adobe one occasionally. They will pay \$40 for a saddle, or twice as much as the cost of the pony, and \$10 for a bridle, or \$5 for the bit alone. The largest and most cruel spurs is the kind they want; they frequently ride as fast as the pony can run until it falls exhausted.

It is quite common among the older Indians to see the wife walking with a load of from 50 to 100 pounds upon her head and her lazy husband about two rods behind riding a pony. The younger class, and those inclined to follow American teaching, permit the wife and children to ride, and, if they own a wagon or carriage, they eften have a wagon-sheet to protect them from the scorching heat of the sun. This is to be regarded a favorable sign of progress in civilization.

INTEMPERANCE.

It is surprising that not more of these Indians are intemperate drinkers because of the bad example of many of the people with whom they associate; yet during the year I have seen but one drunken Indian. However, I am told that they congregate in the chief villages once or twice a year and drink and become intoxicated on a kind of beer called "tiswin," which they make of grapes and of cactus fruit. But after all, the bad

example of others is the chief source of the evil, and as long as the Indian has access to the Spanish fleste, in which drinking, gambling of all kinds, bull-fighting, and kindred pastimes are the so-called social pleasures, little improvement can be hoped for in morality or temperance.

ALLOTMENT.

During the year the Papago Reservation was allotted to 363 Indians. About 6,000 acres of this reservation is in the Santa Cruz valley, and this is well adapted to farming. Within the reservation the subterranean Santa Cruz River comes to the surface and makes an immense bog, and on a part of this boggy land there grow 500 or 600 acres of wild grass, a part of which the Papagoes convert into hay. On this reservation and inclosed by a wire fence there are 5,100 acres of heavy meaquite timber; trees 2 feet in diameter are numerous here; it is said that this is the largest timber of the kind in the Territory. Of the lands allotted there are only 400 acres in cultivation.

The Pimas and Maricopas, who have a reservation on Salt River, are about ready to have their lands allotted in severalty, yet they manifest no interest in the movement. Water sufficient to irrigate their lands will promote their allotment notion, and allot-

ment without it means nothing, almost.

INDIAN TRADERS AND INDIAN TRADING.

There are no trading posts on any of the reservations of this agency except the Pima on the Gila, where there are six posts. The most of the Indian trading is a kind of barter, the Indian exchanging his wheat and barley for merchandise which he needs. The post trader buys these agricultural productions, and, so far as I am able to judge, he pays all he can afford; yet the Indian is defrauded because the trader himself is completely at the mercy of the wheat purchaser, who is a miller, and it is he who dictates the price to the Indian trader, who would then be foolish to pay more. The mills compel the Indian to take four-fifths of a cent per pound for his wheat and force him to pay from 2 cents to 3 cents per pound for flour made of the wheat. Heavy railroad freight rates debar other merchants. The post trader pays as much for Indian wheat as the merchant who lives only a few miles or a few rods from the limits of the reservation, and the competition compels him to sell just as cheaply.

It is a very common practice for the Indians to exchange their wheat with the Mormons and others for grapes, which they dry and keep for festal occasions, when the grape is converted into a kind of sour wine or beer.

THE EMPLOYÉS.

With one exception, the employes have been courteous, industrious, and obedient. They have done their work faithfully and reasonably well. There has been no sinecure positions here, for every employé has been profitably engaged in the service. The agency physician was permitted to leave the reservation twice during the year to attend cases where it would have been inhuman to refuse. Absentees have been granted furloughs.

DEPREDATIONS.

A great number of Indian depredations have been reported to me, and I think every case was caused by Indian ponies and cattle. Excepting the Papagoes at San Xavier, the Indians have no fenced pasture, and while they have been told to herd their stock, yet many of them allow their cattle and ponies to run at liberty and trespass on the alfalfa fields of the nearest white farmer; this causes trouble which I can not well avoid.

The depredations of the whites and Mexicans consist mainly in conniving to secure the water that properly belongs to the Indians, and their stock also. It is a lamentable fact, with some exceptions, that the whites of this Territory do not sympathize with this unfortunate people, and an agent from the east with good will for them and back-bone and integrity enough to advocate for them is styled a "tender-foot" by those of cowboy tendencies and education.

ANNUITY GOODS.

It has been my notion to teach the Indian that "success means sacrifice," and giving aupplies to him without any sacrifice is a violation of this rule. Hence, when practicable at all, I have required the Indian to labor for these goods. Feeding and clothing him makes him dependent, irritable, and mischievous. Is it not true that where these people are self-supporting that they are inclined to good? They seem to value more highly that which they have secured by their own labor. Our fuel has been secured by the labor of Indians who were paid with goods which were usually given without any consideration or sacrifice, and a great deal of other work about the agency has been paid for in the same way. The farming implements most eagerly sought were plows, hoes, axes, and shovels.

To encourage the building of better houses, the accumulation of property, and a more civilized manner of acting, I have issued fifteen wagons to those who owned two good horses who had planted fields, a shed for the wagon and harness when not in use, who had built for himself a two-room adobe house, and who agreed to act like a good American citizen to the best of his ability. This year I have fifteen wagons to issue, but duringthe year about thirty new adobe houses have been made, and now I am compelled to add requisites, or issue one wagon to two or more persons—the man filling and proving requirements first, to have the wagon issued in his name.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We take pleasure in naming a few things to prove that we have been profitably busy: (a) Two school buildings have been constructed, one of which is 166 feet long, two stories high; the other, a one-story 42 by 80 feet.

(b) A new storehouse has been completed.

(c) Here are 2 acres of growing trees that we planted.

(d) The Indians have produced about 4,000,000 pounds of wheat and 1,000,000 pounds of barley.

(e) The Papagoes at San Xavier have made 244 miles of five-strand wire fence.

(f) We have induced the Indians to make twenty-eight good adobe houses for themselves, and we have made tables, bedsteads, and other furniture for most of these. No assistance was given in the construction of these houses, except to a few who were too poor to buy the window and door frames, which we furnished.

(g) About thirty Indian farmers have begun sowing alfalfa seed; a few, however,

failed because of the want of water to irrigate those fields.

(h) We have had 274 children in attendance at school here at Albuquerque, N. Mex. and at Tueson, Ariz. During the month of July, 35 of these pupils returned from the schools at Albuquerque, where they completed a three-year course of instruction. These young men and women speak and write the English language very well, and they will have a good influence on the tribe.

(i) In each of ten of the larger villages I have appointed two subchiefs, who, with a third person whom they select, settle the difficulties of that village and vicinity. The contending parties have the privilege of appealing to the court of Indian offenses, which convenes at the agency twice a month. During the year this court has settled twenty-

five cases which have been recorded in the "Indian docket."

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

In compliance with the requirements of your letter August 1, 1890, marked "L," I have the honor to submit the following:

By referring to official papers in the clerk's office I find that a court of Indian offenses began here December 1, 1888, but no record or docket was kept of what they did until September, 1889, when I took charge of the agency.

First. The following are the names of the judges, their ages, date of appointment, and character:

Name.	Age.	Date of appointment.	Length of service.	Character.
	50 years. 45 years. 40 years.	Dec. 1, 1888 do	15 months do	Good. Good. Good.

They wear citizens' dress and conform to the white man's way to the best of their ability. They do not speak' English; they favor education and progress; they do not use their influence in favor of land, allot ment, but would do so if convinced that this would be a benefit to their people.

Second. During the past fiscal year this court has tried twenty-five persons, who were charged with the following offenses as recorded:

(1) September 30. Charge: Alienating the affections of plaintiff's husband. Dis-

missed.

(2) September 30. Charge: Attempt to commit rape. Case continued.

(3) October 4. Charge: Attempt to commit rape. Acquitted with reprimand.

(4) October 4. Charge: Cruel treatment. Application for divorce and division of property not granted.

(5) October 7. Charge: Wife abandons husband. Wife fined twenty days' labor at

agency.

(6) October 17. Plaintiff claims a horse in possession of defendant. Court decides in favor of defendant.

(7) October 19. Charge: Theft. Not sustained.

(8) October 19. Charge: Abandonment, and non-support of wife and child. Husband returns as per order of court and agrees to support his family.

(9) October 25. Charge: Murder of a friend. Compromise. Note.—Belief in Indian

doctors and witchery caused this belief and charge.

(10) October 25. Charge: Illegal possession of land. Case continued.
 (11) November 15. Charge: Unlawful possession of land. Not sustained.

(12) November 15. Probation of a verbal will or devise.

(13) November 25. Charge: Abandonment and adultery. As per court order the defendant agrees to return to his wife and labor for the support of her and children.

(14) December 14. Charge: Abandonment. Eschief, the defendant, returns to his

wife as per order of the Indian court.

(15) December 14. Land claim: Court divides the land by giving plaintiff two-thirds and defendant one-third of the land in dispute.

(16) December 16. Land claim: Plaintiff was paid \$125 for his interest.

(17) December 26. Charge: Abandonment, Court fines defendant 500 pounds wheat, which was to be given the wife abandoned, also twenty days' labor at agency.

(18) December 28. Charge: Cruel treatment. Compromised.

(19) January 16. Partitioned land among heirs.

- (20) January 16. Charge: Wife abandons husband. Compromise. Wife returns.(21) February 13. Charge: Witchcraft murder. Not sustained. Reprimand.
- (21) February 13. Charge: Witchcraft murder. Not sustained. Reprimand (22) March 29. Charge: Abandonment. Sues for divorce. Not granted. (23) March 29. Fence claim. One-half interest in line fence granted.

(24) April 15. Charge: Trespass. Defendant pays the plaintiff \$16 for damages. (25) June 2. Illegal possession of a wagon. Court gives contending parties each one-half interest in wagon.

Third. Complaint is made to the captain of the police who informs the agent through

the interpreter.

The police captain and his assistants do the constable work. On the day set for trial, the judges appear and convene in the agent's office. The case is called, and the plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses are catechised by the agent and the Indian judges. When the testimony has been given, the parties are temporarily dismissed and the agent and Indian judges become a jury who decide the case. The parties are then called and the decision made known. Records of the complaints, testimony and decisions are kept.

Fourth. With one exception, the Indians have obeyed the decisions of the court. Fifth. I suggest, respectfully, that the department authorize me to build an agency

prison. For want of a prison the exception above referred to was caused.

Sixth. I consider the court of Indian offenses a very useful auxiliary, for it does not make the government here so monarchical. The wrong-doers are conscious that they are judged and punished by the better class of their own people.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) I recommend strongly that 130,000 acres of the Pima and the Maricopa reservations on the Gila and the Salt Rivers be purchased for the homeless Papagoes, and that the fund thus realized be expended in the construction of a storage reservoir for the common benefit of the 8,000 Indians of this agency.

(2) Inasmuch as these Indians produce annually from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of wheat, for which the mills compel them to take four-fifths of a cent per pound and then charge them 3 cents per pound for flour made of the wheat, I recommend that a

mill without bolting apparatus be furnished.

(3) I recommend that a store-room for hardware, a carpenter-shop for Indian apprentices, a hospital for sick school children, and a residence for the agency physician be constructed during the year. Since the walls of these buildings can be made mainly by the school boys and the greater part of the carpentry and painting by the Indian car-

penters, the cost of the lumber and shingles would be the chief tangible expense to the Government.

(4) I recommend that trader's license be granted Indians when they are are able to do mercantile business.

(5) That these Indians be given the contract to furnish the beef and flour for the schools of this agency.

(6) I recommend that a school farm be established here to give that industrial training which is mostly needed.

CORNELIUS W. CROUSE, United States Indian Agent,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., October 29, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for this agency.

The population of this reservation, as per the census of June 30, 1890, comprises:

Apaches, White Mountain	2,008
Apaches, Koyoteros	
Apaches, San Carlos	
Apaches, Tontos	
Mohaves	
Yumas	240
m-4-1	4 010
Total	4, 819

Of the above there are 1,153 males above eighteen years of age, and 1,575 females above fourteen years of age; there are 517 males and 512 females between and including the ages of six and sixteen years, but 48 of these females are married and some are mothers.

Births during the year	$\begin{array}{c} 205 \\ 132 \end{array}$
And the state of t	
Increase	73

Polygamy: Ninety-three men have two and ten men have three wives each. The Indians raised less barley and more corn and wheat than the year previous, viz:

	Barley.	Corn.	Wheat.
1888-'89	Bushels. 16,300 13,140	Bushels. 8, 200 10, 288	Bushels. 9, 107 12, 384
Decrease	3, 160	2,088	3, 277

They cut 730 tons of hay, and 2,900 cords of wood, most of which they sold at the military posts of San Carlos and Fort Apache.

They earned \$2,626.55 by hauling freight for the Interior Department; and the value of the products of their labor sold to the Government amounts to \$38,567.50. They

Horses	
Mules	76
Cattle	2,836
Burros	137
Sheep.	139
Domestic fowls	1. 152

They cultivated during the year about 4,600 acres of land, and made 280 rods of

They are gradually, but slowly, yielding to the efforts made to civilize them; they work more and with less unwillingness than ever before, and the more violent crimes are fewer than hitherto; but their habit of gambling seems ineradicable, and the ut-

most vigilance fails to entirely prevent their making and drinking tiswin.

There is no regular organized "Court of Indian Offenses" at this agency. Offenses of a serious nature are punished by the civil authorities; tiswin troubles and petty disturbances I correct by sentencing the offenders to hard labor in the daytime and confinement in the calaboose at night. Some few cases, however, are settled by a "court" selected from disinterested and responsible Iudians and organized for each particular case. There is a record kept of the sentences pronounced by me showing name of offender, nature of offense, and term of sentence.

The peace of the reservation was disturbed considerably during the year by seventeen renegades (all murderers) who have gone on the war path at various times since 1886, namely: "Mase," a Chiricahua of Geronimo's band; he escaped from the cars at or near Springfield, Mo., en route with said band to Alabama, in 1886, and made his way across the country to this reservation. One Apache, who went out from Fort Apache in 1888 after killing the chief of his band. Two Apaches, who went out from Fort Apache in 1889; one of them first killed his wife, and the other, a medicine man, went along to keep the former company. "Kid," and 7 others, all Apaches, sentenced and on their way to penitentiary, on November 2, 1889; they killed the sheriff and deputy conducting them and made their escape. And five Apaches, they went out in March, 1890, after killing a freighter named Herbert, stealing his horses and burning and destroying his wagon and the freight it contained.

The above seventeen made several unfriendly visits to the reservation, killed several, carried women and girls off with them, terrorized the good Indians, and tried to persuade the dissatisfied ones to join them. This caused a general feeling of insecurity and fear among the Indians, and a disinclination to work on their farms—a case of plow in one hand and shotgun in the other—and might have resulted in a general outbreak, but for the prompt action of the military authorities in sending, at my request, to Fort Union, N. Mex., in March, 1890, as prisoners, seventy-five men, women, and children, who were either near relatives of the above seventeen villains or in active sympathy with them.

Happily, however, owing to the energetic efforts of the troops, fifteen of the murderers have either been killed or captured or have surrendered, so that now "Kid" and

"Masê" are the only bad Indians at large.

Of the seventy-five sent to Fort Union those whose friends have been either killed or captured or have surrendered have been nearly all returned to the reservation, and the

remainder will, it is expected, shortly arrive.

The Mohaves and Yumas, numbering 797, are still desirous of being moved to the Verde country, and I would recommend, as I have recommended in former reports, that their wishes in this matter be acceded to, provided there be sufficient land for them at the place mentioned.

I would recommend that there be established at Fort Apache a separate agency for the White Mountain Apaches, who, being about 80 miles distant from this agency can not

be properly looked after and cared for from here.

On May 31, 1890, a contract was made for the erection of a guard-house, a building for shops, and a warehouse of stone. When they are finished there will be five good buildings on the reservation, viz, the three just mentioned, and two grist-mill buildings. All the other agency buildings are in a most miserable condition. There are no quarters for the employes fit to live in, and the agent's quarters, not even paid for by the Government, consist of two small rooms and a kitchen.

The agency farm up to June 30, 1890, yielded 80,000 pounds of hay. The saw-mill, in operation since May, has turned out 75,000 feet of lumber to be used in building; and the grist-mill since June 10 has been grinding into flour daily, except Saturdays and

Sundays, an average of 3,500 pounds of wheat.

Colonel Johnson, commanding the post here, has rendered me the most cordial support and active assistance in maintaining discipline among these wild people.

Very respectfully,

JOHN L. BULLIS, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL, SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

APACHE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL San Carlos, Ariz., August 31, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit the following

So far as it is obtainable the information constitutes a report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890; but owing to the fact that my predecessor destroyed all records of the school on his dismissal from the service (see certificate of acting agent, Capt. John L. Bullis, on report forwarded in January, 1890), it is impossible to give statistics, except for the last six months of the fiscal year.

STATISTICS.

Number of pupils who can be properly and healthfully accommodated in the school building, 50,

Number of pupils crowded into it at one time, 95. Whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year: Males 64, females 31-95.

Number under six years of age, males 2, females 5; between six and eighteen, males 62, females 26-95

Average age of pupils: Eight years nine months.

Though there is no record I am reliably informed that the smallest number in attendance at any one time during the year was, males 27.

There is also reliable information to the effect that school has been in session for ten months.

Average attendance during last six months, 73.3; largest average attendance for one month during last six months, June, 1890, 85.4.

HISTORY.

Both before and since receiving your instructions I have endeavored to gather facts worthy of record in the history of the school, but find the statements made to be at such variance that I deem it needless to record them.

it needless to record them.

On my arrival at San Carlos, January 28, 1890, I found that the superinten lent had been dismissed and that the agent was away on business. The school was under the management of Mr. Edward Jerrey, industrial teacher. Mr. Jerrey was doing all he could to rebuild a thoroughly disorganized institution. My arrival was a new cause of disorganization, not because of me as a man, but the very announcement of a new superintendent spread consternation and dread. One of the teachers took to her bed from nervous dread at the announcement of my arrival; at the earliest opportunities girls and boys fled to the hills. Parents came soliciting permission to take their children home, some temporarily, others permanent. For weeks girls and boys would, on my approach dodge behind the nearest object as if avoiding a plague.

dodge behind the nearest object as if avoiding a plague.

Shortly after my arrival came la grippe, prostrating teachers and pupils and spreading fear and discontent among the Indians. For a time the dismissal of school secmed inevitable. I was warned that should a pupil die in the house the relatives would not rest till such building was burned. I know more of these things now. The danger may not be less, but I am so sure it is not great that I entertain as little fear for the Government property here from incendiarism as I do for my own personal safety. During the period for which la grippe reigned I was enabled to establish amicable relations with most of the pupils, though I had to report twenty-two runaways that quarter and as many as eight the next quarter.

as many as eight the next quarter.

The work of systematizing in all departments and maintaining a system progresses so slowly as to be almost discouraging. It would be far less so if all disorganizing and refractory elements were traceable to Indian origin. Former loose methods, or lack of methods, and lack of facilities have forced the slowest, most careful, and most wearing procedure.

LITERARY TRAINING.

Finding no systematized course of study I blocked out the following, which I used as a guide to the close of the year.

-First quarter: Learning English name; learning names of familiar objects; count First year .-

First year.—First quarter: Learning English name; learning names of familiar objects; count to 25; committing sentences to memory. Second quarter: Learning names of surrounding objects; count to 50; making sentences; writing name; chart-work. Third quarter: Learning names of surrounding objects; count to 100; making sentences; chart and primer work; script alphabet. Second year.—First quarter: Review: making sentences using personal pronouns; first half of first reader; combinations of numbers to 20; spelling; writing. Second quarter: Second half of first reader; making sentences; use of personal pronouns; singular and plural distinguished; addition; spelling; writing. Third quarter: Second reader; simple compositions; spelling; writing; singular and plural distinguished; addition and subtraction.

Third Year.—First quarter: Second reader; simple compositions; spelling; writing; subtraction; oral geography. Second quarter: Third reader; simple compositions; spelling; writing; multiplication; geography and history combined in oral work.

Use the first month of the ten as a period for review to recover vacation losses and work on three

Use the first month of the ten as a period for review to recover vacation losses and work on three mogths as the "quarter."
As a school, in willingness, politeness, interest, and earnestness of the pupils this will compare favorably with any school I have ever known. I can not say the pupils are docile; on the contrary, when an infraction of regulations comes, it comes in anger and defiance, and the savage nature, with all its savage desire to overpower or kill, mounts to the surface. An angry savage has little time to listen to argument, and if the argument comes in a language of which he understands but little, he has none. In many cases force sufficient to overcome the refractory pupil is all that will prove effective. This will be necessary as long as the child is untrained. The untrained must be governed wholly by forces from without, and in the majority of cases these must be forces that inspire fear, in a few cases forces that strike terror to the heart of the offender.

The advancement of the pupils in mastering English words and civilized customs is most gratifying: penmanship is rapidly learned, counting eastly mastered; but the English sentence, calculations, and ideas of geography are apprehended so slowly one wearies with waiting.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Moral training is the highest element in education and is treated accordingly, with results hardly adequate so far. Save the Sunday school in connection with the school there is no such thing as religious training on the reservation. Bucks and squaws visit our Sunday school and frequently inquire of me "Sin to-morrow?" "Sin two days?" To the reply, "Yes, every Sunday," they sometimes question, "Me come?" I always provide for them.

It is a burning shame, and I am thoroughly out of patience with a missionary spirit that traverses raging seas and burning deserts to the heart of Africa for a missionary work to talk about and raise funds for, while as thorough savages in our own country and looking at our own flag are permitted to go to the devil in such manner as they may choose, people who have never heard the name of God save in profanity. Is it a fact that the school-master and school-ma'am dare teach arithmetic where the minister fears to preach Jesus Christ?

Some Christian people and some Sunday schools have contributed Sunday school papers and charts of last quarter and of last year which have been used to the best possible advantage. The fact that they are a year or two old cuts no figure. These people are further than that behind the religious ideas of to-day. In fact almost as far from where they should be as the missionary himself.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The garden comprises about 12½ acres in cultivation during the year and 5 acres inclosed which we are preparing for future cultivation. The tract is composed of sand and gravel deposited by the wind and the Gila River at some former period. We had no team with which we could break the land at the proper season. As soon as he could get to it the agent had it turned with oxen belonging to the agency. I was told by one of the farmers that we were too late for the first crop. Our duty was to try. We ditched and subditched, planted and cultivated, and were elated at the start. Interest flagged and elation perished as one plat after another was parboiled to death—"only some little withered flowers." Again we planted and cultivated, to cultivate perseverance in the boys and take chances on the second crop. Better results followed our labors. We lost peas, beans, salsify, celery, parsley, peppers, lateradishes, and turnips, burned out by the sun, and sweet potatoes rooted out by the hogs which made their escape from the military butcher's corral. A few fragments were gathered up and carefully nursed to plants, from which we hope to save a part of next year's seed. year's seed

The Department furnished to the school 700 trees. On this subject I am afraid I can not pass an unbiased judgment, so will simply state the facts that tree-planters learn from our experience. Up to the time of digging the holes for the trees I rather prided myself on the results of former study and experience in horticulture. I am sure more earnest desires or more honest intentions never actuated two men than those by which our agent and myself were prompted, yet we were far from

agreed as to the method.

I had had a number of holes dug when the agent went down and ordered them abandoned and holes from 3 to 4 feet in diameter and from 4 to 5 feet deep dug. The industrial teacher came to me about the captain had told me he meant to plant bones in the bottoms of the holes; that I had expressed a conviction that the bones would heat and kill the trees, so supposed that plan was abandoned, but if he meant to carry it out we must help him.

My greatest fears were for the second summer. I helped carry out the orders except in the case of twenty-four trees. I suggested to the captain that we plant near the shade trees open-ended wooden boxes to convey water to below the roots. He gave me permision to try it, but said it would amount to nothing. Fifty fruit trees were injured in shipping. These the nurserymen have agreed to replace next spring gratis.

The trees were planted: 550 deep holes, bones below, no water-boxes used—now living 120, practically 22 per cent.; 63 shade trees, bones, no boxes—now living 10, practically 16 per cent.; 6 shade trees, no bones, no boxes—now living 10, practically 16 per cent.; 6 shade trees, no bones, with boxes—now living 9, practically 69 per cent.; 18 shade trees, but with boxes—now living 15, or 83 per cent.

STOCK.

We have five milk-cows, three "long-horns" and two "grades." We are using one "grade" cow that our agent bought that the school might finally acquire her. I wish that the purchase money might be allowed and the cow turned over to the school. The boys do the milking, as well as feeding, watering, and otherwise caring for cows, calves, and mules.

In live-stock I am in immediate need of a team in addition to our little mules. When the mules

In live-stock I am in immediate need of a team in addition to our little mules. When the mules were transferred to the school, Captain Bullis allowed us to make a selection from stock on hand belonging to the Interior Department. To-day we probably have the best team on the reservation belonging to the Interior Department. The mules are small, were used for ten years on the hack line running into Prescott, but were sold from there six years ago. I feel like raising my hat in reverence to age when some of our stock passes me; yet a more reliable team, so far as the little fellows are able, can not be found. I need another team.

These should be good strong brood mares that the stock might be increased and the boys taught to care for an animal bearing a foal. I have seen two Indian men riding at full speed on a little pony mare heavy with foal. The colt seems never to receive any attention from the Indians. If it can run fast enough to keep up it may nourish itself when hestops, if not it can wait till he comes back. I should think that Clydesdale stock would be soon reduced to Shetland sizes under such treatment.

We also need a barn in which to store provender and agricultural implements and care-for

stock.

The industrial training of the girls is comprised of instruction in housekeeping, sewing, diningroom work, and laundry-work. As we have no sewing-room I have the ladies take the girls to their
rooms and instruct them. Some of the girls can give the names and uses of every article in the room;
the needle-work of many of them is not only well but excellently well done; in the dining-room
it is not so satisfactory. It seems they never will learn that queensware will break.

SANITARY.

The dormitories are overcrowded. The canvas sent out in May for a temporary dormitory has not yet been put up. Sanitation is not what it should be, though we keep everything fairly clean; nor can we make it what it should be in our present crowded condition. It can be improved much

with lumber, and but little without it. We need lumber for the erection of the canvas dormitory, lumber for benches, lumber for wash-benches that will not flood the floors, but can be drained into a vessel that can be removed. Unless the present dormitories are relieved before it grows sufficiently cool to close the doors at night it will be necessary to send about 30 per cent. of the chil dren to their homes.

ERROR

The most serious blunder of the year, or at any rate since my arrival, is mine. After the visit and work of Superintendent Dorchester at this place, chiefs and parents brought in their children and officed them for school. I received them till the house was full, thinking the temporary dormitory would soon be erected. During vacation I was able to keep the dormitories relieved by permitting from ten to twenty of the pupils to be at home at a time. The vacations cost us three pupils so far; two who ran away that have not yet been returned, and one little girl who went home and

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- (1) I would recommend that the number of cows now at the school be increased by an addition

- (1) I would recommend that the number of cows now at the school be increased by an addition of at least six of a better quality and that the means of maintaining the grade be sent with them.

 (2) That a span of large strong brood mares, wagon, and harness be allowed.

 (3) That we be permitted to build a barn large enough for comfortably caring for stock and with room for storing provender and agricultural implements.

 (4) That 160 acres of land upon some part of which the school buildings stand be set apart for the school—or 40 on which are the buildings and 160 for future farming.

 (5) That permission be granted me to submit plans and detailed specifications for such improvements as we can make with the labor of the boys when material is furnished.

 Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, (Through Indian Agent).

THEO. G. LEMMON, Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., October 15, 1890.

SIR: In submitting my report of the Hoopa Indians and of the condition of affairs at this agency during the past year, I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that I only took charge of the agency on the 1st instant, and consequently my knowledge of the Indians and of the condition of the agency and reservation is very superficial. Captain Dougherty, who is well acquainted with the history, progress, and needs of the Hoopas, should, in justice to the Indians and himself, have rendered this report.

All statistics in regard to the Indians are submitted herewith:

At the June census the Hoopa Indians numbered.	475
Males	219
Females	256
Males over eighteen years of age	133
Females over fourteen years of age	117
School children between six and sixteen years of age	108
Births during the year	15
Deaths during the year	9

About 1,000 acres of land were under cultivation during the year, which with the exception of about 100 acres cultivated by the agency, was worked by the Indians for their exclusive benefit.

The Indians cut logs which were sawed at the mills, yielding 220,000 feet of lumber, most of which will be used during the present year for the construction of houses, barns, fences, corrals, etc.

The average attendance at the day-school during the year was 28. Mrs. Mary E. Duigan, white, was employed as teacher at a salary of \$720, and she was assisted by the following-named Indians, industrial teachers:

George Simpsonper month.	
Willis Matiltondo	20
David Johnsondodo	10
Pedro Freddiedo	10

Four houses have been built for the Indians during the year, and I hope to have ten or twelve built for them during the coming year. The work has been systematically laid out, the Indians are interested and ready to build with a little assistance, and I hope a good showing will be made at the end of the season.

The Indians have been generally well behaved during the year, are industrious, and

appear to be contented.

Î understand that this valley is very rich in gold deposits which can be worked at very little expense. In this case it seems to me that it will be necessary to afford the Indians military protection until their lands are fully secured to them and they can have full protection of the courts. Otherwise the valley would soon be overrun by white miners, who would soon dispossess the Indians or have serious trouble with them. I am informed that the allotments of land have been made temporarily pending the action of the Land Office on the surveys made last year. When these allotments are made permanent and the Indian is furnished with an indisputable title to his lands, the first step will be taken to make him independent of military support.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. EDMUNDS, Captain First Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION AGENCY, Colton, Cal., August 8, 1890.

SIB: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of

the "Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency."

The agency is located at Colton, San Bernardino County, Cal., at the junction of the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific Railroads, it being the most convenient point from which the agent can reach by rail or mail all the Indians, the school-teachers, and employés

of the agency.

The general affairs of this agency are not at all satisfactory to the agent. Many land titles are in litigation; few surveys well defined, and this leads to daily disputes and differences, which I find difficult to adjust. When I took this position Mr. Frank D. Lewis and Attorney Shirly C. Ward were each employed to look up testimony and make the legal defense. Since both of these gentlemen have been removed, and none appointed to assist me, I feel that important trusts are being neglected, and I am powerless to prevent. I earnestly ask for such legal assistance as will enable me to protect the interests intrusted to my care.

Of the twenty-two reservations in this charge the *Hoopa Valley* reservation is 900 miles northwest of Colton, and being under the immediate charge of Capt. William E. Dough-

erty, U.S. Army, he will report directly to the Department.

The Tule River reservation is in Tulare County, Cal., 150 miles north of Colton. These Indians, 150 in number, remnants of a powerful tribe, have been removed from good lands twice during the past thirty years, and are now living in a narrow cauon on less than 200 acres of good tillable land. They have a good cattle range, which much needs a wire fence to protect them from white intruders and save trouble. They have some valuable timber lands, which they are likely to lose by overreaching white men unless steps are immediately taken to prevent. These people are self-sustaining in a poor Indian way, wearing citizens' dress, cultivating what land they have, keeping a few horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, raising a tew good mules, which are a great improvement upon their little Indian ponies. They live in houses built of boards. This tribe was much reduced some years ago by small-pox, but are now increasing more rapidly than the Mission Indians.

School was discontinued some years ago. Although we could secure only 15 of school age, we re-opened the school in June last, but unfortunately the house was soon burned. I can not recommend its rebuilding now, since we hope to establish a training school this year, which may accommodate the older pupils. Luther Anderson remains in charge as farmer, doing all that can be done, until we can have a survey and divide

the land in severalty.

The Yuma Reservation (not Mission Indians) is located upon the west side of the Colorado River, opposite Yuma and 200 miles southeast from Colton. Here are about 1,000 Indians, who have made less progress toward civilization than any in California. They subsist principally upon the wild seed pods of the mesquite, a species of locust, and such irregular employment as they can get from the Southern Parity Railroad Company and river boats.

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The railroad officers speak of them as good laborers, and could they be regularly employed they would soon show improvement. Six years ago they were accustomed to go about the depot and streets of Yuma clad only in a shirt and gee string; now they all wear citizens' dress, and are as cleanly as any class of laborers. This has come to them

by example, and very little teaching, if any.

They have a large reservation of good land, but no water save what they get from the Colorado River. This overflows generally in June, after which they plant and raise very small crops of corn, beans, and melons. This land is almost worthless without irrigation, and wonderfully productive with it. In April last, under orders, I visited the Pima Agency on Gila River, Arizona, to investigate their manner of irrigation, as they are successful cultivators. On a similar soil, from my observation (reported from there), I am certain that the Yumas may be made self-supporting and started upon the road to civilization immediately by land in severalty, water upon that land to make it available, a farmer to instruct them, and compelling attendance in school,

The Catholic school at Yuma under the very efficient management of Mary O'Neil, superintendent, is a notable example of what an education, without an occupation, will do. When I was last in Yuma I learned that four grown girls just out of school were tramping the streets of Yuma, as prostitutes, simply because they had nothing to do to secure them a living, and as their captain said, they must have something to eat.

some one explain what good education is doing them.

This is my remedy: I would survey a part of that reservation, lay out a colony, in 10-acre blocks, put water on it, making it possible for a family to be self-supporting. Then I would induce as many in families as possible to take land in severalty, build homes on these 10-acre lots, teach them what and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, show them how easy to raise enough to support a family, compel a regular attendance in school, then teach them the English language, housekeeping, the care of domestic animals, cultivation of crops, and when about to leave school, I would induce them to marry, build homes on these lands, be self-supporting and respectable. In this way utilize their education, which in idleness is only wasted. If the Government can not furnish money to conduct the school and furnish water that these people may earn a living at the same time, better close the school until we can teach them and help them to necessary food. They are now liable to famine any season. In the winter of 1888-'89 by reason of the non-overflow of the river they made no crops and the Government, sent them \$3,000 in provisions. An outlay now of \$5,000 to \$6,000 would put them beyond want, and do much toward their advancement by giving employment. Let us at one and the same time give them employment and education in place of idleness and ignorance.

I can not submit the census of the Yumas before September, as they are much scat-

tered. In September they have an annual feast, when I will enumerate them.

The remaining twenty reservations lie on and south of the Southern Pacific Railroad at distances from the agency at Colton varying from 30 to 200 miles, extending south to the Mexican line, the extremes being 1,100 miles apart. I have visited them all once and the less remote ones several times.

The Mission Indians proper are now scattered over the southern part of California, principally upon nineteen reservations. Many families and groups of families are living isolated in the mountains, where they have been driven by violent white men. Poor and homeless, they subsist principally upon acorns. Others are living near the white settlement, where they secure a better living by their labor, which our best citizens are glad to get, generally at \$1.50 per day. Most of the last-named class are the most advanced in civilization. A few of the younger ones have been in school, and by association in labor with the whites are much ahead of those who remain on the reservations.

The Mission Indians have arrived at that period in human progress where they should no longer be classed as Indians, but as citizens. They only need land in severalty, with a set of agricultural implements and a general supervision, to make them all self-supporting; then the school will fit them for the duties before them. They are a very quiet, peaceable, confiding people, and as industrious as any people who have so few wants. Just in proportion as their wants increase their habits of industry will increase, if we properly lead them. They are as simple and confiding as children, and need the same

kind, positive, truthful, simple teaching.

The teachings of the padres saved them from savagism. Neglect and white man's greed have robbed them of land, and his vices have reduced their numbers from 15,000 in 1834 to 7,000 in 1852, to 3,000 in 1890. No man with a particle of humanity left can meet these people as an agent does without feeling ashamed that as the agent of this good Government, which has forcibly taken possession of this country and assumed the care for this weak people, we should have by neglect and dishonesty of its paid agents reduced them to such abject poverty and helplessness. Our own records of the past are humiliating. Cortez robbed the Aztecs of gold, but left them their land and water. Americans posing as Christians have robbed these poor children of nature, by legal trick-

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ery, of their land madesacred by the graves of their ancestors. As agent for this Government, that I know desires to deal fairly with this people, now I ask and urge that a commissioner may be appointed to come here and settle all land titles, give these people from 10 to 20 acres of available land with water for homes, tools to work with, and enforce attendance in school until every child has secured a common English education. In this way we can soon make some return for the lands we have driven them from, and make them self-supporting, intelligent local citizens. Oft-repeated promises and disappointments cause them to distrust any statement made by civil officers, with reason.

They are to-day nearly self-supporting. We issue no rations except to the sick and infirm, and \$900 will cover that entire expense for the past year. We much need more agricultural implements, as they must gain their living by their crops. It is important they have more plows and small tools to enable them to get crops in season. They do not cultivate the ground well, and need instruction in that direction. They are inclined to keep more ponies than is well, as they prefer to ride rather than work. They have some cattle and sheep, and I can see are inclined to increase their stock by taking cows to keep on shares. I think on the whole they have raised more crops than usual, and have worked for the whites more regularly than ever before. This improvement comes by the white cultivator who needs continuous labor and demands more regularity than formerly, when he did not have fruits to care for. Now he must have labor he can depend upon, and the Indian is conforming to the demand.

In nearly every village I find more or less good, intelligent, industrious men, fitted for citizenship. They are a great help to the agent and teachers by their quiet, positive influence, encouraging all to send their children to school, discouraging the use of liquors, always on the side of law and order, anxious to better the condition of their families, unable to do much, because they have no title to land. Patiently they wait and watch, hoping each year Congress may spare a few moments for their relief. Bear in mind they have waited in hope deferred full forty years, and no relief comes to the poor Mission Indian, who has always been loyal to the Government which promised to protect

him. He has never been a burden.

We have just taken the census as fully as possible, with the following results:

Mission Indians Tule River Indians Yuma Indians (estimated)	2,895 161 100
Total	4. 056

Whisky continues the curse of the Indian, and I am glad to be able to say that I think there is an improved public sentiment in regard to selling liquor to Indians.

Several white men have been arrested and punished, one man the third time.

I need very much several small prisons, located near our school-houses, to enable me to punish offenders, both Indian and white intruders. The Indians will punish their own offenders if they can confine them, but when they can only tie them to a tree they are not secured. The sight of a jail will do much to deter wrong-doers and save me much trouble. As I do not issue rations I can not punish offenders by withholding them. As I can not use a police force in the scattered reservations I very much need the prison.

But most of all I need a survey that I may know where the reservation lines are. Crimes committed on the reservation escape punishment because I can not prove the line. Trespassers are defiant. For same reason the Indians lose confidence because of the agent's ignorance of the line. Indians on grants are constantly menaced by the grant

owners, who are determined to drive them off, and I am powerless to protect.

The prospect of a manual training school is the one great encouragement of the year. This, well conducted, will enable the Indian graduates to step into the labor market, and being able to say I can do this or that well, having a practical knowledge of it, he can compete with all the world for the value of his labor. His success will encourage him and stimulate the older ones at home, when they see their children making better crops

than they ever made.

Wherever the agency and training-school shall be located I am very anxious that a small, suitable building be located for a hospital, which is very much needed. I am sure no other outlay can bring better returns than by caring for the sick, educating and winning the confidence of the strong. This has been requested and I hope may soon be reached. My clerk is also agency physician, and does as much as a man can do, but far from what he wants to do. It is a pitiable sight to see these confiding people bring their invalids 30 to 125 miles in a wagon to be treated. We need to be able to do our best for these invalids to enable us to overcome the influence of the old medicine men, who are always doing all they can to keep the people in ignorance and superstition. A few days ago we had a boy at the agency; the doctor cared for him, sent him home doing well; the school

teacher was caring for him, giving him medicine regularly, when an old medicine man stopped the medicine and gave him his own decoction, and in a few hours the poor boy was dead. Could we have kept him in a hospital and cured him, we would have won the family and weakened the power of medicine men.

Having been unable to visit the Government Catholic school at San Diego, I accept the

report of Dr. D. Dorchester, which is favorable.

Having been furnished flags by the Department, I have issued one to each school, and hung the same in each school-room, explaining its significance and endeavoring to inspire a spirit of loyalty. This will come gradually through the teacher's influence and the observance of July 4, rather than September 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, now generally observed by Mexicans and Indians.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage relation is understood and respected among the Indians as among the same class of whites. The marriage ceremony "Indian fashion" simply demands the consent of the parents and such gift by the groom as he may be able to make the parents. Some have been married by the priest, but few can show any evidence. I have now opened a book of record, in which I propose to have all who are now living in the marriage relation recorded, and shall require those who are married hereafter to be recorded in this office. This will constitute a legal marriage in California and preserve convenient evidence. I find the Indians are pleased to do this.

This will also help to establish family names. Indian custom now allows the male child to take the surname of the father. The mother retains her surname after her marriage and gives the same to her daughters, so that the name does not indicate relationship between brother and sister. I hope to correct this by the record, and many now see the propriety of so doing. I am notifying all squawmen to marry or leave the

reservation.

CRIME.

I consider drunkenness the principal crime among the Indians. In fact I have known of no crime committed by them during the past year which was not done under the in-

fluence of liquor.

There has been but one murder committed by an Indian. This was at Yuma, where two young men took a bottle of whisky and two girls to the bush for a frolic. One of the girls had been flogged for being drunk; she refused to drink and ran away; the second staid and was murdered. The Indians were arrested; one killed himself while awaiting trial, the other was acquitted. The body of the murdered girl was burned by the Indians according to the Yuma custom and before the whites had opportunity to investigate.

An Indian, supposed to belong to a gang of horse-thieves, was arrested near Banning by a Banning officer, lodged in jail at San Bernardino, taken by the same officer back to Banning ostensibly for trial, allowed to escape at evening, and next morning was found half a mile away hanging to a telegraph pole. These are the only murders reported dur-

ing the past year.

The crime of rape is not considered as serious among the Indians as among the whites; a fine imposed and paid is considered a just settlement. In our courts death is the penalty. The result is, public sentiment regards the punishment too great for the crime and the criminal goes free. A half-breed, raised among the Indians, living with an Indian woman, always recognized as an Indian, committed a rape; the evidence was conclusive. Our ex-district attorney proved that the criminal's father was a negro, therefore the criminal was not an Indian and he was acquitted in the United States court. Some way must be devised to punish this crime and impress its penalty upon the minds of the Indians. I believe drunkenness is the great crime deserving severe punishment.

At Portrero Reservation on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles from Colton, is a good school-house, owned by the Indians, built by proceeds of a crop of barley. This school has an average attendance of 23, and is doing good work. Population, 130.

Near by is located the Rev. William H. Weinland, a Moravian missionary, who is welcomed by the Indians, the school-teacher, and the agentalike, as his influence strengthens the teacher and the school, strangely in contrast with a neighboring minister who called upon the school and with a breath loaded with whisky told the teacher if she did not discontinue her Sunday-school he would break up her day-school. Reverend Weinland has, by consent of the Indians and the Department, 5 acres of land near the school-house set apart for his use. He has built a comfortable residence which he occupies with his family, and a neat chapel for religious services and is daily giving valuable object lessons to the Indians in building, and especially in cultivating the land, setting

trees, and making permanent improvements. I earnestly wish I could have such a teacher and helper on every reservation, but Mr. Weinland is the only one I have any knowledge of among all these Indians. I notice Protestants excuse themselves for doing nothing by saying the Indians are Catholics. Through the neglect of both the Indian knows almost nothing of religion.

This Portrero Reservation title being in litigation forbids real progress. There is good land enough with water to enable all these Indians to be forehanded if they can be as-

land enough with water to enable all these Indians to be forehanded if they can be assured by a Government title and severalty that they have a home of their own. They are ready and waiting for land in severalty, and the breaking up of all tribal relations. This uncertain tenure of land title discourages such permanent improvements and planting

as they otherwise would make.

At Saboba Reservation, near San Jacinto town, 35 miles southeast of Colton, is a day school with an average attendance of 27 pupils. Population, 157. School doing as well as it can in a poor old adobe house, not half large enough and unfit for use. We hope soon to secure a better one. This is the village at which the Rev. Mr. Weinland attempted to locate his mission, but some influence prejudiced the Indians against him and he located at Portrero. He still holds service there. The Indians here very much need more water, which can be brought out at small expense. They are waiting for land in severalty. They have as individuals some good cattle and horses and cultivate their lands fairly well, live in adobe houses of their own building.

Coahuila Reservation, 80 miles from Colton. These people are far up in the mountains in a dry plain, not generally adapted to cultivation. They have subsisted largely by stock growing. They have the reputation of having been the most fierce and warlike of all the old Mission Indians in olden time. They are now among the most orderly and industrious. The school has been closed for a time, but having repaired the house and added two rooms for the teacher's use, we now have a good school with average attendance of 22 pupils. Population, 275. We look for rapid improvement here, having

overcome some misfortunes here.

Agua Ciliente (Hot Springs), 100 miles from Colton, a possessory right on Warren's ranch, where Indians have lived since the earliest knowledge of white men. A fine flow of hot and cold water make it a favorite resort. These people are among our best Indian farmers, living comfortably in good adobe houses. They are now disturbed by threats (of Ex-Governor Downey, who owns the ranch) to drive them off. Here we need legal defense at once. The school is doing fairly well. The house needs repairs and two rooms added for teachers' use; this will be done this vacation, and a new teacher will open the rchool. Average attendance, 22. Population, 156.

Mesa Grande Reservation, 125 miles from Colton. This is one of the best reservations, high up among the mountains, about 75 miles northeast of San Diego, especially adapted to grazing and some kinds of fruit growing; is well watered. Indians are raising more stock each year; much need a survey and wire fencing to keep off trespassers, who are constantly driving cattle on the reservation. The school-house has recently been put in good order with two new rooms for teacher's use, and all looks hopeful here for a better

school. Average attendance, 14. Population, 187.

Rincon, a village on San Luis Rey Reservation, 90 miles from Colton. Poor land along the San Luis Rey River; little water. These people need help to secure more water; have had much sickness. The school-house will be repaired this vacation. Average attend-

ance, 20. Population, 167.

La Jolla is a village on San Luis Rey Reservation, 95 miles east of Colton; high up among the mountains; good grazing land; cold in winter. Indians here doing very well; raising some crops and growing stock in a small way. School-house needs repair and two new rooms for teacher. Will be done during present vacation. A new teacher will

open this school; a good school. Average attendance, 31. Population, 140.

Pachango Village, Temecula Reservation, 60 miles from Colton. These people have very little good land and no water. They take their animals $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to drink and carry water same distance in barrels for the school. I hope to supply water soon. This people have suffered from bad white men from Temecula, a saloon town 5 miles away. The school-house is now in good order, with an efficient teacher, whose influence outside the school is felt. Her Sunday-school and temperance society are doing much good, and the Indians respond generously. Average attendance 24. Population 133.

Of the many Indian villages remote from all educational influences, I can only say they are generally very poor and have nothing in prospect. Some are on private lands of people who prefer to have them remain for their labor. Some are on worthless Government land, and the only way I can see to reach them is to bring the young ones into a training-school, and if we ever get land in severalty I hope some place may be found

to which they may be induced to move.

In connection with my own report I also submit a copy of a report upon the condition of the Mission Indians, made in 1852 by Agent D. B. Wilson, who I believe was their

first agent. Mrs. D. B. Wilson having kindly loaned me the report, I forward the same hoping you may publish it in connection with my own. Major Wilson speaks of "divisions of the mountain villages," which it is fair to judge were not included in his estimate of numbers of Mission Indians; we now carefully count all these. I am confident there are not more than 1,000 now living within the district included in Major Wilson's report. Still I would not represent that the race is so near extinct, for they have largely amalgamated and now pass for Mexicans and Americans.

A PORTION OF THE REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT D. B. WILSON, REPORT ON INDIAN AF-FAIRS IN SAN DIEGO AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES IN 1852.

In a distance of 300 miles from San Diego to Santa Ynez, nine parent missions and twice as many subordinate establishments were founded beginning in 1769. They flourished until 1834; at this date they had 15,000 of these people under their protection. In 1774 "The San Gabriel Mission" had 1,090 converts, San Diego had 1,060. San Juan had 472, and in August, the same year, they had altogether 5,080, and on the last day of 1774 they numbered 6,736. San Diego, San Juan, and San Gabriel in 1784 had a majority of all the Neophite proselytes in Southern California; they were a large majority of all the laborers, mechanics, and servants in Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. To-day,

in 1784 had a majority of all the Neophite proselytes in Southern California; they were a large majority of all the laborers, mechanics, and servants in Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. To-day, in 1852, there only 7,000, not half as many as were left by the mission is there eighten years ago.

At this time they are much given to drink, and while they do not care for it while at work, the habit of drinking Saturday night and Sunday is imperative, and the time is spent in revolry and gambling of which they are very fond, and in which they stake all they have, often exchanging their clothing. They are willing to work and do only about lalfas much as a good white man and expect only half as much pay; \$1 o \$10 per month being wages, and about \$1 per day in towns. In some parts of Los Angeles nearly half of the houses are grog shops for Indians.

Under the rule of the missions they were taught to do all the farm work, also the trades, as masons, carpenters, plasterers, soap makers, tinners, shoemakers, blacksmiths, bakers, millers, brickmakers, cartmaters, weavers and spinners, saddlers, shepherds, vineros, and vaqueros. In fact, they filled all the branches of mechanics then in use here. They taught Americans to make adobes; they understood irrigation, planting season, and harvest. They had a practical knowledge which outlived their teachers. Their women were quick to learn household duties and often married foreigners and Californians, and made exemplary wives and mothers.

At the close of the Mexican war some of these old Mission Indians remained in possession of lands underwritten grants from the Mexican Government. Some have sold out, others have been elbowed off by white men. All are now waiting the adjudication of the commissioner of land titles. Many of them are good citizens in all respects save the right to vote and be witnesses. They are anxious to hold their title homesteads and resist all ofters to buy as steadily as they can. How long their limited shrewdness can match the overreaching cupidity that

church have given them the white man's habits, of dissipation, and they are disgusted with prospects of civilized life.

The Indian has a quick sense of injustice. He can never see why he is sold to service for drunkeness, when the white man goes unpunished for the same offense and often refuses to pay him for labor in anything but spirits. I speak this freely of abuses which actually exist. The law is good enough, except it will not allow an Indian as witness against a white man. The abuses of the law have been eruel to the Indian in every country at all times and nearly fatal to him in California.

Their chiefs generally understand their affairs very weil, and are keenly alive to the welfare of their people. They punish murder and witcheraft with death, and if our local authorities should ask it as a favor they would hang, shoot, or bury alive any notorious horse-thief or cattle-stealer. This crime is common by white men who charge it upon the Indian.

I wish the idea always to be kept in mind touching all these Missio. Indians, namely, that they have a common spirit of amenity for the whites. They want peace with the whites.

I have aimed neither to exagrerate nor underrate the qualities of these nations. Viewed as a mass, whether in their individual or national capacity, they exhibit in common the traits which are always looked upon as the groundwork of a rapid civilization. They are devoted neither to war nor the chase; they have learned to work for subsistence; they have acquired the idea of separate property in land. They possess considerable skill in the useful arts. They are at peace among themselves and friendly to the whites, docile and tractable, and accustomed to subjection.

Respectfully, yours, Respectfully, yours,

HORATIO N. RUST, U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, Covelo, September 25, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in section 210 of Department regulations I submit this my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

I took charge of this reservation June 1 last, and therefore can not give an accurate report of all the work done from a personal knowledge of the same. Judging from appearances, however, one would immediately conclude that nothing had been done for several years past. All the buildings, fences, machinery, and farming implements of every description furnish unmistakable evidence of gross negligence. All of this has undoubtedly been mentioned in Inspector Tinker's report.

POPULATION.

The following shows the number of Indians now belonging on this reservation:

THE THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY O	216
Number of females over fourteen years of age	233
Number of school children between six and sixteen years of age	85

FARMING.

There are about 2,000 acres of fine tillable land under fence, but only a small portion of the same has been cultivated this year; probably about 200 acres as a reservation farm

and about 100 acres by individual Indians.

The only grain raised by the agency was 2,500 bushels of wheat, less than half enough to carry the Indians through the coming year, and leaving nothing for seed for the next crop. The Indians raised 1,159 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of barley, besides quite a large quantity of vegetables, as shown by the accompanying statistics. Neither oats, barley, or corn were sown or planted this year, and there are none now on hand. Consequently it will be necessary for the Department to furnish seed of all kinds for our next crop.

In this connection I wish to especially call the attention of the Department to the criminal negligence of my predecessor in not cultivating the hops last spring. While hops have been bringing a paying price for some time past, this is the first year since 1882 that they have reached the present high prices, and owing to the shortage of the crop all over the world there is good reason for believing that the market has not yet reached its limit. Placing a very small estimate upon the crop, we are at least the loser of \$5,000 or \$6,000, and this being my only source of revenue, I am left entirely empty-handed. The hop-house was permitted to fall to the ground last winter and the lumber and everything connected with the building carried away by Indians and others.

Our grazing lands are still occupied by the trespassers, the circumstances of which are

fully understood at your Office.

The Indians are now auxiously awaiting the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, providing for the allotment of these lands, and I trust you will be able to secure its passage this session of Congress.

STOCK.

We have at present 4 Angus bulls, 10 oxen, 350 cattle, 54 horses, and 16 mules broken to work, and 35 horse and mule colts.

BUILDINGS.

There are some twenty-five or thirty buildings here, including the dwelling-houses, offices, schools, etc., all of which are so old and rotten that they are unsafe for occupancy. Some of them have already "caved in." Since taking charge I have had gathered together from all parts of the reservation sufficient old lumber to erect a haybarn 84 by 22 feet, and manufactured about 40,000 fir shakes, which, in the absence of something better, will answer to temporarily repair the leaky old roofs for the coming rainy season.

MILLS.

We are very much in need of a grist-mill. The mill company in Covelo refuse to grind for toll, and as we have no funds to pay for grinding our wheat, the Indians are compelled to pound their wheat and make "pinole," or eat boiled grain. They are continually clamoring for flour, and complain bitterly that they are compelled to work without anything to eat only a small piece of beef and cooked wheat.

The saw-mill was crushed in by the heavy fall of snow last winter, and for the want of funds I have not been able to either repair the same or manufacture any lumber,

which is a serious drawback to the service.

APPRENTICES.

There have been employed during the past year, 6 Indian apprentices with the carpenter, 1 with the blacksmith, 1 in the harness-shop, and 5 with the herder. Only 1 assistant carpenter and 1 assistant blacksmith have received any compensation.

SCHOOLS.

Two day schools have been maintained at this agency during the past year. The average attendance has been about 55 scholars. Boarding-school buildings should be erected at once for the protection of the young girls. Morality is unknown in Indian camp life. Scarcely a girl reaches the age of fourteen without being a mother. They have no marriage ceremony and respect none, living together just as long as it pleases them to do so and then take up with another companion.

MISSIONARY.

No missionary has been stationed at this agency for several years. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have supplied the town of Covelo with a missionary preacher for several years past, and at my request this gentleman organized a Sabbath school soon after I took charge of the agency. He has also had regular Thursday night prayer meetings during the same time.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

We have no court of Indian offenses at this agency and at present I see no necessity for one. The Indians as a whole are very orderly, with only an occasional case of intoxication.

Very respectfully,

THEO. F. WILLSEY, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AND JICARILLA AGENCY, Ignacio, Colo., September 24, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report on the affairs of the Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache Agency.

SOUTHERN UTE.

The Southern Ute tribe of Indians, numbering 985 souls, inhabiting their reservation extending 15 miles from north to south and about 110 from east to west, are divided into three bands, the Moaches, Capotas, and Weeminuchees. The Moaches and Capotas, mostly remaining in the eastern portion of the reservation, are considerably further advanced in civilization than the Weeminuchees, who occupy the western portion, and who are numerically much the strongest band of the three.

Agriculture.—Most of those of the Southern Utes who have taken to farming have, during the past year, shown a commendable degree of industry and faithfulness. They have generally carefully irrigated and gathered their crops, and the result is very encouraging. They have had under cultivation about 600 acres of land. Their crops consist chiefly of oats, wheat, barley, and a small amount of corn. They also devote considerable attention to melons, squashes, pumpkins, and potatoes. Some of their productions in these lines will compare very favorably with those of white farmers. As the land on this reservation is only made productive by means of irrigation, no new farms have been opened for want of more irrigating canals. I would earnestly recommend the construction of additional ditches for this purpose, as by means of them the area of tillable land can be greatly increased.

Education.—The Southern Ute Agency school was maintained during 51 months. The average attendance was 13. Total number of pupils, 14. They were orderly and peaceable and their progress was encouraging, but during the latter part of the winter appearances indicated that the building used as dormitory, refectory, and quarters for matron and cook, in connection with the school, was settling, which careful observations and measurements confirmed. The Ute parents even observed and called attention to its unsafe condition. By your authority, after a thorough investigation, disclosing the fact that the structure had become a veritable death trap and liable to cause a catastrophe, the building was abandoned and demolished. No other house being available for the purpose, and it being impossible to maintain a day school on account of the distance to be traveled daily by the pupils, no school has been maintained since March 10 last.

The Utes are very reluctant to send their children off the reservation to school. objection they urge against doing so is the unsettled condition of the question regarding their removal to a new reservation in Utah. Any suggestion that they allow their children to be taken to a distant school is met with the claim that faith has not been kept with them in this matter. I have become convinced that until this question is permanently settled it will be a very difficult matter to secure any number of pupils for schools

off the reservation.

I have no knowledge of any attempt at missionary work among these Indians.

The Southern Ute is very much addicted to gambling. Small sums are usually the stakes. It is very difficult to control this matter as the Indian is not alone in his love

Drunkenness appears to be on the decrease, it being now of uncommon though of occasional occurrence. I have yet to see the first intoxicated Indian at this agency. The law, however, is undoubtedly violated to some extent in the sale of intoxicating liquors

They are subjected to considerable annoyance by the loss of their horses, which they claim are stolen by white men. This is their principal source of complaint. In some instances I fear the charges are just. Proof and capture, however, are matters of great difficulty owing to the narrowness of the reservation and the character of the surrounding country.

The only reported case of violence resulting fatally occurred in the early part of November, near the western boundary of the reservation, arising out of the stealing of a Navajo blanket by one Ute from another, in which three Utes lost their lives, no white

man being engaged in the matter.

The conduct of the Utes has been very satisfactory when it is considered that but a few years ago they, especially the Weeminuchees, were a totally wild, barbarous tribe. No cases of violence between Indians and whites are known to have occurred during the past year in which the Utes were the aggressors. No charges have been brought to me by any white man against any Ute during the year.

No court of Indian offenses has been established at this agency, it being thought unnecessary and under the circumstances more liable to encourage bickering than to allay The chiefs are men highly respected by the several bands and they have so far cooperated with the agent in a very satisfactory manner to settle minor differences.

I am unable to learn that any special marriage ceremony is considered necessary to establish the relation of husband and wife. It is customary, however, for the groom to compensate the relatives of the bride by means of money, horses, sheep, blankets, or other articles of value. No established price obtains, and it is unnecessary to compensate the guardians of orphan girls. The dissolution of the marriage bond appears to depend upon the desire of one or both the parties, but such dissolution is of infrequent A few cases of alleged polygamy have been reported to me, but in every case is met with a stout denial. Proof is wanting. The reputation of the Ute women for morality ranks with the best of that of any tribe with which I have acquaintance. The health of the tribe has been fairly good. No fatal epidemic or infectious diseases have prevailed. The statistics show, births 37, deaths 18, being an increase of 19 during

the year. The benefits of rational treatment of disease are becoming appreciated, the physician is more often called upon to prescribe, and the prestige of the Indian "medi-

cine man" is slowly waning.

An increased demand for the clothing of the white man is observed. They are gradually, though slowly, discarding their blankets as an article of costume, and wearing their clothing without the mutilation of separating the legs of the pantaloons.

The tribal instinct of the masses of the Southern Utes is still strong, and they are not so far advanced in civilization as to view favorably the allotment of their lands in severalty. They are, and have been for the last two years, in an unsettled condition of mind in consequence of the proposal to move them to a new reservation. In consequence of these facts no attempts at allotments have been made, but about forty Indians and families are living on separate tracts of cultivated land, without regard to legal subdivisions.

I would carnestly recommend that rations be issued monthly instead of weekly, as at present. Issue day is considered a holiday. On that day all Indian labor is suspended, as the majority of the Indians assemble at the agency, but few being in haste to return home before evening. This holiday occurring but once a month would cause a very appreciable saving of time. During warm weather the Indians dry their beef, in which condition it will keep for a long time; thus no loss to them will accrue, as other rations

are not perishable.

The quality of the beef is good during most of the year, but in the winter season it is necessarily inferior under the present system of fall delivery, as the agency herd is compelled to graze on the range in the vicinity during the entire year, and the opportunity for selection of fat cattle in winter from the agency herd is limited. In my opinion a system of monthly deliveries of beef cattle would result in a considerable saving, as the large herds of the owners offer a much better chance for selection, especially in the winter season.

I further recommend in the interest of economy that the two agencies of which I have charge, Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache, be consolidated for reasons to be fully

set forth in a special report.

Suggestions from your office concerning improvements in manner of slaughtering beef cattle were some time ago received and heartily concurred in. Plans and estimates for improved corrals and necessary buildings will be prepared and forwarded at an early date.

JICABILLA.

The Jicarilla Apache Indians, located with their reservation in northern New Mexico, joining the southern boundary of the State of Colorado, have made good progress during the last year. The liberal supply of seeds furnished them during the spring has enabled these Indians to put in many patches of ground in oats, wheat, and potatoes, also gar-The outlook at the beginning of the season for a bountiful crop was very flattering, but soon the dry weather made its appearance and continued until one-half of the growing fields were entirely dried up, and only those patches that had enough natural dampness brought the crops to maturity and yielded a harvest. Discouraging as this is the Indians will try again and hope for better success next year. greatly the fact that they can not irrigate their land without some provision being made for them by the Government in the way of reservoirs in which the snow water could be stored in the early spring and made available for irrigation when required. mend that this important matter receive the attention of the Department. They have had about 500 acres in cereals, 100 acres in potatoes, 40 acres in corn, and many garden patches planted with turnips, beets, onions, squash, melons, peas, and beans, etc. The Jicarilla took pride in showing the fruits of his efforts, and lamented when these efforts were only partially successful, but did not despair.

About 600 tons of hay have been cut, mostly for their own use, much of it with scythes, the mowing machines furnished them being not sufficient and often out of repair. I earnestly recommend a more liberal supply of mowing machines. They have erected

quite a number of new houses, made additional fencing, corrals, etc.

Their universal wish to have these lands allotted to them in severalty—a wish often expressed—is also being complied with, thus assuring them that they will be secure in the future in the possession of these lands, and this assurance will be a mighty stimulant for them to now fence in their lands more substantially than heretofore, occupying their houses permanently and extending their agricultural enterprises. Their remarks, so frequently made when they were urged to make more substantial and better improvements, that "it was no use; they would again be moved; the Mexicans said so," will be silenced, and for the above reasons principally I look, next season, for still greater progress, and it is a source of great gratification to both the Indians and myself that my recommendations in the matter of allotments have been fully concurred in by the Department.

Bona fide settlers.—The so-called bona fide settlers on this reservation are a source of continual annoyance to the Indians and this agency. They not only occupy the best lands, but also attempt to diminish the authority and influence of the agent. Their mode of living, methods of agriculture, habits, customs, and education are in direct conflict with an advanced state of civilization, but all hope of their removal seems to have been abandoned. This should have been done at the beginning of the allotment, which is progressing rapidly and favorably under the direct supervision of Special Age.:t John K. Rankin, detailed for that purpose.

Sanitary.—During last winter influenza raged among the Indians, but fortunately with but little tatal effect. The general condition of their health is as good as among any

class of people. The number of the Indians is slightly increasing.

Education.—A number (15) of Jicarillas have been at school at Ramona Indian School at Santa Fé, N. Mex., and the progress these pupils have made at that institution shows well for its management and is a proof of the mental capacities of the Jicarilla. The Indians dislike, however, very much to send their children away from home to school, and they desire to have a school at the agency, promising for such a school to furnish all the pupils of both sexes the same can accommodate.

The two ladies of the Woman's Home Mission Society are laboring among the Indians with great zeal, visiting their camps, nursing the sick, and elevating their conduct and

morals.

Supplies.—The supplies furnished at this agency are of good quality and requisite

variety.

The employes at both agencies are doing their duties patiently and taithfully and deserve credit for their efforts to elevate the condition of the Indians.

Statistics herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. BARTHOLOMEW, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, September 10, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. Having entered upon the duties of my office only on July 1 I am not as yet conversant enough with the conditions that exist here to make a report that would give anything more than very meager information on many points. The total number of Indians on the reservation at the completion of the taking of the census is:

Males Females	485 553
Total	1038
Males above eighteen years of ageFemales above fourteen years of age	270 380
School children between the ages of six and sixteen	224
Deaths	45

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests of this people are a matter of grave concern to me for many reasons. The question of their self-support hinges in a large measure on their successes in their farming pursuits. Owing to the apparent hostility of the elements for the past few years success in farming seems to be insured only to those who practice unremitting industry and the most approved methods of doing farm work. The more intelligent farmers of Dakota are beginning to learn from the yield and grade of their wheat of late years that the exclusively one-crop plan does not pay, and that rotation and diversification of crops must be practiced to insure any degree of success. In order to be "in touch" with this progressive idea of farming the first requisite is an efficient corps of farmers to supervise minutely, in detail and at "short range," the farming operations of the Indians. While the experience of the past does not warrant one in being very sanguine of success in the future, it is believed that by inaugurating a system of rotation and diversification of crops before two years are passed each individual reflecting the amount of attention and care shown him by his farmer in charge may become at least a self-supporting and moderately successful farmer.

Although too early to estimate the yield from the thrasher's returns it is believed that owing to the foul condition of the ground at seeding time, the imperfect manner in which the work was done, the prevalence of hot winds, etc., during the filling process of the grain, the total product of this year's crop will not exceed the amount of

seed sown.

Taking into consideration the fact that the reservation is very largely grazing land, reasonably well watered and abounding in meadows and timber sufficient for shelter, it is believed that with great propriety stock-raising on a very conservative basis might be carried on with profit and benefit in civilization to the Indians. Sheep-raising is receiving a very great impetus very generally all over Dakota, but the raising of horses and beef cattle would probably be safer, for a time at least, for the Indians.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.

It is with pleasurable and pardonable pride that I am enabled to report the complete success attending the labors of Special Agent Joseph R. Gray in the matter of the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians of this reservation. Too much credit can not be given to Mr. Gray, who, confronted on his arrival here by many and serious difficulties, and facing the fact that a former attempt had been made to make allotments and had proved to be unsuccessful, has by his individual efforts successfully and with distinguished ability met and overcome every obstacle placed in his way from who tever So signally has success crowned his efforts that out of the 630 in whole or partial allotments made up to date there is absolutely not one contest nor is there known to be a single individual who has a "bad heart" from the belief that any injury or injustice has been done him in the matter of his allotment. The total number of acres allotted up to date is 62,340 acres.

SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school, near the agency, during the past year has been conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions through the Gray Nuns of Montreal. The report of the mother superior, who is the superintendent, is herewith submitted.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL, Devil's Lake Agency, August 19, 1890.

In compliance with your orders in the circular dated August 7, I send the report of our school

In compliance with your orders in the circular dated August 7, I send the report of our school ending June 30, 1890, with the other particulars required.

The school was begun in 1874, by the Gray Nuns of Montreal, who came at the request of the Indians through the instrumentality of Very Reverend L. Grace, bishop of St. Paul, Major Forbes being then the Indian agent of this reservation. The archives show that at that time the Indian numbered about 1,000. They were in a state of the wildest uncivilization, living in miserable buts or tents, men and women alike going abroad with no clothing save a blanket wrapped around them, their faces and bodies painted with gaudy colors and their long hair hanging in braids on their bare shoulders. They all adhered to their superstitious beliefs and practices. Polygamy with all its attending evils was in vogue, some men having as many as three or four wives.

At present, after the short space of sixteen years, through the combined influence of religion and education we see the condition of woman visibly ameliorated, she being no longer the slave of former days; the men and women both dressed as citizens of our Republic; many understanding if not being able to speak our language; and over six hundred baptized Christians on the reservation. When the school was organized an interpreter was indispensable, but as years have passed that assistance is no longer necessary, and at present the majority of our children speak and write En-

assistance is no longer necessary, and at present the majority of our children speak and write En-

During the first years the course of education was simply primary, including vocal music, which was successfully taught to the children; but we find them at present advanced in all the elementary branches of education, viz, the fundamental principles of arithmetic, the principal events of United States history, the elements of grammar, English composition and letter writing, and vocal and instrumental music. Since the existence of the school we have always given prizes at the close of the term, at our own expense, at the distribution of which an entertainment was given, consisting

instrumental music. Since the existence of the school we have always given prizes at the close of the term, at our own expense, at the distribution of which an entertainment was given, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and dramatical exercises.

Of the pupils who have attended our school three are employed at present as interpreters at the agency, one by the agent, one by the agency physician, and a third by the land agent; while two others, a boy and girl, are employed as organists in churches. The average attendance in class during the last quarter was 199. Owing to the epidemic, the grip, with its debilitating effects, the school-room work was very irregular during the months of January and February; in fact we suspended the classes completely for two weeks. Consequently the standard at the close of the year was not as high comparatively as that of last year. Still we see a marked improvement in plain and ornamental penmanship and English conversation.

The facilities for industrial labor might be better, especially in the laundry. At present all the washing is done on common washboards, and when the personality of the institution is taken into consideration it must be admitted very slow work. Had we good washing-machines much time would be economized that could be given to class work. Also let me suggest hard oiled floors, thus saving much indispensable scrubbing and cleaning. The children have many advantages in the culinary department, taking turns in learning bread making, plain cooking, serving the meals, waiting on table, washing dishes, keeping pantries and dormitories in order. The sewing-room is furnished with six sewing-machlines, where the girls have made marked progress in plain, hand, and machine sewing, there being twenty able to cut, fit, and make their own clothes without assistance. During the last year 255 dresses, 225 pieces of underclothing, 120 aprons, 55 skirts, 8 cloaks, 20 suits for small boys, 42 pairs of under drawers, 160 pillow cases, 90 sheets, 36 men's shirts, and 12 co

begin each year, for after having run wild for two or three months, it requires weeks before they are as they were when they left us, hence so much time lost in their education both in and outside of the school-room. Again, if the Government would admit children in the schools under six years of age, even when they are only three or four years old, they would then grow up in ignorance of camp life and tribal tongue, and hence when old enough to attend school they could begin English at once, being already familiar with it. Also if there were more amusements furnished the children to accustom them to the pleasures of civilized life, it would be of great help; what they have

we furnish at our own expense.

During my administration, which commenced in November, 1887, there have been considerable improvements made in the building. A new frame wing with excellent cellar and attic has been added, thus giving spacious dormitories with wash-room and closets and class-rooms for the children. The house is heated at present by sixteen wood stoves, including a double range in the kitchen, and eight coal stoves, and water is supplied by a tank holding seventy barrels, which is

filled by means of a Perkins wind-mill.

I have the honor to be yours very respectfully,

SISTER PAGE. Superioress,

The boys industrial boarding-school, located 7 miles east of the agency, has been under the charge of Father Jerome Hunt, who makes the following report:

the charge of Father Jerome Hunt, who makes the following report:

The school re-opened October 1, 1889. We had a very good attendance from the start and secured all the pupils we could accommodate without any trouble; the fact is, we could have had many more pupils had our accommodations justified us to take them.

This school had its beginning in 1879 in a small log building, where large boys were taught. In 1881 the Government erected the present building. In the winter of 1883, the girl's school being destroyed by fire, the agent suggested that the boy's school should be occupied by the girls. The boys were housed and taught in a log building belonging to the Government and in one erected by the Catholic missionary. The school continued thus for two years, when the girls were removed to the new building near the agency. Since then the boys have continued in the present building. At times there we re from 30 to 40 pupils crowded into the building, while the sleeping accommodation was sufficient for about 20 only.

It has been customary to transfer boys from the industrial boarding-school when they have eached the age of thirteen. The transfer was generally made once a year upon the re-opening of school. The pupils so transferred were always well trained, and reflected honor upon the Gray-Nuns who for sixteen years have had charge of the girls and smaller boys on this reservation.

We were unfortunate in regard to sickness. Two of the pupils died at the school and a third requested to be allowed to go home, where after a few weeks he also died. Moreover, nearly every one of the pupils was attacked with "in grippe," as it has been called.

During the tail of the year the greater portion of the time set apart for work was tillized in digging a ditch about 700 feet long and 7 feet deep to lay pipes to furnish water for school. This matter has been a cause of complaint among the Indians and I understand that at some of the councils recently held with the inspectors, it has been a subject which they have commented

The old pupils of this school are among the foremost Indians upon the reservation. The expupils of this school were also the first to give Honorable Judge Gray encouragement in regard to

pupils of this school were also the first to give Honorable Judge Gray encouragement in regard to allotment of land in severalty.

To get them to speak English we have taken note of the efforts made and rewarded accordingly. It requires constant attention on the part of all employés to cause them to speak English. All instructions, religious as well as otherwise, are given in English. At the end of the year many could speak English well enough for ordinary insercourse. It is a noticeable fact that the Indians dislike to speak English before one another. They are either bash:ul or fear to be ridiculed. Public recitations on legal holidays and on other occasions, where the pupils are required to recite publicly, is one of the most effective means to overcome the backwardness so natural to an Indian. Most of the pupils are able to read and write. A number of them know the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and the most advanced can apply these rules to practical problems. They have also been taught the use of weights and measures. The compositions of the most advanced pupils are asurprise to all that see them, aside from their idiomatic errors they would be a credit to boys of the prise to all that see them, aside from their idiomatic errors they would be a credit to boys of the

prise to all that see them, aside from their idiomatic errors they would be a credit to boys of the same age in a school of white children.

As stated heretofore the only means we have of teaching the boys industries is a limited amount of farming land. The pupils have been regularly detailed to perform the different kinds of work about the house and stable. They have been regularly detailed to perform the different kinds of work about the house and stable. They have attended to the horses and extle and made the hay necessary-for the school stock. They have worked on the farm and supplied a great part of the fuel used in the school. They have planted corn, potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables.

The pupils have been allowed two months' vacation. The primary object of the vacation is to enable the older boys to assist their parents in harvesting and making hay; however, it is my impression that they are very little needed at home and that they spend the greater part of their time in roaming about. It seems to me that there is something radically wrong in having a two months' vacation in Indian bon ding-schools. The example seen in the camp must of necessity counteract to some extent the teaching of the school. It must retard the progress of the individual pupil in the way of civilization. way of civilization.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JEROME HUNT Superintendent,

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

E. W. Brenner, the farmer in charge, makes the following report:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, August 25, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the residents of this reserve on July 15, 1890.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, N. Dak., and consists of two townships, i.e., 162, Ranges 70 and 71 west, containing 46,080 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber land.

The population according to the census is, 80 families of full-bloods, 262 individuals, and 258 families of mixed-bloods, 1,197 individuals; total, 1,459. This is an increase of last year's census of 79. There were 81 births and 40 deaths; the balance of the increase is due to arrivals from other places.

The number of children of school age (six to sixteen years) is 441 and there are school accommodations for 350. The full-bloods are very reluctant to send their children to school, and even after they are forced to do so, take no interest whether the children at-

tend school or not, making the attendance very irregular.

The Government maintains three day-schools with a capacity for 50 pupils each. The Episcopal Church also maintains one day-school with the same capacity. Occasionally there are more than that number crowded into the schools, but the average is much below that. The average attendance for the ten months of school year for these schools is as follows:

School No. 1	151
School No. 2	$32\frac{3}{4}$
School No. 3	174
Episcopal school	17

There is also a boarding-school under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who had a contract with the Government for the care of 120 children, principally girls, but some very young boys are taken. Here the girls are instructed in household management in addition to regular studies. This school possesses excellent and roomy buildings, an adequate number of teachers, and the sisters are devoted to their duties. They take in as many children as they can properly take care of outside of the contract, and the average attendance for the school year was 137 punils.

attendance for the school year was 137 pupils.

The day-schools are much hindered in doing effective work by the irregular attendance of the pupils. Although located with a view to accommodate the greatest number within their range some of the children have to go quite a distance, and owing to the long and severe winter and, in addition, the want of proper clothing, the attendance is very slim during that time. Two of the best months in the year are given up to vacation, when the months of December and January might be devoted to that with much

increased benefit to the scholars.

The number of acres in cultivation are $2,371\frac{1}{2}$, with an addition of new breaking of 364 acres.

The crops are distributed as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat	1,4121
Barley	$23\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes	. 107
Assorted vegetables	. 931
Oats	603
Corn	$-6\frac{3}{4}$
Turnips	. 125

There was plenty of land plowed for the amount of seed furnished, leaving some vacant which was weedy, and has been cleaned and benefited by summer fallowing. Although we had a few hail storms they did not strike the whole of the reserve, and occurred so early in the season that much of the damage was outgrown; and everything gave promise of a fine crop until the month of July, when we had two weeks of extremely hot and dry weather, which burned up the crops; we have also had some frost within the past few days, which has done additional harm. There may be about a one-third crop; certainly not enough to enable the people to live through the winter without help from the Government.

There was issued for seed 3,000 bushels wheat, 1,500 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels

potatoes, 100 ounces ruta-baga.

The police have made 8 arrests, of which 6 were for drunkenness, 1 for wife-beating, and 1 for cutting green timber for sale; they were also frequently called on to adjust difficulties which thereby did not lead to arrests. Their presence acts as a restraint against lawlessness as a rule, but it sometimes manifests itself in such strength that their

number is not sufficient to cope with it.

Last November a large party wanted to break into the warehouse, and to effect this tried to take the keys away from me. By good luck I escaped with the keys, but had to leave the reservation to do so. This resulted in the placing on duty a detachment of troops, which remained until May. Recently it was again deemed necessary to ask for troops, as the chief, "Little Shell," was influenced and sustained by a number of disaffected half-breeds to show open defiance to the rules of the Government, and at date there is a detachment of troops here. The very fact of their presence makes a difference

as between day and night. There should always be some stationed convenient as a protection to the Government property, to the well-intentioned residents of the reserve, to the employes, and for the benefit of the white settlers all around. Among the halfbreeds are many rebellious spirits who are endeavoring to force on the Government a claim for support, to which they are in no way entitled, and are mischief-makers by These require to be scared into good order and behavior, and the troops are the only thing to do it, because they inspire a wholesome respect.

The commission authorized to treat with these people is anxiously expected, as they are eager to have their affairs settled and some certainty regarding their future arrived at, and it will also have the effect to scatter the element that has been the cause of so

much lawlessness and agitation.

Repairs are needed and urgent on all the Government buildings here. Soon they will be unfit to shelter either goods or humans.

Very respectfully,

E. W. BRENNER. Farmer in charge.

The statistical report, based on the census, is as follows:

Full-bloods	261
Half-breeds	1,178
Children six to sixteen years of age:	
Males	210
Females	185
Number from six to eighteen years of age	438

SCHOOLS AT THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

There have been three day schools conducted by the Government during the past year, one boarding-school known as St. Mary's Industrial Boarding School, which is a contract school under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, and an Episcopal mission school.

The report of the superintendent of the St. Mary's Industrial Boarding School is herewith submitted:

Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of August 7, I herewith send

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of August 7, I herewith send school report.

The school opened September 1,1834, in a few rooms built of logs. I will send you a few extracts from newspapers, so that you can see some evidence of the progress made and how the school advanced and continues to improve. When school opened there was not one who could speak a word of English. You may know it took some time to overcome that difficulty. They were gentle and docile, learned very well, but were very slow in speaking the English language, even when they could speak it understandingly, on account of being sensitive and timid. At present we insist on them speaking it, as it is the language of the school. In the class-rooms there is very little difficulty, but at recreation and elsewhere they like to converse in their own tongue. However, little ones like to talk, and prefer speaking English rather than not be allowed to speak at all.

The number enrolled during the past year was 189—116girls and 73 boys; average attendance, 137. So far compulsion was not necessary; we usually have a great many over the contract number, which is 120. The people here, being very poor, send their children to be clothed and fed, as some do not yet understand the necessity of having them educated. The only way to civilize the Indians is to educate them. They learn casily when they commence young; children beginning without a knowledge of the English can be taught almost as readily as white children. The aim of the school is to give them a plain English education, and instruction in the industries that will be most useful to them in after years. They learn spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammur, letter writting, drawing, United States history, and physiology.

The girls are also taught house-work, sewing by hand and machine, spinning, knitting, crocheting, mending, darning, make butter, and do some garden work. The boys are under twelve years of age except three; they are taught some gardening,

SISTER GENEVIEVE, Superintendent.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WAUGH, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., August 31, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of January 1, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

The Indians under my charge comprise three tribes, viz, the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, with a total population of 1,183, divided as follows: Arickarees, 435; Gros Ventres, 504; Mandans, 244.

A portion of the second-named tribe, known as the "Knife River Gros Ventres," under Chief Crow-flies-high, have separated themselves from the tribe proper and remain for the most part independent of the Government, though perfectly peaceable. Occasionally one or more of them will appear at the agency to get a horse shod or to procure some flour or coffee, though these visits are rare. They are usually granted their request. Two or three days ago the Chief Crow-flies-high came to the agency accompanied by a few of his men, one of whom wanted his horses shod. These Indians depend almost wholly upon their hunting, fishing, and bone-gathering for their subsistence. The occasional present of a beef, some flour or sugar, is accepted by them as a token that their Great Father remembers them, although they decline to be regular claimants upon his bounty. The cause of the defection of the Knife River band, numbering 168, is, as has been stated by former agents, a disagreement between chiefs as to jurisdiction, authority, etc. Crow-flies-high is a man of considerable force of character, and prides himself upon his allegiance to the Government.

This reservation comprises an area of 2,900,000 acres, lying on both sides of the Missouri, and in form nearly resembles a corpulent letter T, with upright portion lying east and west, the horizontal arm being affixed to the eastern end. The river forms the northern boundary of the portion lying east and west, emerging from the cross-piece at approximately its southeastern corner. The southern boundary of the stem is formed for more than half its length by the Little Missouri, which enters the cross-arm at a point near the angle of the two sections, and joins the larger river about 20 miles from the point of entry. The greatest length of the reservation north and south is 70 miles, and its extreme width through the longitudinal arm east and west approximate 90 miles.

The tract is quite abundantly watered by several small streams, as well as by the two Missouris and the Little Knife, which enters the Missouri from the northeast about 70 miles from the east side of the reserve. This stream affords a constant supply of good water, and its banks are tringed along much of its course by a growth of excellent timber and by bottom lands given to hay meadows. At or near its source is a considerable lake. At the intersection of the Little Missouri with the Missouri there is a very fine tract of timber land, chiefly given to cottonwood, though a very good quality of oak is found in considerable quantities, and some ash and cedar also exist. The body of timber extends up both streams and is one of the most valuable along the upper river. In the region just re'erred to, also large areas of the best hay land are to be found, and at the present moment the Indians are busy cutting and curing a good supply.

The topography of the reservation presents as its chief feature a series of benches of varying elevations and width rising from the river to the final level of the higher prairie, generally at the top of the third bench, and at a maximum distance, approximately, of 6 miles from the river. Large bends in the latter greatly vary the width of the first bench and contiguous bottom land. The soil varies according to elevation; that on the upper bench or high prairie being much darker in color and possessing greater strength than the soil of the first bench, while the bottom lands are composed almost wholly of rock detritus of recent deposit, very finely pulverized and requiring an abundance of water to render it a good crop-producer. The soil of the first and econd benches bears a great proportion of disintegrated rock and is much inferior to the higher prairie for agricultural purposes. Grass, however, grows with great luxuriance on all classes of soil excepting that known as "gumbo," which is found in spots, usually of moderate area, on all of the benches. In times of extremely high water portions of the first bench are submerged, and the result is a fresh deposit of sediment. Hence, as a rule, the grass on these tracts is of thinner growth, though of excellent quality. The entire area of the reservation is admirably adapted to stock-raising, being, in fact, far better suited to this industry than to the pursuit of agriculture as a chief means of advancement.

The present site of the agency is on the north bank of the Missouri, at the lower turn of a considerable bend, and about 2 miles from the extreme southeast corner of the reservation. This site is nearly 2 miles below the original location of the agency, which was made about 1868, and the greater part of which establishment was burned in 1873–74. Only the commissary building and the ruins of the log structure used as a trader's store now remain at the old post, which was adjacent to the great village of the Arickarees, now also mostly abandoned. The present agency was established immediately after the destriction of the old one. It was the design of those in charge to rebuild at

some point still lower down, but this move was strongly opposed by the Indians, who finally, as their ultimatum, designated a spot on the west bank of a small creek (unnamed) as the uttermost limit of removal, and the Government gracefully yielded.

The objection of the Indians to the further removal toward civilization of the white man's local seat of government may have been founded on the suspicion that he would, unless restrained, finally move it entirely off their territory. At present nothing would meet with more approbation from them than the re-establishment of the agency nearer the center of the reservation.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The structural property of this agency is, in a word, discreditable to the service, being old and in bad repair. Originally erected in a manner altogether unsuited to the needs of this climate, these buildings are now, after fifteen years, uninhabitable in winter with any degree of comfort. As the winter season is about one-half of our year the importance of properly constructed buildings is apparent. The dwellings in particular are wholly unfit for family use during the frigid winters we have in this latitude. Houses not too substantially constructed to begin with, and with boarded instead of plastered walls, can not be expected to endure the buffetings of the severe winds prevalent in this region for fifteen years without being extremely open to the assaults of frost and severe cold. I see no good reason why the Government should not provide for its agents and employés substantial and moderately comfortable quarters, both for residence and business purposes.

By an accidental fire, resulting from an overheated stove, the building in which was located the agency office was totally destroyed on the morning of the 14th of March last. When discovered, the fire, which had evidently been burning for some time, was so far advanced that no effort could be made to save the building or its contents. Nearly all of the agency was yet in bed when the alarm was given. The official books and papers of the agency, together with the records since its establishment, were almost a total loss, a circumstance much to be regretted. The safe contained a few papers, and they were found well preserved. The safe has not been replaced, and this office is now without a proper place to store valuable papers, a deficiency which should be early supp ied.

The present office is kept in one end of what was formerly "the boarding-house," the dispensary being in the other end, and a supply of smaller implements and tools occupying an adjoining room. Having been constructed for a far different purpose, the building is wholly unsuited to the requirements of an office where work must be constantly going on. Besides being dark, the room is cold, and its use in winter will be out of the question. I have prepared estimates for a small building to be erected adjoining this one and shall respectfully request that a sum be allowed for such building's early completion. It is my desire to use the present office and two adjoining rooms for an issue room this winter, since the work of issue, during the severe winter weather, at the old commissary up the river is attended with incredible discomfort to all concerned, particularly the Indians. The old shell, standing several feet above the ground, with gaping seams in roof, sides, and floor, offers but little protection against the fierce blasts of winter, and both snow and cold penetrate freely.

AGENCY STOCK.

This comprises 8 head of work horses, 1 colt, and 2 stallions. With the exception of one span the former have long since passed the period of efficient service and fall short of the requirements of agency work. The indiscriminate use of the horses for any and every kind of work has rendered most of them unfit for road use of any kind. Out of the stock on hand it is impossible to make up a team equal to the task of making the long journeys often imperative in the transaction of agency business. Bismarck the railroad point most available for agency purposes, is 95 miles distant, and five days are required for the round trip. Minot, on the Great Northern Railroad, is nearly 70 miles north of here. There being no habitations on the road, the journey must be made in one day in the warmer seasons, while in the winter the route over the trackless waste is too hazardous to be practicable. It is apparent that good teams are necessary for these long-distance drives, when time is often an object. I have made this matter the subject of a special letter.

Last spring I obtained authority from the Department to purchase two French Canadian stallions. Both were purchased at a cost of \$580. The stallion at the agency when I took charge was entirely too heavy for service to the pony stock of the Indians, weighing 1,700 pounds. Those newly purchased are younger and lighter, being three years old and weighing 1,200 each. Much better results are expected from these animals than were obtained from their predecessor, who, during four years of service, produced but one colt. At my suggestion he was transferred to Fort Peck. I have also

authority from the Department to enforce the systematic castration of all pony stallions on the reservation, a measure which is sure to result in much ultimate benefit to the equine stock of the Indians, which, by uninterrupted in-breeding, has become much degenerated.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of these tribes seem to take readily to the white man's ways of gaining a subsistence from the soil and in the raising of stock. During the period in which they have received aid and instruction at the hands of the Government many have acquired good ideas of methods and means for pursuing a civilized life. As a rule they evince a desire to attain a better condition through their own efforts. Many, however, have not yet overcome their early subjection to the "medicine" remedy for all troubles, from a sore heel to a disagreement in the family, though the latter is now rarely settled, as in former years, by the husband taking another wife. The greater part of the Indians wear citizens' clothing, and not a few have so far advanced as to have their hair cut. In cases of sickness they are not backward in calling for the doctor, but it is often found that they rely also on the Indian medicine for aid.

Houses of logs, and sometimes partly of sawed lumber are the usual habitation, and are constructed in a very primitive manner. The chief fault in them is their lack of proper ventilation, one door for exit being usually provided, and the family sleeping-room being often in the third compartment from this single outside door.

MORALS.

In this respect these tribes compare most favorably with the best of the aboriginal peoples, particularly so the Mandans. At present there are but four cases of polygamy, to my knowledge, on the reservation. Divorce has been of frequent occurrence, but I discourage such actions, except for the most pressing reasons. The practice of men abandoning their wives at pleasure has long obtained, though always discouraged by former agents, and a few cases have come to my knowledge since my arrival. A case of dissatisfied marital condition on the part of the wife recently came before me, and an inquiry resulted in the belief that the woman should return to her husband, and she was directed to this effect. An appropriate lecture on the subject caused her to reconsider her flat refusal to comply with the decision, and in the evening the husband and wife returned home together. The former is one of the most energetic and capable young Rees on the reserve, has been to school some time at Fort Stevenson, and has a fair knowledge of English.

SANITARY.

Owing to the retirement of the agency physician on the 14th of August, leaving no report of this department, a detailed statement under this head is impracticable. present physician in charge has, however, collected statistics of births and deaths during the year, and these are submitted in his brief exhibit. The chief physical maladies from which these Indians suffer are skin diseases and other derangements of a syphilitic

order, and consumption.

The former class of disorders has resulted from the early contact of the Arickarees with the soldiery and river men who were numerous in this region twenty-five years ago and The intermarriage of the tribe has caused the spreading of the disorder, until fully 75 per cent. of the Arickarees are inoculated. At present, however, owing to fairly regular treatment and a better understanding of its necessity, the scourge is not only checked, but is slowly abating. The Mandans, who until a comparatively recent period avoided intermarriage with other tribes and whose code of morals was peculiarly severe, are less affected than almost any of the aboriginal race. Of late years their observance of former social customs has been relaxed, and there are now some cases of syphilitic origin among them. The practice of indulging in enervating sweats, cages for which are nearly a universal adjunct to every house, is undoubtedly conducing to the continuance of pulmonary consumption, which is a prolific cause of mortality. As much as possible the practice is discouraged and its evil effects are taught.

CRIME.

But one serious case under this head has occurred since my taking charge of the agency. This was the apparently deliberate murder of a young Gros Ventre woman by a boy of the Mandan tribe, aged about seventeen. The crime took place on May 31 in the evening, at which time the boy lay in wait in the door-way of the woman's house

and struck her in the head with an ax as she entered with some fuel. The assault was witnessed by a little child of the woman, who gave the alarm, and the cabin was at once visited by Indians living near. Although the blow had nearly severed the skull and the brain was dropping from the dreadful gash, the woman was able to converse, and, incredible as it may appear, lived for more than a week afterward. The affair was at once reported to the agency, and Col. James A. Cooper, special agent in charge at the time, went up to the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by the agency physician. Nothing could be done for the woman, but her testimony was reduced to writing. This was to the effect that the murderer was Elk. a young Indian, and that she knew of no reason for the attack upon her. It was some time, upwards of a fortnight, before the murderer was captured. He declared that Otter Woman had bribed him to do the killing because she desired to be revenged for the death of her husband, who had been shot by the murdered woman's husband a year before, in the fall, while out hunting. The latter was a purely accidental case, as was developed by the inquiry at the time. Otter Woman was arrested and taken to Bismarck, where a preliminary hearing was held. The boy had told so many conflicting stories since his arrest and the woman's character having been uniformly good, there could be no substantial evidence produced against her, and she was discharged. The boy was held, and his trial comes off at Fargo in September of this year.

INDIAN COURTS.

There are no Indian courts of justice on the reservation and I see no reason for their establishment. But little trouble arises between Indians here, and the decisions of the agent in occasional cases of difference appear to be entirely satisfactory.

EDUCATION.

The Indian schools available for the children of these tribes are three. The largest is located at Fort Stevenson, 17 miles down the river. This is a Government school and was established in 1889. It is entirely independent of agency jurisdiction. The number of children who have attended this school is 128, divided among the tribes as follows:

Tribe.	Number.	Boys.	Girls.
irickareé		41 19 9 4	32 16 6 1
Total number	128	73	55

The summer vacation is now nearly over, and the work of gathering the pupils from their homes has begun. There is among some a determined disposition to find excuses for remaining at home, and parents are not seldom found encouraging this feeling. All are given plainly to understand that only the best of reasons will be allowed to prevent a return to school duties at the beginning of the new term.

The school of the American Missionary Association, in charge of Reverend C. L. Hall, whose report is submitted herewith, is about 1 mile above the agency. Statistics re-

garding this school will be found in the accompanying report.

At the mouth of the Little Missouri, 25 miles above here, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has erected a large building, at a cost of \$12,000, and has begun systematic preparations for the opening of a large school. This school will be amply able to provide for the instruction of all the remaining children on the reservation, including those of Crow-flies-high's band, the Knife River Gros Ventres.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress in this department is not the most flattering, owing chiefly to the difficulties presented by the extremely dry climate. While the Indians evince a strong disposition to become successful farmers, the discouraging returns for labor expended tend to a depressing of their ambition. That they have acquired sufficient interest in farming to feel disappointed at the failure of a crop is, I think, an important point gained. A tour of inspection among the segregated farms reveals considerable advancement in methods of work. Though the fields are generally small, much careful work is done, both in care of ground and growing crops and in saving the latter. Another evidence of the

interest taken is the desire shown to secure all the products of the labor performed. The corn-fields especially betray thorough work from planting to harvest. The Indians

are better corn-raisers than any whites in this region.

I regret that the necessity of making the report at this date renders it impossible to give the returns from farm work for the year. The statistics accompanying give the acreage of the several crops. I estimate the yield of wheat at not to exceed 8 bushels per acre on the average. Oats are practically a failure, being light in yield and weight, Corn, I estimate at 20 bushels per acre (shelled). The chief use of this grain among the Indians is that of winter food. It is roasted in the shuck, shelled, and dried in the sun. It makes a palatable and wholesome food. Potatoes are a very fair crop this year.

Considerable of the wheat raised by the Indians has formerly been ground into flour at the agency flouring-mill, but the most of it has been sold to outside buyers where the Indians trade. I see no reason why all the wheat grown, excepting that reserved for seed, should not be purchased by the Government and converted into flour for issue. Not only would this tend to encourage the Indian farmer, but the operation of the mill would afford an opportunity for the instructive employment of a few young Indians. The lack of such work is a serious drawback to the efficiency of the system of civilization outlined by the Department.

The return of pupils from Eastern schools, many of them fitted for the pursuit of some trade or occupation, is, under the present order of things, a sad waste of material. no avenues of employment open for them, and nothing to stimulate what desire for advancement they may have obtained at school, these embryo citizens, reclaimed so far

from their primitive customs, rapidly drift back to the old ways.

There are many resources of their country which they might be readily taught to develop, and in doing this they could also be the means of lightening the burden now borne by the Government. For instance, the instruction of a few boys in the art of brickmaking would enable this agency to run a brick-yard, in which material for the erection of substantial and healthful houses for the people could be made at little expense. An abundance of the very best of brick-clay is to be found almost anywhere along the river, and both wood and coal also abound. I have made the matter the subject of a special letter to the honorable Commissioner, coupled with the suggestions of Dr. George B. Cook, special census agent, who first recommended this method of instruction.

MECHANICS.

Blacksmith and carpenter shops, one each, employing two apprentices each, under care of white instructors, are kept constantly busy with the various repairs incident to the employ of farm machinery and tools. Nearly all of the machinery is old and of little value, having been purchased ten and fifteen years ago. The four boys employed in the two shops at \$15 per month each, are, after two years' tuition, creditable workmen, able to turn off many pieces worthy the skill of journeymen earning four times the pay they receive. Others could be taken in for instruction, but that would necessitate the dismissal of those now serving. The enlargement of the facilities for work, so as to allow of the making of some farm tools, as harrows, and even farm-wagons, would be of much service in spreading useful, practical knowledge among the more energetic ones.

STOCK-RAISING.

Although the facts are incontrovertibly against this country as a successful farming region, without irrigation, when it comes to its adaptation to stock-raising I do not think too much can be said in its favor. While it has a severer climate than sections farther south where cattle and sheep thrive it is also much more free from disadvantages in the way of disease, insect pests, scarcity of grass, and indifferent water supply. grazing, as before stated, is uniformly good all over the reservation, and water is plentiful and good in quality. In fact, as a place for the rearing of cattle and sheep I believe this section has superior advantages. The extent of agricultural development by the Indians must be limited, since with increasing effort largely added expense must be incurred. The cost of machinery forms no small item, and it must be annually provided and kept in repair, crop or no crop.

The manifest inadaptability of the country to agriculture suggests the early adoption of some more reliable and profitable means of a livelihood among a people in which material prosperity must largely be the index of progress. In view of these facts I would suggest that the subject of stock-raising combined with wool production receive the attention of the Department. In case of the passage of the proposed treaty of 1886, and the consequent annual receipt of a considerable sum by the Indians, it would be comparatively easy to institute and maintain a system of ranching which would ultimately result, and at no late day, in the practical independence of these tribes. Experience among the whites has

tended to show that exclusive farming in this region means bankruptcy.

TEMPER OF THE INDIANS.

The feeling towards the Government and the white man generally may be designated uniformly pleasant, as has always been the case. Confidence in the good intentions of the Great Father is well established, and as a rule the people are satisfied with the management of their affairs. Few complaints are heard, although occasional expressions of opinion on matters pertaining to the service betray the Indian's keen analysis

of conditions and his perceptions of justice.

Not long since, in discussing the attitude of various tribes toward the whites in the past, an Indian with a memory above the ordinary, recited some history and referred to the changed relations now existing between the white man and certain tribes. advantages of present treatment which the Sioux appear to have over these tribes was alluded to in a somewhat cynical manner, and the assertion was ventured that had the the Rees maintained toward the white man the attitude so persistently held by the Sioux they would now be in receipt of much greater bounty from the Government. The Sioux, he said, had fought the white man until they were driven to a corner and could fight no more, and as a mark of respect for their independence and bravery the Great Father now made them the distinguished objects of his favors in the way of large annuities, abundance of rations, and even sent special commissioners to treat with them. of the fact that the Indians of this reservation have long been the friends and allies of the whites, and that during the Sioux wars of recent time the Rees furnished the best scouts the Army had, and lent all the aid possible at all times, never for a moment wavering in their friendship, the force of the sarcasm contained in the remarks referred to is only too apparent, for it is a fact by no means to the credit of the Government that the Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees have been less regarded by it than any other tribes, and this notwithstanding that they have always deserved better at its hands than almost any tribes on the continent.

The long-continued delay in the ratification of the treaty of December 14, 1886, by which some 1,600,000 acres of this reservation were to be ceded to the Government in return for which the Indians were to receive an annual payment for ten years of \$80,000 per annum, continues to be the source of much anxiety to all the tribes concerned. The advantages to be derived to them are not lost sight of, and once having given their formal assent, and having entertained expectations of increased benefits, they are naturally somewhat dissatisfied at what they are disposed to feel is an evidence of unfaith. It is hard for them to comprehend the delays incident to the onerous labors of Congress, and they attribute the unfulfillment of the treaty to indecision on the part of the Great Father at Washington. And indeed it is difficult for any one at all informed as to the issues at stake to understand the remarkable dilatoriness of our honorable Congress in this important matter. It would seem that if no question of the betterment of the Indian's condition were involved the opportunity offered by this treaty for the display of business sagacity would have had sufficient weight with the honorable body to induce

prompt action.

By the closing of this treaty, in place of expending \$30,000 per year out of the National Treasury for the partial maintenance of this people, the Government would be placed in a position to pay to them \$80,000 each year, for which money the Government and the citizens would receive a quid pro quo in the shape of a coveted public domain. Unquestionably, sooner or later this body of land must be purchased of the present owners, and the most careful study fails to show any sound reason for continuing to hold this land and give the Indians many thousand dollars a year, when the Indians are anxious to convert over half of their domain into money to be applied by the Government to their use and profit, thus relieving it of no inconsiderable burden and at the same time placing them in a far better condition. It is unfortunate that such a wise provision as this treaty undoubtedly is should be so long delayed of consummation by the inaction

of Congress.

EDUCATION AT THE EAST.

The policy which has been pursued for some years of sending youth of both sexes to Eastern schools for a course of training has, with its many advantages, one very serious objection. This is the too-evident fact that a residence of a very few years in the widely different climate of the Atlantic States produces radical constitutional changes in the Indian, changes which too often result fatally. Every year the truth of this is freshly demonstrated, and the Indians themselves have come to look with dread upon the prospect of one of their young men or maidens being selected as a sacrifice to the white man's desire for transformation. And this feeling is not to be wondered at when we remember that out of a party of eight sent East seven years ago, but one is now alive. Consumption, probably latent, but certainly early aggravated by the great change in climate, rapidly took off the others.

Considerations of an economic as well as of a humane nature affect this question of transferring children and youth of these tribes from their peculiarly arid climatic influences to an atmosphere the direct opposite. Added to this the very marked difference in mode of living, which must necessarily be more in-doors, and otherwise physically altered, and the completeness of the mistake becomes clear. The establishment of high-grade Indian schools and industrial homes in a region the climate of which is more nearly their native one would, I am convinced, work a salutary change in the ultimate results of Indian education. When once educated and fairly endowed with the incentive to mental and moral advancement the student would be able to go on with some useful work, and aid in elevating this people, instead of coming home to fill a scientifically prepared grave, as is too often the case now.

CONCLUSION.

Owing to lack of harmony among employés several changes in the agency personnel have taken place since I assumed charge here, and at present an entire new force, with the exception of the Indian employés, is now on the agency rolls. These lastnamed subordinates have always seemed to be content to attend to their own duties, and evince no desire to make trouble either for the agent or their co-workers, a condition which I regret to say proved to be largely absent among the white employés I

found on duty at the time of my arrival.

Too great trust in human nature resulted in generally annoying incidents, culminating in the arrival of an inspector who seemed to have been born with the impression that all Indian agents were created criminals, and to have left his secluded home determined to unearth something wrong at this agency whether there was anything out of the way or not. His report to the Department was productive of little beyond annoyance to it as well as to myself, but the results to the welfare of the service were more effective, not, however, in a beneficial way. Important work for and by the Indians was interfered with at a critical time, and the consequent delay attending the re-establishment of regular methods put the carefully arranged plans for a summer's work entirely out of joint. Instead of having 200 acres of breaking ready for a crop next spring, the Indians have now the same acreage of land for cultivation that they had this spring. The exhibition of a greater degree of perception and the apprehension that the official bond of an agent should at least be some guaranty of ordinary honesty would, I think, have saved considerable trouble, and would certainly have proved more conducive to the good of the service.

The present organization at this agency is, I am pleased to say, entirely satisfactory, and with this most important consideration assured beyond a reasonable doubt, I look forward to the coming year with the greatest hopes for accomplishing some good work. Not the least gratifying feature of my brief experience here is the continued exhibition of a spirit of confidence and good feeling on the part of the Indians toward their agent and his employés. With this state of things on the one hand and the aid and furtherance of sincere efforts on the part of the Government, I feel justified in expecting much

from the next year's labors.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JNO. S. MURPHY, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., August 26, 1890.

SIE: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of June 1, I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

LOCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Standing Rock Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, 60 miles south of Mandan on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point from the agency. The military post of Fort Yates, at present garrisoned by four companies of the Twelfth United States Infantry and two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, is

adjacent to the agency buildings. 'The agency headquarters are located in North Dakota about 11 miles from its southern boundary, and about three-sevenths of the reservation lies in North Dakota and four-sevenths in South Dakota, the Indian population

being about equally divided between the two States as to residence.

The settlements extend north from the agency along the Missouri River to the mouth of the Cannon Ball, a distance of 30 miles, and up the Cannon Ball River for 40 miles, west and south from the agency along the Missouri River to the mouth of Grand River, a distance of 50 miles, and up Grand River 70 miles, at which point twenty-five Hunkpapa families have recently taken claims. The point of this settlement is west of the crossing of the Bismarck and Black Hills stage road, near the western boundary of the Standing Rock Reservation, and about 85 miles southwest of agency headquarters.

The country along the water-courses of the reservation is rough and hilly, suitable only for grazing, but back from the ranges of bluffs it is undulating and very fertile in favorable seasons, but insufficient moisture from rarely occurring rain-falls makes farming unprofitable and very discouraging, nearly all attempts in that direction for several years

past having proved failures.

There was no rain in this locality from August, 1889, to June 1, 1890, and very little snow; consequently the ground was very dry and much of the seed planted in the spring remained some weeks in the ground before germinating. About June 1 rains commenced, which were frequent and plentiful throughout the month of June and the early part of July, and all crops promised well until about the middle of July, when hot winds, which usually visit this section some time during the summer, set in and stunted, blighted, or ruined all vegetation, according to the stage of its maturity when thus visited. In some localities oats and wheat were rendered worthless and not worth cutting, while in others from one-third to one-half a crop will be realized; the same applies to corn and vegetables, and even the grass was seriously injured, so that the hay crop is very scarce and it is difficult to procure a sufficient supply.

We however estimate the crops, which are not yet all harvested, raised by Indians,

as follows:

Oat	5,000 15,000 7,500 5,000	Pumpkins	5,000 20,000
Onionsdo		Hay, cuttons	5, 500

BANDS AND POPULATION.

The Indians belonging to the reservation are of the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Sioux tribe, numbering 4,096, as follows:

	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.		Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Yanktonnais Hunkpapa Blackfeet	508 490 156	491 511 150	662 661 201	349 317 120	289 245 100	1,791 1,734 571	204 171 58	134 135 68
Grand total	1,154	1, 152	1,524	786	634	4,096	433	337

EDUCATIONAL.

There were two boarding and seven day schools operated by the Government at this agency during the past year, with an aggregate enrollment of 609 pupils and average attendance of 416, which with two mission day schools, with an approximated enrollment of 50 and an average of 30 and 48 in non-reservation schools, gives a total of 707 children belonging to this reservation who have been in school during the past year, with an average attendance of 500 for the time the respective schools were in operation.

The industrial boarding school located at the agency has done excellent work. It is complete in all its appointments except that a system of water supply and suitable bath-rooms are badly needed. All the water now used in this school of 120 boarding scholars has to be hauled by wagon from the Missouri River or the Fort Yates water tank, and a better system of supplying water should be provided at this school at the earliest date practicable.

The agriculturol boarding school, located 16 miles south of the agency, has also done excellent work and the health of the children has been remarkably good. An addition 28 by 70 feet, two stories, was completed last June, as also a laundry 24 by 48 feet, and a wind-mill water-supply system was put in last fall which has added greatly to the comfort, convenience, and capacity of the school, where 120 boarding pupils can now be accommodated. For the instruction of the pupils a farm of 110 acres is cultivated in connection with this school, but owing to the recent hot winds and severe drought of the present summer the crops are very light, the estimated yield being as follows:

Wheatbush	45	Beansbush.	4
Corndo		Other vegetablesdo	7
Oatsdo	150	Melons	500
Potatoesdo	300	Pumpkins	700
	15	Hay, cuttons	50

The two boarding-schools were carried on throughout the entire twelve months of the fiscal year. The majority of the pupils remaining at the school during the two months of vacation being relieved during that period of class studies only, while all other dis-

cipline was regularly maintained.

The several day schools were in operation from September 1 to June 30, and while the work in the day schools does not show the advancement among the pupils to the extent of that shown by the boarding-schools, yet a vast amount of good is being done by these camp schools, the parents of the children being also benefited by the example aforded by a well-regulated school conducted in their midst and by the home life of the teacher.

Right Rev. Bishop Hare has erected during the past year a very substantially constructed building at St. Elizabeth's Mission, on Oak Creek, 36 milessouth of the agency. The building has a capacity of 30 boarding pupils, and Bishop Hare intends to open it as a boarding-school on September 1.

Therefore the school facilities of this agency are now as follows:

Pt	ipus.
Industrial boarding-school	120
Agricultural boarding-school	120
Cannon Ball day school	60
Grand River day school	60
No. 1 day school	
No. 2 day school	
No. 3 day school	
No. 4 day school	30
Marmot day school	40
Dakota mission day school (American Missionary Association)	
St. Elizabeth's Mission (boarding), Right Rev. Bishop Hare	30
m	
Total	590

The following statement shows the number of Government schools on the reservation, the number of months in operation, and the attendance at each; also the names of teachers employed and their positions, with salaries paid such teachers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Name of school,	Months in operation.	Total en-	Average attendance.	Names of teachers employed.	Positions.	Salaries paid.
Industrial boarding- school.	12	135	103	Gertrude McDermott Mechtild Decker Lizzie Schoule Vincent Stoup Joseph Helmig Adele Eugster Barbara Burkhardt Rosalia Doppler Josephine Decker Domitilla Iron Shield Frances Nugent Placida Schaefer	principal teacher. Teacher	600.00 480.00 360.00 360.00 60.00 360.00

^{*}The hospital is adjacent to, but separate from, the school building, and is under the control of the superintendent of the school.

Name of school.	Months in operation.	Total en- rollment.	Average attendance.	Names of teachers employed.	Positions.	Salaries paid.
Agricultural boarding- school.	12	105	87	Martin Kenel Rhabana Stoup. Cecilia Camenzind Bernardine Walter Meinrad Widmer Felix Hoheisel. Nicholas Enz. Benedict J. Rieger Augustina Schutterli Placida Kappeler Scholastica Kuehner. Ottila Hubscher Xaveria Fischlin Theresa Markle	principal teacher. Teacher	\$900, 00 600, 00 300, 00 450, 00 150, 60 450, 60 60, 65 299, 35 60, 65 299, 3 480, 00
Cannon Ball day school	10	98	61	Aaron C. Wells	Teacher	600, 00
Grand River day school	10	86	56	John M. Carignan Mary J. Clement	Teacher	600.00
Day school No.1	10	43	30	Maria L. Van Solen		600,00
Day school No. 2		36	22	S. Sewell		600,00
Day school No.3	10	28	14	Rose Cournoyer		600,00
Day school No. 4	10	42	28	Louis Primeau Louise Primeau Kittie Macaulay	go	150. 00 97. 83 352. 17
Marmot day school	10	36	15	Emeran D. White	do	600,00

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of the reservation is now good, but a great deal of sickness prevailed throughout the winter and early spring, first from "la grippe," followed by "whooping-cough," the latter being the more fatal, resulting in a large number of deaths in the camps. These epidemics carried off so many children that our records show 213 deaths while the births number but 208 for the fiscal year.

Our small hospital was taxed to its utmost capacity during the prevalence of these epidemics and has been of great benefit to the service since it was opened for patients last year. Dr. Brewster, the agency physician, makes the following statement in regard

to his work in the hospital:

"During the nine months, October, 1889, to June 30, 1890, I received 151 cases into the hospital, including some cases that I knew could not live but a short time. Out of this number I had 10 deaths. The majority of these deaths was from consumption and scrofula in its last stage. One hundred and thirty-nine recovered and two cases carried over. We have a very nice little hospital which accommodates about twenty patients—more in case of emergency, and then it would be better by 50 per cent. than the camp. There is very much need of a bath-room and linen-room connected with the hospital."

I concur in Dr. Brewster's remarks as to the additions to the hospital building; they

are actually needed and I would recommend their early completion.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church at this agency, under the auspices of Right Rev. Bishop Marty, has been conducted by three priests and six sisters, exclusive of those borne on the rolls as teachers, at an expense to the church of \$5,275 for support of missions and in the erection of a new church in the Cannon Ball district. These missionaries report 46 marriages solemnized during the year and 212 baptisms, 71 of the latter being adults and 375 adult communicants. They have three churches at different points of the reservation, and have arranged for building a fourth one on Grand River in the near future.

Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a mission (St. Elizabeth's) on Oak Creek, 36 miles south of agency, where Rev. F. M. Weddell and wife have been stationed the past year, but he has recently left the mission to accept a call elsewhere, and his successor has not yet arrived. I am therefore unable to give definite figures of the past year's work at that point, but from personal observation know that the Indians connected with that mission are zealous and well disposed.

The American Missionary Association, under the superintendence of Rev. George W. Reed, have a central station and a small hospital a short distance south of the agency, and two out-stations on Grand River, distant about 30 and 36 miles, respectively, the work at the first out-station being conducted by Miss M. C. Collins, assisted by Miss Josephine Barnaby and Mr. Elias Gilbert, and at the second station by Mr. Adam Wakana, the two last named being native teachers, at a cost to the association for these out-stations of \$715, and an approximate cost of \$2,000 for the central station and hospital.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, consisting of three officers and twenty-four privates, have faithfully performed their duty and command the respect of both whites and Indians. Each policeman is assigned to the supervision of a certain district and required to patrol it. This with his detail, at regular intervals, for duty at the agency and frequent special duty, leaves but very little time for any other occupation and makes the compensation paid the Indian police very inadequate and insufficient for theservices rendered. In addition to these services each man is required to furnish and keep a horse at his own expense. A salary of \$15 per month for privates, \$18 for sergeants, and from \$20 to \$25 for officers would be but moderate compensation for the work performed and as a return for fidelity and vigilance, while the benefit accruing to the service is of vast importance to the Government.

Owing to the widely scattered settlements of this agency some of the police districts are too extensive to be properly patrolled by one man and the force should be increased at least three men, bringing it up to thirty members, from which number it was reduced

at the beginning of the last fiscal year.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses was organized at this agency in October, 1883, by the appointment of the captain, lieutenant, and a private of the Indian police as judges, the private being succeeded in 1885 by John Grass, sr., who, with the two officers of the Indian police, served as judges up to December 31, 1888, at which time the police officers were relieved of this duty and regular appointees under office authority succeeded them, the court being constituted as follows:

John Grass, sr., age forty-eight (present age), appointed January 1, 1889, served as judge from 1885 to March 31, 1890, but was not carried on the rolls as such until January 1, 1889, there being no pay attached to the office before that time. John Grass is a very intelligent full-blooded Indian, a man of excellent judgment, impartial in decision, and of general good character. He is the head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux, speaks and understands English, wears citizens' dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He will use his influence in favor of the allotment of lands, is in favor of education of Indian children, and is a progressive Indian to all intents and purposes.

Gall, age fifty-two (present age), was appointed judge January 1, 1889, and served from that time to March 31, 1890. Gall is an intelligent full-blooded Indian, and a chief of the Hunkpapa band. He bears a good general character, does not speak or understand English, wears citizens' dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He is at present non-committal on the subject of allotments, but I believe when the time arrives he will declare in favor of them. I know him to be in favor of education of Indian children and a progressive Indian in all respects with the above doubtful exception.

Standing Soldier, age forty-three (present age), appointed judge January 1, 1889, served from that time to March 31, 1890. Standing Soldier is a full-blooded Indian belonging to the Lower Yanktonnais Band, and, like the other two, is a man of good character. He does not speak English, wears citizens' dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He will use his influence in favor of allotments in severalty and I know him to be in favor of education and a progressive Indian.

All the three judges are popular among and respected by their people.

The above is the personnel of the court as constituted prior to March 31, 1890, at which time the compensation ceased, and these judges ceased to serve. Since then the duties have been performed by members of the police force. I consider it, however, objectionable to have members of the police force act as judges, as frequently, or rather in a majority of cases, it happens that the police are the prosecutors. In addition to this there are many other objectionable reasons against the system.

There were 91 cases brought before the court during the year of a criminal nature, besides the settlement of disputes involving ownership of property, damages caused by cattle trespass, dividing lines, hay meadows, etc. The following is a synopsis of the

criminal cases:

Adultery, 8; assault, 9; attempt at rape, 10; taking second wife, 3; taking second husband, 2; elopement with another man's wife, 3; desertion of wife and family by hus-

band, 7; desertion of husband and family by wife, 3; seduction, 1; resisting arrest by police, 6; abusive language, 2; maining cattle, 3; malicious lying, 1; evil speaking, 1; wife beating, 1; offering insult to married woman, 4; selling rations, 2; drunkenness,

2; larceny, 4; family quarrels, incompatibility, etc., 19.

The punishments imposed by the court were chiefly imprisonment in the agency guardhouse, at hard labor during the day, from ten to ninety days, according to the nature of the oftense. In eleven cases guns were forfeited by the offender, others were required to make good property destroyed, and cash fines aggregating \$87 the past year were imposed.

The method of procedure before the court is copied, as far as practicable, from the procedure in the white man's court, witnesses being produced in support of prosecution and defense, and the decision of the majority of judges rules. The head farmer, who was a mixed-blood, attended the court in most cases in the character of clerk and took pencil

memoranda of the proceedings, but no regular record is kept.

The general influence of the court tends to reduce crime amongst Indians, and is a means of settling many vexatious differences between members of the tribe. It promotes good Government and civilization, and prepares the Indians for the "inevitable" trial

by judge and jury when they shall become citizens of the United States.

I recommend that the court at this agency be reorganized and constituted of three disinterested and influential men, having good reputations amongst their people, and whose judgment and opinions are respected, and that an adequate compensation be paid them for their services of not less than \$10 per month, and that the office and pay be continuous.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to state that the Indians of this agency, with a few exceptions,

show steady progress and wholesome advancement in civilization.

Increased interest and efforts to provide permanent habitations and more comfortable homes are manifest from year to year; also better care of stock, more intelligent cultivation of fields, and accumulation of property are very apparent, as are also an acceptance and increasing knowledge of the precepts of Christianity, with less opposition to placing their children in school and a gradual abandonment of Indian customs. Some of the older persons however, cling tenaciously to the old Indian ways, are jealous of seeing their former power pass from them, and can not be brought to accept the new and better order of things. But this retarding influence is gradually losing its weight, and as the old non-progressive Indians pass away there will be none among the rising generation found to pose as "obstructionists," as some of the old men of the present day do. The chiefs who live in the past do not appreciate what is being done for the amelioration of the Indian race by a beneficent Government. The young men are beginning to think for themselves, and to do business as individuals, regardless of the Interference of tribal relations or chiefs; and the industrial education, coupled with the patient missonary teaching that is now being pushed forward among the rising generation, if continued, insures their christianization, without which there can be no true civilization.

Being now in my twentieth year of continuous service among the Sioux I am able to speak from considerable experience, and a retrospective view shows most wonderful advancement by them in that period, and, having the utmost faith in the good intentions of a large majority of the Sioux people, I feel confident that if properly dealt with their steady advancement will most assuredly continue, each step taken being firmer and more rapid than the preceding one, until they become a happy and prosperous people, factors in the affairs of this the greatest nation and freest people on the face of the earth.

The statisticial report is transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA,

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, August 25, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the past year.

Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., stands upon the west bank of the Missouri River about 38 miles north of Pierre, the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern

Railway and 10 miles below the mouth of the Big Cheyenne River. A small tract of land, about 53 miles wide by 10 long, is reserved by Executive proclamation of February 10, 1890, for agency use. The agency post-office address is Fort Bennet, and Fort Sully (8 miles distant on the east side of the Missouri River) is the nearest telegraph station.

The successful completion of the duties assigned the Sioux Commission of 1889 resulted in the cession to the Government of a large portion of the Sioux reserve under the immediate jurisdiction of this agency, and has brought many of the Indians within such limits as to render their management less difficult, in some respects, than formerly; but their changing condition under the recent Sioux bill requires the constant and careful attention of the agent and his assistants.

The annual census, of which a copy has been transmitted to the Department, was taken as carefully and accurately as possible with the force available for the work on July 7, 8, and 9, 1890, that being the most practicable time, as all the Indians (except the infirm and those left to care for the camps) were then assembled at the agency. The following results were obtained: Males, 1,356; females, 1,467; total, 2,823, of which number 366 are mixed bloods. Number of children between six and sixteen years: Males, 322; females, 348, giving a total school population of 670. The above shows a small falling off in numbers from last year's census, which is to be accounted for by forced transfers to other agencies in the readjustment of the boundaries of the new reserves,

caused by the Sioux bill of 1889.

These Indians devote their attention to stock-raising, farming, and freighting. have five farmers assigned to the five districts into which the reserve is divided and who reside as near the center of their districts as practicable and spend nearly their entire time among the Indians instructing them in farming and the care of stock, only coming to the agency to assist at issues and such special duties as may be required of them. The results obtained by these Indians in farming have not been such as to commend this branch of industry to their serious attention. Year after year they plow the soil and plant, and a large proportion of them cultivate well, but they usually have very little to show for their work, and this year the yield will be no greater than the amount put in the ground. The fact is that this is not a farming country, and until some means is found to overcome the effects of the hot, drying winds it never will be, and time and money are wasted in attempting to farm here.

Stock-raising can be followed to good advantage, and it is in this industry that we carefully instruct these Indians as the only means whereby they will ever arrive at self-support. Last year the Indians furnished one-fourth of the 2,000,000 pounds of beef required for use here, and this year they are to furnish one-half of a like amount (one-third of which has already been furnished), and notwithstanding this the Indians have to-day more cattle than they had one year ago. The agency will for some years to come furnish a safe and convenient market for all the cattle these Indians have to sell, and I recommend that stock-raising among them receive the fostering care of the Government, to the end that self-support may be reached. The brood mares and cows issued to them have been well cared for. Mowing-machines (front cut only) should be much more liberally supplied than heretofore, so that sufficient hay can be stored for winter use.

The Indians have transported from railroad and steam-boat terminus all the supplies

of the agency during the last three years in an entirely satisfactory manner.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are two boarding and eight day schools upon this reserve. One of the boarding and all of the day schools are maintained by the Government; the second boardingschool is supported by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

These Indians each year manifest an increased interest in education, and there is but little difficulty in filling the schools upon the reserve and those immediately off it, but they have a strong prejudice against the eastern schools on the score of climate.

Boys' boarding school.—The boys' boarding-school, located about a mile and a quarter north of the agency proper, has been in successful operation during the school year, although its work was interrupted last winter by an epidemic of whooping cough and la grippe. Class-room work extended over a period of ten months, and during the vacation of two months, July and August, a sufficient number of pupils have been kept at the school to care for the stock and farm. The total cost of maintaining the school (exclusive of repairs amounting to \$40) has been \$7,701.24, and the average attendance has been 60.7.

I can not too strongly urge upon the Department the advisability of increasing the capacity of this school and furnishing the much needed accommodations for the teachers, who are now very much crowded in their quarters. Plans and estimates of the needed improvements have been transmitted to the Department.

The only change made in the employes of this school during the session was caused by the resignation of Miss Wroten, teacher, January 31, 1890, at which time the position of industrial teacher was authorized in place of one of the class-room teachers, and shortly afterward James H. Ramsay was selected to fill the new position, which he has done in a very creditable manner.

Both the class-room work and the industries taught have received that most careful attention their importance demands, and the management of the school has been in all respects quite satisfactory. The farm of 65 acres in connection with this school has been faithfully cultivated, but, owing to the absence of sufficient rain, the yield will be very

small indeed.

There is an ever-living spring of excellent water about half a mile above the school. I would strongly recommend that the water running from this spring be piped to the boys' school and the overflow used in irrigating the farm, which could be done at a cost

of about \$1,800.

St. Join's William Welsh Memorial School.—This boarding-school for girls exclusively is conducted under the auspices of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the supervision of Right Rev. W. H. Hare, D. D., Bishop of South Dakota, and has been in the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr., for the past eleven years. The average attendance has been 44.3, and the cost to the Government of maintaining the school has been \$1,610.73 for subsistence and other supplies issued. This amount represents but little more than would have been expended for these children in camp. It is not possible to give the total cost of maintenance during the year, as Mr. and Mrs. Kinney are now, and have been for some time past, absent. The salaries of teachers are paid by the church as well as other expenses.

During the year this school has fully maintained its high standard. I know of no school in or out of the Indian country where such earnest work is done as at St. John's William Welsh Memorial School, and the children who are admitted within its walls are indeed fortunate, for the school annually turns away more than it can admit. The girls are prepared for their future household duties in a most thorough and complete manner, and the good practical results are to be seen on the reserve in visiting the

houses of graduates.

No. 1 Day School, located at the mouth of the Moreau River, 72 miles northeast of the agency, has been under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. William Holmes. The school has been maintained for ten months and has had an average attendance of 26½. Total cost of maintenance \$1,056,30, of which amount William Holmes, teacher from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, has been paid \$600, and Rebecca Holmes, assistant teacher during the same time, has been paid \$360. Total cost of repairs and addition to the building has been \$325. Sewing and housekeeping are the industries taught the girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holmes take great interest in their work and the condition of their school is very creditable to them.

No. 2 Day School is situated on the south side of the Cheyenne River, 25 miles west of the agency, on ceded land, in what has been known as Cook's camp. The pupils have been drawn from the adjacent camps on both sides of the Cheyenne River. The school has been maintained for nearly ten full months at a total cost of \$568.93, of which amount \$492.39 has been paid Lizzie S. Goodin, teacher, from September 5, 1889, to June 30, 1890. Cost of repairs to building, \$80. Miss Goodin has proved to be an excellent teacher and has conducted her school in an able manner. Sewing and house-

keeping are taught the girls. Average attendance, $17\frac{8}{20}$.

No. 3 Day School is located about 45 miles northeast of the agency on the Missouri River, in what is known as Charger's camp. The school has been maintained for ten months at a total cost of \$699.42, of which amount \$600 has been paid Agnes J. Lockhart, teacher, from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. Cost of repairs, \$15. Average attendance of pupils, 12.7. This school is located in a small camp, and the average attendance very nearly represents all the children of school age in the camp. Charger and all the Indians with him take great interest in the school. Sewing and housework are taught the girls.

No. 4. Day School, situated in Swift Bird's camp, on the Missouri River, about 50 miles northeast of the agency, has been in operation ten months of the year, with Viola Cook as teacher, who has been paid \$600 from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. Average attendance, 13.9. The total cost of maintaining the school has been \$682.57 and \$83 has been expended in repairs; sewing and housework are taught the girls. Miss Cook commenced her work in the Indian service on the 1st of September last. She takes

great interest in her school and has done good work.

No. 5. Day School, situated on the Moreau River, in what is known as "On the Trees" camp, about 55 or 60 miles north of the agency, has been in successful op-

eration ten months of the year, with Oscar D. Hodgkiss, a mixed blood, as teacher, who has been paid \$600 for services as such from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. The average attendance has been 22½, and the total cost of maintenance \$687.25, not including \$23.35 expended in repairs. The Indians living in the vicinity of this school are evincing an increased interest in its success, and the pupils have been quite regular in their attendance.

No. 6 Day School.—Located on the Missouri River, about 60 miles above the agency, in what is known as Four Bears' camp. Miss Annie Brown has taught this school for several years past and has done excellent work. She has been paid \$600 salary from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, and the school has been in session ten months. Sewing and housework are taught the girls. Average attendance 18½. Total cost of maintenance,

\$697.07, not including \$38 expended in repairs.

No. 7 Day School, situated on the Moreau River about 55 or 60 miles north of the agency in White Horse camp, has been maintained during the year at a cost of \$677.90, not counting \$46 expended in repairs. Miss R. D. Carlock has been teaching this school since its establishment in 1887 and has rendered very efficient service. Average attendance during the ten monthsof sessions, 16.2. Miss Carlock has been paid \$600 for services as teacher from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. The Indians of White Horse camp pay particular attention to their school, and their children attend very

regularly.

No. 8 Day School is located on ceded land about 60 miles west of the agency, and 3 miles above the mouth of Plum Creek. The Indians living in the vicinity of the school have mostly moved on the new reserve, and there are not now sufficient children near the building to justify its continuance. A new No. 8 day school should be built on the new reserve on Cherry Creek, which flows into the Cheyenne River from the north, directly opposite Plum Creek. Many of the Indians that formerly lived on Plum Creek have moved to Cherry Creek, and there are a sufficient number of children of school age to warrant the expenditure. Owing to the rough nature of the country, I do not think it would be advisable to undertake the removal of the building from Plum Creek. The school has been in session for ten months, with an average attendance of 21.7, and the total cost of maintenance has been \$846.66. No expenditures made for repairs during the year.

The following amounts have been paid teachers, viz:

H. A. Williams, teacher July 1 to October 25, 1889	\$190.76
Mary Traversie, assistant teacher July 1, to October 25, 1889	114.45
Mary Traversie, teacher October 26, 1889, to June 30, 1890	409.24
Ida Three Legs, assistant teacher November 29, 1889, to March 31, 1890	122.28

Miss Traversie did excellent work at this school after Mrs. Williams's resignation and

both made a very creditable record.

The sessions at all the schools on this reserve have been interrupted at some time during the year by an epidemic of influenza, and later of whooping cough, but, when all things are considered, the attendance has been very regular, and there can be no doubt about these Indians manifesting greater interest in education year by year. While I am not an advocate of day-schools for these Indians, in their present condition, still I can see much good that may result from their continuance in the absence of sufficient accommodations in the boarding-schools for all the children of school age, and therefore recommend the building of three new ones upon the diminished reserve to accommodate changes necessitated by the moving of Indians from the ceded lands.

The missionary work among these Indians is confined to the Protestant Episcopal and Congregational Churches. The former church is represented by Rev. E. Ashley and the latter by Rev. T. S. Riggs, and the work of these gentlemen among our Indians is so well and favorably known that it is not necessary for me to say more than that they

have constantly devoted themselves to their mission during the past year.

Each of the churches employs a number of native teachers, who are located in the various camps upon the reserve and by their example and work are accomplishing much good. The moral tone of these Indians is steadily improving and the majority of them take deep interest in their church.

SANITARY.

Dr. Z. T. Daniel, the agency physician, submits the following report, viz:

I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report from this agency: Cases treated, 1,051-This number represents the actual cases of sickness and does not include the vast number of responses for medicine only. Births, 87; deaths, 79. Last year the deaths were 73. That year we had an epidemic of measles, and this year we have had one of whooping-cough. Both these diseases are very fatal to Indian children. I presume that twenty-five or thirty children died with that disease this spring. No school child died during the year except one, and he at the boys'

school, of hereditary consumption of long standing. At the schools they get immediate and proper attention, which they do not receive in the camps.

The general sanitary condition on this reserve is good. The deaths have been mainly from consumption, scrouls, whooping cough, meningitis, and pneumonis. There has been no homicide nor suicide. Without keeping a count of miles traveled I have estimated them at about 2,500. I now respond to calls in the camps and in all cases which elude the skill of their medicine men

they send for the agency physician.

Inow respond to case in the camps and in all cases which elude the skill of their medicine men they send for the agency physician.

One amputation with success was made last September, which was most generously supplemented by the honorable commissioner presenting the patient with a haudsome artificial leg. The man is now at work on his farm and doing well. A large tumor was extirpated from the groin of Mr. Narcisse Narcelle, a mixed-blood Sioux and interpreter at this agency. That operation was also successful and there has been no return of the trouble. An important operation for necrosis was performed under chloroform on a little boy of Mr. Garwin, a mixed-blood missionary. This was also successful. An operation for tumor was performed on the laundress at the boys' school with success. There have been a number of other surgical operations of a minor character which I will not detail here. In no case has any surgical operation resulted in failure. In two cases of child-birth the agency physician has been called in. There has been no death of a white person on the agency since my last report.

In compliance with your instructions I have regularly visited the schools and delivered lectures on anatomy, physiology hygiene, pathology, cooking, bandaging, accidents, etc. The pupils take great interest in them. The schools are in fine sanitary condition. I go out every week and make a thorough personal inspection of everything in connection with them.

At the boys' boarding school, there is no play room for the winter months. I believe that Dr. McChesney has estimated for an addition to that school. I do most earnestly invite your immediate attention to that estimate which I am informed provides for a play room. In the winter the boys can not play out of doors on account of the severe cold. They consequently are confined either in the school room or in a very small cloak room most of the time, which in either case is very disagreeable and in the latter pernicious to respiration. There should be built at once a large

agreeable and in the latter pernicious to respiration. There should be built at once a large airy gymnasium for the boys.

The girls' school seems to require no special mention. Under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr., and hisaccomplished wife it is about as near perfection as could be desired for the purpose intended.

At the boys' school a number of overcoats, of rubber or oiled cloth, should be provided for those who are exposed to wind and weather doing outside chores. I believe the superintendent has

made a request for them.

This report witnesses the retirement of Dr. Charles E. McChesney from the position of agent here. I desire to say that he has been very active in the discharge of all his duties connected with these schools; he has given the agency physician every assistance in his power, and personally from time to time inspected them himself.

I renew my suggestion in reference to a revision of the list of medical property and medical no-

Trenew my suggestion in reference to a revision of the list of medical property and medical no-menclature of diseases. They are both superannuated and need a complete overhauling. Three ex-perienced agency physicians should convene at Washington and co-operate with the Bureau in doing this work.

There is need of a hospital at this agency: only last ration day I saw three bad cases who should have been in one. A vast amount of good could be accomplished with one, and I urge upou you to give this matter of an hospital all the attention you can. A hospital should not be an asylum for incurables, but a place where the injured and actually sick could receive rational treatment.

Dr. Daniel has rendered very efficient service ever since his arrival at this agency. He has performed a number of successful operations upon these Indians, and he has gained and justly enjoys the confidence of all upon this reserve. If the Department would keep pace with the progress made by these Indians there can be no doubt that the time has arrived for the building and proper maintenance of a hospital at this agency, and I therefore invite special attention to Dr. Daniel's remarks thereon.

INDIAN POLICE.

This force consists of the chief, captain, lieutenant, and twenty-five privates, and the best men that can be induced to enter the force are always sought after; but the compensation is not adequate for the work required and many of the best Indians will not serve. During the year the force has performed its many duties in a very creditable manner. The pay of the members of this force should be very materially increased.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has been in operation during the entire year, having served since February 28, 1890, without any compensation. The judges have been Four Bears, Roan Bear, and Lazy White Bull, the first two representing the civilized Indians and the latter the less advanced element. This representation on the court has been deemed the most advisable one to followin the present condition of these Indians. Four Bears, aged about forty-five, and Roan Bear, aged about thirty years, are both fair representatives of the Christian Indians favoring education, allotments, and progress; and Lazy White Bull, aged about thirty-eight years, is a good representative of the pagans, opposed to the taking of land in severalty, but still in favor of many measures calculated to advance his All the judges wear citizens' dress, have their hair neatly trimmed, and favor education of children. All have served the entire year.

About one hundred and twenty cases have been tried by the court, with eighty-five convictions, including such as theft, disorderly conduct, infidelity to marriage vows,

killing of cattle without permission, disposing of annuity goods, contempt of court, etc., for which offenses punishment is inflicted by confinement and labor in theagency prison. for periods varying from three days to three months, as may seem just and proper in

All the proceedings of the court are reviewed by the agent immediately after each session and final disposition made of them. When any case is reported to the agent requiring the action of the court it is referred for trial at the next session. The court issues its summons for the principals and witnesses in writing (in the Dakota language) and the summons are served by the police. Order and decorum are observed in the court-room, and witnesses are examined in the presence of the accused, one at a time, all other witnesses in the case in hearing being excluded until after they have given their evidence. The sentences imposed by the court are duly carried into effect after receiving the approval of the agent, under direction of the police. No fines are imposed. A record of every case, with the testimony of all the witnesses, is carefully kept in the Dakota language. With good judges there can be no doubt of the great usefulness of such a court on Indian reserves and that it has a good influence in preserving order.

It is to be regretted that sufficient funds were not appropriated for the pay of the judges for the entire fiscal year, and a much larger salary (at least \$20 a month) should be paid, for these judges incur the ill-will of many of their people and are sometimes subjected to annoyances and losses for which they should be sufficiently compensated. A clerk should also be provided, who should be properly compensated for his work.

There can be no doubt that these Indians are slowly but steadily advancing. There are a large number of them who desire to take allotments on the diminished reserve, and it is hoped that the necessary surveys, to which the attention of the Department has been specially invited, may be soon made, so that such Indians as are desirous of so doing may obtain title to their land.

Being on the eve of retiring from the management of this agency, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the employes for their hearty and intelligent assistance. They have always responded, promptly and cheerfully, to the many calls made upon them for the discharge of important duties, and by their active co-operation have done much to render possible whatever success has attended my administration of the affairs of this agency since January 1, 1886.

This report has been somewhat hastily prepared amidst the work of transferring the agency to my successor, and it has not been possible to bestow the time required in the preparation of such a report as usual.

The statistical reports required are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULE CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, Crow Creek, S. Dak., September 1, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with regulations of Indian Department, I submit this my first

annual report of the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Consolidated Agency.

I took charge of the agency on the 16th day of August last, and the work of going over the Government property at the two agencies, 30 miles apart, and on opposite sides of the Missouri River, has taken up so much of my time that I have not become fully familiar with the agency business, nor had sufficient opportunity to get acquainted with the Indians under my charge; hence this report will be brief and necessarily incomplete. My predecessor, Maj. W. W. Anderson, received me kindly, and has rendered me valuable assistance in assuming the duties of this responsible position, and to him I am indebted for the statistical information accompanying this report.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is well located on the east side of the Missouri River, 25 miles north of Chamberlain, S. Dak., the present terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. So far as I have been able to see I consider the agency buildings in good condition and the agency affairs generally in good order. With but few exceptions the Indians of this agency have taken their land in severalty, and are pretty well scattered

over the reservation. Several have had houses built for them by the Government, and of these which I have seen all bear evidence of being appreciated by the look of neatness

and comfort which surround them.

The census taken June 30 last shows 1,058 Indians and mixed-bloods. I am reliably informed that about 100 of these are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds. The balance are Lower Yanktonnai Sioux. Divided according to ages, the whole population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	279
Females above fourteen years of age	359
Children between six and sixteen years of age	258
Young children, etc	162
The state of the s	
Total	1,058

Owing to the severe drought that has prevailed in this immediate section crops of all kinds were the next thing to an entire failure on this reservation. In but few instances has any attempt at harvesting been made, so thorough was the destruction by the hot winds and dry weather. I learn that only about one-third of a crop was raised last year because of the dry weather. This must certainly be very discouraging to these people, and if they were to rely upon farming as a means of self-support their lands will have to be irrigated, and I most respectfully suggest that the artesian-well system be tried on both the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Reservations. I believe the Government can well afford to try the experiment. South Dakota has several fine wells in different localities and they are invaluable to the communities in which situated. I trust that speedy action will be taken in this matter, and that early relief be given these people in this particular. In accordance with your letter "L," August 1, 1890, I submit the following informa-

tion concerning the court of Indian offenses at this agency:

Wizi, chief judge, fifty-seven years of age, appointed January 1, 1889, served one year and one month; John Thrown Away, forty-five years of age, appointed February 1, 1889, served one year and one month; Talking Crow, forty-two years of age, appointed February 1, 1890, served one month. The commissions appointing these judges for the last fiscal year expired February 28, 1890.

The general character of these men is very good; they do not speak English, but wear citizens' dress and conform to the ways of the white man; they use their influence in favor of allotment of lands, education of children, and progress in civilization. ing the term of the court, last fiscal year, there were about twenty cases tried, the charges in most cases being for damages to crops, domestic troubles, etc., the verdict in most of them being in favor of plaintiff. One was tried for house-breaking and larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen days hard labor and confined in guard-house at

night; one for stealing fence-wire, fined and imprisoned.

The court convenes once a week in the council room attached to agent's office. The police take turns in acting as court officers. When a complaint is made the case is docketed. The parties and witnesses are summoned to appear, which is invariably docketed. The parties and witnesses are summoned to appear, which obeyed. Trial day the chief judge conducts the examination, first hearing complainant and his or her witnesses; then the defendant and witnesses are heard. The other judges also participate in the examinations. The evidence is then thoroughly considered and a verdict rendered. The influence of the court on the reservation is good and the Indians have great respect for the judges and their decisions. At present I have no suggestions to make regarding the improvement of the court.

The industrial boarding-school of this agency is in a prosperous condition, and is now being rapidly filled up with scholars. The accommodations of this school should be enlarged in order to afford educational facilities for all children of school age. The school farm has suffered from the drought also, and the superintendent informs me that it will

yield nothing.

I have met and am much pleased with Miss Grace Howard, who is in charge of "Grace Mission," situated about 14 miles east of the agency. She is enthusiastic and energetic in her work and deserves much credit. A day school was opened at her place March 15 last, and was taught by Miss Hettie Rouze, receiving for her services up to June 30, last, \$118.89.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School, located at Stephan on this reservation about 15 miles north of the agency, is conducted by Rev. Pius Boehm. I have not visited this

school yet, but learn that it is in a prosperous condition and well managed.

The missionary work here is conducted by the Rev. H. Burt, representing the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Daniel Renville, of the Presbyterian Church. The Catholic Church is also represented on the reservation.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 6 miles below Chamberlain, S. Dak. The agency buildings were not so numerous nor as good as those at Crow Creek, but were in fair condition and are ample enough for all purposes.

According to the census taken June 30 last, the population of this agency, arranged as to ages, is as follows:

Males over eighteen years of age Females over fourteen years of age Children between six and sixteen years of age Young children, etc	289 368 237 147
Total	1 0/1

The Indians of this agency seem to be progressive and are doing well. They have a great number of well-improved farms with fairly good houses, and whilst they have suffered greatly from the dry weather, yet I learn they will have a better yield in crops than at Crow Creek. They are anxious to take land in severalty, and I hope the Government will soon locate them permanently and afford them this privilege.

I submit the following regarding the court of Indian offenses at this agency:
Big Mane, chief judge, fifty-one years of age, appointed; January 21, 1889; served one
year and one month. John Desomit, forty-eight years of age; appointed January 31, 1889;
served one year and one month. Eagle Star, forty-four years of age; appointed January
21, 1889; served one year and one month. The commissions appointing these judges expired February 28, 1890. The general character of the judges is good; they do not speak
English, but wear citizens dress and conform to the white man's ways; they use their
influence in favor of allotment of lands, education of children, and progress in civilization. There were eighteen individuals tried by the court during the last fiscal year as
follows: Two for wife beating; one was confined in jail six days and the other for thirty.
One for destroying Government property; imprisoned for two weeks at hard labor. One
for breach of promise; made to pay a horse. One for assault and battery; not
guilty. Four for rape; one fined \$10, three not guilty. Four for stealing girls; two
made to marry, one made to pay a horse, and one not guilty. Five for being intoxicated
on the reservation; four deprived of rations for thirty days, one confined in guard-house
four days. One for cutting a cow with a hatchet; fined \$5. The court procedure here
is the same as at Crow Creek. The court has a splendid influence on the reservation and
commands the respect of all. A court docket is kept on file in agent's office.

The Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School prospered last year, and is now in good condition. The buildings of this school are by far inadequate for the accommodation of the children of this agency. I trust when these Indians are permanently located that sufficient educational facilities will be afforded for the education of their children.

Sufficient educational facilities will be afforded for the education of their children.

The day schools at mouth of White River, 6 miles south of the agency, and Driving Hawk's Camp, 40 miles west, I am reliably informed, have done exceedingly well the past year.

The missionary work at this agency is carried on by native ministers, Mr. Walker representing the Protestant Episcopal Church and Mr. Rogers the Presbyterian Church. Promising a more thorough report next year,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. DIXON, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 28, 1890.

SIB: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year. Pine Ridge Agency is situated in the southwestern portion of South Dakota, including a section of country nearly 60 miles north and south by 115 miles east and west. The lands are valuable for grazing purposes, but owing to the short summer season and lack of precipitation agriculture can not be relied upon to make profitable returns even with the most experienced farmers. The present summer has been very dry, in many localities entirely destroying all the corn planted by the Indians. Potatoes, which have nearly always been a good crop here, will scarcely pay for the trouble of digging. This succeeding the drought of last year, when nearly all vegetation perished, will compel the Indians

to depend for subsistence almost entirely upon what is issued to them by the Government.

The visit of the Sioux Commission to this agency last year resulted in a great deal of bad feeling among the Indians. From the first the bill was strenuously opposed by a large and influential body of Indians. Among other opponents of the bill may be mentioned Red Cloud, Little Wound, Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, and Big Road. These chiefs all have large followings, and succeeded in keeping their people from signing by telling them the whites were again trying to make dupes of them and that if the bill carried all who signed it would regret their action when too late. They argued that the promises made by the commissioners were not in good faith, that when their lands were once secured they would be laughed at when they called attention to these unfulfilled promises.

I must acknowledge it was a matter of some surprise when I learned shortly after the departure of the Sioux Commission that the allowance of beef for this agency had been reduced 1,000,000 pounds, or 20 per cent. for the year. The Indians friendly to the bill regarded the threatened reduction as being part of a plan to bring over the opposition, and I could scarcely believe myself that if the Government wished the bill to succeed it would pursue a course that, if made known in time to the Indians, would have

prevented the commission from getting a single signature at this agency.

When it became generally known that the reduction was really going to be made it caused an intense feeling against the Sioux Commission among those who had signed the bill. They were made the targets for derision by the non-signers, who called them fools and dupes and told them they were now getting their pay in the same coin that had been received before whenever they were so foolish as to make contracts with the whites. The appointment of delegates to visit Washington in December, 1889, had the effect of quieting the excitement, as it was generally believed a statement of the facts in regard to the condition of the Indians would result in the allowance of the usual amount of beef. I regret to say that all efforts to secure this failed, although the justice of it was urged by the Sioux Commission, who argued that failure upon part of the Government to make the regular allowance of beef to these Indians for that year placed them in a compromising position with the Indians and made it appear that they had been acting in bad faith with them. When the delegates returned from Washington and it became known they were to be deprived of the million pounds of beef which they claimed they had been cheated out of by the Government, the change in the disposition of the Indians was at once apparent, and since that time there has been gradually growing among them a feeling of indifference as to the future, which I attribute to an entire loss of faith in the promises of the Government.

During the early spring a report reached these Indians that a great medicine man had appeared in the Wind River country, in Wyoming, whose mission was to resurrect and rehabilitate all the departed heroes of the tribe, and restore to these people in greater abundance than ever before known such herds of buffalo and other wild game as would make them entirely independent of aid from the whites, and that such confusion would be brought among their enemies that they would flee from the country leaving them in undisputed possession of the entire northwest for all time to come. Strange as it may seem, this story was believed by a large number of Indians and is this day. An Indian belonging to the Cheyenne River Agency who had lately visited the land where the new Christ is supposed to be sojourning temporarily came to this agency a few weeks since and before I learned of his presence he had succeeded in exciting the Indians living upon Wounded Knee Creek to such a pitch that many of them swooned away during the performance of the ceremonies which attends the recital of the wondrous things soon to come to pass, and one of the men died from the effects of the excitement. On Friday, 22d instant, about two thousand Indians gathered on White Clay Creek about 18 miles north of the agency to hold what they call the religious dance connected with the appearance of this wonderful being. Noticing the demoralizing effect of these meetings I instructed the police to order the gathering to disperse, but found the police were unable to do anything with them. I visited the locality where the Indians had assembled on Sunday, the 24th instant, accompanied by twenty of the police. The Indians probably heard of our coming for they had dispersed before we arrived at the grounds, several of the bucks, however, were standing around in the neighborhood of where the dance had been held. These men were stripped for fight, having removed their leggins and such other superfluous apparel as is usually worn by them and stood with Winchesters in their hands and a good storing of cartridges belted around their waists prepared to do or die in defense of the new faith. They were quieted after a time by being made to understand that we had no desire to harm them but had come to order the people to their homes, who, it had been reported, were gathered here in violation of While nothing serious may result from this new religion, as it is called by the Indians, I would greatly fear the consequences should there be no restriction placed upon it.

CENSUS.

The census herewith given was taken on June 1, this year, and will, I think, be found very nearly correct. It is impossible to make an accurate count of the Indians without being prepared to do the work in one day. The Indians are very much opposed to being counted and resort to every expedient to keep their number from being decreased. We are obliged to depend largely upon the police, who are present when the census is taken, to prevent fraud, but in spite of every precaution some deception will be practiced. The following table will acquaint you with the result of the census taken:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females under 14.		Total all ages.	No. males and females between 6 and 16.
Ogalalla Sioux	121	1,130 132 124	995 115 114	880 111 113	1, 481 170 166	4, 486 528 517	1, 041 83 97
Total	1,443	1,386	1,224	1,104	1,817	5,531	1,221

AGRICULTURE.

It has been fully demonstrated that neither whites nor Indians can make a success of farming in this section, and that aside from such garden products as mature early it is useless to attempt to raise anything without the aid of irrigation. Wheat has been given a fair test for three years in succession, and the best average attained was 5 bushels per acre. This year the average will not be over 3 bushels per acre. Corn will prove almost a total failure, and oats are no better. These Indians can never, therefore, be made self-supporting as farmers while living here, and the time spent in trying to make farmers of them is virtually thrown away.

STOCK.

Stock-raising can be profitably followed by these people with the prospect of in time affording sufficient revenue to support them without aid from the Government. To accomplish this within a reasonable time it will be necessary for the allowance of beef to be kept up to such a point that the Indians will not be compelled to kill their stock to prevent starvation in their families. During the past fiscal year these Indians were obliged to consume 700,000 pounds of beef from their private herds, owing to the short ration allowed them by the Government.

This has had a discouraging effect and should this year's supply of beef be no greater than last the stock-raising industry will receive a set-back from which it can not recover for several years. These people should be required to care well for their cattle and hold them until the proceeds from the natural increase will be sufficient to provide for their wants during the entire year. In last year's report I gave the increase in horses and cattle for each year from 1886 to 1889; this year will not make a favorable comparison in cattle, owing to causes given above.

SHOW BUSINESS,

The past year has seen the first steps taken to arrest the growing evil of permitting Indians to be taken from the reservation for show purposes. The injury already done is irreparable and will prove a curse to these people for many generations to come. Parties living along the line of railroad near the agency claiming to be respectable people have engaged in the occupation of stealing Indians for the shows at so much per head. These people would be highly indignant if they were accused of some petty crime; yet they have no hesitation in engaging in a business for which they really deserve a term in the penitentiary. Cody and Saulsbury took away from this agency in the spring of 1839 seventy-two healthy young men to travel with the Wild West Show while making the tour of the continent. Five of these have died among strangers in a strange land while seven others have been sent home owing to their shattered health rendering them unfit for further service. I find it very difficult to get any information from these young men in regard to their treatment while away, but their condition upon arrival here speaks more forcibly than words and is sufficient proof that their lot was a hard one while in the service of the Wild West Show.

The Kickapoo Medicine Company have at all seasons of the year from seventy-five to one hundred young men in their service belonging to this agency. These Indians are procured through the services of middlemen, as before stated, without any guaranty being given that they will receive proper treatment and fair compensation for their services while away. Many of these Indians become stranded in distant States and write home to their friends for money to bring them back to the agency. One of these young men was taken from the cars at Rushville, Nebr., a few months ago, in a dying condition. The authorities of the town asked what should be done with him, as he had not a cent of money and could not be taken to the agency until his condition improved. I requested them to take the best possible care of him and I would contrive some means to pay whatever expense might be incurred. After remaining there several days the young man begged to be taken to his home to die. They started with him to the agency, but he died before half of the 25 miles had been traversed. The expense of caring for him while at Rushville, some \$15, was paid by his friends. This is merely an isolated case, but the record of suffering, demoralization, and death among the Indians traveling with shows, for one year, would fill a volume.

FREIGHTING.

During the past year the Indians transported 1,978,091 pounds of Government freight from Rushville, Nebr., to the agency, a distance of 25 miles. For this they received \$9,890.45. In addition to the above they hauled for the contractor 300,000 feet of lumber from Gordon, Nebr., to the agency, a distance of 28 miles. Their compensation for this work was not so liberal as that paid by the Government; nevertheless it kept them occupied for a time and was certainly more profitable than doing nothing. No inconsiderable portion of this freight money was expended in the purchase of farming implements and house-furnishing goods, and, as preference is given to Indians who desire to make such use of their earnings, each year will add to the number of those who are striving to surround themselves with such articles of comfort and utility as evidence an advance toward civilization.

FARMERS' REPORT.

White Clay District-Agency Farmer.

The White Clay district represents four-tenths of the Indians of this agency. The following report will acquaint you of the progress made by them during the past year:

0 1	T
Number and kind of houses built by Indians during the year (log)	30
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians (log)	
Acres cultivated during the year	
Acres under fence	= 000
Rods of fence made during the year	
Tons of hay cut	
Cords of wood cut	
Stock owned by Indians, viz:	
Horses	_ 4,200
Mules	26
Cattle	
Swine	
Domestic fowls	
Private mowing-machines owned by Indians	
Private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians	
Private wagons owned by Indians	

Wounded Knee District-Additional Farmer.

The Wounded Knee district represents three-tenths of the Indians of this agency. The following is the additional farmer's report thereon:

Number and kind of houses built during the year by Indians (log)	15
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (log)	276
Acres cultivated during the year	400
Acres of sod broken during the year	200
Acres under fence	1,500
Rods of fence made during the year	3,000
Tons of hay cut during the year	300
Cords of wood cut during the year	200

Stock owned by Indians, viz:	
Horses	1,707
Mules	6
Cattle	1,600
Swine	97
Fowls	492
Number of private mowing-machines owned by Indians	15
Number of private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians	10
Number of private wagons owned by Indians	17

Medicine Root district-Additional farmer.

The above district, representing two-tenths of the Indians at this agency, was almost a total failure as to crops this year owing to an extreme drought. The following report from the additional farmer will acquaint you with the progress being made there by the Indians:

Number and kind of houses built by Indians during the year (log) Number and kind of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (log)	12 223
Acres cultivated during the year	1,260
Acres of sod broken during the year.	500
Acres under fence	1,782
Rods of fence erected during the year	1,736
Tons of hay cut	1,163
Cords of wood cut	736
Stock owned by Indians, viz:	
Horses.	1, 496
Mules	5
Cattle	2,930
Swine	60
Domestic fowls	498
Private mowing-machines owned by Indians	11
Private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians.	11
Private wagons owned by Indians	18
TITYAU WAGUIS OWIICH DY THUIAUS	10

Porcupine district-Additional farmer.

The Porcupine district represents a smaller number of Indians than either of the other districts, being one-tenth of the Indians of this agency. The following is the additional farmer's report thereon:

Number and kind of houses built by Indians during the year (log)	13
Number and kind of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (log)	107
Acres cultivated during the year	650
Acres of sod broken during the year	150
Acres under fence	2,973
Rods of fence made during the year	3, 970
Tons of hay cut during the year	972
Cords of wood cut during the year	473
Stock owned by Indians, viz:	000
Horses	983
Mules	1 040
Cattle Swine	1,843
	37
Domestic fowls	39 24
Private mowing-machines owned by Indians	-
Private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians	26 17
Private wagons owned by Indians	11

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Although provision has been made for the appointment of Indian judges to act as a court for trial of Indian offenses, with a small compensation for their services, I have continued to settle all difficulties arising among them myself, believing the plan better calculated to suppress or keep in check such violations of law as are usually brought before

such courts. As Indians by a recent act of Congress have been made amenable to state laws for crimes of a serious character it leaves for adjudication by the agency court only cases of trivial importance which I consider can be more effectively suppressed by speedy trial and punishment—which the agent alone can give them—than by being held over for two or more weeks for trial at the regular term of Indian courts. During the last year there was an increase in the number of committals, there being 93 against 46 for the previous year. Average number of days in guard-house with labor, $13\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{3}$. This in a measure was attributable to the distress of the past winter, resulting from loss of crops and short beef allowance, which led many of them to kill stock without permits and commit acts of pilfering which they had not been guilty of the previous year. The presence of a large number of "show" Indians during a portion of the year added many cases of women stealing and drunkenness which otherwise would not appear on the record.

While Indian courts may prove a success upon some agencies I would not advise the introduction of one here at the present time. I think an Indian court should be composed of full-blood Indians, having sufficient intelligence and progressiveness to make them desire the advancement of their people. On several occasions it seemed I had discovered such an Indian, but later something invariably occurred to convince me I had overestimated the man. This really should not occasion very great surprise. These people are merely beginners in the school of civilization and many years must necessarily elapse before the interests of the Indians have been so far overcome that we may safely invest them with authority as Indian judges or place them in any other independ-

ent capacity where intelligence and discretion are required.

CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes have continued to agitate the subject of removal to the Tongue River Agency during the entire year. They have now been at this agency seven years, and during all this time there has been a large faction of them clamoring for removal and refusing to regard this place as their home. Early this spring they gave unmistakable signs of a determination to leave without authority and join their triends in the north. The presence of two companies of troops placed at Oelrichs, Dak., about 20 miles from their camp on White River, had the effect of holding them back. Some action looking to the consolidation of the Cheyennes of these two agencies should be taken as soon as possible.

I do not understand why the Tongue River Cheyennes should not be brought here, where they properly belong, and have the same rights as the Sioux. I am well aware that such a course is objected to by land speculators and others who have no sympathy for the 'Indians, who think it no crime to do them the greatest wrong, and would be willing to see the last one of them perish if such a thing could be turned into profit by them. But is it right that the Government should be influenced by such men in its dealings with these people? I hope for humanity's sake that the time is not far distant when the interest of the Indian will be considered of paramount importance to the

wishes of any unscrupulous politician or professional land-grabber.

SCHOOLS.

During the greater part of the past year we had at this agency one Government boarding-school and eight day schools, also a mission boarding-school under direction of the Jesuit fathers.

The Government boarding-school is a large frame structure, built in 1853 and 1884, occupying a decidedly pleasant location near the agency quarters, with a rated capacity for 200 pupils. During the past year the average attendance was 166, which was found to be all that could be conveniently accommodated in the building. A large number of children were obliged to be refused owing to want of room. The school has made fair progress during the year, all things considered. There should be at least three more class-rooms in this school, with that number of additional teachers. If it requires four-teen class-rooms with that number of teachers for a school with about double the number of pupils we have here, it would certainly seem that if satisfactory results were expected at this school it should be made within the range of possibility to obtain them.

It may possibly be the agent's fault that the capacity of this school and the employé force were not long ago increased, but I have always thought it the duty of Indian inspectors and special agents, who are supposed to inspect and report upon the condition and requirements of schools, to make such recommendations as would be proper in matters of this kind. I have in mind a special agent who visited this agency during the past year, and after spending between three and four weeks inspecting No. 1 day school and this same boarding-school finally reported to your office that he had dis-

covered a leak in the roof of the latter building, through which the water had descended to a room occupied by a lady teacher; and he furthermore discovered that the laundry needed enlarging. I would give this official's name if I had not forgotten it. I did not get acquainted with him during the three or four weeks he remained here, only speaking to him once after he had been at the agency a week or more, when I had him report at the office to show by whose authority he had taken charge of the agency.

No. 1 day school.—This school is located at the agency, was built two years before the agency boarding-school, at a time when the Indians were aiming to live within sight of the commissary. Their hostility to schools about that time was open and determined. It is said that in these early days, after the agent had exhausted every conceivable project to get the Indians to move away from the agency and locate upon their farms, where they could produce something to add to their Government ration, one better acquainted with Indian character than himself suggested that building a school-house in their midst was an expedient never known to fail in such cases. The agent promptly acted upon the hint, and was both surprised and delighted to see the Indians fleeing in every direction after they learned what use the building was intended for. The children attending this school are mostly orphans, whose grandparents are permitted to live near the agency on account of infirmities resulting from age.

No. 2 day school.—This school is located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the agency, on White Clay Creek. Some few years since a large band of Indians was located near the school, forming what is known as the White Bird Camp. These Indians have nearly all moved away to more distant points, leaving only fifteen or twenty children living within a rea-

sonable distance from the school.

Killing of Frank E. Lewis.—A change of teachers was made at this school on the 1st day of January last, when Mr. Frank E. Lewis, who formerly taught a day-school at Pass Creek, on Rosebud Reservation, assumed charge. Mr. Lewis was a most excellent young man, thoroughly capable and earnestly devoted to his work. Not having prepared himself fully for living in the school building, he had been making his home at the agency, going to school each morning and returning after school hours in the evening. On the atternoon of Friday, April 4, 1890, while Mr. Lewis was returning on horseback from his school, and having reached a point about 1 mile from his school where the road passes through a deep draw or ravine, he was fired upon by a young Indian, who had concealed himself in a clump of bushes bordering the road, and was instantly killed. There were no witnesses of the act, but the report of the gun was heard by several persons who reached the scene of the tragedy a few moments later in time to see the murderer gliding over the opposite hill.

The murderer proved to be a young man named Eagle Horse, who for several months before had been gradually wasting away with consumption, and had a few weeks before come from his home, some 8 miles from Lewis's school, to stop at a relative's house near where the shooting occurred for treatment by an Indian doctor or medicine man. The night previous to the shooting he had been very restless and most of the time delirious. His leaving the house with a gun about noon on the fatal day was objected to by his aunt, who was the only person at home. The young man said he thought he would like to eat some grouse, but he would only go a short distance from the house in search of some. When he returned to the house in the afternoon he informed his aunt that knowing that he was going to die he had killed a white man that he might have company on his journey. Then going to a hill about a half-mile distant from the house he shot himself, dying instantly. The unfortunate young man was undoubtedly in such condition of mind resulting from delirium as to have been irresponsible for the terrible act.

Lewis's death must have been instantaneous, as when he was found a few moments after the shooting he was lying in exactly the same position in which he fell, there being no evidence that he had made any movement. Inspectors Junkin and Armstrong were at the agency when this sad affair occurred. Upon their recommendation the school was

ordered closed, as the attendance no longer justified its continuance.

No. 3 day school.—This day school is located on White Clay Creek, about 10 miles north from the agency. The country surrounding the school is partly fair farming land and well taken up by the Indians. The school buildings are very comfortable, being only lately put up, and is therefore an exception to the other day-school buildings.

No. 4 day school.—This day school is located on Wounded Knee Creek, 15 miles east from the agency. The attendance at this school has always been good, and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory. The school buildings are not the best, but if not sub-

jected to a heavy strain may stand for several years longer.

No. 5 day school.—This day school is on the same creek as No. 4, being 10 miles further north, and distant from the agency 18 miles. The Indians in the neighborhood still retain some of the ancient prejudice against schools, and it requires constant visits from the police and threats of taking up ration tickets to keep up a fair attendance.

No. 6 day school.—This day school is located on Porcupine Tail Creek, distant from

the agency 25 miles. It is the only school on this creek, and owing to the shifting of population since it was put up, is not properly located for convenience of the pupils. The building is among the poorest of the day schools, and at best can stand but a few years longer. When replaced by another it should be located several miles further north on the creek.

No. 7, day school.—This day school is distant from the agency 40 miles, being located on the American Horse Branch of Medicine Root Creek. Very good lands surround this school, it being in the creek valley, and are mostly taken up by the Indians. Progress at this school has been very fair, but some difficulty has been experienced in getting the

children to school.

No. 8, day school.—This day school is located on the middle branch of Medicine Root Creek, at what is known as Little Wound's Camp, distant from the Agency 45 miles. This is the most distant school, and, as at Porcupine Tail, owing to the shifting of population, the school is left at one end of the settlement, and therefore inconvenient for attendance for much the larger number of pupils. The school building is very poor and must of necessity be abandoned within a few years. When a new building is put up it should occupy a more central location. The attendance at this school during the year has been entirely satisfactory and the progress made by the pupils very commendable.

The teacher at this and the other day schools succeeded during the year in getting permission from parents to have all the boys hair cut with a few exceptions. This was not accomplished without persistent effort and the exercise of considerable tact, as it is a religious belief among these Indians that the cutting of a boy's hair is invariably attended by some great calamity to the family.

The following shows the average attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Schools.	Attend- ance.	Schools.	Attend- ance.
No. 1, day	18 32.7 36	No. 6, day No. 7, day No. 8, day Ogalalla boarding Holy Rosary Mission	23 21, 93 30, 53 166 128

HOLY ROSARY MISSION.

This school is located on White Clay Creek, 5 miles north from the agency. The building is a substantial brick structure making no pretensions to architectural effect, but so arranged as to be properly adapted to the purpose for which it was built. The school is under the charge of Rev. John Jutz, S. J., who has as his assistants Rev. E. Perrig, S. J., nine lay brothers, and nine sisters of the Franciscan order. The school has just completed its second year, during which time the average number of pupils was 128. These people are doing a good work for the Indians, and certainly are deserving of such aid and encouragement as may be given them by the Government.

The missionary field at this agency is well supplied, there being represented the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations. Everything possible, therefore, is being done for the spiritual welfare of these Indians. To say that the results are all that could be desired would possibly be saying too much. The most casual observer can not fail to see that the work is beset with difficulties that would discourage any person not having in view a more substantial reward than the applause of this world. The persistence of the missionaries in the face of every discouragement shows their appreciation of the work before them and the value of any gain that may be made in the cause of Christianity. I submit herewith reports of missionaries as far as received, showing the progress made in their work during the past year.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., September 5, 1890.

DEAR SIB: In compliance with your request for a report of our Presbyterian missionary work for the year just passed. I have to say that the general method of work has been much the same as in previous years, consisting chiefly in the conduct of preaching services and Sabbath school at the agency village and at our outposts on the different precks.

No church buildings have been erected during the year just passed, but one new outpost has No church buildings have been erected during the year just passed, but one new outpost has been established and two new native helpers have been engaged in the missionary work. Rev. and Mrs. Sterling, Misses Dickson and M'Creight, Rev. Louis Mazawakinyanna and Mr. James Lynd continue as formerly. The new helpers are John Chaski and Peter Tatekahnajin. These have proven themselves faithful and efficient. The former has conducted services successfully at the agency village, and has lived an exemplary life among his less-advanced people. The latter has awakened quite a marked interest in the study of the Dakota language on the part of young men, and women too old to learn English. A number of these old but earnest pupils are now able to read the Bible in their native tongue.

to read the Bible in their native tongue.

Besides the helpers mentioned, two Chayenne boys, Eugene Standing Elk and Abe Somers, have been engaged as interpreters of services for their people and have had charge of two day schools under the charge of our church. The progress of their pupils has been necessarily slow and the results in actual knowledge of the English meager, but an interest has been awakened for study, and the young teachers themselves have been truly developed by their new responsibilities.

We have been encouraged in our labors by real improvement in the character and home life of those Indians who had previously given evidence of genuine awakening; in some it is true we have been more or less disappointed. We have also been encouraged by a very regular attendance of quite a number at the different outposts and an apparent interest in hearing the word preached, although just at this writing there has been something of a backward movement, temporary we trust, on account of the revival of certain superstitious ideas and customs. The work for the chirdren of the Government boarding-school is particularly fascinating because of the attentive interior. dren of the Government boarding-school is particularly fascinating because of the attentive interest shown by the pupils. I am pleased to acknowledge your interest in our work during this year, and favors shown us. Yours truly,

H. D. GALLAGHER, United States Indian Agent.

CHARLES G. STERLING.

HOLY CROSS MISSION, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., September 3, 1890.

Holy Cross Mission, Pine Ridge Agency, 8. Dak., September 3, 1890.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit a brief report of the missionary work of the Episcopal Church on this reserve.

Scarce at no corner of the world does a greater and more serious responsibility rest upon the church as a working body than right here among the Ogalallas. This responsibility is thus serious and great because of the almost unprecedented opportunities vouchsafed us, and because of the large and ever-increasing number of souls already caught within the meshes of the gospel net, ready to be now molded, developed, and trained in the way they should go to make good and loyal citizens of our country, an earnest of their citizenship in heaven. He who is merciful and ever ready to encourage and reward those who try to do honest, conscientious work for Him in His despised children has strengthened our hands and graciously blessed our labors during the past year. No previous year has been so full of the visible results of the husbandman's work. For all these tokens of His favor and goodness, and for the unmistakable signs of constant growth in grace and in righteousness of living on the part of the Christianized Indians, it is but honest to sing, "Deo gratical Laus Deo!"

Four services (two in English and two in the Dakota) are held every Lord's Day in the agency

Four services (two in English and two in the Dakota) are held every Lord's Day in the agency church. The daily evening prayer-(which acts as a night school, especially to the young men and young women returned from the Eastern schools) is, furthermore, maintained in the same church from one year's end to the other, with a regularity of good attendance which is truly remarkable. All over the reservation, in all fifteen congregations are regularity ministered to; every Sunday, twice, thrice, and even four times, and during the week, at least twice, is each congregation ministered to and instructed.

istered to and instructed.

istered to and instructed.

To carry on this work there are employed two clergymen and nine catechists (and some ten lay assistants), with an annual total salary of \$3,500.

During the past year two substantial and handsome chapels have been built at a cost of nearly \$5,000, thus increasing the number of our houses of prayer to seven. The missionary's house at the agency has also been enlarged and renovated at an outlay of some \$700. Plans are on hand to erect, early in the coming spring, a substantial guild house, to cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500. The past year has also been further signalized in the way of the extension of our work by the completion of the Rapid City boarding-school, intended expressly for the Pine Ridge Indian children. This structure is built of the prairie bowlder. It is said to be a large and imposing pile. The cost is at least \$20,000. In short, the work bears evidence of growth on every side.

The number of baptisms, confirmations, and church marriages has been large during the year. With manifold signs of deepening growth all around us, we believe we are right in feeling very much encouraged in our work, and are, in consequence, emboldened to believe we can see bright

much encouraged in our work, and are, in consequence, emboldened to believe we can see bright days coming on apace to meet our Indians, as they themselves are going ahead, slowly, to be sure, but steadily, to meet that day of their temporal redemption, to wit, the day of their citizenship

but steadily, to meet that day of their scales and self-support.

Next to the great source of all encouragement, I must here beg leave to express thus officially my sense of gratitude to you, as an officer and a man, for all the courtesies and helps you have always been ready to extend to me personally and to my co-workers.

I hereinunder append a statistical recapitulation of the past year's work.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. SMITH COOK, M. A., Priest in Charge. H. D. GALLAGHER. United States Indian Agent.

SUMMARY.	
Confirmations during the year	70 222
Baptisms during the year	25
Burials during the year	93 2, 267
Contributions (estimated)	\$600 \$3,500
All salaries	
Church buildings	7 3
Churches built during the year	2
Expenditures on buildings during the year	
Sunday-school scholars	610

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 26, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as agent for the Indians of the Rosebud Agency in compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs.

I assumed charge of this agency September 14, 1889, succeeding Col. L. F. Spencer, resigned, who transferred all public property to me in good order. The friendly council between him and the Indians before his departure showed the most amicable feeling existing among the people, who, meeting with me, expressed a desire to live in harmony and respect the wishes and orders of the "Great Father."

The threatened trouble among the Northern Cheyennes has not affected these Indians, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, while a few of the older, non-progressive ones, who have heretofore regarded themselves as the tribal authority, can not bring themselves to realize that the younger element now claim and assume equal authority, before accepting this new order of things, have, with the assistance of some of the same stamp at other agencies, to regain control, and by making this, their last supreme effort, endeavored to create a feeling of discontent among the better disposed.

POPULATION OF INDIANS.

The recent census of these Indians aggregates 5,354, divided into the following bands:

Brulé No. 1	1,202
Brulé No. 2	759
Loafer	
Waziahziah	
Two Kettle	,
Mixed	
Northern	167

This census, being the first taken by me, has been as carefully and accurately taken as is possible, and I have reason to believe is correct. Every precaution has been taken to prevent duplication or overcount; the reserve was divided into districts and every district counted at the same time. Notwithstanding the Indians were fully aware that a correct count would probably result in reduced rations, no resistance or effort at du-

plication was made, but the inevitable accepted.

The reduction in numbers from former count is material and may be attributed in a very large degree to the many deaths among the people during the past two years, first from the epidemic of measles, followed during the past winter by the prevailing influenza, again followed by whooping-cough, each resulting fatally, not only among the children to a very large extent, but also with the adult population. These, with the many deaths from hereditary disease (aggravated by these causes), have made material inroads, and must continue to a greater or less degree until better ventilated houses, more cleanly habits, and more uniform clothing is adopted. The log house, with dirt roof and floor, is not conducive to cleanliness. Poor ventilation with heated stoves, poorly clad children (in many cases bare of covering), with frequent exposure to change from intense heat in the house to the other extreme, cold out of doors, is not calculated to overcome the tendency to consumption and other hereditary diseases among this people. Until civilized and sanitary habits are fully adopted it is morally certain their number will decrease instead, as formerly, in their nomadic life, when their increase was moderate if not rapid. Over an area of 65 by 150 miles, with Indians scattered in every direction and located in over forty different camps, it is impossible to obtain a correct record of deaths. ration tickets, with the number represented, are given to each family, upon which basis supplies are issued, increase by birth or immigration are not slow to be reported, while care is taken that deaths or migration is not known. For this reason the fatal cases under care of and reported by a physician represent but a very small proportion of deaths in any camp among the people during the year.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

This agency is located in the southwestern portion of the reserve set apart for these Indians, about 100 miles west of the Missouri River, 15 miles north of the northern boundary of Nebraska, distant from Fort Niobrara (our nearest military post) about 40 miles and 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., our nearest railroad and shipping point. All officials and others who have visited here have expressed surprise that this locality should have been selected and is still continued, surrounded as it is by barren sand-hills,

where within a radius of 10 miles a white man could not make a living if dependent

on the product of the soil.

It appears that in 1878 these Indians selected this locality, and it is an acknowledged fact that Indians do not, generally speaking, seek to become self-supporting, which is not surprising, they being promised by treaty to be supported "until able to support themselves." It would appear that they selected this place for the purpose of proving the impossibility of farming. On this account nearly all Indians have of late years been induced to establish camps at distances from the agency on creek bottoms, where some return could be got from labor performed. With the exception of those employed it has left the agency largely depopulated from formerly, and requires Indians to spend a large portion of their time on the road, traveling to and from the agency, the base of supplies, the majority living from 20 to 60 miles, and one camp 125 miles distant. It is therefore impossible for an agent or his assistants to give them the desired attention, a large portion of their time being necessarily consumed in traveling. The agency should be so located in the vicinity of the Indians where the agent can reach and supervise all parts at any time, and where the farmer can be constantly in their midst.

As the best agricultural land on this reserve lies east of the agency, the advisability

of the

REMOVAL OF THE AGENCY

to that locality has been considered during the past year by the authorities, recommended by the honorable Sioux commissioners, and indorsed by all Senators and others who have visited this agency. By its removal it could be located in the center of the finest farming land on this reserve, where Indians could be within a reasonable distance on all sides. The present agency buildings are all old and in need of extensive repairs, the cost of which will aggregate nearly if not quite as much as to remove and rebuild. This important question should be settled at as early a date as possible that work may progress in an intelligent manner; that more schools may be located, and serve as an incentive to induce Indians to locate on land in severalty, where they may be able to make permanent and desirable homes and become progressive. This object can never be fully attained while this people remain in the present undesirable and unsuitable locality.

FARMING.

The Indians have made favorable progress during the past year in their farming operations, to which especial attention has been given. The acreage under cultivation during the past year by actual measurement aggregates 4,322 acres. Heretofore these Indians have plowed and planted largely on sod ground which required no cultivation, for which purpose they would select new fields each year. I have this year induced many to replant their old plowing and properly cultivate and work the growing crop, to accomplish which required constant attention and perseverance. I am pleased to report that in nearly all cases where Indians are located on individual claims, or on good land, they have cultivated their fields to a commendable degree; many fields will com-

pare favorably with those of white frontiersmen.

The past spring and early summer has been the best for crops for several years, especially on the eastern part of the reserve, which has been more favored with rains. The excessive heat of the past two months, with lack of rain and hot winds, which invariably prevail, has in many localities very much injured and in some instances entirely destroyed the growing crops. These hot winds and dry weather have especially destroyed small grain; and while oats were in fine condition in the early spring, a considerable quantity has not been worth cutting, which is demoralizing to any one, and especially Indians, and will have a discouraging effect in the future. I was in hopes of securing sufficient corn to supply the agency wants during the coming year, and Indians were informed cash would be paid for all delivered, which had induced many to make special efforts, but owing to the drought and hot winds there will be small returns. As a further inducement and to awaken a spirit of enterprise and rivalry, I propose during the next month to inaugurate at the agency an

AGRICULTURAL FAIR

and induce Indians to bring samples of their produce, also horses and cattle raised by themselves, for which prizes of some description will be awarded to those who make the best showing. The object of such rewards will be recognized, and the benefits to be gained will not be totally ignored by any.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

But two additional farmers have been allowed this agency during the past year; and as the time of these would be almost entirely consumed in traveling over the large territory attached to this agency in visiting many small and distant camps, leaving but

little, if any, time for instruction, the compensation authorized has been divided among a larger number of returned students and Indian assistants during the six working months of the year, alloting to each a smaller territory to oversee, with good results. A white and practical experienced farmer is required in charge of a district, over which he can travel twice each week, supervising Indians and other assistants in each camp. Such a plan has been adopted with satisfactory results. I have asked for six additional farmers for the present year, which I trust will be allowed. With the knowledge of what might be accomplished with these Indians in the way of farming were the necessary means allowed, it is discouraging to those having the work in charge that it is not given. Unless Indians are so located that the farmer can be amongst them all the time but little can or will be accomplished, as during his absence, which may be for two or three weeks, an Indian breaking an implement becomes discouraged and awaits his return. Others, while making a feeble attempt, will work while the farmer is with them, but on his departure operations are suspended.

Whether Indians become self-supporting or not by agriculture, it will, I think be conceded by those in position to judge that they must become civilized largely through that medium. Their greatest characteristic is their roving disposition, which must first be broken up, and can only be accomplished by requiring them to remain in one location, difficult for them to do, unless their time is occupied. The importance of this

work, therefor, can not be overestimated.

As many of the creeks in the most desirable farming lands become dry during the summer, to prevent Indians abandoning such localities, a well-boring machine has been purchased by authority, with which wells for Indians are being bored, where advisable, with successful results. Seeing the advantages secured by getting water for themselves and stock at all times, I am now receiving applications from every side for wells.

During the past season I have established two small blacksmith shops in different parts of the reserve, in charge of young Indian mechanics, supervised by the district farmer, with most satisfactory results and saving Indians many trips to the agency. I have included in my annual estimate implements for use in such shops, for returned students and scholars from other schools who have learned or are desirous of learning the various trades. If such shops were placed in charge of practical mechanics, at a stated salary, and all articles manufactured, purchased, for cash, at same prices allowed to contractors, much good could be accomplished.

FENCING.

The cultivated land with additional quantity for future use has been properly fenced with barbed wire, furnished for that purpose; 75,000 pounds having been issued during the season. Indians are first required to set posts for same in advance, and to afterwards return the empty spools to the district farmer.

STOCK-RAISING.

Many Indians are giving this industry more attention and are making better provision for the care of their stock than heretofore; almost all are cutting sufficient hay for winter use. A large number have small lots of cows and young cattle. An issue to Indians of one hundred brood mares was made last year for the first time; in most instances they have received good care and attention; while some have died from disease, no loss has occurred through neglect. As a result of this issue many fine colts are now seen. Especial attention of farmers is given to this industry and many Indians now have comfortable stables for their stock. Work cattle are much more sought for by Indians now than formerly; but a few years since they accepted them reluctantly.

FREIGHTING

is much sought for at all times and performed in a satisfactory manner. During the past year there has been transported by the Indians from the railroad, 35 miles distant, all agency freight and supplies, which, with that to and from the traders, also building material to school houses in course of repairs, has aggregated at least 2,839,482 pounds, with earnings aggregating \$14,197.41. Fifty additional freight wagons are on hand and will be issued, when freighting begins, to the industrious and most deserving.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Until this reserve is surveyed it is not advisable to issue certificates to Indians for their land in severalty. One hundred have certificates for their claims of 320 acres, but owing to the difficulty of making correct description and confusion when correctly surveyed,

it is not deemed desirable to issue more at present. There are at least 200, including the above, living at present on their individual claims. The desirable portion of this reserve should be surveyed without delay, when if implements, etc., guarantied by recent treaty are forthcoming, it will require but a short time to locate the majority of these Indians on their allotted lands.

The dividing line between Pine Ridge and Rosebud, changed by recent treaty from Pass Creek, east about 20 miles, to Black Pipe Creek, renders it necessary for about 99 families to remove onto the reserve set apart for this agency, which they are now pre-

paring to do.

SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The school work of this agency has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year. There are 12 camp and 1 agency day-school buildings and 2 (Protestant Episcopal and Koman Catholic) mission boarding-schools on the reserve. Upon assuming charge I found 4 of the camp schools closed in consequence of the Indians having removed, leaving an insufficient number settled in the vicinity to warrant keeping the schools open. I have persuaded sufficient-numbers to settle in the vicinity to open two of these with good results, and by removing one building to another locality and repopulating the other camp, will have all in successful operation with the commencement of the school year, September 1.

All Government school-buildings have recently been thoroughly repaired, painted, and enlarged to accommodate 40 pupils each, with necessary conveniences. An additional room for sewing and other work for girls is much needed, for which I have submitted estimates. I have also submitted estimates for four additional school-buildings, to be located in camps, where Indians have asked for them and where I think they should be

located.

The mission boarding-schools deserve special notice in addition to detailed reports of

the superintendents submitted herewith.

St. Mary's, located about 15 miles east of the agency, built to accommodate 50 pupils, is under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church and charge of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of Dakota, and immediate control of Miss Amelia Ives, assisted by four competent lady assistants and one industrial teacher. The enrollment has been 56, with a daily attendance of 47, supported in full by the church, except rations and annuities for the children. The high standard and reputation heretofore held by this school has been fully sustained if not advanced under its present able management as evidenced at the closing exercises of the present year, conducted under the personal supervision of Bishop Hare, witnessed and appreciated by a large concourse of those interested in this commendable work. The self-sacrificing labors of the ladies engaged in successfully conducting this school, isolated as they are from civilization and all social intercourse, can not be too highly commended; it is a credit to them and an example to all christain workers.

St. Francis Roman Catholic Contract Mission Boarding-School is situated 8 miles southwest of the agency, under the supervision of Right Rev. M. Marty, bishop of the diocese, and the immediate control of Father Digman, with a corps of able assistants. The buildings are arranged for accommodation of 100 scholars. The enrollment has been 119, the average attendance 84. Industrial shops for training the boys have recently been added to this school. In addition to the amount paid by the Government on the contract with this school the children receive their rations and annuities. The closing exercises in June last were creditable in every way and highly appreciated by the large audience present, myself one of the fortunate ones. It is questionable if any school could have made a better showing or more interesting exhibition with children of same age or opportunity. For the thoroughness of their work those having this school in charge are entitled to great credit.

The day-school located at the agency is conducted under difficulties, owing to the small number of families located in the vicinity and the proneness to change, requiring the indefatigable work of the one lady teacher (with a returned Carlisle student assistant) to keep the children properly and comfortably clothed. The enrollment during the past year has been 42, average attendance 32. In addition to other duties this teacher has had evening reading and singing classes for young people, which have been well at-

tended and fully appreciated.

The other 12 day-schools are, 10 Government buildings and 2 owned by the Protestant Episcopal Church, loaned to the Government for school purposes. These are located in camps varying in distance from the agency from 15 to 60 miles, consuming

two weeks' time to visit all.

An able and efficient superintendent has had charge of this work during the past eight months. His appointment to another field of labor, and I advised that no successor be appointed, will materially increase the labor of the agent, by adding this to his other duties.

The total attendance at these schools, including the mission schools, during the past year has been 521; daily attendance, 420; added to this, 95 at the Carlisle and Genoa Industrial and Avoca and Immaculate Conception Mission Schools, making a total of 616 children of this agency attending school during the past year. I consider this showing very favorable for Indians, who a few years ago had no schools, for the reason (as was said) they would not send their children. Not only do they send (if by persuasion), but ask for more schools, and will compare favorably with other communities. If more facilities were provided, a better return could be made. Many children travel from 3 to 6 miles to and from school, and much epidemical sickness prevailing during the past year has rendered it necessary to close several schools for some time, as previously noted on

quarterly school reports.

Experience has satisfactorily established the fact that where teachers are married, the man and wife in charge, with training by each in their proper sphere in and out of the school-room, more satisfactory results are attained. An isolated Indian camp, far from intercourse with any but Indians, is not a suitable place for single persons of either sex, especially ladies dependent in a great measure and no one to look to or depend upon but Indians, where their influence and authority is not felt and respected as desired. Young single men are out of place alone in such camps. They are not adapted to be in charge of a mixed school of boys and girls, many well advanced in years. Away from restraining influences, having to care for their own household, they can not be an example of home-life or see to the wants of families in camp or the industrial work for girls in the school. The efficiency of either or both of this class of teachers (of which I have had those who have done most creditable work among the Indians) does not refute the fact that married people, with the example of family and Christian life ever before the people, attending to the requirements of both sexes in the school and camp, can and will be more efficient, as experience has fully shown. Persons to fill these positions should be selected not for their educational qualifications only; those possessing the required qualification, combined with self-sacrificing interest and tact in teaching, civilizing, and Christian example, and training of this peculiar people should be selected, if possible, and when secured should receive compensation commensurate with their worth. It is not to be expected those so qualified will accept positions in isolated Indian camps, deprived of every social intercourse with civilization, at the same or less remuneration than where all the enjoyments of home comforts, society, and entertainment are obtainable.

An annual convention or exhibition was held at the agency at the close of the school year, to enable teachers to consult on uniform plans of teaching and compare notes and progress of pupils, each teacher being accompanied with some of their scholars, in all about 80. The result was most gratifying and satisfactory. The exercises were entered into very enthusiastically by both teachers and scholars and consisted of recitations, writing, drawing, and all the studies of the schools. The result was most satisfactory and would compare favorably with any school examination on the reserves or in the East, of children of same age; giving additional evidence that the time has passed to question the success or advisability of camp schools on the reserve. The result of this meeting surpassed all expectations, being the first time that children or teachers from the various schools met together for consultation or examination. It proved most gratifying to myself and others, whites and Indians present, and has stimulated teachers as well as scholars to greater efforts in the future and to prepare for the meeting to be held With these evidences before them and the desire of Indians to keep their children at home, it is not surprising they are opposed to sending any to eastern schools. Several objected to allow children to attend this meeting, fearing the most advanced might be sent away.

The question is often repeated why a Government boarding-school is not built on this as on other agencies and so give advantages at home without necessity of sending children to Carlisle or other schools. It is hoped that the present advice, that one may be built here during the present year, will be realized.

The time has passed to question the advisability or success of camp or other schools on the reserve; it is now an established fact that no more civilizing influence can be adopted. Not only are the children trained to regularity, cleanliness, industry, and civilized habits in dress and living, but it is carried by them and these influences felt and made apparent in their families. A very perceptible difference may be seen in families living near and coming under the influence of the camp or other schools to those outside. It spreads the benefits derived by the few who may be sent to distant schools and attain higher education and civilization. If a higher education is to be desired, deserving and capable ones can be selected for advancement at eastern schools, but until means are provided to care for returned students it is labor and money lost to a large degree. Without permanent employment they naturally fall back to original camp life and being freed from recent restraint, not unfrequently use their liberty to excess.

THE MISSIONARY WORK

at this agency is being ably carried on by the Protestant Episcopal. Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and recently by a representative of the Holland Reformed Church. Each of these representatives have and continue to accomplish much good among this people and are deserving of much credit for their earnest and self-sacrificing work. Only those familiar with the surroundings and difficulties under which these faithful Christians labor, can appreciate their work and privations as also the difficulties they have to contend with. All have rendered valuable assistance to the agent in the advancement of these people, which must be accomplished in a large degree, by the aid of Christianity. The reports of the several missionaries engaged in the work at this agency are herewith submitted.

HOUSE BUILDING.

There are but few Indians on this agency not living in houses of their own construction, made with logs, the only expense to the Government being cost of doors, windows, and nails, with some necessary tools. A majority of these houses are built with dirt roofs, through which rain and snow penetrate, and with dirt floors; in some instances they will compare favorably with white settlers in construction and neatness. Could lumber for floors and shingles for roofs be furnished I am convinced they would build better and more healthful houses.

A shingle machine has been asked for, with which shingles could be manufactured here, also authority to saw lumber, the only expense for which would be the running of the mill, Indians being willing and anxious to furnish logs at the mill to be sawed for themselves, demonstrating the fact that they are desirous of doing their share towards procuring good homes.

INDIAN POLICE.

There are at present 3 officers and 40 privates on the police force at this agency. Their usefulness can not be overestimated nor could their places be filled by white men. Each one is required to possess one or two good ponies, being frequently called upon to ride 50 to 100 miles. It must be acknowledged by those in position to judge that they accomplish at least double the amount of duty required of a United States cavalryman, who is furnished horse and all necessary equipments, not provided for an Indian policeman. Twice each month all are brought together for two days' drill by an agency employé (formerly a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army), and in their movements and tactics will compare favorably with the average company of regular troops. No Indian is accepted on the force unless properly married. They are enlisted for six months' service. For disobedience of orders (a rare occurrence) they are punished and not discharged. This plan has made them reliable and trusty.

DANCING AND MORALITY.

The dancing among the Indians has its objectionable and demoralizing features. Among them are the men being clothed more in paint and feathers than in civilized dress, and their past exploits in time of hostility related to an appreciative audience of young people. While such dances can not be stopped entirely for some time to come, they are restricted to once a week, and prohibited in the working season.

The old-time custom of giving away or destroying property at the time of death; also the establishing of "ghost lodges" of those having died, where for a certain period articles of every description, including stock, wagons, etc., are collected and finally given away, has been prohibited. An allotted time was allowed to dispose of such, and all informed that in future they would not be tolerated. This order created constenation among the people, who protested vigorously to the extent of a threatened demonstration and resistance to the police when carrying out instructions to destroy all not disposed of within the time allowed. Notwithstanding this opposition the order has been successfully and effectually executed.

All Indians employed at the agency are required to be legally married, and the several missionaries are requested to report monthly all marriages performed by them. The stealing or buying of girls by young Indians is closely watched, as also the abandoning or throwing away of women with families, and when detected punished.

Dr. A. J. Morris, who has been engaged as physician since December last, has succeeded to a creditable degree in gaining the confidence of the Indians, and his practice among them has steadily increased. Their scattered condition renders it impossible for

MEDICINE.

a physician to properly attend to his duties, making it unsatisfactory to himself and failing to give his patients proper attention. It is all-important for the whites as well as Indians in the vicinity of the agency that the physician's office be open at all times, and as he must necessarily be absent five or six days at a time in visiting distant camps, he should by all means have an assistant, who could remain at the office during such absence. great many lives could have been saved among these people during the past year could they have had proper care and attention, for which purpose there should be a

HOSPITAL

established at the agency, where all obstinate cases, as also those of an epidemic form, could be brought and properly treated. The expense of such could be maintained at a nominal figure. There are young Indian couples here who, under the supervision of the physician and his assistant, could properly attend to the building and patients as hospital stewards.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

has not been organized at this agency, for the reason that no reliable Indians could be found to act as judges without compensation. When reliable and intelligent Indians can be secured for this purpose, I see no reason why it should not result in material benefits and relief to the agent.

TRADERS.

There are two licensed traders at this agency, who have conducted their business in a satisfactory manner. No cases of injustice have been reported by the Indians during the year.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this agency have during the past year made favorable advancement,

considering the facilities and assistance allowed.

Much of the work and success of an agent must depend upon his assistants. For the cordial support and willing manner in which employes have attended to their respective duties my thanks are due and tendered.

For the support received from the office of Indian Affairs at all times I desire to ac-

knowledge my appreciation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEORGE WRIGHT, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 18, 1890.

MY DEAR SIB: I have the honor and pleasure to report through you concerning the mission work under my charge on this reserve as follows:

under my charge on this reserve as follows:

So far as it was convenient to do so public services have been maintained on Sundays, holy days, and prayer days at each of the following chapels and stations: Church of Jesus, agency; Ephphatha, chapel, St. Mary's School; Calvary, chapel, Oak Creek; St. Mark's, chapel, Little Oak Creek; St. John's, chapel, Ring Thunder's camp; St. James', station, Pine Creek; St. Philip's, station, Little White River; St. Matthew's, station, White Thunder Creek; Gethsemane, chapel, Pass Creek; Holy Innocents, chapel, Red Stone Creek; St. Thomas', chapel, Corn Creek; St. Paul's, station, Black Pipe Creek; St. Barnabas's, station, Red Leaf camp; St. Peter's, station, Cut Meat Creek; St. Luke's, station, Scabby Creek. My own visits to these places have been monthly as a

rule.
Services are also held both morning and evening in some of the camps while waiting for issues at the agency. Everywhere there is an increasing regard and respect for these religious assemblies, whether in church or in the open air.

At nearly all the above-mentioned points Sunday schools have been maintained, generally by English-speaking teachers, besides the usual course of instructions given in Dakota by native teachers. In every instance the reading and speaking of English is encouraged by both precept

and example.

and example.

In the carrying on of this work I have been assisted by a native deacon, four native catechists, two lay readers, and other lay workers, teachers and friends of the mission. The character of these fellow-workers has been such as to set forward the cause of Christianity, education, and civilization among the people. Their homes have been the centers of a steadily growing influence for the better in everything. Every chapel, school, and station seems to be regarded by these childlike Dakotas as a light-house on a friendly island.

Insomuch as was possible I have spent my time in personal visitations in the camps and homes of the people, inspecting the work of others and giving the sacraments of the church to ready and

waiting souls,

I can not but note here an increasing interest in the matter of securing proper marriage relations

I can not but note here an increasing interest in the matter of securing proper marriage relations among these people, both Indians and whites, which I am happy to say is fostered and encouraged by such authority as rests with "the powers that be."

Associations of young men in the church have been formed from time to time for mutual aid and improvement, and are now likely to take a more permanent form of organization. Women's societies have been formed in several camps of those who were willing to engage in sewing and such like work for the benefit of the mission, either here or elsewhere. At their meetings some devotional exercises, readings, and conversation upon topics of general interest are intended to cultivate the heart and mind while the fingers are busily engaged in work for others.

So much for the general work of the mission, to which I now add a few statistics:

Church, chapels, and stations	
Number baptized last year	150
Total number baptized	1,342
Number confirmed last year	11
Total number confirmed	265
Number of marriages	14
Number of burials at agency.	25

All of which is respectfully submitted. Faithfully yours,

AARON B. CLARK, Priest in Charge.

J. GEO. WRIGHT, United States Indian Agent,

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting the following report of the missionary work of the

American Missionary Association for the year.

The circumstances have not been very favorable to moral and spiritual progress heretofore, but, at the present, I can see much hope for a change.

The past year brought many difficulties and hinderances to progress. The feasting and dancing, encouraged by the Sioux commissioners, has had a marked effect in continuing these practices and

The past year brought many difficulties and hinderances to progress. The feasting and dancing, encouraged by the Sioux commissioners, has had a marked effect in continuing these practices and giving a certain dignity to them, whereas they are training-schools for all that is heathen, immoral, and uncivilized. The unsettled condition of all on White River, Black Pipe, and Pass Creeks, and on the Niobrara has made it hard to do the most effective work among the people in these districts. And the almost utter disregard for anything like lawful marriage relations in past years has borne its fruit during the current year. While perhaps there have been few cases of a man taking two or three wives, yet on the whole the Indians do not understand that polygamy is forbidden, and that they can not take and throw away wives at their pleasure. I have been glad to note action on your part in requiring the employes to be legally married. A case of this kind was brought to my notice. A mixed bloud had been legally married; having good grounds for a divorce, it was denied hin, since at that time no law touched the case. Since that time he has lived with another woman, but has never legally married her, fearing some legislation against such a case.

While this is an honest case, others wish to take advantage of the precedent, thus annulling all obligation in the marriage relation. Some action ought to be taken or some authority given to straighten these cases and enforce the legal obligations of the marriage relation. As this directly affects the family and home life, I feel it the duty of the missionary to bring it to your attention, and for the action of those in authority.

During the year preaching and teaching has been carried on at Park Street Church Station on White River, Louis De Coteau in charge; at Burrell Station on the Niobrara, Francis Frazier in charge. These young men have been trained under the care of the Dakota Mission, and by means of their knowledge of English, thorough study of the Bible and Christian chara

State of South Dakots, one of the men being required to put away one of his wives, continuing steadfast and faithful.

And while I notice improvement in many as a result of preaching and instruction in Christian truth I also notice that some get worse. The medicine men see their power waning and so they wax strong in their efforts to keep up all the old superstitions and savage customs. Thus they are wax strong in their chorts to keep up an the old superstitions and savage customs. Thus they are working up a special revelation and second coming of the Son of God to them. They make him teach—like many other theologians—just what they want.

The mission stations which we have occupied for five years are both outside of the present boundaries of the Rosebud Reserve, but they will be removed and rebuilt as soon as the people

become settled.

The amount expended during the year for missionary work amounted to about \$2,500, part of which was for buildings.

I have found those among whom we have carried on work attentive and to some extent responsive to the teaching of the Gospel, and always willing to work for a fair compensation at anything in which I could give them employment, and I am grateful to yourself and the agency employés for uniform good will and favors granted.

Trusting that entire harmony may continue among all engaged in the work here,

I am, sincerely yours,

JAMES F. CROSS. Missionary.

Mr. J. GEO. WRIGHT, United States Indian Agent,

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., September 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my annual report of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribe of Indians, living on and belonging to the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota.

RESERVATION.

As stated in my last report, this reservation is triangular in form, with its southern point near Watertown, S. Dak., and reaching north about 90 miles, covering a small piece of North Dakota. It contains about 918,000 acres of land, of which there are taken for allotments about 128,000 acres, leaving of surplus lands 79,000 acres. It is prairie land, with some timber in the deep ravines and about the lakes and streams. The amount of timber provides no supply for the settlement of the country, and is almost wholly covered by the allotments already taken. The soil is rich, and all vegetation makes a wonderful growth whenever supplied with sufficient meisture.

SALE OF SURPLUS LANDS.

In November last commissioners of the General Government held a council with these Indians for the purpose of obtaining a proposition to sell their surplus lands. A proposition was obtained, signed by a large majority of the tribe, and the same is now before Congress for ratification. It is earnestly hoped that said agreement will be ratified, in order that these Indians may be relieved from a half-starved, half-clot sed condition and placed in more comfortable circumstances.

AGENCY.

The agency is located on the east slope of the Coteaux, about 13 miles from the east line of the reservation, and about midway between the north and routh lines. The buildings consist of a large warehouse (in which the offices of the agent and clerk are kept, also the police-room and dispensary), a jail, agent's residence, seven employés' residences, blacksmith and carpenter shops, stable, trader's store, and mill. There have been no general repairs upon these buildings for a long time. Some of the buildings were built upon a temporary foundation and are-settling down and getting out of shape, and some of the roofs leak badly. A requisition has been made for authority to make necessary repairs, but as yet none has been received.

Brown's Valley, Minn., and Wilmot, S. Dak., are our nearest railroad towns. The former is on the Manitoba Railroad, 12 miles east, and Wilmot is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 16 miles southeast. There is a daily mail from Brown's

Valley and a triweekly mail from Wilmot to the agency.

TRADERS.

There are two licensed traders at and near the agency. J. W. Hines has a store upon the agency ground and pays rent to the Government. He carries a small stock of goods and reports that his trade has not exceeded \$300 per month for the past year. David Faribault also has a store. His store is on his allotment, about one-half mile away. His stock is quite small, and he reports his sales very small, not exceeding \$200 per month for the past year. There has been no complaint of unfair dealing or anything to show that either of these traders has violated the law or abused his privileges in any way. They both have licenses on file and have their lists of prices properly posted.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

There have been two arrests made for horse-stealing. The accused and accusers were Indians of the reservation. Both of the accused were promptly arrested and turned over to the United State deputy marshal, and are awaiting trial. This constitutes all crimes reported except several minor offenses which have been settled, sometimes by compromise and sometimes by referees, after giving the parties a hearing and advice.

These people have not as yet made any use of the county courts, and are inclined to keep away from lawyers and justices' offices. They still insist that the agent shall hear and settle their troubles. I am ever ready to hear their troubles and advise them what is right and just, but when doing so I always notify them that they are citizens and are not bound to abide by the agent's decision, and advise them that the white man's court

is open to them. But they can not consent to pay out money for litigation as their

white neighbors do.

In this connection I will state that, although the law of Congress and the Department authorities direct these Indians to the county courts for the settlement of all minor crimes and civil cases, still it is apparent that this course at present is impracticable. The authorities of the counties decline to audit any expense of prisoners, paupers, or litigants who hold lands under the allotment act. And all the information I have upon this subject convinces me that Indians and mixed bloods who hold lands under the allotment law will not have the same privileges as the white man in the county courts. Nor will prisoners', naupers', and litigants' expenses be paid. However, I hope Ishall find that I am mistaken and that all is provided for.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Although the industrial boarding-school has been unfortunate on account of so many changes in superintendents and teachers, still the school work at this school for the past year has many satisfactory showings. There was a constant increase in the number of pupils, and the register shows the largest number of pupils since the school was established. The health of the school was excellent, and it required but little effort to fill the school with pupils. The last week of school shows an attendance of 130 pupils, and at the closing exercises on the last day there was a large gathering of parents and relatives of the pupils, and at least 200 took dinner with the pupils.

I know that this school has been well supplied with food, fuel, and clothing, and I know that great efforts have been made to make it acceptable and comfortable for the pupils, and the good health and spirits of the pupils are some proof of the same.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The school building and boys' house have each received two coats of paint on the outside, and many rooms inside have been painted, kalsomined, and repaired, and nearly all of the halls, dining and school rooms have been floored anew with hard wood. The steam-heating has been extended so that the entire school building is now heated by steam. A nice flag of the Government storm-flag patterns has been furnished for the use of the school, and it is in readiness to be displayed on all proper occasions.

NEW METHODS.

Water is forced through pipes from a spring some 20 rods distant by a hyraulic ram, and discharged in a large iron tank on the second floor of the school building. This tank holds over 40 barrels, and is the only fire protection on or about the premises; and with hose properly connected water can be carried to any part of the building below the tank. For this new method of furnishing water I have the especial thanks of the Indian boys, as they have been relieved from a disagreeable and laborious duty of pumping water an hour each day upon a mammoth pump operated with levers.

For the further relief of the boys and the general good of all, I have just placed in the wood-yard a two-horse tread-power for sawing wood. This red machine the boys welcome with their best wild whoops, and no wonder, as they have been relieved from

buck-sawing some 200 cords of wood annually.

A substantial wire fence has been built inclosing some 250 acres of the school land, upon which there is abundance of good water, and the herd of stock no longer requires the constant attention of boys, and there is much less risk of loss than heretofore. I have introduced a full-blood red-polled bull into the herd, and feel assured that there is no better stock in this country than these quiet, handsome red cattle.

This school is by no means unpopular; the people have full confidence that it is the intention and determination of the Government to make this a good school. It is now the third week of school for 1891, and the roll shows 75 pupils in attendance, and daily increasing. With these favorable showings, and with Captain Meteer as superintendent, I feel that we are all justified in expecting a successful school year for 1891.

Average attendance for the past year 95
Accommodations for 120

FARMER AND FARMING.

This section of country has suffered severely from drought for three successive seasons, and the people are so much discouraged that the usual farm work, such as plowing and preparing the ground for next year's crop, is done very reluctantly. The position of

farmer was authorized, commencing in April last. A mixed-blood of the tribe has tried to fill the position, and has rendered valualle services in many ways. He has visited all, and learned of their condition, and reported the same. The houses and out-buildings, the number of acres under cultivation, the kind of produce raised, cattle, horses, teams, etc., all these the farmer was required to become familiar with, and to be ready at all times to report upon any case that might be called up. However, it is evident that any instructions in farm work is not well received by these Indians, and they do not approve of the position of farmer. They honestly believe that they have sufficient opportunity to learn the best methods of farming by visiting the farms of white men all around the reservation, and those, too, who are known to be successful farmers. Knowing that all efforts at instruction are thrown away, unless well received, I have consented to recommend the discontinuance of the position. In this connection I will state that I am convinced from the uncertainty of a crop and the disheartened condition of the people that it will be unwise to continue the trial of growing so many acres of small grain, and instead there should be a much larger acreage of other products, such as potatoes, corn, beans, and millet.

THE GOOD-WILL MISSION SCHOOL.

This school is located about 2 miles northwest of the agency, is a contract school under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, with W. K. Morris as superintendent. I have visited this school several times in the past year, and at my first call at the school-room I was satisfied that the teachers were good, efficient workers, and worthy of a position in a school-room, and I am pleased to see the same teachers in their positions for the coming year. There are good shops for industrial work, and the industrial work is in charge of good employés. The boys and girls have separate homes, and the Indian children are well cared for. I think the speaking of English has not been insisted upon with the determination and force which the importance of the question demands, but feel confident that the superintendent realizes the situation and will give this matter much attention in the future. I attended the closing exercises of this school at the close of the school year, and it was really interesting and worthy of praise.

Average attendance for 1890	100
Accommodations for	115

CENSUS.

The summary of census herewith inclosed for June 30, 1890, shows as follows:

School children between the ages of six and sixteen	3	367
Females over fourteen years of age	4	496
Males over eighteen years of age	3	383
All others	2	263
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This shows a small increase from last year, but it may come from a more careful enumeration instead of an actual increase.

INDIAN HOUSES.

Twenty-two frame houses have been built by the Government for the Indians the past year, and June 30, 1890, the farmer and police reports show as follows:

Frame houses	- 77
Log houses, shingle roofs	31
Log houses, dirt roofs	_ 103
Total	211

These houses are not all occupied at any one time. A part of the frame houses are unoccupied during the cold weather, and a part of the log houses are unoccupied during the warm weather; and in many cases both the frame and log houses remain unoccupied in the summer months, and the tepes becomes the place of abode, and is often located near the house, so the house can be used for storage and emergencies.

These log houses with dirt roofs must be changed and improved or abandoned. There should be shingle roofs and two or more windows for all. I have so changed some thirty or more, and as soon as I can procure lumber will go on with these improvements. A small log house with dirt roof and one window is truly a loathsome sweat-box, and

no wonder consumption holds its grip on its occupants.

CHURCHES AND MISSIONARY WORK.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have added another church to their number the past year, and now have six churches, with Rev. M. N. Adams in charge. The census shows 432 communicants, and value of church property, \$4,000; contributions, \$1.414.

The Protestant Episcopal churches are under the care of Rev. John Robinson, who reports three churches, with 142 communicants; value of church property, \$3,000; contributions, \$1,345. These churches afford much relief to the poor and destitute, and through the exertions and influence of the pastors and elders noble donations are obtained from distant people. In this connection I must mention or state that from one lady in Philadelphia Rev. Mr. Robinson has received as a donation to the poor Indian families the large sum of \$500. This has been distributed with care and scattered in small amounts among the poor. The lady's name is Miss Mary D. Fox, and although her name appears here without any authority of hers, still I feel that she can not censure me for reporting her good deeds. She has the thanks and kind wishes of hundreds whom she will never know or see, and must receive her reward from the conciousness of knowing that she has done a great and noble act of charity.

GRAZING.

This is a troublesome matter, and I have been unable to obtain any instructions from the Indian Office further than is given in the honorable Commissioner's report for 1889. Allotted lands often join and make up large tracts of land, and the owners confer together and allow a herd to graze on such tract. Now such herds are constantly running far on the surplus lands, for the land lines are not marked, and many policemen would be unable to keep such herds within their bounds and strictly upon the allotted lands.

I have refused to give permission to any one to herd stock on the reservation, and have notified all that any permission for the herding of stock or the cutting of grass could not be given, and that white men either herding stock or cutting grass were trespassers and liable to arrest. Still there has been much herding and grass-cutting without authority, and it has been extremely difficult to prevent it. I hope this vexed question will be settled at an early day, for it is impossible to keep stock strictly within bounds, where allotted lands are mixed up with the surplus lands and no distinct land lines. And I am pleased to know that the herding season is past, and that no serious trouble has as yet resulted from this business.

POLICE.

A captain and five privates constitute our police force. This force has acquitted itself with credit the past year, and in pursuing and capturing horse thieves some of the force have shown ability and daring worthy of notice. I am well satisfied that many crimes are checked and prevented from the Indians knowing that a police force is always in readiness and prompt to act when called. I consider the force indispensable so long as an agency is maintained.

CONCLUSIONS.

The Indian that has completed his allotment is much in doubt about his citizenship and often soliloquizes thus: "I am a citizen, but I can not vote, I can not hold office, I can not sit on a jury, I can not lease my land, I can not get into the county courts; there is no chance for me to lose my money in law, and if I am ever so poor the county will not feed me as it feeds white paupers. I wonder if the sheriff of the county could come on the reservation and arrest me if I should commit some small crime. Then who would pay my board if I should be arrested? The county refuses. I have seven children; our allotments are all together; my neighbor has the same number of children, and all our allotments join and make quite a large tract of land. I wonder if my neighbor and I could lease this tract to a white man to herd upon, and if we can not give a written lease for a term of years? Could we give verbal permission to the white man to cut the grass and herd upon our lands? I do not know how much of a citizen I am. I think completing my allotment is one thing and completing my citizenship is quite another."

LASTLY.

If these are the Indians that stood by the whites in time of war, and risked their property and lives in defending and caring for women and children taken as captives by the hostile Indians, why is it that they are left to suffer while thousands of other In-

dians who have been more of less hostile are well-fed and cared for? Is this poverty and suffering a necessary consequence in the education of self-support? I know of no other answer or explanation that could be given.

I feel that I have fully reported the situation and condition of these Indians, and have acted my part as their agent, and I shall wait with anxiety, hoping to hear some-

thing favorable in their behalf.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM MCKUSICK, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1890. .

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions I have the honor to submit the thirty-first annual report of the affairs at this agency, being for the year ending June 30, 1890. I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st day of last April, relieving Maj. S. T. Leavy.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENCY.

This agency was established and the site selected in the year 1859 in accordance with the treaty of April 19, 1858, in which Hon. Chas. E. Mix acted as commissioner on the part of the United States and sixteen chiefs and delegates on the part of the Yanktons. This agency was not fully established, however, until July 13, 1859, at which time Agent Redfield arrived with the first steam-boat load of Government stores and material for erecting the necessary buildings.

Previous to the treaty of 1858 the Yanktons occupied nearly the whole of that portion of the present State of South Dakota which lies between the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, including therein the fertile and magnificent valleys of the Vermilion, Sioux, and James Rivers, and embracing an area of over 12,500,000 acres, with a population not much exceeding 2,000 souls. Their villages extended as far south as Omaha and up

the Missouri as far as Pierre.

This vast domain was ceded to the United States in consideration of the sum of \$1,-600,000, payable in annuties during a period of fifty years, and certain other benefits

amounting to about \$250,000.

The Indians reserved a body of land containing about 431,000 acres, which now constitutes this Yankton Reserve. They also withheld the Red Pipestone quarry—about a mile square—in Minnesota.

YANKTON INDIANS.

The Yanktons undoubtedly entered this country from the north and northeast. They were a part of the great Dakota Nation. Tradition states that the Omahas occupied this region before them but were gradually driven out by the superior prowess of the Dakotas. Over the region of country thus ceded to the United States immense herds of buffalo ranged and grew fat upon the nutritious grasses which covered these smooth fertile plains affording to the Indians food (almost the only food they had), shelter, and clothing, while from their bones and horns weapons were made. Some of the old Indians on the reserve to-day point out chalk-rock cliffs where they have seen the buffalo stampeded, driven over, and killed in large numbers. No diminution in the vast numbers was discernible, however, until after the advance of civilization, since which time they have entirely disappeared.

PEACEFUL DISPOSITION OF YANKTONS.

Since the treaty of 1858 peace and friendship have prevailed between the Yankton Indians and the whites, and so far as the Indians are concerned, they have observed the treaty stipulations both in letter and in spirit. During the Indian war and massacre in Minnesota in 1862–'63, when nearly all the Dakota tribes attacked the frontier settlements, the Yanktons remained quietly on their reserve, excepting some fifty or more who enlisted in the United States Army and did excellent service as scouts. Too much credit can not be given to the head men of the tribe who held the young men in check and kept them from entering the ranks of the hostiles.

It is a matter of regret that the Government of the United States could not have been equally as faithful and conscientious in the observance of its treaty stipulations and have thus proven to the world that governments, even if they are republics, could show some degree of gratitude to their friends who served them in their hour of need as well as to have shown such a spirit of liberality to their treacherous foes.

CIVILIZATION.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which these Indians have labored yet these people have shown a steady advance in civilization. They have nearly all adopted the habits of white people to some extent, and as a rule they are orderly and well behaved. There are some excellent workers among them and nearly all show a disposition to work at most any sort of labor when assured of a reasonable compensation. Great patience and forbearance, however, are required in working Indians as they tire easily and they have a poor appreciation of time and steady labor. Many of them continue the practice of gathering in large numbers or bands when plowing, planting, harvesting, thrashing, etc., yet it is observed there is a growing disposition to do their own work, each man for himself.

FARMING.

The Yanktons have been especially active in their farming operations this year, stimulated by the direction and superintendence of the additional farmers. They have cultivated more land and in a more thorough manner this season than heretofore. Besides this most of their farming operations have been conducted on their own allotments. Over 4,000 bushels of seed wheat were sown on 2,253 acres; this on as many as 420 separate farms; 1,508½ acres of corn were also planted. During the early part of the season, and even up to nearly harvest time, the prospect was very encouraging for an abundant yield of all kinds of farm products, when the country was visited by a hotand blasting wind and severe drought, which continued for a month or more, seriously damaging this fair promise and materially decreasing the prospective yield. The estimated yield is shown in the table hereto annexed, which also includes the number of live stock.

FARMING DISTRICTS.

I have endeavored to systematize the farming operations of the Indians on this reserve with the opening up of farms on each adult's allotment, and accordingly have divided this reserve into six farming districts. The system requires one resident superintending farmer of Indian blood, an employé of the Government, in each district, who is required to visit each Indian's house within his district as often as once a week to direct and encourage their farming operations. These assistant farmers are required to make a weekly written report of the work accomplished.

Two adjoining districts constitute a division, which is under charge of a white additional farmer, who exercises a general direction over all the farming operations carried on in their division, requiring every adult Indian who has an allotment to cultivate his land to take care of his implements, to provide for his live-stock, see that house and surroundings are made comfortable and kept neat and orderly. He is also required to select sites for wells and to endeavor to instill in the minds of these people a regard for their homes. In my opinion these Indians have made considerable progress in civilization and permanent advance toward self-support through the efforts of these farmers.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Not only the farm work but nearly all the other work on this reserve, including the work at the agency shops, the repairing and building of Indian houses, the hauling of Government and other freight, repairing of roads, bridges, etc., is performed by Indian labor.

The opening up of farms on the allotments and the constructing of more comfortable houses and other civilizing tendencies has developed the need of a larger amount of mechanical work, and the force employed at the agency shops is inadequate to supply the increased demands. The tools furnished by the Government are also very inferior in quality, and the shop buildings themselves are in a very dilapidated condition.

The work performed by Indians is as follows: They have built 3 frame houses for Indian families; also new roofs, new floors, ceiling, windows, and doors have been placed on 32 log houses; 65 wagons have been repaired; 40 cupboards have been built for Indian houses; 50 hay-ricks have been constructed; also numerous wagon-boxes, well-curbs, frames for grind-stones, ladders, manufacturing of household articles in the tin shop, repairing of harnesses, boots, and shoes at the shoe and harness shop, and an enormous amount of work at the blacksmith shop in repairing farm machinery.

In this connection it may be well to say that the farm machinery furnished by the Government to the Indians is usually of inferior character, not suitable, and is insufficient for their needs.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

By your authority the construction of three cottages for employés and a dwelling for the agent was commenced as soon after my arrival here in April as possible. But owing to the incomplete plans, the want of facilities for keeping workmen, insuffiency of material, and the difficulty of obtaining mechanics, as well as the pressure of other work, made it impossible to finish these buildings by June 30. The cottages built for the clerk, physician, and superintendent of shops, however, are nearly ready for occupancy. To complete the agent's dwelling will require considerable more time yet.

The wretched condition of the old cottonwood shops, the flour and saw mill and other buildings have been frequently described in former reports from this office and no im-

provements have been made on them.

In connection with the foregoing it might not be improper to state that the Government has as yet failed to provide a dwelling house for the interpreter, miller, farmer, and the shop employés, as stipulated in the treaty.

WATER SUPPLY.

The wind-mill which was erected here last fall to supply the boarding-school and agency with water from the Missouri River has proven a total failure. We still continue to be supplied with water by hauling in a wagon, which is very unsatisfactory and affords no protection in case of fire.

EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding school at this agency has had a capacity of about 80 pupils; greatest number attending at any one time was 90; the average attendance during the year was over 79. This school, under the management of Prof. Wellington Rich and his corps of assistants, was raised to a higher standard of excellence than ever before. The Indians also seem to have appreciated their efforts, and an increased interest is manifest in the education of their children.

It is a matter of regret that Professor Rich could not have remained here another year. His assignment, however, to another and more extended field is a just recogni-

tion of his eminent services and qualifications.

School farm.—The farm connected with the Government school in charge of the industrial teacher, who with his assistant and the school-boys cultivate about 65 acres, is situated on bench land. There is about 20 inches of good soil under which is a compact mass of gumbo clay, which is impervious to water, and therefore in dry seasons, unless irrigated, is sure to be unproductive.

There were planted on the farm this year 50 acres of corn, 10 of oats, and the balance in potatoes, garden vegetables, etc. The farm was well cultivated, and there was a promise of an abundant yield in everything until the dry, hot winds of July blighted

the prospects.

The report of Superintendent Mattoon is appended hereto.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

The St. Paul Mission school has during the past year, under the superintendence of Mrs. Johnston, preserved its unblemished character as an institution for the training of primary pupils. The character of the work performed is well shown in the politeness and good behavior of the pupils who attended it. It has a capacity for about 45 pupils.

The Presbyterian Mission day-school, under the management of Miss Abbie L. Miller, made successful progress. It has an average attendance of 13. The country is largely indebted to these missionary teachers for their zealous work among these people.

I invite attention to the reports made by the managers of these schools, which are appended hereto.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The unsafe condition of the old school building has been exposed from year to year in the reports. The soft salmon brick foundation and basement, full of rat-holes and resorts for lizards, toads, rattlesnakes, and other vermin, was well described by Superintendent Seldon in his report of 1888, and its wretched condition was fully brought to mind when a full-grown rattlesnake was seen crawling in the holes of the basement walls last June. However, by your authority, immediately after the closing of school, repairs

were commenced and are now being rapidly pushed forward. The old foundation has been removed and a good 24-inch wall has been placed under the building, which gives

it a foundation of great solidity and strength.

The new school building for girls, completed on the last day of June, is a very substantial structure although some fault is found with its interior plans. It is a matter of regret that Professor Rich's plans for heating and ventilating could not have been adopted during its construction. Probably temporary heating appliances will have to be provided this winter.

These buildings, together with the mission schools, will probably afford educational facilities for nearly all the healthy children of school age on this reserve, which will be extremely gratitying to the Indians, as they dislike very much to have their children sent off to non-reservation schools. A table is appended giving you some idea of the

results of sending children to non-reservation schools.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No more faithful missionary work has ever been performed anywhere than that executed by Rev. J. P. Williamson of the Presbyterian Church and Rev. J. R. Cook of the Episcopal Church at this agency. These zealous Christians have each devoted more than twenty years of their lives at this place, and the good accomplished by them has had great influence in civilizing and christianizing this people. Those charitable people who contribute for these missions would be well pleased could they be assured of the faithful manner in which their charities are expended here. I inclose herewith a report of each of the gentlemen above mentioned.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians here is not good. An ability to resist the encroachment of disease is wanting. The epidemic of influenza which prevailed so extensively last winter was the cause of serious alarm among these people. The death rate increased largely. Their extreme poverty, an insufficiency of food, poorly constructed houses, and this rigorous climate made sad havoc, especially with young children at their homes. The school children, being well nursed and properly cared for, fortunately escaped without loss.

Consumption and scrofula, which were unknown among these Indians in their wild state seem now to have obtained a permanent hold on them and cause more deaths than all other diseases combined. Appended hereto is a report from the agency physician, Dr.

May.

INDIAN COURT.

The Indian court at this agency is made up of three full-blooded Indian judges. The court assembles once a month, when they adjudicate such cases as are brought before them. Their decisions are usually just and equitable. I do not know that they could be improved upon by more highly educated judges. The bulk of the cases brought before them are for trespassing on each other's allotments and offenses growing out of loose marriage relations.

THE POLICE.

The police force consists of two officers and six privates. From my short acquaintance and observation I find the force to be very essential, if not indispensable.

The police are faithful in the discharge of their duties, quick to report to the calls and demands of the agent, and, as a rule, the force acquits itself very creditably. The Indians have learned to obey and respect them, and in my opinion they are deserving of better pay than they have heretofore received.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the liability of this country to long and continued drought and failure in supplying water from other plans, I recommend that an artesian well be drilled at this agency of sufficient capacity for furnishing power to run the mill and all necessary machinery about the shops, to supply agency and boarding-schools with water for household uses, bathing, and an adequate supply to serve as a fire protection and to irrigate school farm and garden in times of drought. This might require an outlay of from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

I recommend that the old saw-mill be condemned, and that all machinery belonging.

to it be sold or otherwise disposed of.

That the grist-mill be removed from its present location to a more suitable site and new machinery of new roller process for making flour be supplied.

That immediate steps be taken toward putting up well-ventilated and suitable cottages for Indian employés as the treaty requires, and that native material be used in their construction as far as possible; and further, that these houses be built on a plan that will serve as a pattern for Indian farm-houses.

That a telephone line be erected connecting this agency with a railroad town 30 miles

That a hospital or home be erected for aged and diseased people.

That not less than five hundred cows be purchased and each Indian family supplied with one.

That an appropriation of \$2,500 be made for building bridges across Choteau Creek on main roads to the towns in Bon Homme County, the bridges being swept away by floods some years ago. I also append hereto the table of statistics.

Very respectfully,

E. W. FOSTER, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian children from Yankton Agency, S. Dak., who have attended non-reservation schools since 1878, and their subsequent history.

	Numb	er sent to	school.	remain- school.	ed at	self-	ioing	ot ac-
Name of school.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number ren ing at sch	Number die	Number retu and are supporting	Numberreta but not d well.	Number not counted for
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va	21 21 4	20 15 9 3 87	60 36 21 4 9 7 87	3 6 17 4	20 10 1 2	25 14 2 4 6 5	9 3 2 1 2	3 3 7

^{*} Fifty per cent, or more of those reported above as self-supporting are in Government employ.

REPORT OF AGENCY PHYSICIAN, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, August 18, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agency physician of Yankton Indian

agency.

I arrived here on the 22d day of September, 1889, and assumed charge on the 1st day of October. I began my duties by riding around and visiting the Indians in order to become acquainted with them and to see their sanitary condition. I found the greater part of them in a rather poor sanitary condition; dirty, little to eat, living in little log houses, one room, a whole family eating and sleeping in the same room; a stove in the middle of room and the heat very great; sod roof, which leaks very bad when the weather is wet; ground floor, damp and foul. I find it of little use to try to do much for the sick in these houses, for if any acute trouble attacks them they are sure to die. But these things are being gradually improved; a good many new houses are being built and old once repaired. The people who live in good houses are in much better condition than those who do not.

do not.

From a sanitary standpoint the prospects of these Indians are not very flattering. The change from a savage to a semicivilized condition, poorly ventilated houses, and poorly cooked food make very rapid inroads into the health of these people. They are well versed in the uses and actions of the common remedies in general use at an agency, and it is not difficult to get them to follow out your instructions for two or three days, but after that if no change takes place for the better they will quit taking the medicine and often send for a "medicine man." They think the white man's medicine must cure at once and be a permanent cure, elsewise the physician is found fault with

fault with.

Fortunately many cases are of a trivial nature, take up much time and useless talking, and are easily cured. These cases must be met promptly, for in curing these trivial cases is the key to being called to more severe cases, and the success of your treatment gains or loses confidence in the white doctor.

Many bad cases are not reported to the doctor and he must ferret them out, as they will not come

many one cases are not reported to the doctor and he must ferret them out, as they will not come him, and they are often miles away where he can not visit them often.

If we had a hospital where they could be treated and fed a great many that grow gradually worse and finally die could be saved by proper treatment and nursing. Difficult and dangere cases should have hospital care. The majority of cases of scrofula, ulcers, eye troubles, and skin diseases could be cured in a hospital. Consumption and scrofula complicated with other troubles being the principal causes of death, we have very little agusts troubles. being the principal causes of death, we have very little acute troubles.

Syphilis does not appear to be prevalent among these Indians.

The following shows the actual number of cases treated during the years 1889 and 1890: 565; births, 61; deaths, 67—of these 3 were white, 13 half-breeds. I have given here the actual number of cases

61; deaths, 67—of these 3 were white, 13 half-breeds. I have given here the actual number of cases treated. Have kept no record of those calling at the office for treatment, merely calling for one or two prescriptions.

Reliable statistics of births and deaths it seems impossible to procure. Deaths are reported when a coffin is wanted, and births are often not reported until the child is old enough to draw rations; but I have done the best I can to get a true record, and think it not far out of the way.

I am of the opinion that the population is steadily decreasing.

The medicine man still has some influence among the older people.

During the winter la grippe was very bad and was followed immediately by the whooping-cough, which brought on lung compilcations and caused a great many deaths.

Another thing I wish to speak of is, a half-dozen or more young people that have been attending school, some of them in Kansas and some in Nebraska and one it think from Hampton, have come home during the last year with severe lung trouble; two have died since coming home, and two other young men are suffering from consumption. I think these cases of consumption are the result of a "scrotulous taint, inherited from their parents. This constitutional taint will prove a great hindrance to the welfare of these Indians. I think these young people who come home sick with lung trouble had they been left on the reservation at the industrial boarding-school would have lived longer. longer.

THE SCHOOLS.

When I first assumed my duties here the scholars were suffering from a mild form of sore eyes, which readily yielded to treatment. I found a good many afflicted with scrofula ulcers, a few bad cases, two or three cases being so bad we could not keep them, and sent them home.

The months of November and December the health of schools were good, sore eye trouble being all over, and cases of scrofula doing finely. In January teachers and scholars were prostrated with la grippe, but fortunately no deaths occurred. Several deaths have taken place among the scholars that were taken sick in school, went home, and after a few weeks or months of sickness died, most of them from consumption. If we had a hospital so we could put hese cases in and treat them properly some of them could be saved that we now have to let go and die.

The scrittery could tion of schools will be in a very much better condition now that we have a new

The sanitary condition of schools will be in a very much better condition now that we have a new school-house and the old one is being repaired. Everything about the schools has been kept clean and the food properly cooked. At the time of closing school the health of all scholars and em-

ployés was good.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. MAY, Agency Physician.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, August 15, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The work done by the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians during the past year and the present standing of the work may be seen from the following statistics:

Number of missionaries	1
Number of female teachers	1
Number of native preachers	1
Number of church organizations	3
Number of communicants	303
Number of communicants received during year	61
Number of adult baptisms during the year	44
Number of infant baptisms during the year	13
Number of Christian marriages	\$583
Amount contributed by the Indians	
A mount of aid received from Fresdylerian Doard of Missions	Tr. Ott

A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows an encouraging progress. The church membership has increased 44, and other lines proportionally. The character of the members, which is of more importance than numbers, we believe is also improving, and there is room to improve still more. The Christian Indians are not wanting in benevolence; indeed our Indian sisters outstrip many of their pale sisters in their woman's societies; yet the day of self-support of our churches is only dimly seen in the distant future, arm in arm with the day of independent citizenship that the Government is pressing on the Indians.

The public morals, though improving, and better than at most agencies, need the most careful culture and restraint. In the change from savage to civilized life this is the critical age for this people. It will require great patience, thought, and labor to lead them safely on to the threshold of upright independent citizenship; and in this the missionaries and officers of Government must units their efforts. I am happy to say a pleasasant harmony has existed in this work the past year. A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows an encouraging progress.

unite their efforts. I am happy to say a pleasant harmony has existed in this work the past year. Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON, Missionary of Presbyterian Church.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., August 12, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, as missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in charge of her work on the Yankton Reserve, I herewith report to you. Since August I, 1889, there have been-

Missionaries: Male 1, female 1	2
Native clerky	1
Native catechists	2
Church and 2 chapels	3
Baptisms: Infant 59, adult 16	75
Confirmed	58 319
Communicants in good standing	15
Marriages	30
Burials	15
Sunday-school teachers	150
Sunday-school scholars	100

Average attendance at chief service on Sundays at agency from 100 in summer to 200 in winter; at the chapels from 53 and 62 in summer to 100 and over in winter. Contributions for support of mission work:

tion of ministry..... 180.00 Offerings from congregations for incidental expenses and various Christian 355.00 2,021,00

This report does not include our mission boarding-school, St. Paul's, whose principal, I suppose, will herself report to you.

There is nothing very special to note in the history of our work the past year. There has been a steady, quiet growth. Church and chapels have been well filled with worshippers; a goodly number have renewed their baptismal vows and have been confirmed and added to the list of com-

municants.

ber have renewed their baptismal vows and have been confirmed and added to the list of communicants.

In my report last year I called attention to the necessity of some decisive action on the part of the Government with reference to marriage and divorce, the present loose state of these questions being the source of much trouble, annoyance, and demoralization. Since then, as I understand the matter, the allotment of lands having been completed and the Yanktons having received their certificates, by the terms of the "lands in severalty law" they have passed under the laws of the State of South Dakota; they are citizens. If this is a fact, as I assume it to be, it takes the questions referred to above out of the individual jurisdiction of the agent, for which he no doubt is very glad, and that of the court of Indian offenses, and also subjects to the law those of us here who have authority to unite people in marriage, requiring of us that it be done in accordance with the terms of the law. All this is a considerable gain with reference to these matters if the law is enforced.

But just now we are in a strange limbo. According to the law named he, the Indian, is a citizen, and yet he is held and treated as a ward of the Government, pronounced a free man and yet held in leading strings; "neither fish, fowl, flesh, nor yet good red herring." What is to be done? The authority of what we had before seems to be removed and we have really as yet nothing to take its place. Either justice to the wronged must be made easy to obtain so that they may not be tempted to defy law and take matters into their own hands, or else the law must be vigorously exceuted and made honorable that people may be restrained by its majesty.

The fact is that although this reservation is a part of Charles Mix County and it is approaching a year since the Indians came nominally under the law, there is not in all this stretch of country, 15 by 30 miles, judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, or constable of the law or any representative of the law

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON AGENCY.

St. Paul's Indian Boarding-School, Yankton Agency, August 25, 1890.

The progress of the pupils of this school has been very satisfactory during the past year, 1889-90. All the children have been instructed in reading, writing, numbers, and oral physiology. Those who were sufficiently advanced have been instructed in other studies, viz, geography, United States history, grammar, composition, and map drawing. All the children have been in constant drill in exercises in the English language, and their progress has been extremely gratifying. Our school is divided into five grades. We have endeavored to adopt, as far as practicable, the methods used in the graded schools for white children.

The record for the past year, 1889-'90, has been satisfactory. Two boys, Henry St. Pierre and George Marshall, were the only cases which required severe discipline. A determination on their part to run away to wild heathen dances, and to use the Dakota language, necessitated their dis-

part to run away to wild heathen dances, and to use the Dakota language, necessitated their dismissal from the school, such influence being a detriment to the smaller boys.

Boys are instructed in the use of such tools as are commonly used, also gardening, care of stock, and assist in the housework. Economy, thrift, and cleanliness are subjects on which great stress is laid. The larger boys have assisted in painting all of our buildings under a regular tradesman. Our school is small, consequently more home than university feeling prevails. We are supplied with magazines and illustrated papers, which the children enjoy, and we find them a great help in giving our boys an intelligent idea of many of their school lessons.

At the beginning of the school year we dread the appearance among us of solicitors for outside schools. Such things unsettle the minds of all children. If superintendents of such institutions would correspond with the principals or superintendents of schools on the reservations instead of sending direct to pupils who are enrolled in other schools, it would be more satisfactory, and certainly would not retard our work as much as their present system.

sending direct to pupils who are enrolled in other schools, it would be more satisfactory, and certainly would not retard our work as much as their present system.

I also think if children were compelled to enter school promptly at the beginning of the year, it would be a great advantage. Parents, as well as children, do not realize the disadvantage of delay. The excuse of assisting in farm-work is often only an excuse that they may remain at home to roam over the hills on their ponies, with no particular aim, occasionally doing a little work, but most frequently racing their ponies and visiting.

Very respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSTON, Principal St. Paul's School.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY, Ross Fork, Idaho, August 22, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I herewith submit this, my first annual report.

SITUATION, AREA, AND RESOURCES.

This reservation is situated in the southeastern portion of Idaho, in Bingham County, and embraces about 950,000 acres, divided as follows: One-tenth wild hay land; two-tenths farming land; five-tenths grazing land, and two-tenths rocky, mountainous land, upon which grows a considerable amount of scrubby timber—pine, and cedar.

The land referred to as farming land can only be used successfully as such by means of irrigation; and the reservation's greatest need is water, or rather the means to properly store and conduct water to the various points most suitable for farming. This could be accomplished almost exclusively by Indian labor, by building substantial reservoirs, canals, and ditches.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Until some provisions are made for an increased supply of water, it is absurd to ask the Indians to take their land in severalty, from the fact that not one in ten of those willing to farm could get their 160 or even 80 acres covered by water. In most cases their "farms" comprise from 2 to 10 acres, scattered along in the bends of the creeks coming out of the mountains. In many instances 160 acres would take in a dozen or more of their little cultivated patches called farms, including their log cabins and fences.

With the needed water at hand it is more than probable that they could be induced to take their land in severalty, and also to gain the consent of the Indians at Lemhi Agency to remove to this reservation.

POPULATION.

A careful and complete census taken in June last shows the population of the reservation to be as follows:

Shoshones:	
Male	499
Female	480
Bannacks:	
Male	251
Female	263
	-
Total	493

Number of above who are of school age, between six and sixteen, 187.

EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the Indians are strongly prejudiced against educating their children, we have succeeded in placing about 100 children in the boarding and industrial school, which, I am happy to say, has been ably conducted during the past year by Hon. John Y. Williams, present superintendent.

For full particulars, see school statistics.

Their aversion to the school is mostly due to the influence of the

"MEDICINE MEN,"

who still hold a powerful influence over their superstitious subjects. I am fully convinced (after more than twenty years intercourse with them) that the so-called "medicine men" have been by far the greatest drawback to their civilization. It is next to impossible for an agent to punish them for their misdeeds, from the fact that no Indian policeman can be induced to arrest one of them; neither will any member of the tribe appear as a witness against one of them, believing as they do that a "medicine man"

has supernatural power and to incur his displeasure would place the offender entirely at his mercy. I would here respectfully recommend that the Government arrest and remove from the reservation every "big medicine man" from both tribes.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police, fifteen in number, have rendered valuable service, and have certainly been of great assistance in maintaining order; but their pay being so small it taxes the ingenuity of the agent to keep the best men on the force, and other than the best would be worse than none.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There are at this agency three judges of the court of Indian offenses, who were authorized for eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, at a salary of \$8 per month each. The names of the present incumbents are Joe Wheeler, Billy George, and John Mopier. The first two are full-blooded Shoshones, and the last a full-blooded Bannack.

Joe Wheeler, the oldest of the trio, both in years and service, is a Shoshone, about fifty-one years old, and was appointed December 1, 1888. He has money in the bank; is the wealthiest and one of the most influential Indians on the reservation. He dresses wholly in citizens' clothes, favors schools and civilization, and is a man of honesty and

integrity.

Billy George, the youngest of the three, is also a Shoshone, about thirty-one years old, and was appointed April 1,1890. He is considered one of the head men of the Shoshones and has considerable influence among the Bannacks, with whom he participated in their outbreak in 1878. He went to Washington, D. C., with others, two years ago, since which time he has made more real advancement towards civilization than any other Indian on the reservation. He wears his hair cut short like a white man, and except when at work wears a white shirt, fine black suit, and other clothing to match, and bears the sobriquet of "the dude Indian." His house is moderately well furnished, he keeps his family clean and well dressed, sends his children to school, and induces others to do the same; is a man of both physical and moral courage, honest and upright, and so far has proven himself to be a good man for the position.

John Mopier is a Bannack, about thirty-three years old, and was appointed May 1, 1890. He is also a chief or head man in his tribe, and went to Washington two years ago; but, like the most of his tribe, usually wears full Indian dress, well ornamented. However, at present when on duty he wears a fine dark blue suit, which was presented him by the carnival committee while in Ogden, Utah, last 4th of July. Mopier, while not as far advanced as the two Shoshone judges, does very well, but lacks self-reliance. He is an honest, genial fellow, and favors the school, but, only having held the position a few months, is not as persistent a worker in procuring children for the school as the

other two judges.

Wheeler speaks English sufficiently well to be understood; the other two do not. There have been about fifty trials before the court during the year, more than half of which were in reference to the boundaries of their natural hay meadows, 5 for wife-beating, 1 for rape, 8 for drunkenness, 3 for stealing other Indians' squaws, 1 for trading off property issued by the Government, 5 for larceny, and a few minor offenses.

There has been no official record kept of the proceedings of the court.

In most instances we have been reasonably lenient for the first offense, unless it was an aggravated case, but usually on a repetition of the offense the guilty party is made to wear "Oregon boots" (a heavy steel band around one or both ankles) for a period varying from ten to sixty days, and, what is a still greater punishment, is compelled to work.

The court is conducted as nearly as practicable like other courts of justice, except that witnesses are not sworn, and attorneys are dispensed with, which probably accounts for the fact that no guilty party ever escapes punishment on account of a technicality of the law. Witnesses and principals tell the truth as a rule. Contradictions of importance seldom occur in their testimony. In fact, it is seldom necessary to produce witnesses, as the defendant rarely denies a crime of which he is guilty.

The general influence of the court can not be otherwise than beneficial, as it teaches the Indians self-reliance and self-government. The decisions of the court are invariably

accepted by the Indians as final, and as a rule give universal satisfaction.

CRIMES

of a serious nature that have been committed during the year are as follows: One white man killed by an Indian while off the reservation hunting. The murderer was arrested by the Indian police and delivered to the civil authorities of Wyoming, where the crime was committed, and while in jail awaiting trial committed suicide. One Mexican, liv-

ing with a half-breed woman, was killed by a half-breed, tried by the civil authorities. and acquitted on the grounds of self-defense. One squaw shot by her husband, who afterwards shot and killed himself.

MISSIONARY WORK

has been conducted by the Connecticut Indian Association, who have kept constantly on the ground two Eastern ladies, Miss Amelia J. Frost and Miss Ella Styles, who have been untiring in their good work, which, I am glad to say, will be greatly facilitated now that we have gained the consent of the Indians, with the sanction of the Department, for the association to occupy 160 acres of land, on which they propose to erect in the near future suitable buildings and make proper improvements; all of which will add to their prospect of ultimate success.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés are without exception strictly temperate, upright, and reliable men, ever ready to do their work and do it well, patient with the Indians, and agreeable companions.

SANITARY.

See report of agency physician, herewith.

PROSPECTIVE FINANCES OF THE INDIANS.

The sale of the "Pocatello town site" still "hangs fire," notwithstanding the Indians. relinquished their right to the same over three years since. However, I think it safe to predict that the sale of lots will take place within the next six months, and that it will place to the credit of these Indians not less—and if properly conducted a great deal more—than \$200,000, which, with the \$6,000 annually derived from the sale of the southern portion of the reservation, if judiciously expended, together with a little thrift and energy on the part of the Indians, should certainly place them beyond the need of Government aid.

CONCLUSION.

Stern facts compel me to say that the advancement of these Indians as a whole has been so slow during the last six or eight years that to one constantly on the ground it is almost imperceptible. True, some have advanced materially, while many others have been on a stand-still, and it is equally true that others have deteriorated, and seem to have no more aim in life than a dumb brute. All they want is enough to eat, with as little exertion on their part as possible. Half rations with no work is preferable to a full stomach that requires manual labor to fill. They are entirely devoid of gratitude, chronic growlers, never satisfied with what is being done for them, shiftless, careless, wasteful, and extravagant, taking no heed for the morrow, and what is worse, for the long winter before them.

This state of affairs is, no doubt, mostly due to the influence of the "medicine men," who lead the more worthless and shiftless members of the tribe to believe that all the dead Indians and game will soon be resurrected, and that the whole white race will soon die, but that in order to bring around this great event the Indians must adhere strictly to their old heathenish ways and customs. It may be possible that these "medicine men" really believe this absurdity, but it is more probable that, like the late Brigham Young, they realize that education and enlightenment would curtail their power, which would mean that they would have to "rustle" for a living like the balance.

This is not a "rose-colored" report, but plain facts nevertheless.

Very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER. United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY, August 22, 1890.

SIE: It is with much pleasure I submit this, my second annual report of the sanitary condition of this agency and school.

Number of cases treated during the year ending June 30, 1890, 222; births according to the last census, 26; deaths, 18; causes of death, pneumonia 5, consumption 3, croup 1, acute bronchitis 1, acute diarrhea 1, scrofula 1, suicide 2, killed 2, drowned 1.

It is with much gratification that I report no fatal epidemics either at the school or on the reservation. This at the school is in a great measure due to the improved sanitary conditions. Considering the Indian's disregard for all sanitary laws, in the decrease of venereal diseases there is much

to be hoped for.

There was quite an unusual amount of surgery the past year in which I was quite successful and thereby gained in prestige over the native "medicine men," but their evil influence is much to be deplored and it is with much regret that I have to report little or no progress in breaking up their depicted and it is with much regret that I have to report latte or no progress in breaking up their power, and it is only in surgery that I have obtained any decisive victory; yet I am called upon by them and their families for treatment. They are the greatest drawback to the civilizing of the tribe by keeping constantly before them the evil that will come should they disregard their commands, and by keeping fresh in their memories the old superstitions, and it would be a wise plan to adopt some measure for their removal.

some measure for their removal.

Contary to my report of last year, I do not believe a hospital would prove a success, for, should an Indian (no matter from what cause) die, it would forever after be tabooed as an infernal machine, a contrivance of the evil spirit for catching poor deluded Indians, and the Indian medicine men would say, "I told you so," and that would settle it, and the hospital would have to be abandoned; and while it is very inconvenient to treat a patient at camp, those who are suffering from diseases of a serious nature are in nearly all cases brought to the agency there to receive closer attention and such treatment and food as would by impossible at their camps, the agent always finding room for the sick; so, everything considered, it would hardly justify the expense necessary to build and furnish attendants for a heavite! nish attendants for a hospital.

Not only has the doctor a good office practice for the dispensing of medicine to the more trivial cases, but is frequently requested to call at the lodges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MILLER, M. D. Agency Physician.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, August 12, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency. Having assumed charge of this agency the 1st day of April last, I am not able to make as satis-

factory a report as 1 wish.

This reservation is situated about the middle of the Lemhi Valley, in Lemhi County, Idaho, and contains about 128,000 acres of land, principally grazing-land. There are about 1,000 acres of tillable land now that irrigation ditches cover, which the Indians are partially cultivating. They have about 640 acres of this under fence, in small patches from 4 or 5 acres to 15 acres. Usually three or four Indian farmers join in together and fence quite a field, and then each one will take his patch or portion for his farm; and some others farm a little field by themselves, as there are no allotments made here. If there was an appropriation made to clear up the land along the river bottom and build irrigation-ditches, there could be got about 3,000 acres good tillable land for the Indians, and this land produces wheat, oats, tame grasses, and vegetables in abundance.

I have forty-five of the Indians farming this season. I encouraged them all I possibly could, and they have taken hold with a considerable energy, and their crops are quite promising, although the grasshoppers did them a considerable damage. I shall endeavor to have them seed down their old land to tame grass and break up new land for their grain, so as to raise more hay for their stock, as the stock range here is so eaten out and destroyed by the continued drought that the Indians will have to depend on hay to carry their stock through the winter as well as the whites. Of late the feed has got so short and the winters so long and severe that it is next to impossible for any kind of stock to pull through the winter without feed, and those that do live through are dead poor, and

it takes them nearly all the summer to recuperate.

These Indians generally are contented and satisfied, although of late as their rations get short they say that they get heap hungry, and I have no doubt they do, as they get no beef from the 1st of July to the 1st of October. It seems to me that this should be remedied, as it would only take a few more steers to furnish beef the other three months. Some of the Indians give me this kind of an argument when I try to persuade them to go to farming: They say during the farming season they have no beef and but little flour, coffee, and sugar; that they have to go away in the mountains to hunt and make their own living; and there is a great deal of truth in it. The fish this season were scarce, as that is their main dependence for meat during these three months they have no beef. They tell me that they think the Government should treat them in that respect as well as they do other Indians, as they have always been friends of the white man, and other Indians get beef the year around.

Quite a good many of these Indians have wagons, and their own teams and are industrious and always ready and willing to work and earn themselves money. Some of them work for white men. They cut and deliver all the wood that is used for the school and agency purposes. Also haul all the Government freight and supplies with their

own teams from Red Rock, Mont., to the agency, a distance of 70 miles.

I completed taking the census of these Indians a short time ago. I could only get 460. Males over eighteen years, 151; females over fourteen, 173; boys and girls over six and under sixteen, 52; male and female children under six years, 77. From as reliable

information as I can gather a complete census would number about 550.

My police I have to say are obedient, faithful, and efficient, attend well to their duties, and have a good influence over evil-doers on the reservation, and I am glad to say that these Indians generally are well disposed. Of course there are some that will get drunk whenever they can get liquor, but we are getting the traffic pretty well broken up. What little they do get they get from Chinamen, and I have been unable to get evidence enough yet to convict them. I am glad to say that there have been no depredations committed on the reservation either by the Indians or whites.

on the reservation either by the Indians or whites.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is very good. As a rule they are very superstitious and always seem to have great confidence in their native medicine men, but through the able management and skillful treatment by Dr. M. A. Miller, the agency physician of their diseases, he is fast overcoming their prejudices and they are fast losing confidence in their medicine men. They begin to think that the white man's

medicine is good.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that my employés are obedient, competent, faithful, and industrious, which means success to an agency. There is a great field of work before me and all other Indian agents and those connected with the Indian service in general, a work that requires the most faithful care, attention, and judgment, and un-

tiring energy to bring about the desired results.

The school at this agency was closed the 30th day of June, 1889, as a failure. The honorable Commissioner ordered me to re-open it when I took charge, which I did. It has now been running four months in a satisfactory way and is in a flourishing condition, although it is small yet. I have 16 pupils and hope to soon swell that number to 25, which is about what the school buildings will accommodate. I have had considerable hard work to persuade them to let me have that number, as through their prejudices and superstitions the most of the Indians are strictly opposed to a school. Those I have are very contented and like the school, and I am glad to say that they are learning much faster in both their books and industrial training than I had expected or hardly hoped for, and I see no reason now why this school can not be made a perfect success; and with such a competent corps of school employés as I now have, I feel sure that the school will be a success.

A short time ago my principal teacher and matron resigned and I have employed a female for principal teacher, a Mrs. P. Fuller, a Christian lady and an accomplished teacher of much experience in both Indian and white schools. She has had charge about a month and I can see a vast difference in the progress of the pupils. I have always believed that in small Indian schools female teachers were the best, as I believe that they are better adapted to teach and civilize the Indian children than men, and have

the work more at heart.

I have no courts of Indian offenses. I believe there has never been such a court established here. I have no use for one, as the Indians are very peaceably disposed.

I hope to be able to make my next annual report much more satisfactory to myself and the Department.

Respectfully.

E. NASHOLDS, United States Indian Agent,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO, September 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report:

I assumed charge of this agency January 1, last, relieving Special Agent George W. Gordon. In the twelve months prior to my taking charge of the agency, five different persons had been in charge; each was here for a short time only. About all that the person in charge could do was to keep the agency property together, ready to turn over to his successor. The affairs of the agency were necessarily, in a great measure, at a stand-still; steps looking to the advancement of the tribe and the improvement of the agency could not be given the attention they should.

AGRICULTURE.

Last year the season was dry, and there was a partial failure of crops; the usual quantity of grain and hay was not raised. This was followed by an unusually severe and prolonged winter; the Indians exhausted all their feed, and fed grain reserved for seed to their stock. After the opening of the late spring the Indians had to wait for their

horses to recuperate on the native bunch-grass before planting operations were commenced. • In their extremity for seed-grain the Government came to the relief of the Indians, and furnished 1,000 bushels of seed-wheat, which was issued to the Indians. That the money expended for seed was put to a good purpose is evidenced, I think, by the abundant harvest.

Although the planting season was late, the season for growing and maturing the crop has been favorable. No rains have interfered with the harvest, and the crop has been secured in good condition. Irrigation is used to some extent in gardens. I have succeeded in getting some Indians to commence farming, by breaking and sowing a small area, who have heretofore made no effort in that direction. The item of barb-wire for fencing is an important one. The Government, by its liberal allowance for the same, has enabled me to have beginnings made on allotments, which I would otherwise not have been able to do. On the whole the Indians have made fairly good progress in agriculture during the past year.

INDIAN COURTS.

With reference to the court of Indian offenses, pay for the Indian judges was authorized for only eight months of the year, and their services were discontinued February 28 last, two months after my assuming charge. I have had one case of gambling, one of attempted rape, and one of drunkenness, which were punished by fine and imprisonment. It is hoped that the services of the Indian judges will be continued through the current year, as they seem to dispose of these minor offenses in a satisfactory manner.

MISSIONARIES.

The Catholics have a church with two missionaries in charge of the missionary work. The Presbyterians have one missionary and three congregations. The Indians have two church buildings, and one isowned by the Government; the preaching is done by Indian ministers.

ALLOTMENT.

The work of allotment, in charge of Special Agent Alice C. Fletcher, is progressing. About 1,000 allotments have been made, and Miss Fletcher hopes to finish the work this year. There is no serious opposition to the work this summer. So many have taken their allotments that the opposition of those who would be disposed to oppose it (if there is any such) is not felt. The work is slow and tedious, as the Indian, while he will take his allotment, in many instances does not see the necessity of being in a hurry about it.

SANITARY.

The health of the tribe has been very good; there has been nothing of an epidemic character among them, nor any unusual sickness. During the school session many of the children were afflicted for a time with sore eyes, but they were successfully treated by the agency physician. The Indians seem to have a growing confidence in the skill of the physician. While the medicine man is not extinct, he is gradually losing caste among the Indians of this tribe.

CRIMES.

There have been no Indians punished for crimes committed against State laws. One white man has been convicted of selling whisky to an Indian. There have been no other convictions of whites for crimes committed against Indians. As a rule the Indians are not turbulent or disposed to conduct themselves disorderly.

STOCK ON THE RESERVATION.

The stock question is one of the most perplexing question's connected with the administration of agency affairs. The reservation is virtually surrounded by settlements of whites. There is a great area of the public domain unoccupied upon which the stock of the whites range. They cross the imaginary line dividing the reservation from the land of the white settlers. Their presence on the reservation is a source of constant annoyance. Sometimes they break into the inclosures of the Indians and damage growing crops. There are no great herds, but they are found here and there among the Indian

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stock. It is impossible to keep the reservation clear with the police, owing to the extent of the boundary line. Thus far I have not been able to reach any satisfactory way of dealing with the matter.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

The small remnant of Joseph's band of Nez Percés located on this reservation are doing very well in learning the white man's ways. There are 150 or more of them, and with few exceptions they wear citizen dress and have their hair cut short. They have not much personal property, but their homes show evidences of industry and thrift, and generally they manifest a willingness to send their children to school.

RAILROAD.

Under authority from the honorable Secretary of the Interior the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company have surveyed a route through the reservation, but nothing further has been done. The Indians, I think, will not oppose the building of the road if fairly dealt with in the matter of compensation for "right of way," etc.

BUILDINGS.

The agency, a short time before I assumed charge of agency affairs, was segregated from the school and removed from Fort Lapwai to the present location. The buildings provided for agency use are totally inadequate to meet the demands of the service; this applies to dwellings for employés. The fences are old and posts rotten; they should be rebuilt. The buildings and fences do not make a creditable appearance, and the agent can not remedy the existing state of affairs unless furnished with material to make the necessary repairs.

SCHOOLS.

The school is under a separate management and is designated as the "Fort Lapwai Boarding-School." There is a superintendent and 15 employés, of whom 10 are white and 5 are Indian. It is located 3 miles south of the agency; school was maintained eight months during the year. The average attendance was 76, and the highest average for any one month was 115. The expenditures for the year were, for salaries of teachers, \$6,722.95; for all other expenses, \$8,874.98. The scope of the school work will be extended for the ensuing year; a school will also be opened by the agent in the agency school building, which will make the school facilities of the reservation ample.

GAMBLING AND DRUNKENNESS.

Owing to the fact that no person was in charge permanently last year, the discipline became very lax. No earnest effort was made to suppress the vices of gambling and drinking. These vices are not prevalent among the tribe as a tribe, but to a comparative small number. It has been a difficult matter to reach them, as the whisky is procured off the reservation in another State; however, I am endeavoring to break up the nefarious traffic.

CONCLUSION.

The statistical report, in which is given in detail statistics of the agency for the year, is inclosed. The population is placed at 1,715, of which 300 is estimated; the number of actual names obtained is 1,415. The Indians are making progress in civilization; still the blanket Indian is more numerous than he should be. I found many more "blanket" Indians here than I anticipated on coming to assume charge of the agency.

The employes have been busy and faithful to their work, and the work of the miller, blacksmith, and carpenter increases as agricultural pursuits become more general among the tribe.

Very respectfully submitted.

WARREN D. ROBBINS, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., August 30, 1890.

SIE: In compliance with Department instructions and your printed circular of June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

LOCATION AND AREA.

Quapaw Agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and is bounded on the north by Kansas, east by Missouri, and on the south and west by the Cherokee Nation, and comprises an area of 212,298 acres, of which 140,583 acres is tillable land.

WATER AND CLIMATE.

The crystal waters of Elk River, running through the Seneca Reserve; Lost Creek, crossing the Shawnee and Wyandotte Reserve; Spring River, traversing the Quapaw and Peoria Reserves and bounding the Ottawa Nation on the east, the Neosho River being the western boundary of the agency; the numerous creeks and clear cold springs, the mild salubrious climate, the rich alluvial soil, and abundant mineral resources make this the destined home of a happy, prosperous, and densely populated country.

AGENCY.

The agent's residence is beautifully located in the edge of the prairie, on the high undulating land of the Shawnee Reserve. The clerk's office, physician's residence, commissary, carpenter-shop, and Shawnee blacksmith-shop, as well as the old agency and Government farm, are located here. Being only 4 miles from the flourishing town of Seneca, Mo., the many visitors and advanced condition of the Indians make this a sociable as well as a healthy location.

Statistics of the tribes.

Names.	Popula- tion.	Area.	No. of allot-ments.
Western Miamis	69	Acres. 17, 083	65
Peorias	169	33, 218	166
Ottawas	137	14,860	117
Modocs	84	4,040	56
Eastern Shawnees	79	13,048	75
enecas	255	51, 958	22
Wyandottes	288	21,406	190
Quapaws	153	56, 685	******

The Quapaws have not taken their allotments, as they have a bill before Congress to allow them allotments of 200 acres per capita, as has already been done in favor of the Peorias and Miamis. Well knowing that should their bill fail to become a law they only have one year to take their allotments, under the "Dawes bill" they have selected their claims, and are renting them and doing better than ever before.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

I would like here to draw your attention to the skillful manner in which Special Allotting Agent Spencer Hartwig and his surveyor, Captain Power, have portioned out the different allotments to the several tribes of Indians at this agency. It has been done with a correctness and fairness that is worthy of much praise, and has caused a general sense of satisfaction.

It is my opinion that allotting the land to the different tribes in severalty has done more to inspire them with a pride of ownership and build them up more rapidly than

any one thing that has ever been done for them. In proof of which I submit the following table, taken from the statistics just completed, which shows the general result of this measure on all the tribes of this agency:

Table showing the amount of land broken, etc.

Names.	No. in severalty.	Land broken.	Rods fenced.
Senecas. Wyandottes. Eastern Shawnees. Modocs. Peomiss. Miamis. Ottawas.	95 82 19 17 45 21 37	Acres, 500 250 200 10 300 310 300 600	14,000 7,84 12,000 24,00 17,85 5,00 24,00

SENECAS.

This historic tribe now numbers only 255 souls. They are a civil, quiet, and, many of them, very hard-working people. They are zealous supporters of education, and, as may be expected, there has been very few crimes committed among them. They annually elect a chief, second chief, clerk, and three councilmen among their tribe, who grant renters' permits subject to the approval of the agent, adjust many small offenses, and suppress quarrels and bickerings among their people. They are rapidly advancing in agriculture, and their future is very promising.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

This tribe continues to make progress, and has promised me to forever discontinue their favorite custom, "the stamp dance."

THE MIAMIS, PEORIAS, WYANDOTTES, AND OTTAWAS.

These tribes still hold their own among the most progressive Indians. They have now taken their allotments, and are manifesting great pride and interest in their individual farms, and I think there is no doubt but that this will incite them to greater efforts in the future. These tribes have mingled and intermingled with the whites to a large extent, which has tended in a great measure to counteract the inherent lethargy of the true Indian.

THE QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws, who have hitherto been considered among the most unprogressive of the several tribes at this agency, have, during the past year, shown more energy, thrift, and industry than in any other previous year; they have fenced and broken more land than any other tribe. As previously stated, they have not yet taken their allotments, as they do not feel satisfied with less than 200 acres per capita. As the Miamis on the southwest and Peorias on the south of them have received that quantity, they can not understand why they should have less when they have an abundance of good land and feel themselves well qualified to take care of it. I would respectfully recommend that the aforesaid 200 acres be allowed them.

MODOCS.

The Modocs are still a dependent people; but with the help and encouragement of the farmers they have improved their farms materially this year; but, owing to the dryness of the season and the soil not being so well adapted for agriculture, the crops have not yielded as abundantly as has been hoped for.

The Modocs, though slow, are, as a rule, steady and industrious, and being greatly in need of assistance, I make a point of employing them when an opportunity presents itself, such as chopping wood, hauling, etc. They take a deep interest in the day school, and many of them are active church members. I have estimated for 20 young brood mares and 50 heifers for this tribe, and hope to be allowed to put this stock into their hands at once, as they are greatly in need of them.

RATIONS.

The Modoc has been the only tribe to which rations have been supplied during the past year, and since the close of the fiscal year (June 30, 1890) they have been entirely discontinued with the exception of ten old ones, who are quite unable to provide for themselves.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school.—The inclosed report of Andrew Atchison, superintendent, speaks for itself in regard to the condition of this school, and although Mr. Atchison has been but a short time among us, he has already won the favor of both children and employés. This school, notwithstanding and in spite of the disadvantages spoken of by the superintendent, has been well attended and well managed during the past year.

The new building, which is now in progress, will be of lasting benefit to this school, as hitherto it has been very insufficiently provided with accommodation for the number

of persons occupying it.

Quapaw school.—It will be unnecessary for me to say much about this school, as the report of the superintendent, Mr. Harwood Hall, is so complete that it would be but reiteration to do so. I will only, therefore, add that I consider the school to be in a healthy and growing condition, and that with the co-operation of my able superintendent and efficient employés to assist me in the work of building up the school I hope to be able to send in my next annual report an enrollment of 60 or 70 pupils.

During the past year an addition has been made to this school, and two others are now in progress. These buildings were greatly needed and will be thoroughly appreciated by every one, as they will add greatly to the comfort and prosperity of all connected

with the school.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The Department realized several years ago the necessity of erecting three good frame day-school buildings, located respectively on the Peoria, Miami, and Modoc Reservations. These schools have been well attended and are an important factor in the educational interests at this agency. I am sorry to report that the dreaded "la grippe" finally succeeded in closing up the Miami school, which I hope, however, to be allowed to reopen during the coming year.

Too much can not be said in praise of the Modoc day school. It has always a good attendance, and I am told that every child over eight years can read and write.

The Peoria day school, though not showing as many Indian children in attendance as the Modocs, has nevertheless been well patronized by white pupils, whose parents pay a tuition fee for the benefit of the tribe.

SANITARY.

I forward you the report of J. S. Lindley, the agency physician, and will simply add that with the exception of the epidemic influenza, which caused much suffering during the winter and early spring, the general health of the Indians, both at the schools and at large, has been good during the year, as the physician's reports have shown from time to time.

I desire to call your especial attention to that part of the physician's report that refers to the Modocs—their great need of hospital accommodations. I fully indorse all that he says concerning them, and believe that much good could be accomplished and much suffering relieved by the erection of a small hospital at this agency.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work has been by no means neglected at this agency, the Methodist Episcopal Church having been ably represented by Rev. W. S. Browning, the Baptists by Rev. Mr. Hogan, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South by Rev. E. H. Lemming, all of whom have done good missionary work. But "The Society of Friends" have taken the lead in this work, as they have bad five representatives, viz: J. Hubbard, Robert K. Quiggin, J. M. Hall, C. W. Goddard, and Mary Ellis, all of whom have been good and faithful workers in the missionary field of labor. All these denominations have contributed liberal funds for the support of the good work they have undertaken.

STOCK RAISING.

This reservation is noted for its rich, luxuriant grasses. The "grazing tax" is a fruitful source of raising revenue for the Quapaws. Most of the Indians own small bands of cattle, while a number have growing herds. The health of these cattle has been exceptionally good up to date. Many of the allottees have fenced their lands and to these pastures are confined the cattle from off the reservation.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses, I regret to say, was not authorized at this agency last vear. I have asked that this much needed branch of the service be established this year, that the over-burdened duties of the agent may be lightened, and the duty of adjusting misdemeanors necessarily incident to a population of over 1,200 be put into the hands of their own citizens.

My duties have increased with the general progress of the tribes composing this agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

My police consist of 1 captain and 6 privates. They have kept good order among the The alacrity with which they respond to the call of duty and a readiness to arrest even their own kindred, if necessary, is indicative of the zeal of these trusted preservers of the peace.

CONCLUSION.

I have been treated courteously by the Department during my first year of service and have been afforded many facilities for the education and advancement of the Indians under my charge, for all of which I am deeply indebted to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Thanking you most heartily for past favors and asking a continuance of the same,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. J. MOORE, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

QUAPAW AGENCY, August 28, 1890.

Quapaw Agency, August 28, 1890.

In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Location.—The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school is located on the Wyandotte reserve, 4 miles southwest of the Quapaw Agency, 8 miles west of the Missouri State line, and one-half mile from Shawnee station, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Rallroad.

History.—The school was organized by the Friends' Church in 1872 and was conducted as a contract school for one year; since that time it has been a Government school. It has always been well patronized by the Indians, and many of its graduates have won fine credit in other schools, and not a few have married and built comfortable, self-sustaining homes.

The enrollment of the school was as large ten years ago as the past year. It has varied somewhat from year to year on account of change of agents and superintendents and varies considerably from quarter to quarter of each year on account of the occupation of the older children on their home farms. The enrollment the past year has been 109 and the average attendance since I took charge May 20, 1890, has been 75. We should enroll 150 children if we had sufficient capacity.

The condition in civilization of the tribes for which this school was established is such that there would be no reason for transporting children to a distantschool for education if fair industrial courses and an additional literary teacher were authorized at the Seneca, etc., school. It is very important that this school bud be thoroughly equipped to offer a grammar-school course of study and training for boys in at least four useful trades. The Department regulations say there must be no waste in the school work lest the Government should lose and the Indians should learn a bad habit. But the pupils at this school have wasted about \$150 worth of shoes the past year because we have no shoe-maker and repair shop.

Buildings.—(1) School-room and boys' dormitory combined,

(2) Dining-room and girls' dormitory and employes' room,

(3) Laundry and ware rooms.
(4) Store-room and carpenter shop.

(4) Store-room and carpenter shop.
(5) Ice-house.
(6) Barn.
Description of buildings.—No.1 in fair condition.
No.2, a large story-and-half structure, 150 feet through the center, made up of six additions, all of cheap workmanship and poor finish; the roof worn out. The girls' dermitoxy is an upper half-story, with a floor capacity of 1,000 square feet, including closets. The floor will hold only seventeen double beds, yet it has accommodated more than 60 girls for many years, more than 3 girls to each bed. And worse still, the dormitory has now only seven half-windows, which, if opened at all, must let the damp air enter under the beds. This dormitory could hardly be considered to the credit of a poor missionary school in Africa, but the United States Government floats over it the stars and stripes.

No. 3 is an old building of the poorest construction possible, a weatherboarded box, 16 by 40, which was built in 1872, which has become a nuisance. I have asked authority, through the agent, to have this building removed to a new site. The authority was granted, and the work begun, but the building was too frail, and broke to pieces in moving.

No. 4 is a very good one-story box building, but only large enough for a carpenter shop.

No. 5 is in good condition for its purpose.

No. 6 is a log structure, too small and in poor condition.

Furm.—The farm contains 160 acres of soil so poor that they had not tried to raise any corn or small grain for a number of seasons passed. When I took charge of the school it was too late to plant, but the employés and Indians agree that the land is too poor to raise beggar-lice.

There is no stream or pond on the farm and we have no stock well. To raise hogs, cattle, sheep, ducks, etc., is almost impossible. With skilled farming, I believe our land can produce well; without this the farm stands as a discouraging failure right where the Indians should see an attractive example of success.

example of success.

School, literary.—The school has done as well as could be expected for the force of teachers. We need a teacher who can teach music and the higher studies of the course published by the Indian

Department,

Industrial department,—(1) Farming has been poor; needs with stock-raising the entire attention of a skilled foreman.

a skilled foreingh.
(2) Stock-raising has been almost a failure.
(3) Gardening has been a fair success.
(4) Carpentry has not been taught. We have the tools, but no one has time or skill to teach their (4) Carpentry has not been taught.
use successfully.

use successfully.

(5) Sewing: Seamstress and assistant have done most of the sewing giving but little instruction.
(6) Cooking: Larger girls assist in kitchen and dining-room, but very little instruction given.
(7) Laundry: Larger girls assist in the laundry, but very little instruction given.
(8) To improve these departments I have given the following instructions: A systematic course of lessons, illustrated by practice, must be given the Indian children in each department of manual labor. These lessons should be given sep trate from the regular work of the detail. A record of the progress made and the grade of work done by each pupil should be entered carefully in a register at the close of each week. Specimens of work done by each detail should be preserved and exhibited to excite generous competition among both pupils and employés. A cabinet for samples of cildren's labor in kitchen, laundry, sewing-room, carpenter shop, etc., will be provided and certificates of merit given to worthy pupils by the superintendent.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I.—Buildings and repairs urgently called for.—(1) Laundry and bath-room combined.
(2) Store-room. Present store-room belongs to carpenter shop; entirely too small.
(3) Three-room cottage for superintendent's family residence and office; no convenience for these

(3) Three-room cottage for superintendent's family residence and office; no convenience for these things in present buildings.

(4) Blacksmith shop. We have a set of tools but no shop.

(5) House and shed for wagons and all farm machinery. Two wagons, mower, and all farm machinery have been out in weather too long. Some of the neighboring Indians are better off than the Seneca school in this line. If the Government can not furnish lumber, I shall erect a hay-

than the Senecs school in this line. If the Government can not furnish lumber, I shall erect a hayshed for the purpose.

(6) Roof of girl's dormitory should be raised the height of a full story and replaced with new
shingles. Authority to purchase new shingles for this purpose was granted last year and the
shingles are on the ground. The old roof leaks everywhere, and this can not be endured when the
cold autumn rains come. Many repairs are needed in the lower story of the same building.

II.—New employés needed.—(1) A skilled farmer and a stock-raiser.

(2) A harness and shoe maker.

(3) A carpenter and wagon-maker.

If proper men were appointed in these places, the returns in work for this agency and in goods
for the market would pay their salaries. We should have a carpenter who has both head and
hands; who can teach the boys to put a house on paper or on the ground; who can make or
repair the wood-work of a wagon; who can interest the boys and show them the significance and
value of wood-work in general.

repair the wood-work of a wagon, who can interest the boys and show them the significance and value of wood-work in general.

III.—Salaries of employés.—That of superintendent should be raised, as asked by the agent here-tofore, to \$1,000. The salaries of the seamstress, cook, and laundress are too low by \$10 per month. At present wages they can save nothing; better for them to contract for board and clothing.

IV.—Stock-well and cistern.—A stock-well at barn and a cistern at the laundry have long been

needed.

In conclusion permit me to commend you for the energy, activity, and wisdom which you have shown in the discharge of your duties and to assure you that what I ask for the Seneca school springs from a deep sense of the needs of the Indian children who gather around my chair, whose homes I have visited, and with whose parents I am familiar.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ATCHISON, Superintendent Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding-School.

Hon. T. J. MOORE, United States Indian Agent,

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING-SCHOOL, Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., August 25, 1890.

Sir: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to make the following report of the Quapaw Boarding-School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. I assumed charge on the 20th of May last, having been transferred from the Seneca, Shawnee, etc., Indian school on that date.

The Quapaw school was established in 1872 as a contract school under the charge of Asa Tuttle, and is situated 12 miles north of the agency and 6 miles southwest of Baxter Springs, Kans. The site is an excellent one. The school grounds and farm are composed of 320 acres, the land being surveyed and set aside by Special Allotting Agent Howard in 1888. There are 200 acres in cultivation, 10 acres in orchard and 110 acres in pasture. Four large and never-failing springs afford living water for the stock, and comprise the headwaters of Rock Creek, a stream that flows through the pasture.

In April, 1887, the main building was destroyed by fire, since which time the capacity of the school has been reduced one-half. There are now six frame buildings, five of which are one story in height and in a bad state of repair. The class rooms and boys' dormitory are in a structure 100 by 30 feet, which was formerly used as a commissary for the soldiers, but was removed to this place in 1890. The store-room and carpenter-shop are in a building 20 by 30 feet; employés' dining-room and kitchen, 18 by 30 feet; laundry, paint-room, and clothes-room, 14 by 18 feet; two sleeping apartments, 14 by 28 feet. The girls' dormitory, living rooms, dining-room, and kitchen are located in a building 20 by 40 feet, two-story, which was erected last spring, and the only building that is in good condition. Authority, however, has been granted to erect two new buildings, one of which will be added to the girls' quarters and the other used as sewing-room and dining-room and kitchen and sleeping apartments for employés. These structures are erected here and

one of which will be added to the girls' quarters and the other used as sewing-room and diningroom and kitchen and sleeping apartments for employés. These structures are erected here and
there, somewhat on the cottage style, with a court in the center.

The capacity of the school is 40, and the average attendance for the past year was 39.

The girls were instructed in bed-making, cooking, baking, and general kitchen and dining-room
work, washing, ironing, sweeping, care of milk, making and mending their own as well as the
boys' garments, and in all household affairs. A detail is made every two weeks. The boys have
been taught farm and garden work, care of horses, cattle, and swine, milking, wood-chopping,
leaving grounds that and shuldings and fonces in various recognity approximate in the

been taught farm and garden work, care of horses, cattle, and swine, milking, wood-chopping, keeping grounds tidy and buildings and fences in repair, sweeping play-rooms, assisting in laundry, kitchen, etc.

With the assistance of the boys, regularly detailed, the industrial teacher cultivated 15 acres in garden, etc. All of the early vegetables did very well and the supply was more than could be used. Some of the later vegetables were cut short with the dry weather of June and July, but a sufficient quantity of potatoes, cabbages, sweet potatoes, onions, squash, pumpkins, and turnips for winter use, to supply the needs of the school, are now on hand.

The class-room or intellectual training of the pupils progressed reasonably well. The course of study is for five grades, allowing one year for each grade:

First grade.—Learning to speak English, chart and primer; writing letters, short words, and their names; counting and writing numbers to 10.

Second grade.—First reader completed; spelling words in reading lesson and common words phonetically; arithmetic, reading and writing numbers continued; writing, copying lessons on slates and No. 1 copy-book.

Third grade.—Second reader, writing from dictation with proper use of capitals and punctuation

slates and No.1 copy-book.

Third grade.—Second reader, writing from dictation with proper use of capitals and punctuation marks; spelling words in reading lesson; arithmetic, addition, subtraction of small numbers, and to 6's of multiplication table; writing.

Fourth grade.—Third reader and simple language lessons, easy composition; arithmetic, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division completed; geography, primary; writing, spelling.

Fifth grade.—Fourth reader, composition, letter writing; arithmetic, compound numbers and factoring; geography, United States history, map drawing, spelling, writing, health primer, and alcohol and hyglene.

The school as a whole during the past year has not been as successful as it should, owing to misunderstandings between my predecessor and the other employés, but I think the effect of the demoralized condition of things was in a great measure repaired before the close of the school year. I find the children quite bright and quick to learn, both in industrial and class work. They evince a desire to work, and endeavor to excel.

year. I had desire to work, and endeavor to excel.

I would recommend that, in addition to the industries already taught, a carpenter and blacksmith shop combined be added, one instructor for the department employed, and the boys instructed therein. I would also recommend that poultry be raised at the school, and the girls taught to care for them.

Indian children as a rule are especially fond of music, and I am convinced that a teacher to teach them vocal and instrumental music would be as great a help in elevating the children at this

school as could be devised.

A laundry, barn, bath-house, hospital, boys' sitting and reading room are very much needed.

In closing I desire to acknowledge my sincere thanks for the many favors and acts of courtesy shown me, and for your kindly manifested interest in the success of this, as well as the Seneca, Shawnee, etc., school during my incumbency.

Very respectfully,

HARWOOD HALL, Superintendent,

Maj. T. J. MOORE, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, QUPAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., July 1, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to hand you herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1890.

The medicine man.—There is hardly a trace of this character left among any of the tribes of this agency. A very few of the older Modocs and Quapaws are yet inclined to adhere to some of their superstitious customs of treating disease, yet in a very short time even these will accept the rational

superstitious customs of treating usease, yet in a voy some treatment of the white man.

Epidemics.—No serious epidemics have occurred during the year. Influenza visited nearly every family upon the reservation last winter, yet very few fatal cases were primarily the result of this epidemic. Pulmonary consumption was prematurely developed in those predisposed to this malady by an attack of "la grippe," but those untainted suffered very little from the latter disease.

Hospital.—In connection with the need of hospital accommodations at this agency, I wish to say a few words in regard to the great decrease in the Modoctribe. Seventeen years ago 152 of these people were removed from Oregon to a small tract of land near the agency. From a somewhat imperfect account kept at the agency I find there have been over 170 deaths and only about 100 births during that time. Nearly all these deaths have occurred upon their reservation, a very few having returned to their native soil to die. We thus see there have been almost two deaths to one birth. The recto their native soil to die. We thus see there have been almost two deaths to one birth. The records show also that more than 80 per cent. of all these deaths was either the result of scrofula or some form of pulmonary trouble.

What is the cause of this great decrease in population of these unfortunate people?

what is the cause of this great decrease in population of these finite time reasons the change of mode in living and in all the conditions that make up their daily life the transition from a wild to a civilized state has been a trying one with these Indians. In the uncivilized state their principal diet was buffalo meat, the supply of which was quite abundant. They roamed the forests and depended upon their own efforts for support. Since they came to the Indian Ter-

ritory many of them live in cabins with dirt floors, and often with walls plastered until air-tight. If light is admitted at all it is only through a single window, without any means of ventilation whatever. Many of these huts consist of but a single room, and this is crowded to many times its capacity. In winter these are kept at a high temperature, and are practically dry at all times. Exhalations from dogs and persons, with sputa from consumptives and pus from scrofulous sores, are allowed to lodge on the walls and floors. These are rapidly dried in high temperature and suspended in the already impure air of the room, and is breathed over and over again by the inmates, thereby transmitting the germ of disease.

While the Indian is as amenable to treatment as the white man when that treatment is faithfully carried out, we the preventive treatment is the one that will do the most good to the greatest.

While the Indian is as amenable to treatment as the white man when that treatment is faithfully carried out, yet the preventive treatment is the one that will do the most good to the greatest number of these Modocs, as I am convinced that the prevalence of scrofula and tuberculosis among them is traceable largely to these new conditions of living and subsistence. The new methods of living and the new supply of food proved a poor substitute, so far as health was concerned, for the out-door exercise, the dried buffalo meat, and the clear running water. There was a time, no doubt, when these diseases could have been at least modified by hospital accommodations and hygenic precautions, yet at this late date little can be hoped for more than to make life more comfortable for them and save the younger ones from premature deaths. Unless something is done to give the physician better and more effectual means of carrying out his treatment, the tribe will almost the winest from existence within the next ten years.

done to give the physician better and more effectual means of carrying out his treatment, the tribe will almost be wiped from existence within the next ten years.

A small hospital erected at or near the agency would save these people much unnecessary suffering and give the physician an opportunity to superintend his work and have his instructions strictly observed. Not only would this benefit Modocs, but other tibes living far way from the agency could get accommodations here that it is impossible for them to otherwise have.

Boarding-schools.—Much has been done and is now being done to improve the sanitary condition of these schools. Aside from the epidemic of la grippe last winter, no diseases of any consequence have prevailed. Not a single death has occurred since I came to the agency, nor is there one recorded for several years before I came. When the buildings now under course of erection are completed, the dormitories will be spacious and well ventilated and will add much to the healthfulness and comfort of the children.

Births and deaths.—It is impossible to report correctly the number of births and deaths, as many occur in the remote parts of the reservation without the knowledge of the physician.

Respectfully,

Respectfully.

JOHN S. LINDLEY, Agency Physician.

Maj. T. J. MOORE, United States Indian Agent,

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, Muscogee, Ind. T., September 10, 1890.

SIR: The following report of Union Agency for the year ending September 1, 1890, is

respectfully submitted.

Union Agency has a jurisdiction over an area of some 20,000,000 acres and embraces the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes or nations, numbering in round numbers about 67,000 citizens, as follows:

Cherokees, native's and adopted whites and freedmen	25,000
Creeks, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	15,000
Seminoles, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	2,600
Choctaws, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	18,000
Chickasaws, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	6,400
Total	67,000

There are also within the limits of the agency a mixed population of whites, negroes, and others numbering about 144,500, who may be classified as follows:

7	The state of the s		
	Farm laborers and mechanics under permit and their families	48,000	
	Licensed traders, Government employés, employés of railroads and coal		
	mines and their families	26,000	
	Claimants to Indian citizenship and their families	4,500	
	Sojourners, prospectors, and visitors	2,000	
	Miscellaneous class, embracing intruders, cattle men, and squatters,		
	unlawfully in the country	64,000	

As stated in a previous report this population is as unlike as possible in education and occupation and with the fewest possible interests in common. The citizen population of 67,000 is made up of about 19,000 Indians of full blood, 33,000 of mixed blood, and 15,000 intermarried whites and freedmen. The non-citizen population embraces men of almost every station in life, the majority of whom are law-abiding people and an honor to the country in which they have cast their lots. The minority, however, comprising the intruding cattle men, farmers, squatters, gamblers, and like ilk, are of a far different class. The cattle men and squatters are as a rule men of "good standing" in their own homes, yet they trespass upon Indian lands because their money and influence enable them to override the laws of the country and by buying the use of some citizen's name and "right," they graze their herds and cultivate their farms in open and bold defiance of the power of the Government.

GOVERNMENT.

In the matter of government it may be truthfully said that the residents of this agency are surfeited. Each of the five nations has its own constitution and code of laws, with courts to enforce them; three United States courts severally and jointly exercise jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and this agency has been given large powers for the suppression of the whisky traffic, gambling, and kindred evils.

Yet with all this it is patent to the close observer that there are proportionately little enforcement of law and a greater need for an improved judicial system. Under the present arrangement conflicts of jurisdiction have arisen that are a disgrace to the judicial system of the government. This very complicated condition tends to leave hundreds of cases for which there appears to be no remedy. Under the criminal statute I am advised by the Federal grand jury of the Paris, Tex., court that there are no penalties under the United States laws for the following crimes: Forgery, swindling, embezzlement, seduction, disposing of mortgaged property, assault with intent to rape, burglary in the daytime, fraudulent disposition of property.

The United States court for the Indian Territory has provided well for the big fish, but there are many cases wherein the amount at issue will not justify the advance of the necessary fees before suit can be entered. There is now no remedy in these cases. Formerly this agency adjusted all such matters by acting as an arbitrator. This was inexpensive, as no fees were charged, and proved very satisfactory to the people. The Department ruling that all controversies between the Indians and non-citizens should be referred to the courts works a hardship upon many and subjects them to an injustice not easily seen by those not familiar with the conditions here existing.

The United States courts are all hampered in their operations by a scarcity of funds. The apprehension of many criminals is prevented thereby and the commission of crime encouraged. Congress should remedy this matter by liberal appropriations of many times the amount now made available. The courts can not operate without money.

The Indian people make many complaints about the court, the nature of which is shown by the attached letter from Hon. Edmund McCurtain, ex-chief of the Choctaw Nation.

One provision of the present court bill that is unwise and unjust is that barring the United States court from jurisdiction in controversies between citizens of the same nation. I would recommend its repeal or that it be so amended as to permit any citizen to elect for himself whether or not he will bring the suit in the United States court. As at present provided adopted citizens of some of the Nations are constrained in the protection of their property to return to the old "shot-gun policy" which prevailed before the court was established. The court ought to be able to protect all our people alike—which it is not—for in some Nations the adopted citizen is not allowed to sue, although often made defendant. I speak from experience and personal observation.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The last report of this agency upon this subject met with considerable outspoken refutation. But the fact that some of those who, from policy, publicly denied that allotment was the best solution of present difficulties, privately favored such a move, is the best proof of its growing favor. One year ago there were few who openly and publicly advocated an allotment of lands. The ice once well broken many have plunged into the argument until it is now probable that this will be the leading issue in the ensuing political campaign of the Cherokee Nation, perhaps others. The full-bloods are thinking for themselves. They are no longer the blind followers of the half-breed and the adopted citizen. They are realizing who are decrying the taking of lands in severalty, yet lay out for themselves large farms in the richest bottoms, graze the free grass of the country, reap revenues from the coal interests, and keep their hands upon the national purse-strings. The full-blood has been requited with the skim-milk after the rich cream of Indian politics has beeen skimmed for the benefit of those who run the machine.

The pro rata share of each Indian is each year less than the year before, due to an increased population or the taking of the lands for railroad and other corporate and individual purposes. The complications which already present themselves will lead to the enrichment of the entire legal fraternity and keep several wheels of justice constantly in motion. Unless the Government of the United States awakes from its lethargic inactivity and enforces its treaty obligations with these people, it would be more humane to end the matter at one fell swoop.

I have every reason to believe the facts that develop themselves from a study of the records of this agency. A large number (almost all) of the very prominent Indians of the five tribes (whose views upon this question were not previously known) have been

afforded an opportunity to express themselves preparatory to this report. Three-fourths of their expressions favor the division of their lands. There are besides some among these now opposed who would favor land in severalty if they only knew of some plan whereby the interests of the people might be fully protected. They do not desire an allotment of 160 acres, but a full apportionment of their entire landed estate. This plan, to be followed by an equitable division of their moneys, would draw about it the favor of many who are at this time in opposition.

INTRUDERS.

The question of intrusion upon the lands of the Indian nations comprising this agency is one of great moment. Basing my estimate upon reports from time to time filed at this agency, I am led to believe that there are over 60,000 persons (men, women, and children) within the limits of this agency contrary to law or without authority of law.

Each of the five nations has its distinct permit system. All non-citizens who labor in the Territory are subject to a permit tax varying from \$2.60 to \$12 per annum. The method of collecting this tax varies in the several nations, and in some it is very carelessly carried out; so much so that large numbers of persons openly and boastingly defy the national authorities and the Government of the United States to remove them. They say, with some degree of truth, that all the Government does is "to try to bluff" them. This only serves to make them stronger and their removal more difficult.

There is not a single intruder in the Seminole nation, the last one having been removed

the first of September by the Indian police of this agency.

The Cherokee nation has quite a number of these persons, many of whom pretend to claim rights of citizenship owing to the protection the United States has extended over that class,

The Creeks are not greatly troubled, though the authority of the agency has occasion-

ally been exercised during the year.

The Choctaws have a larger number of intruders than either of these nations mentioned, but it remains for the Chickasaw nation to come to the front with its many thousands. Notwithstanding your recent orders regarding intruders in that nation, I am advised that these men are banding together for mutual protection and intend to resist to the lastany effort to dislodge them. The truth is that this class have actually squatted and settled upon the best lands in the nation and have gone to work making their homes there, preparing to homestead their claims when opportunity affords. Thousands of acres of the best farming and grazing lands are now held by them, and their herds of horses and cattle range the entire country. The Chickasaws are very anxious to rid their country of this class, and, as you know, I have written you many times regarding it. In compliance with your instructions on July 21, last, I issued a notice to all persons

In compliance with your instructions on July 21, last, I issued a notice to all persons residing in the Chickasaw nation contrary to law, or without authority of law, that they "must remove with their movable property from within the Chickasaw Nation and the Indian Territory by or before the first day of November, 1890, and that any crop or crops that may be planted by them in the said Chickasaw Nation will be so planted at their own risk." In some places the people have heeded this warning and are either complying with the laws or preparing to move. In other neighborhoods they treat the notice with contempt and merely laugh at the idea of being disturbed at this late day. If, however, the Department will permit this agency to carry out the treaty obligations of the Government, I apprehend but little difficulty in convincing the doubters of the honest intent of the Government and of its power to enforce its obligations.

One of the chief difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the permit system arises from the fact that the individual Indians persuade the non-citizens that the tax is unjustand they ought not and need not pay it. Then when the citizen wants to rid himself of the non-citizen he raises a complaint upon the grounds that the non-citizen has no permit. The trouble thus originates from the Indian himself in the majority of cases. Each of the nations has a law imposing a penalty upon the Indian citizen for employing a non-citizen who has no permit, but the Cherokee, so far as I can learn, is the only nation enforcing the law. The Indians are thus untrue to themselves and their nation.

Full authority ought to be given to remove from the limits of the agency any and all persons proper subjects for removal, but that the nation making the complaint be required to manifest its good faith by prosecuting the citizen under the laws, as provided. It the Indian laws were enforced against the Indian citizen little difficulty would be experienced in the enforcement of the law against the non-citizen. He would then be constrained to pay his permit tax, for he could not find work without a permit.

The permit collector of Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation, as I am advised, is now preparing lists of intruders in that county, which lists will aggregate eight or ten thousand names of heads of families. This list will be furnished the Department in due course of

time.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

A report of the grand jury of the Paris, Tex., United States court states that a large majority of the crimes which have been investigated are directly due to the introduction of liquor into this country. A previous jury at Fort Smith is credited with the report that of several hundred cases coming before it 95 per cent. were directly traceable to intoxicating liquors. Being upon the ground where the scenes and circumstances of the crimes committed are familiar, I heartily indorse the position taken by these juries, and have accordingly been a persistent and unrelenting foe to the whisky traffic in this

Owing to a misunderstanding, there arose a difference between the agency and the Pacific Express Company, operating along the lines of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railways in the Territory, as to the right of Indian police acting under my orders to seize packages of liquor while in charge of the The following curtailed correspondence sets forth the facts: express company.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., April 14, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of April 9 instant, relative to the jurisdiction of the Indian police to search the premises of the railroad and express companies in the Indian Territory for the purpose of ascertaining if any intoxicating liquors can be found. You say that you have taken some pains to have the matter looked up with a view to ascertaining what authority in law there was for such procedure; that you have been unable to find any law or regulation granting to the Indian police power to make such search; that the Indian agent, subagent, or superintendent of Indian affairs is to a certain extent clothed with such power, but you do not find any other officer so clothed. You ask that I cite to you the authority of statute or furnish copy of instructions issued from the Interior Department under which Indian police are at present everysing the right of searching your offices in the Indian Territory.

copy of instructions issued from the Interior Department under which Indian police are at present exercising the right of searching your offices in the Indian Territory.

In reply I have to inform you that section 2139 Revised Statutes provides that no ardent spirits shall be introduced into the Indian country; that every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent, or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country shall be punishable by imprisonment, etc. Section 2140 authorizes the Indian agent or commanding officer at military post who has reason to suspect or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian Nation, to cause the boats, stores, packages, sleds, or places of deposit of such person to be searched; and provides further that it shall be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country. country

United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country.

Section 465 Revised Statutes authorizes the President to prescribe such regulations as he may see fit for carrying into effect the provisions of any act relating to Indian affairs. The honorable Attorney-General, in 7 Opinions, 453, held as a general rule the direction of the President is to be presumed in all instructions or orders issuing from the competent Department. In the case of Wilcox vs. Johnson (13 Peters, 498) it was held that the President speaks and acts through the heads of the several Departments in relation to subjects which appertain to their respective duties.

This agency has been furnished with a copy of "Regulations of the Indian Department," approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior September 22, 1884, containing rules and regulations for the government of the Indian police service. Rule 25 provides that Indian police will be especially vigilant in detecting and arresting the perpetrators of certain crimes and misdemeanors, among which I find enumerated selling intoxicating liquors or having them in possession. These general rules and regulations would seem to be sufficient authority or the searches made by the Indian police, and this position is strengthened by the fact that the Indian police have for many years passed exercised this authority unquestioned by the express companies.

Among the complaints made by you at our personal interview was that the Indian police had deputized other persons to make these searches for them, and that occasionally large crowds of people followed the officers into the express office and that Indian police would at times make indiscriminate searches and occasionally injure packages which did not contain intoxicating liquors. These matters I promised to remedy, and I herewith inclose to you a copy of a notice issued to the Indian police in the premises, by which you will see that they are directed in making these seizures to examine or sea

or express agent. Outside persons must not be present.

I also inclose to you a copy of a circular issued in l'ebruary last, warning Indian police that they must first have some reasonable suspicion that a certain package contains intoxicants; that packages must be opened with due care for their contents, and that they would be held responsible for all damages incurred by using unnecessary violence in opening packages or want of attention and consideration for their contents.

consideration for their contents.

The question would naturally arise as to the classification of intoxicants. Section 2139 prohibits the introduction of spirituous liquor or wine, but under date of July 3,1833, this agency was directed by the Indian Office to issue notice to traders in the Territory relative to intoxicants, wherein were classed cider, essences, patent medicines, and compounds of any kind that were intoxicating, which were reaffirmed by transmission to me under date of September 13, 1889.

Very respectfully,

LEO. E. BENNETT, United States Indian Agent.

O. W. CASE, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent Pacific Express Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THA PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, St. Louis, Mo., May 22, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith copy of letter received from the honorable Secretary of the Interior in reply to mine transmitting to him correspondence had between us.

The Secretary appears to be satisfied with your understanding of your duties in the premises and I am not sure that I am not also of the same mind. I do not believe that I shall have any further

cause for complaint, unless it is found that your assistants can not be compelled to obey your instructions. At any rate, we now have some foundation to work from, and I wish to assure you that I do not wish to interpose any obstacles to your administration of your duties as now understood.

Yours respectfully,

LEO E. BENNETT, Esq., Indian Agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, May 14, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have for some time been considering your communication of April 22, 1890, which was duly received, relating to the transportation of alcoholic liquors into the Indian Territory by your company.

company.

I am quick to believe that your company has no disposition to transport any forbidden articles into hat Territory, and that whatever may thus be sent is contrary to your desires and interests; but upon an examination into the subject I believe that the Indian agent at Muscogee, Mr. Bennett, is inclined to enforce the law with a due regard to your rights, and I can not criticise the manner in which he has instructed his police. I believe that his present instructions are as moderate as the condition of the case will allow, and if the police obey the same you will suffer no more than the necessity of the business requires. At all events, I am not inclined to give him any further directions until I have some assurance that he is varying from the course he has marked out for himself and big assistants. self and his assistants.

Hoping that you will let me hear from you if any grievances occur further than indicated,
Yours most respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE. Secretary.

O. W. CASE, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent Pacific Express Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The Pacific Express Company has shown good faith in this matter. The investigation developed the fact that large quantities of intoxicants were thus being conveyed into the Territory, and with a desire to prevent this as far as possible the express company has ordered its shipping agents in the States not to receive any package of liquor for Territory points, and that they must satisfy themselves that packages do not contain intoxicating liquors before receiving them. This has had a good effect, and the traffic through this channel is 75 per cent. less than a year ago.

EDUCATION.

There are no schools under my supervision, the educational interests of each of the five nations comprising the agency being supported and managed by the nations themselves. I have, however, endeavored to secure for this report full statistics of the school work within the agency, but have not been as successful as I wished. There is a growing interest in educational matters from year to year, each of the several nations making liberal appropriations for school purposes.

CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

The Cherokees annually appropriate over \$80,000 for the support of their different educational institutions. They have something over 100 primary schools, an orphan asylum, a female seminary, completed in May, 1889, at a cost of over \$60,000, and a male seminary, costing several years ago some \$90,000. In addition to the foregoing, mission schools with an aggregate capacity of about 1,200 pupils are conducted under the supervision of the different religious denominations at various points in the nation.

CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

The Choctaw Nation appropriates annually for its schools \$76,609.10, and supports 190 common schools, about 20 per cent. of which are for the freedmen. Also

Capac	city.
	120
New Hope Seminary	130
Wheelock Orphan Asylum	60
Armstrong Orphan Asylum	60

Every town of any size in the nation has a school conducted by some mission society, thereby affording ample facilities for the education of the non-citizen youth, as well as for the citizen.

CREEK SCHOOLS.

The Creek Nation keeps pace with the times in educational matters, increasing its appropriations and school facilities as necessity demands, requiring a higher standard of efficiency for its teachers than formerly and improved and better methods of instruction. This nation during the year suffered a serious loss in the destruction by fire of Wealaka Mission, one of the largest schools in the nation and which cost them over \$40,000. The Creeks have set apart an annual sum of \$76,468.40 to be used as a permanent school fund.

CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

The Chickasaw Nation annually expends \$65,000 in support of its schools, which include an orphan school at Lebanon with a capacity of 60 pupils, generally well filled, board, clothing, and tuition here being furnished,

Bloomfield Female A	cademy	Capacity	30
Wapanucka Female S	School	do	30
Chickasaw Manual La	abor School	do	60

and 15 neighborhood schools, where tuition is furnished for 10 pupils each. An appropriation was made at the last meeting of council for another school near Stonewall. No provision is made for the education of the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation, and the ignorance among this race is most deplorable.

SEMINOLE SCHOOLS.

There has been no response to my requests for information regarding educational matters among the Seminoles. These people are, however, fully alive to the times, and their new academy near the center of the nation, costing over \$40,000, will soon be ready for Their common schools are ample for the accommodation of all children of school age.

Taken as a whole, I do not believe that any State in the Union more thoroughly provides for the education of its citizens than has been done by these several nations for

their youths.

It would be money never better laid out if the United States would provide an advanced agricultural college at some central point in the Territory where the young men and women of the five tribes might be furthered in their search for knowledge. Such a school as Haskell or Carlisle is what is needed.

RELIGION AND CHRISTIANITY.

"A Christian school, planted in the midst of a people, becomes one of the most powerful agencies in the work of civilization." Nowhere, more than within the limits of this agency, has this statement been so noticeably verified. From the earliest history of these nations, missionaries, representatives of the several denominations, were among them, enduring the hardships and privations of pioneer life doing the Master's work. A few of these veterans are still with us, and as they look back upon the benighted condition in which they found these people fifty years ago, and consider them now keeping pace with the rapid advance of civilization, who would deny them the feeling of satisfaction they must experience, the natural pride in a good work well done. They have not yet reached the end of their usefulness. New churches are being built, new schools are founded each year, new enterprises projected for permanent and substantial progress

The Baptists in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have 90 churches, with a membership of 4,500, comprising 930 Indians, 1,125 negroes, 2,445 whites, 60 ordained ministers, of whom 15 are Indians, 20 are negroes, and 25 are white. The value of church property is \$15,000. There are three schools owned and controlled by the Baptiststhe Atoka Baptist Academy, the Freedman Academy at Kulli Inla, and the Dawes Academy near Berwyn, aggregating in value the sum of \$9,500. These schools taught during the last school year an average of 250 pupils.

In the Cherokee Nation the Baptists have 63 churches, with a membership of 4,750, comprising 2,000 Indians and whites, and 2,750 negroes. The value of their church property, including churches, meeting-houses, and parsonages, is \$20,500. Their school

work in this nation is of a high order of excellence.

In the Creek Nation the membership of their 90 churches is estimated at 2,945; of these members 1,900 are Indians and whites and 1,045 negroes. Their church property is valued at \$22,000. Plans have been made for a new church to be erected at Muscogee, and the work will be speedily pushed to completion, at a cost of about \$5,000. The value of their school property in the Creek Nation is more than \$16,000, and the excellence of the training afforded by their schools is attested by the worth of the young men and women who graduate from them.

I regret that other religious societies have not placed me in possession of such information as will enable me to make an equally concise statement of the work done by them within the limits of this agency, the details of which are more fully set out in my

The Methodists and Presbyterians, however, have largely increased the number of their churches and added to their membership during the year, and have expended considerable sums of money in enlarging their school facilities to meet the necessities of an

increasing population and a growing demand for educational advantages.

The Roman Catholics have churches at Atoka, Krebs, Savanna, McAlester, and Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, and at Purcell in the Chickasaw Nation. They also have schools at Krebs, Lehigh, and Purcell, the one at Purcell being principally for girls and young ladies. The Catholics have "stations" at Muscogee, Ardmore, Boggy Depot, Tishomingo, Vinita, Silver City, White Bead, Erin Springs, and several other places. Six Catholic priests and thirteen sisters are working in this cause.

I am indebted to the Rev. J. McC. Leiper for the following statistics of Sunday-schools

in the five nations comprising this agency:

	Sunday- schools.		Schol- ars.	Total.
Presbyterian	44 65	271	2,475	2,746
Baptist		325 562	2,500 4,130	2,825 4,692 325
Congregationalist	5	562 25 150	300	
Christian	30	190	1, 050 70	1,200 78
Total	362	1,341	10,525	11,866

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the several Indian nations is subject to various fluctuations. The Creeks are in a fine shape, as they have an annual school fund of \$76,488.40, and their scrip and warrants are at par. There will soon be a payment of about \$75,000 upon their current indebtedness, and the present Congress has authorized the disbursement to the people of \$400,000, to be paid per capita.

The Choctaw national finances are also in good shape. Their warrants are classed at par, and they have quite \$100,000 in their treasury. The Choctaw Nation receives from

the United States Government-

Interest on trust funds	\$61, 362. 65 81, 978. 10
Total from these two sources	143, 340. 75
The annual appropriations are— For schools———————————————————————————————————	76, 609. 10 4, 500. 00 9, 000. 00 53, 996. 00
Total	144, 105, 10

There is but little known at the agency relative to Chickasaw finances. So far as I can learn, the nation is not having any trouble on that score.

The Seminoles are financially prosperous, owing to the judicous sale made of the Oklahoma lands.

The Cherokees are considerably embarrassed financially. Their scrip is greatly depreciated, and they had not enough money to pay off their school-teachers at the close of the school year. The failure of the nation to receive the usual tax upon the "strip" has changed their finances. The loss of this lease money will be severely felt all over the nation.

BAILWAYS.

There has been but little railway building during the last year, though unusual activity was manifested before Congress in the efforts of the various interests to secure legislation.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has 248 miles of main track, extending from the Kansas to the Texas line through the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations. This road is in the hands of receivers appointed by the judge of the United States circuit court. The road-bed and rolling-stock have been greatly bettered and the road is now doing a paying business.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad runs from Fort Smith, Ark., to Paris, Tex., through the Choctaw Nation. This company also operates the old Atlantic and Pacific line from Seneca, Mo., to Sapulpa, Creek Nation, a distance of about 110 miles. These roads are now in the hands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad operates a line from Gainesville, Tex., to Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, and there connects with the main line of the Santa Fé system,

running through Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway has, during the year, tapped the north-

west corner of the Chickasaw country.

The Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad is operating a through line from northwest to southeast, its route extending through the Cherokee and Creek Nations from near Coffevville, Kans., to Fort Smith, Ark. This road has set the good example of fencing its right of way, thus saving the stock of the Indians along the road and avoiding much liti-

The Denison and Washita Railway has had its charter renewed, but has done very little

building.

A number of other roads are either chartered or are striving for charters. Among them the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf; the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock; the Parsons and Pacific; the Chicago, Okmulgee and Gulf; the Fort Smith and El Paso. Many surveying parties are now in the field, and were one-fourth of the roads projected

actually constructed the Indian country would be literally gridironed.

The Choctaw Coal and Railway Company have built during the year about 80 miles of track of their line, extending east and west through the Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations from Oklahoma to the Eastern markets. The completed road connects the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco roads. The road-bed, rolling-stock, and all of the road's equipments are conceded to excell any in operation in the Western country. Many valuable coal and timber interests, from which considerable revenue will be derived by the Choctaw Nation, have been developed by the building of this road, and the company deserves every encouragement in their legitimate operations. The management has, however, far exceeded its chartered rights and openly and boldly usurped privileges that were never intended to be conferred upon any corporation. Among its acts may be mentioned-

(1) Taking and fencing a right-of-way strip of 200 feet (their charter allows 100 feet). thus fraudulently and by force acquiring in the Choctaw Nation some 2,000 acres of

(2) Town-siting.—The management of the road has surveyed and laid out in lots, blocks, and streets large portions of the public domain, which they lease and sell to Indians and whites, obstructing and changing the public highways, in violation of Choctaw laws, excluding by force the Indian citizens from building upon or occupying land to which they have an inherent right, and compelling them to defend that right

in the Federal courts.

(3) Leasing the Indian lands. - For months the company had its agents and employes scattered over the Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole countries, procuring leases of coal lands from the ignorant Indians. These leases were for a section of 4 square miles, or 2,560 acres, and were to be controlled by the lessee for a period of ninety-nine years, and for some two months representatives of the company have besought Congress to pass an act to legalize the same, thereby creating for this company a monopoly of the coal lands in the Indian country. At this time it can not be determined how far-reaching the evil effects of such legislation would be. Nor can I believe that Congress will so far forget the treaty pledges of the United States, which guaranty to the Choctaw Nation the right of self-government, as to pass an act in the interests of an alien corporation that will practically place beyond the control of the national council so great a portion of its domain for the period of a century. Such legislation appears to me to be in direct opposition to the policy heretofore pursued in Indian matters, and to work an effectual estoppel to the accomplishment of the end desired—the upbuilding of the Indians and their final absorption into American citizenship.

It is a source of pleasure to me, and I hope it may inure to the benefit of the Indians, that I happened in Washington in time to ventilate this swindle and show the greed of these men who asked this legislation. The Indian people who had not been in ignorance of the existence of these leases and had been rather amused than alarmed at their glaringly illegal provisions, were now fully aroused to the danger that menaced them should these leases be sanctioned by Congress, and urged and authorized me to protest against their approval. Chief Perryman and Delegate Moore, of the Creeks, the Chickasaw delegates for their people, and Delegate Adair, in behalf of the Cherokees, and Delegate Stanley, of the Choctaws, encouraged and assisted me in the opposition to the measure, and when I returned to the agency I was personally urged by more than a hundred Indian citizens and was presented with petitions signed by over a thousand

Choctaw Indians protesting against the proposed legislation. As I write I am in receipt of requests from the Choctaw people urging me to intercede with the President to veto any bill conferring upon the company any benefit not guarantied under the Choctaw

The original bill was withdrawn, the representatives of the company being unable to defend so gross an imposition upon the people as an investigation proved it to be, and a modified bill which has since been further revised was substituted, and it is to this

last and least objectionable bill that the foregoing refers.

In opposing the adoption of the resolution legalizing these leases I urged as my reasons for such opposition the incalculable injury they would work to the future welfare of the Indians, the drawbacks to the carrying out of the policy of the Administration in Indian matters, and submitted for the consideration of the Indian Office a report, supported by affidavits, evidencing the unwarranted assumption of the managers of the company and the extent to which they have exceeded their previously chartered rights, and supporting the many complaints filed in this office by Choctaw officials and individual citizens, that their laws had been ignored and their rights had been disregarded.

In your report to the Secretary you submit these papers with the suggestion that "they do not appear to be pertinent to the consideration of the matter of the leases referred to in the resolution." In this connection I would respectfully say, not in a spirit of criticism upon the actions of a superior officer, but in justification of my own action in the matter, that this course appears like ignoring one of the principal causes why these leases should not be approved. In making laws for the Indian people the effect thereof should be fully considered, and laws in the interest or to the advantage of corporations should be enacted, taking into consideration the use or abuse made by said corporations of former privilges granted.

By an act of Congress approved February 18, 1888, the Choctaw Coal and Railway

Company is-

authorized to take and use for all purposes of railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way of 100 feet in width through said Indian Territory for said main line and branch of railway, and to take and use a strip of land 200 feet in width, with a length of 3,000 feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every 10 miles of road. * * * Provided, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station. And provided further, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines.

And provided, in section 7-

That the officers, servants, and employés of said company, necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

If then, as I intended to show by the papers submitted, the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company or its employés have fenced a right of way strip of land 200 feet in width instead of 100 feet, and have laid off at their stations town sites of several thousand feet in width which they have surveyed and fenced and leased and sold to the exclusion of the Indians who refused to accede to their demands, and have done this without authority of law and in violation of the intercourse law, which, under section 7, of their charter, it is incumbent upon all officers, servants, and employés to observe, should not these acts be urged as a good and sufficient reason why a law should not be made furthering this company in its "effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands" or its "attempt to secure from the Indians any further grant of land or its occupancy," which is clearly prohibited in section 10 of said charter. If, under the restrictions imposed by the charter, this company has already usurped so great a portion of the Choctaw domain, showing a disposition to completely ignore the Indians' rights in the premises, it would seem to me that the effect of the proposed legislation should be carefully considered, lest still greater power be conferred upon this avaricious company enabling them to inflict further wrongs, more lasting in their effects upon these people who already have cause for bitter complaint. Section 2116 Revised Statutes of the United States provides that-

No purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians shall be of validity in law or equity unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution. Every person who, not being employed under the authority of the United States, attempts to negotiate such treaty or convention, or treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them claimed or held, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000.

Section 2118 Revised Statutes United States provides that—

Every person who makes a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or surveys or attempts to survey such lands, or to designate any of the boundaries by marking trees or otherwise, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000. The

President may, moreover, take such measures and employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove any such person from the lands.

Until these laws are repealed they should be enforced, and it matters not whether it be the laborer, who through ignorance of the law or inability so to do fails to pay his permit tax, or the wealthy corporation with millions to back it, that boldly overrides the Indian law and defies the authority of the United States, the person or persons who violated these laws should be amenable to the penalties imposed for such violation.

No one more heartily approves any legitimate enterprise that will advance the interests of the Indians or develop their country than does your obedient servant. The Indians themselves are progressive, and ready to lend their assistance and extend the protection of their laws over any enterprise that will not work them a positive injury; and I believe, had the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company shown a disposition to respect the laws, and deeming them insufficient for the protection of their interests, gone to the Choctaw council, shown wherein the laws were defective or insufficient and asked for their modification, they would have experienced no difficulty in securing the concessions desired. The laws of the Choctaw Nation are liberal and their requirements easily met. The Osage Mining Company and other coal mining corporations have operated successfully and profitably for a period of eighteen years under the present laws of the nation.

There have been many harsh and unwarranted criticisms upon my course in opposing the passage of this bill. Critics have, however, been somewhat guarded in their statements, reminding me of barking dogs that dare not bite, or of the cry of "stop thief" of the robber who would distract attention from his lawless acts. Before I entered my first protest I knew the strength of the corporation with which these weak and almost defenseless wards of the Government had to contend, and that the managers would make a bitter and unscrupulous fight, and that open boasts were made that they would oust me from a position where I could oppose and expose their corruption. But with a conscientious conviction of duty toward the Indian wards under my charge, and having right and justice upon my side, I opposed the measure as persistently and strenuously as possible, for

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak, They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing, and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink, From the truth they heeds must think,

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of 3 officers and 40 privates, and the high standard of efficiency attained heretofore has been fully maintained during the past year. All deserve honorable mention. They are zealous and fearless in the discharge of their duties and prompt in the execution of orders. They are men of good standing and considerable influence in the communities from which they are chosen, and to their precept and example and to their persistent, untiring efforts in the interest of law and order may be attributed much of the peace and harmony and advanced social status noticeable within the limits of this agency. They are ready at all times to make personal sacrifices of time or money in the interest of the service. It must necessarily be so; otherwise no efficient and trustworthy man could be found who would discharge the arduous and dangerous duties devolving upon an Indian police at this agency.

The pay of \$10 per month is a mere pittance and should be more than doubled, and

an additional number assigned to this agency.

The Indian police were for some little time during the year considerably hampered in their work by the erroneous position taken by a commissioner of the Paris, Tex., United States court. In December last Captain La Flore, acting under instructions from this office, broke up the gambling dens at Ardmore, burned their tables, cards, and gaming devices, and disarmed the gamblers. Upon the complaint of one Doc. Foster, from whom two pistols were taken, a warrant was issued for Captain La Flore's arrest on the charge of larceny. He was placed under bond, as were two Fort Smith deputy marshals who assisted him, to appear at the April term of court, when the charge against them was ignored. Although this arrest was made upon the erroneous supposition that an Indian policeman was a local officer who had no jurisdiction over a non-citizen, its effect was to encourage law-breakers in their lawlessness, and until a decision was rendered releasing Captain La Flore, thereby refuting the statements of the gamblers that the "courts would protect them," the Indian police were of necessity compelled to desist

from taking any action that would endanger their liberties or cause them annoyance from

The court officials have since expressed their regrets at this occurrence, and have in person and by letter tendered me their fullest assistance in my efforts to suppress the whicky traffic and kindred evils so far as their jurisdiction extends within the limits of this agency.

LICENSED TRADERS.

At this writing there are nearly 200 licensed traders under the jurisdiction of this agency. Seven are in the Cherokee, 40 in the Creek, 47 in the Chickasaw, and 90 in the Choctaw Nation. There are no licensed traders among the Seminoles. The number of traders has materially increased during the past few months, and there are many more

prospective.

As this is a subject about which there is much inquiry for information, and this report is intended for the public, I will briefly review the laws and treaties thereon. The laws of the United States provide, in substance, that any loyal person, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, shall be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe, upon giving bond to the United States, etc. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the sole power and authority to appoint traders to the Indian tribes, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem just and proper.

The rules and regulations adopted under this law provide:

First. For the good character of the applicant.

Second. Prohibit sale of wine, beer, cider, intoxicating liquor or compounds composed in part of alcohol or whisky, and the emblems of foreign powers.

Third. Applications must be made through the agent, who must submit his views upon

Fourth. Satisfactory testimonials of unexceptional character and fitness must accompany the application; limits licenses to one year, and applications for renewal must be made thirty days before expiration.

Fifth. Limits trade to place named in license.

Sixth. Bond must be in penal sum of \$10,000, executed by persons licensed and at least two good sureties; requires approval of United States judge, commissioner, or attorney.

Seventh. Principals responsible for conduct and acts of their employés, and license

may be revoked.

Eighth. Licenses may be revoked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs whenever, in his opinion, there has been an infraction of the laws and regulations, or the conditions of the license.

Blank bonds and applications are furnished at this agency free of cost to any appli-

cant writing or calling therefor.

The rules of the Department, regulations of treaty, and Indian laws bearing upon this subject require:

In the Cherokee Nation (except Canadian district) the consent of the national council. In Canadian district no action by the Indian authorities is required.

In the Creek nation there is a rule of the Indian Office (not observed) that when the council is in session its consent must be had; when council is not in session the consent of Creek delegates (if there be any) is required, otherwise the consent of the Creek chief. The observed rule is to require approval of the chief only, regardless of the council or delegates.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the trader is required to obtain a permit from

the chief of the nation in which he proposes to trade.

The Seminole Nation has no traders, but the requirements are similar to the Creeks. The tax upon traders varies in the several nations and upon the different classes of In some instances it amounts to \$700 per annum.

The present system is quite unjust in many instances and should be remedied.

Your order that "all persons who carry on business among the five civilized tribes, merchants, hotel-keepers, peddlers, lawyers, physicians, etc.," are classed as traders, has been pretty generally promulgated. In some instances parties have applied for license; in others they deny your authority or power to compel them to observe the law. One case of this character was sent you some two weeks since, but as yet I am not advised of your action.

In my opinion it was unwise to repeal the penalty of forfeiture under section 2133 Revised Statutes, and the same should be restored if the traderships under Department

supervision are to be continued.

NEWS JOURNALS.

The following statistics have been furnished by the proprietors of the several papers mentioned:

Name.	Published at—	Management.	Circula-
Advocate	Tahlequah	Cherokee	
Arrow	Tahlequah	do	950
Brother in Red	Muskogee	Methodist	
Citizen	Atoka	Choctaw	1,320
Chieftain	Vinita		1,008
Courier	Ardmore	White	
Enterprise	Paul's Valley	do	
Herald	Wynnewood	do	
Journal	Eufaula	Creek	
Missionary	Atoka		1,000
Phœnix	Muskogee	Creek	1, 44
Register	Purcell		
Bentinel	Webber's Falls	Cherokee	570
relephone	Tahlequah		900
Popie	Purcell	White	950
ropics	Krebs		

The Choctaw people in their constitution provide "that the printing press shall be free to every person and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of opinion is one of the inviolable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Acting upon the authority granted by you one year ago, I made an effort to sell to the Creek Nation the buildings belonging to this agency and to relinquish to the Creek Nation the section of land properly belonging thereto. This offer was unceremoniously declined, and, though I have had no official information from the chief in answer to said offer, I am advised by several members of council that the matter was tabled by the council. Soon after council adjourned several Creek freedmen attempted to jump the section which I had located, claiming that the Government had forfeited its rights to the land. After considerable trouble and expense, the trespassers were removed and kept off the Government section.

The buildings are still used as a private school by Mr. I. A. Cain, who has had them tree of rent for about seven years. The repairs have not been kept up, however, and unless some disposition is made of the buildings it will soon be necessary that the Government expend several hundred dollars for repairs, in order to preserve them. I am satisfied they can be sold to the Creek Nation if the Department will agree to receive a reasonable sum, as was done in the case of the Seminole agency buildings.

CENSUS.

Although an annual order has been issued this agency to take a census of the Indians under its jurisdiction, no funds for this purpose have ever been placed at its disposal and the work was not undertaken. This year Congress provided the necessary funds to be used in connection with the general census of the United States and the work is progressing, under the charge of special census agents.

I am advised that these agents have been considerably embarrassed, however, from various causes and the work is not advanced nearly so much as was hoped for. One difficulty arose from the selection of a number of enumerators who were not competent for the task assigned, and another from the opposition of the Indian people, in some localities refusing to be enrolled or to give any information to the enumerators. Mr. Thomas Donaldson, who has charge of the work, and his special assistants, Messrs. Ward, Lane, Merritt, and John Donaldson, have done remakably well, however, under the circumstances. Yet, if there had been appointed some competent person well acquainted with the country and who had the confidence of the people, much time, trouble, and consequent expense would have been saved. I have endeavored to assist these agents as far as I could and have written many letters urging the people to give in their reports. And only a few days since I published a general letter of advice upon this subject. The taking of the census is a wise and expedient move. I believe the statistics obtained will be very valuable to the Indians and the Government.

CHICKASAW TROUBLE.

In April, 1889, the Chickasaw National Legislature disfranchised about one hundred and fifty intermarried whites in that nation. This caused a considerable disaffection and came near leading to serious disturbances. The biennial election in the Chickasaw Nation was held August 13, 1890. Quite a body of those disfranchised gathered at the voting precincts, and a number of them were boisterous in their declaration of their right to vote and their determination to enforce that right. The majority of these men were, however, inclined to peaceful actions, and their influence, enforced by the presence of a detail of Indian police prevailed. So that, while at one time there was an apparent demand for the intervention of the military, the election finally passed without any outbreak.

I attended in person at the Oakland polling place and communicated personally with many of the voters at other precincts. The position of the Department was thus officially placed before the people, and it was to this effort, more than to anything else, that is generally attributed the quietude.

I am advised that those who have been disfranchised will place their grievances be-

fore Congress this winter, in the hope of obtaining some redress.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

The Chickasaw freedmen continue in the same deplorable condition depicted in previous reports of this agency. Regardless of all legal considerations there are moral and humane reasons which demand these people should be looked after. The responsibility rests upon the United States for the pitiable ignorance of these people and the distressing abasement of their rights; and it is a responsibility which the Government can not shirk. The Chickasaw freedman are a poor, unfortunate, distressed people.

CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Indian police of this agency were notified in February last that their services were no longer required upon the Cherokee strip, since the War Department had been requested to assume police control thereof. The cattle men who have occupied that country for many years are now either marketing their cattle or sending them into the home country of the five tribes for future grazing. In December next there will remain only a few scattering heads.

CREEK PER CAPITA.

By an act of Congress, approved August 19, 1890, \$400,000 were appropriated to satisfy the obligations of the United States, as set forth in the third article of the Creek treaty of 1886.

The traders have made large advances to the annuitants, it being estimated reliably that nearly \$200,000 in "head rights" have already been sold. In my judgment the Government should, if possible, prevent, in future, such anticipations of the Indian funds. The money ought to be placed in the hands of the annuitant free from any entanglement or obligations assumed in advance of the payment. If the Indians had the money, they could buy at least 50 per cent. more than they receive in advances upon the prospect of receiving these funds.

Numbers of persons, who, drawing their annuity in other nations, yet have a tinge of Creek blood, are coming into the nation to share the fund. In fact, it is a custom for many mixed-bloods to migrate from nation to nation whenever there is a prospective per capita payment. A number thus draw annuity in more than one nation. I personally knew a family who draw among the Creeks, the Choctaws, and the Cherokees. In

my opinion, they are only entitled to share in the funds of one nation.

DELAWARE FUNDS.

The late Delaware tribe of Indians located in the Cherokee Nation are semi-annually paid a per capita derived from interest on their general fund held in trust. They have been very anxious to receive their principal, and, as you have the matter in detail, have petitioned almost unanimously for its distribution. It ought to be paid to them.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As a movement calculated to educate the people, I mention the effort now being made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Indian Territory to establish a free public library at Muskogee, with branches spoken of elsewhere. This is directly educational and should receive all possible encouragement.

THE INSANE.

There is no provision of law for taking care of the insane within the jurisdiction of this agency. In the protection of the lives of the people and as a guard against self-violence, I have been forced to order several of these persons chained until their friends could be reached. There is a class, less dangerous, who roam the country in an inhuman sort of way, which it is the duty of the United States Government to look after. They are not citizens of this Indian country, are intruders and trespassers, and ought to be returned by the Government to the States from whence they came, or the Government should provide an asylum for their safe-keeping. Some of them might be saved as useful members of society if they had proper treatment. Both sexes are represented.

CORONER.

I can not conceive that it was intended an Indian agent's duties should ever extend to acting as ex-officio coroner; but whether so de jurc, I have been constrained to so act de facto. There is no provision under present laws for a coroner, although such a functionary is needed almost every day. In my opinion Congress should remedy this matter by the enactment of a law similar to the Arkansas statute upon this subject.

AGENT'S VISITS.

No one who is not brought directly and personally into contact with the residents of the Indian Territory can properly appreciate the dependence with which the people rely upon this agency for information upon all matters touching their legal and equitable rights and privileges. Much responsibility is thus thrown upon the agency and its work augmented. I uniformly endeavor to properly advise all who write or call for information, and often issue bulletins or "news items" containing information upon matters of general public interest. The newspapers of the Territory have kindly published these bulletins, thus placing their contents before the whole people.

I have personally visited a large portion of the agency reservation during the past twelve months, much to the benefit of the people and to my own gratification. Being thus personally brought into relations with the people, I have ever endeavored to advise and explain to them such questions as they were in doubt upon. It has occurred to me, and mature reflection emphasizes the conclusions, that it would be much to the interest of the service if the agent was authorized by you to make these visits and to impart to the people such information as may be called for and he may be able to give. There are hundreds of questions, upon matters of the deepest moment to the people, which they daily ask. Some of these queries are sent to you that I may be instructed, but I regret to say that upon many matters the information is not forthcoming.

The agency was visited last April by Indian Inspector Hon Benjamin H. Miller, who carefully inspected the matters connected therewith, and whose report has been duly made. Capt. Jack Crawford, special agent of the Department of Justice, was here in July upon special service, upon which you are already advised. We have also been visited by General E. Whittlesey, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Maj. T. J. Nowsham, a special agent under the honorable the Secretary of the Interior. Special Agent George W. Parker was at the agency pursuing his investigation in the celebrated "Watts case." Special Agent and Commissioner John W. Wallace was engaged several months investigating the matter of the Shaweees, Delawares, and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation.

I feel sure it would be greatly to the benefit of the Indian people of this agency if you could personally visit us for a few weeks or months, were that possible. The Indians of the five tribes, in my opinion, must either be understood and their rights protected or it will not be many years until they are crowded out of their last homes. They need your advice, your counsel, your assistance. You can not intelligently act unless you do understand their condition, unless you personally realize the environments with which they are surrounded. These conditions can not be made known to you by correspondence. I do not believe there is a pen trenchant nor eloquent enough to plead their cause with that degree of justice and equity its merit deserves.

The rights of these people demand more consideration from the Government than has heretofore been given them. These Indians do not ask for mercy, but for simple justice—such as is guarantied to all and accorded to almost every other free American—protection in their property and personal liberties. That the United States Government does not give them this is an incontrovertible fact, of which the proof is upon every hand and which is emphasized every day.

In closing I would earnestly urge upon the Department the pressing necessity for some final determination of the question of rejected citizenship claims in the several nations.

These cases are growing more complex every day, and present an increasing embarrassment to the nations and to the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEO E. BENNETT, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER OF EDMUND MCCURTAIN TO AGENT OF UNION AGENCY.

SANS BOIS, IND. T., August 25, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of yours of August 16, inviting me to contribute any thoughts or suggestions for the interest of the Indians to be used in your annual report.

We as a nation are prosperous and happy. There were no disturbances or riots to marthe public peace during the past year. We have just passed through an exciting political struggle, and now that it is over, the people are all settled down as before the election, and there is no hard feelings existing between the members of the two political parties.

The people generally are satisfied with the present system of government, with however the exception of the new United States court established in the Territory. There are many parts of the law that are objectionable, and particularly that part which allows Indians to take out oftizenship papers and become citizens of the United States. As a rule the only parties availing themselves of this section of the law are those who have violated our laws and take the oath of allegiance to the United States to escape the penalty of their crime. I know of some cases of persons applying for citizenship who have committed murder, others for theft and violation of lease law, etc. After they take out citizenship papers our courts have no jurisdiction.

Of course I do not expect that you can have the law establishing the court repealed; but it may be that you can have some of its worst features changed, or else preventing it from becoming more objectionable. I would suggest that the law be so amended as to designate what courts shall have jurisdiction over crimes committed by Indians previous to their becoming citizens of the United States.

States.

Another objectionable feature of the new court is the collection law. The whites have all the advantage of the Indians in this law. They can make any kind of an unjust claim against an Indian, and drag him up before the court and ruin him. But when a white man owes an Indian they can not collect unless he is worth \$500 (as that amount is exempted from execution). The class of whites that come to this country never have any property and never accumulate anything while here, and when they get in debt to us we have no way of collecting it. It is presumed that the law establishing the United States court was made for the protection of the Indian and not for his oppression. And we can not help but think that so powerful and enlightened a Government as the United States will not allow laws to exist for the oppression and ruin of a weak tribe of Indians.

There is another matter that threatens to ruin our government, and it may be probable that you can assist us in warding off the danger. I refer to the Tucker family, who have been striving for years to prove their citizenship. Their claims were rejected by council and by the Department, and we thought this last was final and that it was disposed of. But I see in the papers that they have re-opened their case. If this be so, and they have new evidence, etc., our nation ought to be notified, so that it can protect its interest. Our chief will do nothing, and our only dependence now is through your powerful aid. There are four or five hundred of these Tuckers, and should they gain their case they will take thousands of acres of land from us.

I submit these suggestions for your earnest consideration, and respectfully ask that you will aid us all you can.

us all you can. Very truly,

Hon. Leo E. Bennett, United States Indian Agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.

EDMUND MCCURTAIN.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA, August 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby submit my annual report and statistical information regarding the affairs and conditions of the Indians of the Sac and Fox (Iowa) Reservation.

The "reservation" is not a reservation, for the reason that the land is owned by the Indians, paid for with their own money, the deeds being held in trust by the governor of Iowa. It contains 1,452 acres of land and is located in Tama County, Iowa, 2½ miles from the town of Tama, 4½ miles from Toledo, Iowa; 15 miles from Marshalltown, Iowa; 54 miles from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The Iowa River runs through the land, affording abundance of water for the Indians and their ponies. The tracks of both the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway cross the reservation; consequently these Indians attract a great deal of attention from the eyes and lips of the traveling public. "Why their present condition?" is one of the commonest of questions, and yet no one seems to be able to satisfactorily answer that "why."

As I assumed charge of the affairs of this agency June 5, 1890, I can only speak of matters occurring prior to that date by proxy. It is not my purpose to romance or to make the Department think I am "doing a great work" among these people, but to give the facts as they actually exist. * * * I have lived near these people twenty years and I can see but very little progress among them during that time, as a whole. There are individual Indians who have made some progress towards civilization; and the tribe, as a whole, has made progress in various ways, but it has been very, very little. They dress just the same, with the exception that some of the young men wear parts of citizen's dress. Yet when they are around the camps this is largely discarded. The squaws dress about the same as they did.

In the way of building houses these Indians have made some progress. Instead of building their dwellings of bark and rushes they now build the sides of their houses of boards, with bark and rush roofs. The interior, however, is the same old story of twenty years ago. A platform about 4 feet from the ground, about 5 or 6 feet wide, runs along the sides, on which they sleep and lounge. The cooking is done over an open fire in the center or at each end of the house. They have no furniture, stoves, or household materials except a few cooking utensils. The village consists of about thirty of these houses, in each of which from ten to fifteen people reside. There are other houses, similar in construction, scattered over the reservation. As I said before, in the matter of erecting dwelling-houses they have progressed, but it is discouragingly slow.

Their every-day habits of life have not changed to speak of. They plant more corn, potatoes, beans, etc., than they-did a few years ago and the men do a little more work in the fields; but even in this they are very deficient. They have from 600 to 900 acres of good farm land and yet they cultivate less than 150 acres. They use their best land for pasturage for their 700 head of ponies. By cultivating this land as they should, as would an industrious white man, they would in a few years be out of debt and independent of begging, borrowing, or trusting. To-day, through their recklessness and ignorance in common business methods, they are heavily in debt to the merchants of this and surrounding towns; I think this indebtedness will amount to \$12,000.

There are some of the Indians who would like to cultivate more land, but the chiefs say: "No; pony want grass," and that settles it. It would seem to me that the agent should have authority to say what land would be farmed and how much; but it seems that such is not the case, at least at this agency. Until such authority is given I believe that little progress can be looked for in the direction of agriculture.

Much of this land has never been broken up. This should be done and the ground divided up into patches of from 1 to 5 acres, and then the squaws and industrious men would farm it. They have no plows to break it with or horses large enough for that kind of work.

This year the drouth has injured their crops to a considerable extent. Corn that was planted late will not yield anything; other pieces that were planted earlier will return a fair yield. Their beans, one of their staple products, were badly injured by the hot weather and will yield scarcely more than a fourth of a crop. There is one thing sure, these people are far from being practical farmers; they need a good deal of instruction with that part of their work.

Another thing that greatly interferes with their successful agricultural work is the fact that many of them go away in the fall hunting, trapping, and roaming about generally. They return in the spring too late to properly prepare the ground for their crops; consequently the seed is not put in the ground until the season is far advanced and the plants do not properly mature. I hear much complaint because of their roaming around, camping on other people's land, etc., but I understand that I have no power to prevent their leaving the reservation when they so desire.

The health of these people generally is unusually good. Last winter the "grippe" was quite disastrous to them, but aside from that, taking into consideration their habits of life, the condition of their health is "indeed remarkable," especially as they do their own doctoring. Only a few of them will take white man's medicine.

I had no trouble taking the census this year, which was "indeed remarkable," as this census has always been a source of much bother. Last year the agent was over three weeks in getting the names, and even then had to have the help of some of the influential friends of the Indians. This year they seemed more willing.

They have a herd of about 700 ponies, which contains many handsome animals. They are small, but very pretty. Some of the Indians have very good luck in selling them, yet their sale is slow, because they are not, as a rule, broken to drive and ride. A few of the Indians raise chickens and turkeys, but besides the ponies (and one cow and calf, the property of Joseph Tesson) there is no live stock on the reservation. They ought to raise hogs, and I am informed that some of them tried to do so a few years ago, but the hogs died—probably starved to death. A practical farmer would be of great benefit in teaching these people how to raise and care for stock.

There is no school on the reservation at present. A Mr. Batty, an elderly Quaker gentleman, was appointed teacher here June 31, 1889, and served till January 1, 1890,

when he was removed. During that time he was unsuccessful in organizing a school, not, however, I believe, through any fault of his, but because he was handicapped by the agent, who desired his removal that he might nominate his wife for the position, as the records show. Mr. Batty was a conscientious gentleman, and when he saw how things were going and that it was impossible for him to do any good he so wrote the Department and the school was closed. I am informed that a school will be again opened in the near future and that some much-needed improvements and additions will be made to the school building. I hope the school will be a success, but I doubt if much good can ever be accomplished in the way of education unless the agent can have authority to compel the Indians to send their children to school and to not punish those who de-

sire to go.

These people have been sadly neglected in many ways, and in many respects that is just what they desire. They have, provided they could get enough to eat, a supreme desire to be let alone. And that is just what the Government should not do; they have been let alone too long. These people should be put under reservation rule, a small industrial school erected, and the Indians given to understand, kindly but firmly, that they must progress. The agent should be vested with authority that is now wanting and a stronger hand laid on these people in every way. In a few years a marked difference would be apparent and the Indians themselves would bless the change that had occurred in their management. When you say to any one here that has lived among the Indians that the Indians have progressed, you are laughed at, and yet they have progressed, but to the eyes of the ordinary observer it has been so very slow as to be scarcely discernible. At the same rate of progression it would be many years before they would attain the standing of an ordinary white man.

Everything about the work, since I took charge, has been very pleasant. I have had many talks with the Indians and been with them a great deal and not a cross word has passed between us. As I am not allowed a regular interpreter, I find it very difficult to make myself clearly understood, as their knowledge of the English language is limited. They can talk enough to do their trading but it is almost an impossibility to explain an ordinary transaction to them. I can not see how business can properly and satisfactorily be transacted with them without the aid of an interpreter at the present time.

The women, I think, would progress more rapidly had they opportunity to do so. They are modest, shy, and virtuous; it is almost impossible for a stranger to converse with them; they attend strictly to their own affairs. I notice some very light-colored children around the camps, which, I presume, is due to Pottawatomie and Winnebago

strains of blood.

I have no "theory" as regards the proper way for speedily getting these people on the right road, but I can give facts and they are simple, viz: kindness, firmness, authority to act, energy, honesty, integrity, and business ability in the agent, properly backed and indorsed by the Department of the Interior. These things would soon work out the question of civilization among the Indians of the Sac and Fox Reservation in Iowa.

The general appearance of these people, to-day, instead of being one of thrift and prosperity and intelligence, is one of filth, ignorance, laziness, and poverty. The camps present anything but an attractive appearance. The men, in the summer, lie around in nakedness and never have a thought of the morrow; "exist to-day; let the morrow care for itself." They are quiet, peaceable, and courteous in their manners; they never insult anybody or meddle with anybody else's affairs. A white woman could be around the camps without the least fear as to harm or insult, other than the "shocking of her nerves" by the exposure of nudeness. The squaws are much more modest about their persons. These people are no fools by any means, as one will soon learn by doing business with them; but they are Indians, clinging tenaciously to their Indian habits, customs, and methods. Some of them have good brains and would make smart men, had they the necessary education. They are just like white people in many respects, only their natures have been trained to run in different grooves.

There are a few of the men who get drunk whenever they have an opportunity, but fortunately that opportunity does not exist very often. I can only report one case of drunkenness since I took charge, to my personal knowledge, and he got away before I could catch him and hid in the brush, or he would have been punished. I have frequently talked temperance to them and they understand that a drunken Indian will

always be punished.

There has been a woman missionary here for a number of years, sustained by the Presbyterian Board of Missionaries, and her friends claim she is doing good. Personally, I have not been able to discover any of the fruits of her work, in a religious sense, but I hope that her work will bring good returns. She has had her rooms in town, but the society is now erecting a mission-house nearer the reservation. I shall do all in my power to aid them in their work.

In answer to the letter of the Commissioner dated August 1, 1890, regarding a "court

of Indian offenses," I would say: There has never been such a court here, and I do not know as I can advise the organization of such a court as is contemplated in the Book of Instructions. It would be impossible to get three Indians, outside of the chief and councilmen, to act as judges. If the chiefs or councilmen were appointed the value of the court would be destroyed, as the same conditions as now exist would result. This band of Indians is controlled by about ten persons who have all the say and whose words are law, in a measure. To select judges from them would accomplish nothing, nor do I think they would understand the meaning or jurisdiction of the office. To select judges from outside the chieftainship would be an impossibility, because the Indians would be afraid to act. I would suggest that the agent act as judge and that he be vested with the authority set forth in the Book of Instructions. Give the agent this authority, assisted by a policeman (white) and a small guard-house, and he could work wonders among these people in the way of obedience. Such a court would be all right, provided the agent did not abuse his authority, in which case he could work much harm and should be at once removed.

I would also recommend that this agency be supplied with a farmer, a good practical man. His services would be of immense value about the reservation provided that these

Indians are to be taken hold of differently in the future than in the past.

I would also recommend the erection of a dwelling for teacher and family; dwelling for farmer and family; dwelling for agent and family; large barn, store-houses, etc. By grouping these buildings together a good showing would be made and the Indians would

see that something was going to be done.

The time has come when the white people of the surrounding vicinity demand that either these Indians must progress or be removed from here. If the Government will take a stronger hold of them the people will do all in their power to aid them on the road to progression. The civilization of these people is not a difficult matter; it is simply aquestion of "authority." Heretofore the method of civilization has not been unlike putting a herd of wild horses into a field with a wagon, harness, saddle, and bridle, and expect that they would turn out, in a few years, fancy driving and saddle horses, without the aid of any other force. You can not tame horses that way, nor can you civilize Indians in that manner; it takes authoritative force, tempered by kindness and consideration, in both cases.

This report, I believe, contains all that it is contemplated to cover. I give below the

condensed census required.

CENSUS REPORT.

Males Females	202 197
Total	399
	96 128 105 14 18

I am, yours respectfully,

W. R. LESSER, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, Hoyt, Kans., August 26, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indians within the agency, and the affairs thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, last.

POPULATION.

The population of the five tribes embraced in the agency, with statistical information required in reference thereto, is embodied in the following statement, viz:

Tribe.	Total number on reserve.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie band of Pottawatamies Kickapoo	237 165 77	143 55 41 16 19	115 69 50 26 16	108 52 48 27 27
Total	1,016	274	276	262

AREA AND LOCATION OF RESERVATIONS.

The extent and location of the reservations occupied by these five tribes are shown by the following table, viz:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservations.	Location of reservations.
Prairie band of Pottawatomies	19, 137 16, 000	Jackson County, Kans. Brown County, Kans. Do. Southeastern Nebraska Franklin County, Kans.
Total	124, 902	

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

The reservation of the Prairie band is well watered by living streams, and is otherwise as a body well adapted to grazing purposes, but probably not more than one-half of it could be successfully farmed, owing to its broken nature, and the frequent outcropping of rock on the many high points. The soil is best suited to the production of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, though wheat, oats, and flax are grown on the reservation and in the surrounding country with varying success. The soil develops astonishing qualities in case of drought, as has been experienced the presentseason. Many fields of corn that day after day seemed totally destroyed by hot and scorching winds revived each night, and with the assistance of but few light showers have succeeded in matur-

ing about one-fourth of a crop.

The Indians have utilized a fair proportion of the most productive lands in the creation of about 120 fields, or farms, ranging in area from 3 to 200 acres. These have been further improved by the erection of small but neat and substantial dwellings, generally inclosed with neat fences, the planting of fruit-trees in many instances, and generally by the erection of suitable stabling for a portion, at least, of their horses, as well as shedding for their agricultural implements. Their fences are hog tight, and are perhaps the best to be found in any community in this section of country. Their method of planting corn and potatoes at least is nearly if not quite equal to that of their white neighbors; but it seems when this part is performed they do not realize the importance of thorough cultivation, and the allurements of a dance or feast are too strong to be resisted in a majority of instances, and the crops are left to struggle through the weeds and untouched earth as best they may. They, however, realize fair yields in ordinary years of the crops named, besides raising garden vegetables of various kinds sufficient for their families. All of these Indians have ponies of improved stock, which are annually increased; a number of them own cattle, and others are ambitious to obtain them.

The reservation of the Kickapoo Indians is not only well adapted to grazing purposes, but is nearly all suitable for farming, and capable of producing large yields of corn, potatoes, and vegetables, and paying yields of wheat, oats, flax, and rye. The land is really far superior to that of the Pottawatomie Reservation. The Kickapoos receive but a small

annuity payment, and have necessarily developed more application to agricultural pursuits than tribes receiving more liberal annuities. They have during the year broken 200 acres of prairie, and inclosed 2,600 acres of new land, besides cultivating moderately well that already in cultivation. Owing to more favorable conditions than existed on the reservation of the Prairie band, the Kickapoos will have better crops than those Indians, besides benefiting from a much larger-yield of grass.

These Indians are demonstrating in many ways a desire for individual proprietorship, and are undoubtedly qualified, not only to obtain a maintenance from the soil, but to successfully transact ordinary business with their white neighbors. They are slowly increasing their number of horses, hogs, and cattle, and are taking great interest in

planting fruit-trees and the improvement of their homes generally.

The reservation of the Iowa Indians, though much broken, contains a large proportion of valuable farming lands. The entire reservation is inclosed, either for farming or grazing purposes, and many of the Indians manifest excellent judgment in the management of their affairs. If it were not for their unfortunate love of intoxicants their intelligence and knowledge of agriculture and stock-raising would accomplish for them, as a community, a happy condition. As it is, there is much to admire in their conduct and the management of their affairs. All of the crops raised in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska are successfully grown by these Indians. They own a sufficient number of horses to work their farms, and cattle and hogs in limited numbers.

The reservation of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians is not only the most productive in the agency, but also contains the largest proportion of tillable land. Out of a total of 8,013 acres about 5,000 are in cultivation that produce, in good seasons, as much as 80 bushels of corn and 40 bushels of wheat per acre, as well as large yields of all other crops common to this section of the United States. Notwithstanding the severe drought of the present season the yield of wheat was fair and about a half crop of corn will be realized. These Indians own horses and hogs in limited numbers, and a few raise cattle.

Owing to the receipt of liberal annuities and the great productiveness of their lands, a maintenance is secured to them with little effort on their part. Progressiveness is rather impeded than stimulated thereby with a majority of the tribe, and dissipation, to which they are addicted, is probably increased by the case of a situation not enjoyed as the result of healthful occupation. There are, however, exceptions to this condition on the part of men who are temperate and industrious, and avail themselves of the advantages spread before them by accumulating property, increasing their domestic comforts, and fitting their families for the duties of citizenship.

An unfortunate controversy in reference to the rights of certain persons to membership in the tribe, continuing for nearly one and a half years, has had a demoralizing effect upon the Indians, and for some time past, owing to the residence of the applicants upon the reservation, many of the Indians have absented themselves therefrom. It is

to be hoped that this matter may be speedily settled.

The reservation of the Chippeva and Christian Indians is the poorest in the agency, though located in a fertile and prosperous section of country. A variety of crops are raised, with a moderate amount of labor, by the Indians, who are generally good farmers. They all speak English and are really a prosperous community.

OCCUPATION OF SEPARATE TRACTS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians occupy tracts of land allotted to them years since, and have been declared citizens of the United States under the sixth section of the 'general allotment act' of February 8, 1887. They are now voting and paying tax on personal property, and in my opinion should receive patents for their allotments as well as their pro rats shares of the cash credits of the tribe. As there is no school conducted for them, the duties of an agent consist almost exclusively in paying them the sum of \$1,064 semi-annually. It is true that the confusion of land titles, brought about by indiscriminate sales among themselves, and in some cases to outsiders, would seem to require settlement before the issue of patents, but in the light of past experience it is doubtful if much more can be accomplished in that direction, and their issue would certainly prevent doubtful titles in the future.

The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians have both accepted allotments, the first under a special act, and the latter under the "general allotment act" of 1887. These Indians have selected and are occupying, after improving them, the tracts of land they desire allotted to them, and it is essential to their welfare that the allotments

should be consummated at as early a date as practicable.

The Prairie band and Kickapoos in council strenuously oppose the principle of allotments, though it is known that many members of both tribes are willing to renounce tribal customs and are anxious to establish permanent homes on individual holdings. The actions of many of them demonstrate this desire, though the influence of past customs is sufficiently strong to prevent its expression in council.

The opposition to allotments on the part of these people has been suggested and fostered by citizen Pottawatonies and Kickapoos who reside among them and to some extent dominate them. These citizens, after receiving large tracts of valuable lands and liberal sums of money, soon became pauperized and degraded, and without making an effort to maintain themselves by labor sought the reservations of those of their blood who retained their lands in common, until these are nearly 300 on the reservation of the Prairie band alone. These reservations afford them their last opportunity for indolent and degraded life and it is not unreasonable that they should energetically resist any change in the status of the lands that would throw them on their own resources. They otherwise interfere materially in the discharge of the public business. They introduce whisky and are inveterate gamblers; they debase the women of the tribe, and consume nearly one-half of its substance, without producing or furnishing any return therefor. For these and other reasons they should be immediately removed from both reservations.

GRAZING AND HAY.

Cattle are being grazed on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations, but not as largely as in past years. From this source to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 last \$3,800 was obtained for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and \$2,427.50 for the Kickapoos. Since that date further collections of \$1,672 have been made for the first-named-tribe and \$26.25 for the last-named. Owing to drought the yield of hay on the Pottawatomie reservation is not more than sufficient for the stock owned by the Indians; none will therefore be sold.

While the yield is better on the Kickapoo Reservation there are no considerable quantities that could be sold, and such as the Indians will not require will be stacked by

them in their inclosures.

GAMBLING AND USE OF INTOXICANTS.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians are generally a temperate people. The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos are not naturally inclined to drunkenness, but influences before referred to, if they have not increased this crime and that of gambling, have necessitated a vast amount of work and watchfulness to keep them within bounds.

The frequent payments made to the Pottawalomies during the year, placing in their hands unusually large quantities of money, in addition to the existence of "original-package" shops within easy reach of the Indians, have had a tendency to increase the use of intoxicants, which naturally promotes a desire for gambling. I have taken prompt measures to arrest this disposition by the arrest of whisky-sellers and by removing gamblers from the reservation.

I am able to report an improvement in the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians in this respect, though their opportunities for purchasing whisky and other intoxicants in the State of Nebraska remain unrestricted, and now, as in the past, the punishment of those who sell to Indians is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

An encouraging feature of this difficulty is that the Indians, without regard to tribe,

show more regret and shame than formerly over lapses from sobriety.

CRIMES BY OR AGAINST INDIANS.

No crimes have been committed against the Indians worthy of note except in the sales of whisky and an occasional petty theft. The Indians have committed no crimes against the whites whatever, and I am glad to be able to report that if possible a better feeling exists between the two classes than a year ago. The opinion formerly entertained by the white neighbors of the Indians that they should relinquish their lands at their demand has been generally superseded by the idea that the lands should be allotted, and I see no reason why they can not hereafter associate with mutual benefit.

FINANCES.

As the financial condition of the tribes in the agency is fully set forth elsewhere, it seems needless to enter into details here. In order however, to correct the impression entertained by many people, that all Indians are wholly supported, in idleness or otherwise, as the case may be, by the Government, it may be well to state, that, with the exception of paying the salary of the agent and furnishing a slight assistance to two schools in the agency, the expenses thereof, payment of annuities, etc., are defrayed from the annual interest of funds, held in trust for them by the United States. Sums aggregating about \$600,000 are thus held for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies alone.

EMPLOYES.

A clerk is employed at the agency for the five tribes embraced therein. Physicians are employed for the Prairie band and Kickapoos, and the individuals of the remaining tribes employ, at personal expense, such medical services as they require. A blacksmith and wheelwright are engaged in the shops for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, and a mechanic who can perform both kinds of work is employed in the shops operated for the Kickapoo and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians. No regular interpreters are employed in the agency, but services of special interpreters are allowed for the five tribes in the agency, at a total cost not exceeding \$300 per annum.

Six employés, consisting of superintendent and principal teacher, matron and assistant teacher, industrial teacher, seamstress, cook and laundress, and assistant cook, are engaged at each of the three boarding-schools in the agency. None of the employés named, either agency or school, could be dispensed with without serious detriment to the

service.

RELIGION.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians have been for years under the religious charge of missionaries of the Moravian Church. All the younger members of the tribe have been baptized in that church and have had the advantages of constant religious instruction. This church has educated several of these Indians at Bethlehem school in Pennsylvania. of these-William H. Killbuck-is now performing successful missionary work in Alaska and is a credit to his race as well as to the church that developed his moral and intellectual forces.

A number of the more advanced members of the Prairie band are members of the Christian churches, but a majority of them still practice a religion not pagan or quite While their method of worship is objectionable, their belief is much the same as that of orthodox churches; they worship the Creator, and no other God or Spirit, and believe in the principle of future rewards and punishments.

While a less number of the Kickapoos than of the Prairie band belong to Christian

churches, a larger number proportionately practice a more advanced religion than do They have a neat church building built by their own labor, in which those Indians. services are held each Sabbath. Two of their people preach alternately, and the older of these, Now-Kash-Kum, strongly impresses not only Indians, but whites who hear him, by his directness, fervor, and sense of deep responsibility evidenced by his manner and conduct in both public and private life.

The Iowa Indians are generally Catholics, a few only being given to the practice of

partly pagan beliefs.

While a few members of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are consistent members of Christian churches, a majority of them adhere to Indian methods of worship. Strangers visiting these reservations are apt to be honestly mistaken as to the actual religious belief of the Indians, and it is unfortunately true that persons not strangers purposely misrepresent it for selfish and unworthy purposes. It is worthy of note that since the question of allotting Indian lands has become a topic of discussion an astonishing zeal for the conversion of the Indians has been developed. Several ministers have offered to reside on the reservations for this purpose if houses were furnished them who seem never to have thought of this field of labor before.

EDUCATION.

Separate boarding-schools are conducted for the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians and one is conducted for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians jointly. Chippewa and Christian Indian children of school age attend either Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., or the public schools in the vicinity of their reservation. Children belonging to the other tribes are also attending "Haskell" and other training schools. Owing to the comparatively large number of Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri children attending other than the reservation school, but very little increase in attendance can be expected. In view of the enrollment of allottee children among those of school age, the average attendance during the year of 272 children at the Kickapoo boardingschool is all that could be reasonably expected.

Notwithstanding the totally insufficient and ill-arranged accommodations at the Pottawatomie boarding-school the attendance was increased during the year, and, as a matter of fact, all the pupils were in attendance during the fall and winter months that

could possibly be accommodated in the boarding-house.

Farms are operated for each of the boarding-schools in the agency, on which horses, cattle, and hogs are subsisted. Bacon realized from the hogs with fresh beef obtained from the school herds reduce the expenses of the schools, and cattle sold from these herds aid in making needed improvements in the school buildings, fencing, etc. The Pottawatomie and Kickapoo schools have each 20 head of cattle of excellent quality that can be spared and should be sold. Notwithstanding an unfavorable farming season, the school farms will produce sufficient corn and other feed to subsist the stock belonging to the m.

The majority of the school employés, in my opinion, have conscientiously endeavored to bring the schools up to the standard required; and while this may not have been accomplished, I am satisfied that they have been advanced in thoroughness and that their influence upon the adults and youths of the tribes has been highly beneficial not only in advancing their educational interests, but in establishing sound moral principles.

I have to thank the Office of Indian Affairs for continued courtesy during the year and to again acknowledge that all reasonable facilities have been granted me for the education and advancement of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BLAIR, United States Indian Agent,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., August 14, 1890.

SIE: I have the honor, in compliance with your circular of June 1, 1890, to respectfully submit my second annual report, with the accompanying statistics for the year:

EDUCATION.

There are within the limits of this agency nine schools, three Government and six contract, located as follows: One Government school at White Earth, one at Red Lake, and one at Leech Lake. Of the six contract schools, three are on the White Earth Reservation, one at Red Lake, one at Leech Lake, and one at Cass Lake. The greater part of the year these schools have been well attended, and many more children would have been in the schools had the accommodations been sufficient. There is a general feeling among the Indians to have their children attend school during the winter months. Some of the reservations of this agency have no schools, viz, White Oak Point, Winnebagoshish, and the Mille Lac Reservations. The following table is respectfully submitted:

Schools.	Attended one month or more.	Average attend- ance for the year.	Number of months main-tained,	Funds expended by Government for support of schools.
Government: White Earth	175	104	10	8,712.45
Red Lake	65	37	10	4,003.62
Leech Lake	60	46	10	3, 788. 03
Contract:				
St. Benedict', Orphan (W. E.)	30	30	10	*27.00
Red Lake (R. L.)	50	29	10	
Wild Rice River (W. E.)	69	42	10	~27.00
Pine Point (W. E.)	78	30	1.0	*27.00
Leech Lake (L. L.)	91	57	10	*27.00
Cass Lake (C. L.)		16	10	*27.00

*Per capita per quarter.

AGRICULTURE.

On the Red Lake Reservation the Indians are steadily, though slowly, increasing the size of their fields, raising nearly all the grain and vegetables they need for their own use, but nothing for market, the great distance of their reservation from railroads and settlements depriving them of a market.

But little farming is done upon the Leech Lake Reservation, the Cass and Winneba-

goshish, or the White Oak Point reservation. No attempt at cultivation, excepting some small garden patches. The Indians of these reservations live mainly by hunting and fishing and by gathering the wild rice (which grows abundantly upon all these reservations). But many of the young men are now learning to work in the lumbering They are considered as competent, capable workers.

But little farming is done on the Mille Lac Reservation. The uncertainty of their title and of their remaining upon their reservation has kept them from improving their lands to any great extent. The young men are very industrious, and are very largely employed by the lumbermen during the lumbering season.

Agriculture on the White Earth Reservation has increased but little in the past few years, largely owing to lack of teams and agricultural implements, whilst the almost entire failure of crops the past two years leaves nothing for the Indians wherewith to make purchases. The following crop report for White Earth reservation is respectfully submitted as being a very conservative statement:

Under cultivationacres	
Brokendo	517
Fence maderods	7, 540
Wheatbushels_	83, 340
Oatsdo	38, 670
Barleydo	4, 050
Corndo	3,500
Potatoesdo	10, 100
Turnipsdo	1,920
Onions do do	
Beansdo	

The crops of all kinds look very promising, but it is entirely too early in the season to predict with any degree of certainty what the crop may be. Should another failure occur this year many of the Indians would become discouraged, and it would require much effort to induce them to plant with any degree of energy. The present season they have worked persistently and with a determination to succeed by planting and trying to raise all the crop possible.

LUMBERING.

Last winter, under the authority granted by the Department, the White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point Indians were allowed to cut and prepare for market the dead and down timber on those reservations. The season's cutting was quite successful and of considerable profit to the Indians. The conditions and regulations governing the cutting of this timber were faithfully carried out. Under the supervision of the agent and the very competent superintendent of camps, great care was taken to protect the green and standing pine, and none but dead and down timber was marketed. There were five camps on the White Earth Reservation, two camps on the White Oak Point Reservation, and nine camps on the Red Lake Reservation, employing in the aggregate 310 Indians and only 8 white men, such as cooks and foremen of camps. The Red Lake Indians, owing to delay in having their contracts approved, did not start their logging operations until January, hence, did not accomplish as much as they otherwise would The Indian contractors managed their camps in a business-like manner and are much encouraged with their success. They now see the fruits of being industrious. The money earned by the Indians was used in supporting their families, and was a great relief to them, none of the money being spent foolishly.

The following table exhibits the results of the winter's work:

Reservation.	Number of feet.	Value of logs.	Advertising and stumpage.	Cash paid contract- ors.
White Earth White Oak Point Red Lake	8,063,510 1,617,810 1,559,620	\$41,330.01 7,520.55 9,406.74	\$4,539.71 832.35 1,657.66	\$36, 790. 30 6, 688. 20 7, 749. 08
Total	11, 240, 940	58, 257. 30	7,029.72	51, 227. 58

The stumpage or poor fund derived from above amounting to \$6,420.01

POPULATION.

The following table is respectfully submitted in compliance with information desired:

Name of band,	Located at—	Majes 18 yearsand upwards.	Females 14 yearsand upwards.	School age, 6 to 16.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total.
Mississippi Chippewas	White EarthGull Lake	230 52	267 67	825 56	534 92	581 125	1,115
	Mille Lacs	217	317	278	407	481	888
	White Oak Point	168	192	164	322	337	659
Leech Lake Pillagers	Leech Lake	324	462	251	560	563	1,123
Cass and Winnebagoshish Lake Pillagers.	Cass and Winneba- goshish Lake.	96	130	87	186	203	389
Otter Tail Pillagers	White Earth	146	176	182	326	356	682
Red Lake Chippewas	Red Lake	282	396	289	530	590	1,120
Pembina	White Earth	83	63	49	121	97	218
	Total	1,598	2,070	1,676	8,078	3, 333	6,411

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND INDIAN POLICE.

This court consists of three judges: Joseph Charette, age fifty-three years; William V. Warren, age forty-one years; and John G. Morrison, age forty-eight years, who were appointed July 1, 1889. These men speak English fluently and intelligently and wear citizens' dress. They are in favor of the allotment of land in severalty, the education

of children, and progressive civilization.

This court hears all cases arising under the regulations of the Department, such as family disputes, introducing liquor upon the reservation, assaults of Indians upon each other, trespass, and the like. They have tried twenty such cases during the past year. Their mode of procedure is similar to that of police and justices' courts elsewhere, and it is largely governed by the laws of the State of Minnesota. They keep a record of their proceedings and when a conviction is made the offender is either fined, imprisoned, or set to hard labor, as the evidence will warrant. One great difficulty they meet with in sentencing an offender to imprisonment, is that no provision is made for the subsistence of such offender when placed in confinement. The general influence of the court upon this reservation is good, and, in connection with the Indian police, is indispensable to the agency.

These two factors (court of Indian offenses and Indian police) are potent in the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order. This court should be regularly estab-

lished and the judges be compensated for their labor.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians belonging to this agency has been generally good, la grippe or influenza being somewhat prevalent during the month of January. Although quite a number were affected, few deaths occurred. Yet the work of the physician upon this White Earth Reservation is quite arduous, owing to the long distances to be traveled in visiting the sick and the consequent exposure to the elements. While this is the case, I am free to say they have always readily answered all calls made upon them.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this my second annual report, it would ill become me not to mention favorably the corps of agency employés under my control, who by their faithful attendance to their respective duties and prompt compliance with all demands upon their time and abilities have justly earned my sincere regard. They have generally in their intercourse with the Indians set a high moral standard for their guidance and following, and I am convinced their example has been of great benefit to all with whom they came in contact.

Thanking the officials of the Department for the courtesies shown me the past year, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. SHULER, United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, INT 90—VOL II——8

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, August 20, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report with accompanying statistics:

CENSUS.

The census taken this year shows:	
Total number of Indians under my charge	0 179
Males over eighteen years	439
Females over fourteen years	666
School children between six and sixteen	575

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Many of the buildings of this agency, which, with the exception of carpenter and blacksmith shops, are composed entirely of logs, are rotten. All the rooms are low, ill ventilated, and can not be made habitable longer than for the present season, and I would earnestly recommend, when new buildings are erected, a site be chosen either on Cut Bank Creek or Milk River, as it would be more centrally located and at the same time add 20 or more unles to the distance from the agency to Robare, where our Indians come in contact with the saloon element of civilization, and where those who are inclined to drink can get all the whisky they want.

AGRICULTURAL.

Between forty and fifty families heretofore living on a gravel bar in the immediate vicinity of the agency have been induced to take up land on the creek bottoms and are at present engaged in building houses, corrals, sheds, etc.. putting up hay for their horses and the cattle that were issued to them this month, and preparing generally for the coming winter. This issue of cattle has induced many Indians to work that were never known to try to do anything for themselves before.

Our crops of wheat and oats are a failure owing to drought and hot winds. In fact,

this reservation is far better adapted to stock-raising than farming.

The commendable efforts these Indians have made and the disappointments they have met with from failure of crops, through no fault of their own, together with the incentive to work this issue of cattle has been to these Indians this year, and the care and pride they take in the same, have led me to advocate the abandonment of agriculture, except in a few favored localities, and have the Indians turn their attention to stock-raising.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency is composed of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 16 privates. They perform the duties required of them in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. No doubt the presence of a well organized police force has a beneficial influence upon these Indians as well as upon some lawless white men living on the borders of the reservation.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is presided over by three Indian judges. They preside with dignity and are prompt to punish all guilty parties.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians at this agency during the past year has been fairly good, the sickness being chiefly colds and chronic diseases.

A suitable hospital, which has been recommended, would be of great benefit to these Indians, and I believe in chronic cases, especially, they would avail themselves of its benefits.

Some 400 Indians had la grippe during the winter, generally in a mild form, no deaths occurring.

These Indians have nearly all been vaccinated, a large number successively during

the past year.

They have great faith in the medicines prescribed by the agency physician, Dr. J. E. Jenkins, who is an accomplished and proficient gentleman. He has been with us but nine months, yet in that time has gained the Indians' confidence, has been very successful with the sick whom he has treated, and has induced many of the Indians to abandon their "medicine man" and to throw away their "medicine."

EDUCATIONAL

During the present vacation the superintendent, Mr. O. B. Bartlett, has made marked improvements in the condition of the school buildings at this agency, increasing their capacity from 16 pupils to 40. The school has labored under disadvantages during the past year, chief of which were the location and want of proper school buildings, all of which, it is to be hoped, will be remedied during the coming year.

This agency has sent 45 scholars to the Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., within the past year. Running Crane, one of the most enterprising Indians at this agency, is very anxious to visit the above school with a delegation of four or five leading Indians. He has a son there and he thinks could he visit the school he would be better able to explain to his people the advantages to be gained by attending such a place. He seems very enthusiastic in regard to this matter, and undoubtedly, should his request be granted, good results would follow.

The building of the Holy Family mission school is now completed and will be prepared to receive scholars commencing September 1. The building is pleasantly located,

in fact occupying the garden spot of the reserve.

The cost of the building was \$15,000, donated by the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, Pa., and will accommodate 100 scholars the coming year.

CONCLUSION.

My associations with the various employés have been uniformly pleasant, and their faithful and efficient discharge of their several duties has relieved me greatly, and it is a pleasure for me to commend them as faithful officials and employés.

Thanking you for courtesies extended during the year I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. CATLIN, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., September 4, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency. In some respects this season has been one of the hardest known in Montana, or in this section for many years; for weeks we had no rain-fall whatever. The Indians worked on their farms and gardens as faithfully as an agent could desire, and early in the season there was promise of an abundant crop. The seed was never planted nor the ground cultivated with greater care and judgment. Each of the district farmers gave most flattering reports, and an extended trip by myself through each district corroborated such reports; but at a season when rain was most necessary, the dry weather commenced and continued until all crops were either completely ruined or badly injured. My statistical report for last year exhibited very small yield of grain and vegetables, and such report for present season will, and from the same cause, lack of water, exhibit a much smaller yield even than last year.

I am pleased to state that the honorable Commissioner has authorized a survey of irrigating ditches on this reserve, and immediately on completion of such surveys, I shall forward estimates for construction of the ditches, and if 20 or 30 miles of main ditch can be constructed there will be a marked difference in my statement of crops

grown by this tribe.

The Indians bear their repeated failure of crops with more fortitude than white men would exhibit.

Their main reliance this season is from sale of hay. Several thousand dollars will be derived from their hay, sold to contractors at Fort Custer, to the agency, and to stockmen.

From the transportation of freight they will also obtain several thousand dollars. I am happy to state that my efforts to obtain for the Indians the transportation of our flour (350,000 pounds) from Custer station to the agency have been successful. They should have had this transportation for years past, but heretofore all efforts by my predecessors have been unsuccessful, the hauling having been given to white freighters.

There has been marked improvement on part of the Indians in the care of wagons, harness, machines, and other agricultural implements. I have given much personal attention to this matter, and to-day nearly every Indian located on an allotment has very fair shelter for the implements the Government has been so liberal in issuing to them. Generally the Indians are very considerate in loaning their more expensive implements to their friends who have none. I think that the implements estimated for in my last annual estimate will very nearly suffice to supply all the farmers of this tribe. A few more plows and machines, perhaps a few wagons, may yet be required, but not many more.

The season has been so dry that all the wells of the agency have given out, and we are hauling water from the river. In the event of fire—and several disastrous fires have occurred during past years—the building could not be saved. Very fortunately, we have thus far escaped. I have recently asked for authority to construct a dike across the Little Horn for purpose of throwing water out on the valley just south of the agency. The authority having been granted, we will soon have an abundant supply of water running by every building at the agency, and at a very moderate expense.

water running by every building at the agency, and at a very moderate expense.

I have made an improvement in the manner of branding cattle, which the stockmen say is the best method they have seen. The cattle can now be branded distinctly and without the cruelty heretofore necessary, as beating and knocking off the horns whenever any serious crowding occurred. I shall shortly present plans for a new slaughterhouse, in accordance with your instructions, which, I believe, will meet with your hearty approval. The manner of slaughtering beef at this agency heretofore has not only been brutal in the extreme, but horribly disgusting. I contemplated a change immediately after entering upon my duties, but the change has to this date been impossible.

The decrease of white employés, and the constantly increasing labor required of them renders many improvements absolutely impossible. We have six Indians employed in positions formerly held by whites, and the Indian can not perform the more delicate duties required of white employés. They have not the judgment, and are not as reliable, consequently an agent's hands are in a measure tied. If the entire force allowed at this agency were competent white men, they would barely suffice for the work required. As the force now stands much has to be omitted, greatly to my regret.

Special agent Hatchitt is now at work completing the allotment of lands to these Indians. He is making commendable progress. The Indians are favorably disposed towards such work and usually render all assistance requested. The main difficulty in regard to this work is the manner of marking. Stakes or holes are the usual marks; stones should invariably be used. Of the allotments made four years ago many of them can not be identified to-day. The stakes are rotted and lost, or the holes filled. No attempt seems to have been made by my predecessors to keep or protect the corners of such allotments, and to-day no man can possibly identify the claims of a large number of Indians. All of such allotments should be resurveyed and properly marked with stones. Unless this is done much confusion must result in the near future.

Regarding the "court of Indian offenses," referred to in your communication of August 1, 1890, I would say that none have been organized. The subject has been mentioned in several communications from my predecessors. The Indians do not favor the organization of such courts, and it would be very difficult to obtain proper persons to act as judges. All offenses are punished as I deem expedient, and the Indians offer no resistance. They consider their punishment as just, and it is seldom that the offense is repeated.

The usual punishment is by confinement in the jail or by working. I send prisoners out with teams after wood and without any guard. They return at night with large loads, and then return to their quarters in the jail. On one occasion I allowed several prisoners to visit the camp where an entertainment was being held, first exacting a promise on their part to return at night. No guard was sent with them, but before dark they all returned and entered the jail, seeming well pleased at the confidence exhibited in their promise. I am well aware that such action would not answer with the prisoners in our own penitentiaries, but not one Indian prisoner has to this date abused my confidence in their pledge. The fact that their punishment would be much more severe and that they could not possibly escape recapture by my police force should they attempt to avoid the punishment imposed undoubtedly has due weight in their action. I very seldom have to inflict severe punishment. There is no necessity for a "court of offenses" on this reservation so far as my experience extends.

As in my last report, so in this, I will say that my police force is composed of an excellent body of men. They are brave, faithful, and efficient, and could not be improved

from any material at hand. I consider them the best men in the camp, and I regret sincerely that their compensation can not be increased. They felt very keenly the loss of compensation for services of their horses, 40 cents per day when on actual duty, the same being paid from miscellaneous receipts, class 2, sale of beef hides, and I too felt extreme regret that this payment could not be continued, as the force had received such payment for many years, and there is always abundant funds from such source to pay them. It is not an unusual occurrence for a policeman to kill a horse or to badly injure one in their faithful discharge of duty, and such loss is to them quite severe. While the police were allowed compensation for the services of their horses such losses were in a measure compensated.

I am pleased to report great improvement in the condition of our school. Last year there was such lack of harmony among the employés of the school that I became quite discouraged and was finally compelled to make many changes. The superintendent, teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook were all relieved, and the positions filled by persons whom I consider competent, and who work in harmony and with a view to advance the educational interests of this tribe to the utmost. You can hardly imagine the relief it is to me to feel that the constant and excessive and wholly uncalled-for quarrels among the school employés are ended, and I trust it will not be my fortune to endure the annoyance suffered by my predecessors and by myself during the first few

months of my administration.

I submitted last year plans for a new boarding-school capable of accommodating 150 pupils; but the cost being in excess of what was allowed by law for school buildings, I shall shortly forward estimates for a building less expensive, but which can be added to from time to time, until we have a boarding-school of the capacity required. It is not possible to erect such a building as this agency requires to accommodate 150 pupils and the necessary employés for anything near the amount allowed by law.

I inclose herewith a report of the agency school, by the superintendent, marked "A." This report furnishes a brief history of the school from its commencement, but is not exact, as all the school data, with many other papers, was lost during the disastrous fire of August 22, 1886, when the office and many quarters and one large storage loft were destroyed totally. As the report from my superintendent is exhaustive so far as relates

to the school during my administration, I will not comment further thereon.

I am also pleased to report favorably upon the Montana industrial school, conducted by the Unitarian Society. The school has made much progress during the year, and the very wise ruling of the honorable Commissioner, referred to in my last annual report, that agents be authorized to fill or to assist in filling to the full capacity contract or mission schools, as well as the agency school, has resulted in much and I trust lasting benefit to the educational work on this reserve. It has been a mystery to me how agents could ever view such action in a light other than that indicated by your circular 132, of March 19, 1889. Yet my predecessors seem to have held other views. The Montana industrial school still maintains an excellent corps of instructors and employés. The superintendent, Rev. H. F. Bond, will shortly retire from the management of the school he has succeeded so admirably in establishing on a firm, enduring basis. He carries to his new field of labor the best wishes and kindly regards of all of us who have best known him and his estimable lady, whose health has been so sadly broken by her labors among the children of this tribe. The report from Mr. Bond is also forwarded herewith.

The St. Xavier Mission school, under the auspices of the "Bureau of Catholic Missions," has kept pace with other schools under that bureau. Good work is being done, and the fathers having charge of the school are evidently encouraged in their work, as they are now erecting another large building which will afford accommodations for 100 more pupils. They have as competent a corps of teachers as can be procured or is necessary, and the several visits I have made to the school have convinced me that the people connected with this school are bound heart and hand in their work. As the report of Rev. J. Bandino, who has charge of this school, is forwarded herewith, I shall not further particularize.

In concluding these items regarding schools I wish to say that neither of the two contract schools give this office any annoyance, but on the contrary every effort is made to avoid annoying me in any way. They cousine their labors wholly to those matters closely associated with their respective schools, and I am very glad to have them located

on the reservation. There is ample opportunity for educational work.

I wish that some of the truly noble women of the East or West might be induced to come to this reservation and work among the women of the camp or settlements. They could, by visiting the better class of Indian families, give such instruction to the women in the way of housekeeping, cooking, and caring for their own and their children's clothing, etc., as would produce a marked change in the domestic and, I believe, moral life of these people. I believe that a few earnest women will do as much or more in the way of civilization of any tribe of Indians as the same number of additional farmers.

We have received this year 1,000 heifers and 50 bulls under contract for issue to such Indians as are most deserving, and who have their farms in such condition as to properly care for stock. These stock cattle are fine animals, by far the best ever put in on any stock contract at this agency. I shall estimate for the same number of stock cattle for two more years, and if the estimates are allowed the Crow Indians will have enough "she stock," together with those already on hand, to provide them with all the beef now furnished on contract. This will certainly be a very desirable result, and besides furnishing their own beef, their herds will be rapidly increasing. As the average Western farmer looks to his stock of either horses, cattle, or sheep for cash, so must these Indians. They will never derive much income from their crops of grain or vegetables, but their stock always represent cash and at a fair price. Three more issues of stock cattle will be sufficient to provide every family with from five to twelve cows (according to numbers in family) and such number of cattle will in two years furnish all the beef required for each family. I sincerely trust that it may be deemed expedient to purchase the same number of stock cattle for the next two years as was purchased this season.

I believe that it is more prudent to keep the stock delivered this season in one herd after the issue, so that they may become thoroughly accustomed to our range ere they are separated and given to the individual owners. We can also better brand and care for the calves when kept in a general herd, and the Indians are not subjected to the tempta-

tion to kill and eat the young calves.

We have received 500,000 feet of lumber and 400,000 shingles under contract this year, which will enable us to build cabins for most of the more deserving Indians, who are now living in their lodges on their allotments. Some of this lumber was badly needed to improve the quarters of the agency.

I expect to paint all the buildings at the agency as soon as the white lead, etc., estimated for and allowed by you shall arrive. Many of the buildings need painting very badly.

In accordance with your instructions of July 25, 1890, I called, on August 2, 1890, a council of these Indians for purpose of considering the granting of right for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company to run a preliminary survey across this reserve. As the action of said council was duly reported to you, I will only say that the Indians objected very strongly indeed to the survey. "They did not want more stakes set in their ground." The question was as stated in the report, presented very fully. But at that time the Indians were very determined in their opposition. They do not look with favor upon the advent of more railroads. There are two now in operation and another road has been surveyed, and these roads the Indians claim are sufficient. Every one who spoke opposed granting right of survey.

I have as yet received no invoices of our annuity goods, supplies, etc., and I fear that they will be so long delayed that our annuity issue can not be made until long after our severe weather opens. The Indians are very anxious for an early issue of annuities, and such issue ought, if possible, to be made, as they need the blankets and heavy clothing

early in October.

We have received two very thorough inspections since my administration commenced, Inspectors Junkin and Gardner visiting us, both excellent officers and courteous gentlemen, and from both I obtained much valuable information. Inspector Gardner's long experience in this service proved of great benefit to me in the way of valuable suggestions on subjects of no little importance and regarding which I lacked experience, being

comparatively new to the work.

In accordance with instructions from your office, occasioned by repeated objection by Indians in council to sheep and horses grazing on their reservation, I shall on the 15th instant remove or commence the removal of all such stock remaining on the reservation. I think that most of the stock will have been removed by that date. The owners of bands of horses and sheep feel very keenly the action taken, and owing to the very dry season their removal will prove in many instances a great hardship; yet there seems to be no other course practicable. The cattle grazing on the reservation afford the largest income to the tribe by far and occasion the least annoyance. It is not possible for sheep and cattle to graze on the same ground. The Indiuns have for five years objected to sheep men being granted permits, and last spring their objection became so determined as to virtually settle fine question. The gentlemen who suffer from such action conduct themselves in a very courteous and dignified manner, and, while they regret extremely having to remove, yet they have thus far occasioned us no annoyance. I am greatly pleased with their very gentlemanly actions in this matter.

The sanitary condition of the tribe presents in some respects a favorable contrast over last year; about 500 less cases were treated by the physician. The deaths have, however, exceeded the births by just one-half, as per my statistical report. I am unable to

assign this difference to any known cause.

For several weeks I have been at work on the census and hope to have it completed in about six weeks. The taking of the census for this tripe is no slight labor. The last

census taken required about five months' constant labor of one of the clerks and nearly

four months' services of the agency interpreter.

The employé force have with few exceptions performed faithful and efficient service, and consequently there has been slight change, save with the school employés above noticed. I recognize fully the superlative folly of removal of capable employés, and have never made or contemplated changes save for cause, and the necessity must be imperative ere competent employés are removed from this agency. I am more and more convinced the longer I remain in this service that the evil results occasioned by agents removing efficient and moral employés without sufficient reason other than that their places are desired for friends and relatives often, can scarcely be estimated and certainly not appreciated, or such removals would not be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. WYMAN, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., August 22, 1890.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., August 22, 1890.

SIR: I herewith transmit through the agent report of Crow boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, together with the other information requested by your circular letter on education dated August 7, 1890.

Historical.—There are no records whatever concerning school matters prior to May, 1887. However I learn from agency employés who have been at this agency twelve years that a school for Crow Indian children was started in 1876. The agency at that time waslocated on Rosebud Creek, in western part of the reservation. The school force consisted of one teacher. The average attendance was not to exceed six, with no attempt at system or discipline. No substantial improvement in school affairs can be noted until 1885, when Mr. Hartman was appointed first superintendent. The agency in 1883-34 was removed to the present location on Little Big Horn River, and a boarding-school building 40 by 70 feet, two stories high, was erected. The average attendance during Mr. Hartman's administration was 15, but not much progress was made in either the literary or industrial departments.

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In May, 1887, H. M. Beadle succeeded Mr. Hartman as superintendent. A school-house 30 by 60 feet was built and regular day school opened. Previous to this time classes were heard and school carried on in children's sitting and wash rooms in boarding building. The average attendance increased to 40. During Mr. Beadle's term of nearly three years much industrial work was done, cows were purchased for the school, and a regular order of exercises was followed.

E. W. Hoyt succeeded Mr. Beadle's term of nearly three years much industrial work was done, the number of pupils was reduced to 31, 15 having been transferred to Carlisle in December, 1888, Under Mr. Hoyt the industrial work was prosecuted with great vigor and carefulness. The garden was planted and well cultivated, but no rain coning the crop was a failure.

I succeeded Mr. Hoyt as superintendent, beginning October 4, 1889. I found 61 pupils (24 girls and 37 boys) in attendance. Of this number 26 had just been received from camp the month previous. The school was under good discipline, and has continued so. The children are obedient. We have had none but trivial infractions of rules the entire year.

Sanitary.—The general health of the children has been most excellent; we have three cases of scrofula (young girls). In January an epidemic of la grippe was prevalent; nearly all the scholars were afflicted in a greater or less degree, but they all recovered. Our regular school was suspended ten days. In April a girl and boy badly diseased, aged five and six years, respectively, were returned home; they have since died. These are the only deaths of school children during the year.

Our bathing facilities consist of laundry tubs in winter, and the Little Big Horn River in summer.

mer.

Industrial.—The only opportunities for industrial work have been the care of cows, planting and cultivating the school garden, making hay, cutting and hauling wood, and the regular detail work of the school. Our garden, consisting of 19½ acres, was planted in April and May to potatoes and other vegetables. Everything came up nicely, and gave promise of a fruitful yield, but from June 20 to August 18 no rain whatever came, and in consequence all is lost, save a few small potatoes, beets, and onions; but one good crop has been raised by the school in the last five years, because the

and onlons; but one good crop has been raised by the school in the last live years, because the rain-fall is not sufficient to mature crops.

The school herd numbers 33 head of cattle, including 8 calves; 9 cows give milk. The number of gallons received up to June 30, is 1,998. The number of pounds of butter made to same date, 309.

The industrial work has been under my personal supervision; the industrial teacher has been detailed by the agent for office work the entire year.

For the regular routine work of the school a monthly detail of the children is made, the children

For the regular routine work of the school a monthly detail of the children is made, the children helping in every department, and in all very gratifying progress has been made. There have been fabricated in sewing-room 731 pieces, consisting of sheets, towels, articles of clothing, etc., and articles mended equivalent to the number of 6,708. There have been laundered 18,200 pieces during the year. Under the direction of the principal teacher the children made 20 gallons of good soft soap, that aided very materially our scant soap ration.

Employés.—During the year the school has had four different matrons, two scamstresses, three cooks, and two laundresses. So many changes of employés place the school at a disadvantage for effective work, but the small wages heretofore paid in these departments made it difficult to procure capable employés. The trouble has been obviated by the increase in salaries authorized April 1, 1890.

During the first half of the year much unfriendly feeling and lack of regard existed among some employés, but I am happy to report an improved condition in this regard, and they all now seem earnest workers for the children's welfare and best interests of the service.

Comparisons.—You invite comparisons of work and methods between thir and previous years, noting progress, etc. The school has had an average attendance during the year of 57, which is one-third more than any previous year. I submit the house is crowded and work largely increased but it is plain duty to take every child possible without jeopardizing the health of the school.

In school work proper as well as industrial, a programme of daily exercises has been followed,

which has not been done heretofore.

which has not been done heretofore.

In industrial work, care of school grounds and buildings, progress has been made. The barn-yard was cleaned out; the first time since we had a barn-yard. Wood for winter and spring was hauled last autumn, cut and piled up; heretofore wood was cut as needed from day to day. A system of gravel walks was laid and shade-trees planted in school grounds. The custom of emptying slops at pump platform 20 feet from the house has been stopped, and all slops wheeled 300 feet away and emptied on sod. This arrangement is not satisfactory, but is best that can be done now. The boys have received drill in military tactics this year for the first.

Indian dancing by the children has been stopped. Some previous employés used to request the girls to perform squaw dances in play-room while they looked admiringly on.

The girls are neater in appearance and have clothing approaching civilization nearer than ever before.

But one Sunday has passed without Sunday-school and singing service, and school employés generally attend, while heretofore the school depended on outside persons for its existence, Recommendations.—To increase the efficiency of the school and enable it to more fully assist pupils to self-support and citizenship, I recommend there be built a new school dormitory, to accommodate 100 pupils at least. A new building has been recommended by the agent and all inspectors who have visited here within the last two years. The facts and reasons are all before you and need not be repeated here.

In order that pupils may see some returns from labor bestowed on the garden I suggest that provision be made without delay for a water ditch. The garden should and can be much enlarged, but with only one chance in five for a crop there is no encouragement for increasing labor in that direction without a ditch.

I suggest there be purchased for school, that experience may be acquired in caring for same, one

I suggest there be purchased for school, that experience may be acquired in earing for same, one dozen ewe sheep, some chickens, turkeys, and pigs; also some strawberry plants, currant and raspberry bushes, and crab-apple trees.

The soap ration allowed, one-quarter of a pound per scholar per week, is entirely inadequate, and I suggest that it be increased at least one-half. When we attempt to wash hands and face twenty-one times, take one bath, wash one hundred dishes and five garments, besides house cleaning, with a piece of soap 2 inches square, we realize what need there is for an increase of that article. If good lye is furnished, good soap can be made at the school.

The difficulties hardest to overcome are Indian speaking and improvident habits. It is proper to state concerning the former that two-thirds of our pupils have been in school less than one year. Some, however, have made quite a step towards English speaking, but they are generally backward. The scholars that have learned English are given light punishments when found speaking Indian with each other, and I have explained to the new scholars how much is in store for them when they can speak and understand English.

The more serious difficulty is their improvidence. In all other difficulties there are exceptions; in this there seems to be none. In spending money as soon as earned, in carelessness with clothing, food, or tools they all seem to be of one accord. They seem to have no idea that labor creates value, or that value of any kind should not be wasted. To create and foster a desire for economy has been our constant effort, for it is plain that unless the Indian youth can be taught to practice economy they will not become self-supporting citizens.

In discipline our aim is to appeal to their better natures and instill a self-respect and love of right rather than govern through fear, although to preserve order the discipline must be firm and more or less arbitrary.

or less arbitrary.

In conclusion I will say the movement of the school has been forward, and the experience of the past will aid us to better results in the future. I acknowledge cordial support and kindly interest of agent M. P. Wyman for the success of the school. I am, sir, yours very truly,

H. D. ARKWEIGHT, Superintendent Crow Boarding-School,

Hon. T. J. Mongan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF MISSION SCHOOLS, CROW AGENCY.

RAMONA RANCH, Blakeley, Mont., August 16, 1890.

Siz: I submit the following report of Montana Industrial School, Crow Reserve, in response to

Size: I submit the following report of Montana Industrial School, Urow Reserve, in response to your circular of August 7.

In April, 1836, the American Unitarian Association sent me, an agent of the Uncompahgre Utes, 1874–1876, with my wife, to select a location for establishing a mission school for Indians. First of all we were to go to our old friends, the Utes. Ouray, one of the best, most lutelligent, friendly, and progressive of Indians had died. His successor, Sapiovaneri, whom I highly respected for his uprightness and good disposition, was nevertheless conservative and did not wish schools. The agent was timid about our broaching the subject, the Utes being already dissatisfied with their late removal to Utah, and aggravated by delays in fulfilling an agreement on the part of the Government. A very poor school-house for day-school was entirely unoccupied. We then first learned of the building at Grand Junction just completed, although we had corresponded with the Indian Rursan about our enterprise. Bureau about our enterprise.

Bureau about our enterprise.

We came to the Crow agency thinking to build off of or on the reservation, and to combine the children of Crows and Cheyennes. We located on the Big Horn, 7 miles from Custer station on the Northern Pacific Railroad. We commenced to build in August. The first pupil was received in January; in February received 2, in March 13 more, in April 2, in May 7, and in June 8.

During quarter ending June 30, 1887, 3 pupils were withdrawn and 17 ran away. Sixteen were retained mainly by the police under the direction of the agent. During quarter ending September 30, 20 pupils were withdrawn for vacation and 8 ran away; 16 were returned. In the next quarter our number was reduced to 13, and 2 of them were withdrawn. The number was increased to 15 during next quarter, ending March 31, 1888, and none ran away. Next quarter, number 21, 1 ran away. Quarter ending September 30, whole number was 18; 9 were withdrawn for vacation, 4 of whom were returned and 4 new ones were added. By much effort the number was increased to 21 during quarter ending December 31; 2 were taken away without permission, I was returned. In the following quarter our whole number was 27. In three months more the number had increased to 36, and early in December, 1889, we had 55. We increased vertty rapidly, we lost pretty

Then by humoring, begging, cajoling, we reached and kept an attendance of 20 to 30;

rapidly. Then by humoring, begging, cajoling, we reached and kept an attendance of 20 to 30; then rapidly reached 55.

Agent Williamson had compelled the parents to send their children to school. Inspector Armstrong had ruled that the agent had no authority to compel attendance at a mission school. The Crows seemed to understand it and withdrew their children, or aided them in running away. Under the present Commissioner the agent was instructed to fill all the schools. For a short time we had as many as we could well accommodate. Then we were reduced to 47 at the close of last quarter, some of the pupils having gone to Carlisle. The agent promises to make the deficiency

No pupil has ever died while a pupil, One died of consumption after leaving us a few weeks. The compulsory course seems to have worked admirably with us, the parents accepting the situation with apparent good grace, yielding to the inevitable. Running away has been almost stopped now that the responsibility of sending back is thrown upon the parents.

It has always been a problem how to punish for any misconduct. Corporal punishment has always been forbidden by the present superintendent and has very rarely been inflicted. Shutting up, sending to bed, tying hands or feet together, depriving of privileges have been tried, and latterly bread and water diet or some extra hard work have been resorted to as the most effectual means of restraining an Indian child. Yet we had some reluctance to giving undue importance to food or to making it appear that the necessity of working is a great curse. Perhaps it were well that they should realize that neither man nor child can (satisfactorily) live by bread alone. Of late

that they should realize that neither man nor child can (satisfactorily) live by bread alone. Of late the children have been quite obedient, docile, and affectionate.

We have had to encounter the fear among the Indians that by and by our pupils would be carried east to Carlisle, and when \$30 was raised in Boston for the benefit of one particular child it was immediately conjectured that the people who paid it would claim him, and no explanations or protestations could overcome the dread. In vain we insisted that none would be taken off of the reservation without the consent of the parents. The boy was never returned to us till lately

or protestations could overcome the dread. In vain we insisted that none would be taken off of the parents. The boy was never returned to us till lately under the compulsory policy.

For quite a while our visiting day was Sunday and we had from 30 to 100 Indians here, 40 to 50 sometimes at service. The day has been changed to Saturday. The influence of idleness, loafing, and wild sports is objectionable, but thus much of conciliation is desirable.

We have a shop, 20 by 60 feet, with two floors well supplied with blacksmith and carpenter tools. We have a teacher in the shop whose technical education was received in the University of Minnesota. We have a ranch with 30 acres under cultivation. All the pupils have little gardens. The older boys work in the general gardens and in the shop, and are now taking a course in mechanical drawing. It is hoped by and by to introduce leather and tin work. Cutting and carrying wood is largely done by the boys, large and small. The boys also help about the washing, carrying water, making fires, operating the washing-machine and mangle. The girls have regular sewing hours and instruction in sewing, wash and iron, and do all ordinary house work.

An addition to our main building will soon be completed in which there will be better facilities for laundry work and bathing, and special rooms for kindergarten and for teaching cookery. We consider the kindergarten a proper introduction to industrial education. We hope to devote two or three rooms to housekeeping by three or four girls at a time, who will do their own cooking, washing, and all the variety of housework.

For the better manners and general discipline of the children the superintendent's family and the employée eat at the same tables with the children, and for the most part from the same supply of food.

of food. It is certainly a favorable time for the education of the Indian. Their reservations are or are be-

It is certainly a favorable time for the education of the Indian. Their reservations are or are becoming accessible. The Government has taken a good stand in regard to individual ownership of land and citizenship and compulsory education. The people are aroused in regard to the education of the Indian, domestic, industrial, intellectual, moral, religious.

But the schools on this reservation, and doubtless on many others, are preparing the children for a life on which few can enter without further aid from the Government. I speak from four years, personal acquaintance with the country and the people. The last two years have shown that agriculture is unreliable without irrigation. Irrigation in these valleys of Montana is rarely feasible and more rarely economical on a small scale. Between Fort Custer and the mouth of the Big Horn, there are, perhaps, 100,000 acress of very productive land if it could only be irrigated. One large canal would probably be sufficient. I am not able to give a rough estimate of its cost; but I am sure that it is essential to the future agricultural success of the boys we are educating, and that the Government can well afford any expenditure it may require. Irrigation will be essential to agriculture some years and will be useful every year. If Indians are disinclined to industry so much the more needful is it to offer them every incentive. Failure in agriculture means poverty, and poverty means little demand for mechanism, even for houses and furniture, for wagons, shoes,

much the more needful is it to offer them every incentive. Failure in agriculture means poverty, and poverty means little demand for mechanism, even for houses and furniture, for wagons, shoes, and clothing, and it is a chance if we do not blame the Crows for such discouragements, shiftlessness, lack of ambition as we should exhibit under like circunstances.

The home in the high sense of that word is alike the evidence and the meaning of civilization. There is very little up and down this river that can be called domestic life. The Indians can not be found in their cabins or tepees half the time. Their cattle can hardly be called domesticanimals. They run wild and are rarely looked after. The cows are not often milked and only few are ever milked. The nomadic habits prevent regularity so essential to success. The comfortable house is the anchorage for civilized people. That must be cheerful enough to be attractive. The Indian prefers his tepee because the cabin even when made for him by the Government is dark and gloomy. It rarely has more than one window and that small and immovable, whereas the tepee is all window, or all window curtain, the light penetrating everywhere. Again the house, which should be in every way an improvement on the tepee, has generally the same objection of promiscuousness in having but one room. It would be thought barbarous in our schools if we did not separate the sexes into different dormitories. Shall our pupils after all our care be risked when they leave us with into different dormitories. Shall our pupils after all our care be risked when they leave us with the temptations of the tepee or the one-roomed cabin? Will not the Government see that the chances for virtue are better? Shall there not be improvement in the tenements and the ranches that shall help and not hinder the culture of the hearts and the making of true homes with better and still better domestic surroundings?

I have heard that it is the purpose to distribute rations at several points on the reservation. If that is done and the head of the family only is represented when the issue takes place, much of the frittering and idling away at the agency and in going to and fro would be obviated.

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. BOND, Superintendent Montana Industrial School.

St. XAVIER'S MISSION, Fort Custer, Mont., August 24, 1890.

HONORABLE SIR: In compliance with your request, under date of August 7, 1890, I have the honor

HONORABLE SIR: In compliance with your request, under date of August 7, 1830, I have the nonor of addressing you my report concerning the school work of which I have had charge during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

St. Xavier's Mission School was opened October 1, 1887. Where in the spring of 1887 nothing but an occasional tepee was to be seen, now stands a large school, a church, and a residence for the fathers in charge, besides several other buildings which shall be mentioned further on in this

sketch.

sketch.

In 1887 the school-house, a frame building, was already large enough to accommodate about 75 pupils. A wash-house and ice-house were added the following winter. As the number of children was continually on the increase, it was found necessary during the vacation of 1885 to commence a large addition to the school-house. This was completed the fall of the same year, and with the first building gives room for about 175 persons.

During the summer and fall of 1888 a bake-house and store-rooms were put up; also a church for the Indians and a house for the use of workmen. Later on coal-houses, root-houses, and a temporary carpenter's shop were put up; and at the present date the foundation is being laid and bricks are in making for the erection of a new house for the use of the boys belonging to the school. Great improvements have also been made in clearing and fencing land, making wells and building bridges.

Great improvements have also been made in clearing and fencing land, making wells and building bridges.

The industries taught are, for the boys, gardening, farming, raising and herding stock, carpentering, and baking. The facilities offered for such work are very good, as every endeavor is made to raise the garden and farm produce required; and as there is a considerable herd of cattle to be taken care of, the boys are able to acquire all necessary knowledge in herding and raising. The employés who have charge of teaching the industries are for both sexes efficient and interested persons. The girls learn general housekeeping, cooking, ironing, washing, hand and machine sewing, and dress-making. Many of them during the past year have learned to cut and fit plain garments, and to do housework in a neat and satisfactory manner.

The chief difficulty met with has been the longing of these children for their wild mode of living and desire for their former sports. This has been overcome by giving them every year a week's excursion to the mountains, and by giving Thursday instead of Saturday as a recreation day, allowing them on the weekly holiday pic-nics, fishing and hunting parties, riding, and similar amusements, which have proved of great service in making them happy and contented.

Hoping that this brief information about St. Xavier's mission contract school will answer your intention and meet your kind approbation.

I am, honorable sir, very respectfully,

JOSEPH BANDINI. Superintendent.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., August 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my fourteenth annual report:

AGRICULTURAL.

Prospects for the year 1890 are very flattering. Unlike last year, we have had a good season of rain, and by the aid of irrigation a fair crop will be harvested. The season commenced early. Three self-binders, which were purchased by the Indians, were set at work on the 6th of August, while a few combined mowers and reapers were also started. but a large majority of the fields and small inclosures are being cut by grain cradles, which are handled very well by the Indian farmers. From careful estimate I expect the Indians to harvest about 45,000 bushels of oats and in the neighborhood of 40,000 bushels of wheat. The vegetable crop is also good; potatoes, turnips, cabbages, onions, etc., have done well and a good yield is expected from the small vegetable patches planted.

There are about 200 farms of from 8 acres to 160 acres inclosed and cultivated, making in the neighborhood of 900 acres under cultivation on the reservation. The Indians own about 10,000 head of cattle individually, and about 5,000 head of horses. They have over 1,200 head of swine and 5,000 or 6,000 fowls. They live in comfortable houses, with out-buildings and sheds for the care of implements of labor. Some have good barns, They are doing fairly well and the prospects of a good harvest yield this year will encourage them to future exertions and to forget the disastrous drought of last year, which burned and destroyed their crops. When the grain is harvested the mill will be put into operation and the wheat required for family use ground into flour. The surplus grain and vegetables find a ready sale and good market. With ordinary energy the Indians on this reservation should soon not only become self-supporting but comfortable and in-

The tribes or bands under my charge consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, the Kootenais, Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and Michel's band of Lower Kalispels. The following is the

RECAPITULATION.

Obalatia hand.	
Charlot's band:	
Total number of Indians	176
Males above eighteen years	51
Females above fourteen years	55
Children between six and sixteen years	41
Confederated tribes:	
Males over eighteen years	463
Females over fourteen years	541
School children between six and sixteen years	339
Lower Kalispels:	
Number of Indians	57
Males over eighteen years	20
Females over fourteen years	33
Children between six and sixteen years	6

CHIEF ENEAS' BAND OF KOOTENAI INDIANS.

When Governor Isaac I. Stevens made the treaty with the Indians now occupying the Flathead Reservation in Montana in 1855, and designated them as the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais, he found a detached band of the British tribe of Kootenai Indians occupying and camping upon the little valley of Dayton Creek, about midway on the west side of Flathead Lake. In designating the boundaries of the reserve the Kootenai encampment was included and the Indians made beneficiaries of the American Government, and, much to the disgust of the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, included in the confederation of the tribes known as the Flathead Nation.

Generally the Kootenai Indians are a thriftless, lazy, and filthy tribe, addicted to gambling, drinking, and immorality. Some of them spend their time in wandering about, fishing and hunting, and lounging around white settlements where whisky can be found and a filthy living eked out. This class bring the whole band into disrepute, until they are all looked upon as vagrants. In fact, such is the case to a great extent, and unless the Government reaches out a helping hand they are doomed to destruction.

Their village is situated about 60 miles from the agency, where a field in common is fenced and cultivated. Agricultural implements are issued to those who try to cultivate the soil, but no resident farmer was ever assigned to direct their efforts and encourage them in agricultural and civilizing pursuits.

CHIEF MICHEL'S BAND OF LOWER KALISPELS.

On the 27th of April, 1887, the Northwest Indian commission on the part of the United States and the chiefs and head men and other adult Indians of the confederated tribes of this agency entered into an agreement. At the council held at that date it was announced by the commission that it was the policy of the United States Government to remove to and settle upon Indian reservations scattered bands of non-reservation Indians, so as to bring them under the care and protection of the United States. Under certain promises of assistance the lower Pend d'Oreilles, or Kalispel Indians, then living in Northern Idaho entered into an agreement to remove to the Flathead Reservation. It was also agreed with the commission by the confederated tribes living here to allow the Kalispels to remove to and settle upon their lands in accordance with the agreement then entered into and signed. It seems up to the present date Congress has not confirmed or passed upon said agreement.

On the 25th of September of the same year I reported to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that Michel, one of the chiefs of the wandering bands of Lower Kalispels, who met the Northwest Indian Commission at Sand Point, in Idaho Territory, and who signed the agreement to remove to this reservation with the families who acknowledged him as chief, was at the Flathead Agency; that he came to request transportation, by railroad or otherwise, for a number of families from Idaho to this reservation. The chief at the same time fully understood that the agreement with the Northwest Commission, which he signed, should be ratified by Congress before it could go into effect, and that there was no means at the disposal of the Indian Office to pay for transportation or to take care of those families until such provisions were made by Congress. Through my office he appealed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs to grant them the aid and facilities he desired to remove his band, as they were willing and anxious to come to the Flathend Reservation, where it was expected they would cultivate the soil, if aid was given them, and abaudon their wandering and vagabond life. The Indian Office furnished means to bring the band to

this reservation and provided means of support until the close of the fiscal year 1888. An allowance of provisions was furnished them on my requisition until the close of the

fiscal year 1890.

With the little aid which could be expended from the agency, those poor people commenced farming in a small way and gave ample evidence that, with proper attention by the employment of a farmer to teach them and other assistance promised in the agreement with the Northwest Commission, they would soon become tillers of the soil and placed on the highway to civilization and self-support.

Several other families, parties to this agreement, came of their own accord from Idaho to settle on this reserve, but, finding no arrangements here for their assistance or to carry out the agreement, they returned to Idaho to await results, as they claimed they could better support themselves in that Territory by fishing, hunting, and a general wander-

ing career.

Chief Michel is on this reservation with about fifteen families, and I trust if the agreement mentioned should not be ratified I may be allowed means to place those families upon farms and to assist them with agricultural implements, food, and clothing until they can raise crops with which to keep them from starvation and nakedness.

BITTER ROOT VALLEY FLATHEADS.

The history of the dealings with Chief Charlot's band of Flathead Indians residing in the Bitter Root Valley has been so thoroughly discussed in public documents that I shall refrain from going into details. Suffice it to say that the last arrangement with this unfortunate band and the delay in its consummation has entirely discouraged the Indians. They are now helpless and poverty-stricken on their land in that valley, looking forward to the promise for the sale of lands patented to certain members of that band and to their removal to this reservation. The hope was given them, when their consent was secured for an appraisement and sale of their lands and improvements, that arrangements would be made to remove them to the Jocko reservation before the 1st of March, 1890, in order to give them an opportunity to select lands on the reserve and to put in crops to harvest this year. With that view, they could not be induced to plow or sow their land in the Bitter Root Valley. They are destitute of means of support and, if the contemplated appropriation to remove and support them until they can raise crops is not carried out this year, some means should be adopted to furnish them with provisions, or they will certainly suffer from starvation.

BRITISH CREES.

In a report to your office, bearing date July 14, 1890, I had the honor to inclose letter from Lieut. Col. A. A. Van Horn, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, commanding, Fort Shaw, Montana, stating that it was reported to him that a band of British Crees were en route via Cadotte's Pass to visit the Flatheads, and if such was the fact would like to have my Indian police make them return to the eastern side of the mountains. About eighty Indian and Cree half-breeds are now on this reservation. I called the chief of the Cree Indians and some of the leading Cree half-breeds to the agency and stated the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Van Horn. A number of those people had gone to work in the hay and harvest fields of the Indians of this reservation, in order to earn horses and provisions for their labor. It was a pitiful sight to see strong men weep at the order or request for them to retrace their wearisome march back across the Rocky Mountains, through Cadotte's Pass, to the vicinity of Fort Shaw, without provisions to support their almost naked and famished wives and children. They appealed for time to earn something, and I granted them leave to remain until after the harvest, provided no dancing, drinking, or gambling would be indulged in and that they would work faithfully for those Indian farmers who could afford to employ them, to earn provisions and horses. The Crees have no right here and should be sent back, but I can not turn them into the mountains without provisions and mostly on foot and without arms to procure game. I shall insist that they leave the reserve at the close of harvest. Indians here do not propose to allow them to settle upon their lands.

CRIME.

In August of last year J. W. Noble, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, communicated to the governor of Montana relative to the killing at Demersville, Mont., in that month, of the son of Eneas, chief of the Kootenai Indians of this reservation. With the communication was a report from the Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of an investigation of the matter which embraced my report. As the killing of the chief's son has resulted in the murder of an unknown white man by a Kootenai Indian of Eneas' tribe, in revenge, and as there is now great excitement over the finding of the

body of the murdered white man, and also as the affair may yet end in further bloodshed. I deem it important to give the facts here. The following is the Hon. Commissioner's report:

It having been reported in newspaper dispatches, dated Missoula, Mont., August 20, 1889, that Indians were menacing lives of whites at Demersville, Missoula County, Montana, and that they had broken into a house and one person was killed, this office under date of the 21st of August telegraphed the Indian agent at the Flathead Agency for information as to the truth of the report. The agent replied by telegram dated the 22d ultimo, reporting that one Indian was killed, and the trouble was caused by whisky, and that he would investigate the matter. I am now in receipt of a report on the subject from the agent, dated September 9, 1889, in which he states he will go to the county seat of said county and lay before the grand jury the following statement relative to the matter made by Eneas, Chief of the Kootenai Indians of the Jocko reservation and the father of the Indian who was killed, to wit:

THE CHIEF'S STORY.

Three Indian boys of my band were gambling near Oust Finlay's place on Mud Creek on the reservation. They lost everything they had, even to their blankets. They then started for the head of the lake, going up the east side and avoiding my house, which is on the west side. On the way they passed a creek where there are some white settlers about one mile from Demersville. At that place a white man who was on foot took a horse away from another white man who was riding the same. The fellow who was set afoot begged of the Indians to loan him a horse to ride home, which they did and turned back with him. The man's name is Joe Marent and he is a ettler at the head of the lake. He gave the Indian boys whisky upon which they got drunk. When they got to Demersville they were drunk from the whisky, obtained from Marent. At Demersville they got into trouble, and a white man drew a pistol on one of them, but a fight was prevented by outsiders.

I (Eneas) was encamped near Chief Michel's place, and the day after the Indian how months.

outsiders.

I (Eneas) was encamped near Chief Michel's place, and the day after the Indian boys mentioned started for Demersville I moved camp to go home. I camped for the night near the steam-boat landing at the foot of the lake. My son-in-law Louie, having loaned a horse to the Indian boys, took the steamer for Demersville to get him back. Before getting on the steamer Louie asked my son to take his horse and ride up to Demersville and meet him there. When I got to my home at Dayton Creek my son and another Indian rode to Demersville. They had no arms when they left. They camped the first night with some Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais, on this side of Demersville. In the morning they found the three Indian boys, the party being six Indians altogether. They

They camped the first night with some Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais, on this side of Demersville. In the morning they found the three Indian boys, the party being six Indians altogether. They sat around the store all day at Demersville. In the evening two of the boys, who previously got whisky from Marent, were approached by a man who came out of a saloon and who is known to the Indians by the name of Jack Sheppard. He asked the boys if they wanted to buy whisky. The Indian boys replied that they had no money. They then reported to their companions that a white man offered to sell them whisky. My son-in-law Louie had money and he gave the boys \$4 to buy with. They found Jack and gave him the money. Jack pointed out a place on the bank of the river where he would deliver the whisky. True to agreement Jack returned with two bottles of whisky, which they carried to the other Indians.

They all went away from the vicinity of the store to a more secluded spot and commenced drinking. One bottle was drank by six Indians, and my son after drinking said he was hungry and started to the hotel to get something to eat. My son-in-law Louie followed him. Louie neard a white man talking loud to my son through an up-stairs window, ordering him to go away or he would shoot him. Louie took my son by the arm and tried to take him away. Louie said he heard some one come down stairs who came out of the door, and while he (Louie) held my son the white man shot him. When my son fell Louie stated the man who shot him told him to get away quick or he would be shot. Louie could net run, as he is lame, but he turned and saw two white men with guns who told him to get away, and followed him as he hobbled off for about a hundred yards.

Yards.
Two of the Indian boys who got the whisky started that night after the shooting for Tobacco Plains, and the other three Indians started back to my home on the reservation. They told me that white men killed my son at Demersville. I sent a white man who is called "Savia," who is married to a Kootenai woman, to get the body of my son. When "Savia" returned with the dead body he told me that the white people at Demersville wanted me to go up there. The morning after the killing a camp of British Kootenais arrived at Demersville from Tobacco Plains, and they recognized the body as being that of my son. The white men told them also to tell me to come to Demersville. I did not wish to go, but was advised by a white man who lives in the lake country to go.

to go.

It was 60 miles from my home to the agency, and I started for Demersville without letting you (the agent) know, as the distance was too far. I took some of my people along, but sent word that I was coming with no hostile intent, but simply to inquire if my son was killed by white men or not; if so, to ask that the murderer might be punished, and the men who sold the whisky might also be punished, as that was the cause of the trouble between my Indians and white men. I camped on the night of my arrival at the house of Baptiste La Beau, who is a white setter, and lives this side of Demersville. In the morning I sent another man to let the people know I was coming to talk with them as a friend. When I got to Demersville the people seemed excited and afraid that I came there for revenge. I assured them through an interpreter as best I could my friendly intentions.

afraid that I came there for revenge. I assured them through an interpreter as best I could my friendly intentions. I could not get any good counsel with them.

I knew that not one of my Indians who had trouble lad a gun or pistol with them when they left my camp for the head of the lake. I do not know where any of them could have borrowed or purchased a pistol or gun. I told the people if they could tell me where any one of them got a gun or pistol then I might think my son was killed by an Indian. One of the Indians sold a horse to a white man. I asked that white man if he traded a gun or a pistol for the horse; he said no. I asked to see the hall which killed my son, and was answered that the ball was sent to the agent [not so, it was not sent], and by him it would be sent to Missoula.

Louie, my son-in-law, told the whites at Demersville, in answer to a question, that he saw the gun plainly in the hands of a white man which killed my son, that it was not a pistol, but a gun which looked like a Winchester. Louie also claimed that he could recognize the white man who held the gun, and was asked to do so if he was present. Louie pointed out the man, but he was not arrested. That man lives in a house at Demersville, but Louie does not know his name, but can point tout the house.

Learning that I could not find out anything about who killed my son, whether it was done by

Learning that I could not find out anything about who killed my son, whether it was done by a white man, as claimed by the Indians, or by an Indian, as claimed by the white men, I came home to my place a Dayton Creek. The whites wished me to stay one day longer, but I felt it would be useless to do so.

I now leave it in the hands of the white man for investigation, and I trust they will do me the justice to inquire into this killing. My Indians claim it was done by white men; the white men claim it was done by Indians. God knows! I do not. I now throw myself on your sense of justice to all. A great many of my people have been killed by white men; two of them were hung by a mob. I know of no punishment or even a trial that was ever given to a white man for killing any of my Indians, and now I think it time to show that there is justice to be accorded to the Indians as well as to the whites. If this matter shall be brought before the court at Missoula I am ready to be there, and also to do all in my power to bring in witnesses who might be required.

To this the honorable Commissioner adds:

If Chief Eneas's understanding of the matter is correct, it seems that the killing of his son was totally without justification as he was at the time being led away from the scene of trouble had with his slayer by Louie, the son-in-law of the chief, who was also threatened and had to leave immediately to escape danger. If the facts are correctly stated the failure to punish the person guilty of the murder would have a most demoralizing and unhappy, if not dangerous, effect upon the Indians, and at all events the matter should be thoroughly investigated with a view to a full understanding of the facts in the case and securing the prosecution of the guilty person if it should appear that the killing was unlawful. appear that the killing was unlawful.

appear that the killing was unlawful.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that 'the subject be submitted to the honorable Attorney-General, with the request that he will, if consistent with the rules and regulations of his Department, cause the United States attorney for Montana to make a thorough and immediate investigation of the matter, first notifying the agent at said agency thereof, and if it should appear therefrom that said killing was unlawful, that said attorney be instructed to take all the steps which may be legal and proper with a view to securing the prompt and adequate punishment, through the proper court, of the person guilty of the homicide.

It is further recommended that a copy of this report (herewith inclosed) be forwarded to the governor of said Territory for his information, with request that he cause to be made an investigation of the facts in the case, and take such steps as may be necessary to bring the guilty party to justice,

This report was signed by Hon. John T. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The affair culminated by the presence of a sheriff's posse on the reservation in July, and the arrest was made, with assistance of the Indian police, of six Indians for whom the sheriff held warrants. At the next term of court the Indians will be held for trial for the several charges against them, from murder to house-breaking and horse-stealing. It is to be hoped that the same energy will be used by the officers of the law to bring forward for trial white men guilty of crime against the Indians.

SCHOOLS.

At the mission of St. Ignatius, about 20 miles north of the agency, the school of this reservation is situated. The school is conducted under contract with the Government by the missionaries of St. Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence, and provisions were

made for the education of 300 boys and girls.

During the month of August there is a partial vacation, but it extends only to the suspension of certain studies, as it is the policy of the faculty to keep the children from going to their homes, where in a short time the former teaching is forgotten, and in many cases the parents encourage the children to remain away from school. The vacation is made attractive by camping out under charge of the teachers, while hunting, fishing, and outside sports are indulged in. The children are tractable and apply themselves

as well, perhaps, as the youth of our own race.

As stated in my report of last year, I am still more forcibly impressed that educational and agricultural pursuits with a knowledge of such trades as are taught here, namely, carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness-making, tinsmithing, printing, business, painting, sewing, milling, matching and planing, engineering, etc., are the great factors in civilizing the Indians, and the children should be compelled to attend school despite the wishes of some of the Indian parents who are opposed to the adoption of the methods of the white men. Indian education should be compulsory. As it is on a nonissue reservation the agent can use his influence and his persuasion, but is without power to enforce his demands that the children be sent to school. Soon as a boy attains an age when he can be useful in herding stock or doing other work to relieve the parents, he is taken away from school and placed under the demoralizing influence of Indian home surroundings.

If a fund could be appropriated to build a house, assist in fencing in a few acres of land, furnish a few implements of labor and seed to sow, to such couples as marry from the schools, the young people could be more easily induced to remain at school until they arrive at a proper age for marriage. By such assistance the young married couples would have an independent start in life and develop into thrifty domesticity.

The Indian school buildings at St. Ignatius, both for boys and girls, are not surpassed in the State of Montana for beauty of architecture, ventilation, modern improve-

ments, accommodation of pupils, healthful surroundings, and attractiveness.

During the year a kindergarten was added to the school by the faculty. Having for some time past contemplated the establishment of such an institution, in connection with the Indian school for older children, the missionaries were unable, for want of proper buildings, to put the plan into execution until the spring of 1890. The result has proved most satisfactory. I am informed that the project of this enterprise was made known to Dr. Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, last year, and it not only met with his approval, but he very much encouraged the missionaries to make the trial.

Among others some of the following reasons might be urged for the encouragement of the work on the part of the Government: The children, if taken into school at the age of two or three or four years and kept there, only occasionally visited by their parents, will when grown up know nothing of Indian ways and habits. They will, with ease, be thoroughly, though imperceptibly, formed to the ways of the whites in their habits, their thoughts, and their aspirations. They will not know, in fact be completely ignorant of, the Indian language; will know only English. One generation will accomplish what the past system will require generations to effect. The affection of the child being gained at its youngest age, it is likely to grow up with a love for the whites instead of the hatred, or at least diffidence, as is the case to a great extent at present. The training of the children in later years in the various departments of an industrial-school education will be much facilitated, its latent talents discovered and better cultivated, never having tasted of the roaming, free and easy-going, lazy life of the older Indian and not having been spoiled by the indulgence of parents or near relatives, which is generally the case with all grown children. This love for a roaming, lazy life makes it at all times hard to get a boy or a girl of ordinary school age to resign himself or herself to the confinement of a boarding-school.

The mortality among the Indians rages principally among the younger children, because of want of proper care, of proper food, of proper clothing, and on account of exposure. Whilst actually at present many children are dying on the Flathead Reservation among the people at large, few deaths occur in the school, and none as yet in the kindergarten, where some fifty little ones are cared for. The older Indians seem well pleased with it, and contrary to expectations brought their children to it without scarcely any effort on the part of the missionaries and teachers. In view of the good undoubtedly to be derived from this institution I would recommend the Department to consider the kindergarten as part of the Ignatius Indian Boarding School, and change

the age required from six years to two years of age.

Among those people, except the Kootenai tribe, who still lead a kind of nomadic life, and, for this reason being far from the influence of the missionaries and the agent, are opposed to the education of their children, both male and female, the other parents are more willing to send their daughters than their sons. The school for girls has always been more numerous than that of the boys. In school the girls are kept clean and nicely dressed, well fed, and well trained in the rules of politeness. They are taught to cut and sew their gowns, etc., and to trim and make their bonnets, knit stockings, weave carpets, make rugs and their own winter gloves and caps. They work at stated times in the garden, milk cows, make butter, learn baking, cooking, and pastry work. There is in this school a number of girls about fifteen years of age, and some who reached a score of years who are marriageable; but according to my knowledge of the Indians, among whom I have been for over thirteen years as agent, it will be a long time before women among them can have in the family that important and beneficial influence they have in general among white people.

The only hope and easiest way to attain this result is, in my judgment, that the newformed families by the marriage of young Indians and girls educated in the school have a home of their own separated from the parents of either. By going back to their old people they find too many obstacles to overcome to live according to the principles and the ways they learned at school; and partly through fear and respect for their parents, partly because of their natural inclination to inactivity and carelessness, little by little they go back to the ways of the old people, whom it is almost impossible to persuade to

do otherwise than their ancestors did.

To form these new families separate from the old people it takes material, means, and a good many of the children at school have not sufficient means for building a house and procuring the necessaries of life. As stated under another heading in this report, I believe that the Government would make great advancement in the civilization of the Indians by making a small appropriation as a fund to furnish the newly formed families with the necessary means to commence life. These families being then free and in great part independent from the baneful influence of the uneducated Indians could more easily and with better success live according to the principles and ways both the young girl and the young man have learned at school. Their example and prosperity would have a great effect on the other Indians and give them desire and courage to renounce their old Indian traditions and to follow the ways of civilized people.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary labors are in the hands of the Jesuit fathers, and they devote their lives to the work of christianizing, civilizing, and educating the Indians. Owing to their devoted work the Indian inhabitants of this reservation are steadily gaining an advance

over all other tribes in Montana in religion, civilization, farming, and pastoral pursuits. The sanctity of marriage is respected, with few exceptions, and unlawful cohabitation is punished by tribal laws. The degradation of the woman is no doubt great among the Indians as it has always been among pagan nations, though in the enjoyment of a higher degree of material and even intellectual civilization. But the teachings of religion among these Indians have considerably modified their ideas about women and raised her condition and position among them and they often set the example of Christian virtues.

I am happy to state that in the mission there are religious ladies who mingle among the Indian families and reach intellectually and morally numerous Indian girls and impart to them a practical knowledge of all the household work which a young woman should understand to fit her to keep a comfortable and well ordered house. Among these religious women there are some who understand medicine sufficiently to attend not only to the sick who call upon them for assistance, but also to the Indian women and the mothers of children. Through the numerous girls educated by them these self-sacrificing women exercise a great influence amongst the women of the reservation who are bound to come in contact with them when visiting their children at school and on this point training schools on a reservation among the Indians-witnesses to the constant and sensible progress in civilization of their children-according to my judgment, are more useful and more conducive to the civilization of the whole race than schools outside of the reservation, the Indians being deprived of the advantage of the good example set to them by the children at school and the encouragement they receive by witnessing the happiness of their children living according to the ways of the white people in contrast with the wretchedness of their fellow-children in the camp.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE.

As mentioned in my report of last year, this branch of the service has failed to give the satisfaction desired. The head chiefs are now reconciled to the authority of the judges and the police, but they have been forced to that conclusion by the arrest in August of the murderers and outlaws of the tribes by the sheriff of Missoula County and a posse of white men assisted by Indians of the reservation. Under the head of crime will be seen the unfortunate circumstances which led to the demoralization and inefficiency of the police force and the judges of the court of Indian offenses. This year as well as last year the Indian enemies of the police point out that while an Indian is held to the full penalty of the law and is being hunted down by armed white men, very little effort was made by the authorities to bring into court white offenders against Indians.

Upon assuming charge of this agency in 1877 I found a volunteer force of Indian police who made arrests of Indian law-breakers and punished them according to tribal usage. Some were fined a number of horses, some were imprisoned in the Indian jail, while others were sentenced to certain number of lashes with a whip. The crimes for which punishment was inflicted were horse stealing and other thefts, gambling, pagan dances, immorality, drunkenness, bringing whisky on the reservation, polygamy, and infidelity to the marriage ties. Until the passage of the railroad through the reservation this organization kept the Indians well in hand and they gave very little trouble.

Affairs changed, however, with the introduction of the railroad. The number and character of employés along the line, the swarms of tramps going east and west through the reservation, the whisky drinking and immorality of such people, naturally infected the Indians, and more stringent methods than the volunteer Indian police enforced were thought best to be adopted. On the 12th of February, 1885, I prepared and submitted a code of laws and rules to govern the reservation, which were incorporated in the rules already established, and they were adopted by the Indians, and also authorized for enforcement on this reserve by the Indian Department. Three Indians, supposed to be the most progressive and efficient, were then selected as judges, namely, Joseph, Baptiste, and Louison, with a captain and nine policemen. The police force was afterwards increased to fifteen including the captain, and Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch was added as judge. Those four judges continue to act until present date, though they have not been under pay for some time.

The circumstances detailed under head of crime leads to a demoralization of the judges as well as of the police. Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch was the only reliable man among the judges, and he was in favor of arresting every Indian outlaw for whom the sheriff held a warrant, but the other judges opposed him and lent their efforts to shielding the outlaws from arrest, and influenced a majority of the Indian police to do likewise. During the month of August, however, the judges and police changed their views (as I held them strictly responsible), and aided the sheriff of Missoula County in making arrests of Indians. The outlaws to the number of eight are now in jail at Missoula, only one having eluded arrest, and it is expected he will soon be captured by the Indians.

The judges, while they are progressive in the way of stock-raising, farming, etc., and also of good character, do not speak English. They wear citizens' dress and conform

generally to the white man's ways, and encourage education of the children. With the exception, however, of Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch, they are vacillating and weak and afraid to face responsibilities or to oppose with sufficient energy and decision the lawless and non-progressive. The latter class, the old Indians and the chiefs, are not in favor of the allotment of lands in severalty.

About twenty individual members of the tribes were tried during the past fiscal year for offenses as mentioned before, such as horse stealing, theft from each other, drunkenness, gambling, bringing whisky on the reservation, dancing, polygamy, infidelity in regard to the marriage ties, etc., most of whom were found guilty, and penalties [im-

posed] of imprisonment for a certain number of days in the Indian jail and by fines. The culprit is brought before one or more of the judges; prosecution witnesses are examined and also witness for the defense. The judges listen attentively to all of the evidence and render decisions accordingly, which has always been fair according to my knowledge of the cases tried. The rules give the right of appeal to the agent, and from him to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No records of such trials have been kept, owing to the fact that the judges live at a distance and in different localities from the agency, and a person competent to make record could not be procured except at great travel and inconvenience.

The influence of the court at present is not of any great importance on this reservation. I would recommend that the services of all of the judges, with exception of Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch, be dispensed with, and that the latter be appointed chief of police and acting judge, with instructions to report every offense directly to the agent, and when fine or imprisonment is imposed, to be carried out with the knowledge and consent of the agent, and a record of the same to be kept in the agent's office; that the police force be reorganized, and the inefficient, non-progressive, and malcontents be replaced by others; that the captain of police and acting judge be paid sufficient amount to give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

Very respectfully submitted.

PETER RONAN, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, August 26, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with office letter of June 1, I have the honor to forward the fol-

lowing report of this agency for the past year:

The removal of the agency headquarters from Old Fort Belknap to the present agency site was accomplished at the beginning of last winter. The Indians performed the transportation in a faithful and efficient manner; not a single article was missing or lost, which speaks well for their honesty and fidelity. The want of outhouses and coal sheds at the new agency caused great inconvenience and rendered the purchase of a large amount of lumber and building material necessary to complete them, the work being extremely difficult and disagreeable on account of the unusual cold of last winter.

The Indians have all moved on the reduced reservation, although some were poorly prepared to meet the past winter, not having had time to make proper preparation

before the cold began. However, only a few frost-bites resulted.

These Indians have been industrious, peaceable, and orderly with few exceptions during the past year. They are willing, obedient, patient, and submissive in character. Crime is very rare, there being only one serious case during the year. The criminals in this case were four young men convicted of horse stealing, who were sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary. Besides the above there were a couple cases of petty theft.

But if I am to class drunkenness as crime, there are several criminals amongst them who drink the beastly compound called whisky, found at nearly all of the small railroad stations along the north side of Milk River. Some lawless white men have located themselves along the border of the reserve for the purpose of fattening upon the immorality, intemperance, and degradation of these people. The whisky-traffickers well know how potentthe vile merchandise is over the unfortunate ones and they also know how utterly impossible it is to convict them on Indian testimony. This whisky evil involves the moral and physical ruin of these people. The women are degraded to the uttermost to procure the maddening stuff, and in consequence become locathsome physical wrecks. The men become blear-eyed imbeciles, unfit for the effort or intelligence necessary to acquire even a rudimentary knowledge of our civilization, and, besides, become confirmed pau-

pers. Few of the drunkards have anything, a couple of Cayuse ponies forming the possessions of those best off. Whisky is the cause of their poverty.

There is good ground for hope that the spiritual and moral teaching of the reverend fathers at St. Paul's Mission will in time effect great good in eradicating the evils of immorality and drunkenness and creating a conscientious feeling in favor of virtue and temperance among those subject to the infirmities mentioned.

I visited the St. Paul's Mission School a few days ago. The school being in vacation since July 1. I had no opportunity of witnessing the proficiency of the pupils, but I am satisfied from what I saw and learned that good progress has been made. The well

behaved and orderly appearance of the children was very satisfactory.

The day school at this agency commenced on April 21, with Miss Edith Simons as teacher, and continued up to July 31, when vacation began. The school was held in one of the employés' houses and was ample for the number attending, about 14 pupils.

The children made good progress and the school was quite successful.

The new brick school buildings now being erected at this agency will afford large facilities for educational work. The buildings are well designed, convenient, and will be substantial and handsome in appearance when finished. The lower story of the industrial school is now up and the brick-work looks very fine. Major Hamilton, U. S. Army, was here a couple of days ago to inspect the work and expressed himself pleased with the work and material so far. The Department may rest assured of the buildings being completed fully up to the requirements of the contracts and specifications under Major Hamilton's supervision.

The present season has been one of the worst and dryest ever known in Montana. The spring was cold and late. A change came about the 12th of May and we had rains with warm sunshine from that time until the end of the month, when everything looked extremely well and promised an abundant yield. But intensely hot, dry weather set in about the 1st of June and has continued since with the exception of a couple of light showers. The grain is all destroyed and the greater part of the vegetables. There are a few places on the small creek bottoms where water was procured for irrigation that

have grown some vegetables, but the amount is small.

The past season demonstrates the necessity of irrigation to insure crops in this country. We have a year now and then when crops are moderately successful with the rainfall, but a full and sure crop is only certain by means of irrigation. Milk River is the only source to obtain water for irrigation along the river bottoms; this year the river was dry at the time water was required for the crops.

The river water is the very worst possible in summer time, being alkaline, stagnant, and fetid, and is utterly unfit for domestic use. The only water fit to use is a spring about 7 miles from this agency, and I have been compelled to supply this place from the above source during the past summer. This spring is the only source of supply available

for the schools and this agency.

These Indians are excellent herdsmen and exhibit great care for their stock. The country too is well adapted for the purpose of stock-raising, as the many fat herds here abundantly prove. Horses and cattle roam all the year round without food and sheller beyond what the prairies and hills afford. These Indians can raise fine cattle and horses and make it a profitable industry, and on account of the limited water supply this branch of agricultural life must be their main dependence in the future.

Taken all together the progress of these people during the past year has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the discouragements of the dry season. A large number of houses have been built and a number of acres of new fence made. Many new farmers have been added to the list and several good-sized patches of land broken. I shall encourage all to begin and take land along the creeks, where there is a chance to procure

water for irrigation.

Many of these Indians would take land in severalty if surveys were made. A number have taken up locations on which they intend to remain when the time comes for allotment. These people are reconciled to the necessity of living on the land and tilling it the same as the whites. They also appreciate the importance of education for their children and are desirous that they should conform to the ways of white men.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is quite satisfactory, as the reports of Dr. Carroll show. Many cases would be greatly benefited by hospital accommodations. There is an increase of confidence in the white man's medicine and a corresponding decrease in the wigwam school of practice.

I desire to tender my acknowledgments of the prompt business attention given the

affairs of this agency during the past year by the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. SIMONS, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA, August 12, 1890.

SIE: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fis-

cal year 1890:

The reservation consists of about 140 square miles, lying in the northeast portion of Montana, north of the Missouri River, and between the Muddy and Milk Rivers. The boundary lines have been surveyed and plainly marked. The land along the Missouri consists of level bottoms suitable for farming; back from the river it is broken and rough, suitable only for grazing.

There is an abundance of timber along the Missouri River, but very little elsewhere.

The reservation is fairly well watered.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian population consists of Yanktonnais, Santee, and Uncapapa Sioux, living at and near Poplar Creek, and of Assinniboines, living at Wolf Point.

CENSUS.

YanktonsAssinniboines		
		-
Total	1,84	2

The number of children of school age is 320. Nearly all Indians at this agency wear citizens' dress and live in houses. This census was taken by myself, with the assistance of the interpreter, and I am satisfied as to its accuracy, as we visited every house and "tepee" on the reservation.

OCCUPATION.

The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. About 25 per cent. of the entire reservation is capable of being cultivated; the climate, however, is such that there can be but little success in agriculture, as there are about three out of every five years so dry that nothing can be raised. About 600 acres were planted this year, mostly in corn and potatoes. The yield will average about one-fourth of a crop, and very likely

The grazing land is very good, but hay land scarce. Horses are the principal stock raised, as that can be successfully carried on without hay or shelter. Ninety-six good brood mares were purchased and three stallious during the year; also received a very fine stallion from Fort Berthold Agency, the same having been transferred to this agency. This stock has done exceedingly well, and the Indians have cared for it in a very satis-

factory manner.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings at Poplar Creek consist of agent's residence, physician's residence, offices, warehouse, seed-house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, slaughter-house, sawmill, barn, etc. At Wolf Point Subagency, farmer's residence, office, warehouse, slaughter-house, barns, etc. Most all of the buildings are in good repair and well adapted for their several purposes. Four new dwellings are being erected at Poplar Creek for the use of employés.

THE AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This is the only school on the reservation, and is located at Poplar Creek, one-fourth of a mile north of the agency. The number of pupils enrolled was 249, highest attendance 187, average attendance 151. The school occupies three large buildings, one of which was completed during the present year at a cost of \$10,000. The school is conducted under the supervision of employés filling positions at an annual salary as follows:

Superintendent	
Matron	
Principal teacher	
Two assistant teachers, each	
Industrial teacher	600

Seamstress	\$420
Laundress	420
Assistant matron (school girl)	60
Assistant seamstress (school girl)	60
Assistant laundress (school girl)	60
Cook	480
Night-watch	600

Very commendable progress has been made and efficient work done in all the departments during the present year.

Compulsory attendance at school has been enforced to the letter. Every child of school age, sound in mind and body, living on the reservation, has attended the school.

In the school-room all the common branches are taught. At night classes of the more advanced pupils are given special instructions in history, music, orthography, etc. One hour each evening is devoted to singing. Prayer-meeting is held every Wednesday evening.

We are under great obligations to Mr. P. W. Lewis, Mr. H. C. Walker, and Lieut.

Walter L. Taylor for faithful and efficient work done in the Sunday-school.

The school grounds and farm consist of 40 acres, inclosed with a high woven-wire fence; 27 acres are under cultivation. The principal industries taught are farming, gardening, care of stock, use of tools, butter-making, cooking, sewing, and laundry work.

Forty-three pupils have been sent to the school at Carlisle, Pa., during the year, all of whom are well pleased with that school.

BELIGION.

The Presbyterian Church have mission property both at agency and subagency. At present the only missionary located at either place is an Indian boy who was educated at the Santee school.

CIVILIZATION.

These Indians are making some progress toward a civilized state. It is most noticeable in their abandoning their "tepees" for houses, in more and better care taken of such articles as are issued to them, in their disposition to abandon the practice of polygamy, in their desire to educate their children, and to do such work as will afford them a reasonable compensation.

THE BEEF ISSUE.

A very radical change has been made in the manner of slaughtering and issuing beef. Good slaughter-houses have been erected both at the agency and subagency. The beef is killed in a humane manner and issued to the Indians in as cleanly shape as it is sold from any shop.

POLICE.

The police force consists of 19 members, 12 privates and 1 captain at the agency and 5 privates and 1 captain at subagency. They are good servants but no soldiers. They are willing to execute such commissions and do such work as appertains to their business; in short, to do anything that does not incur personal danger. They are chiefly valuable as a means of communicating and obtaining information as to what is taking place among the Indians on the reservation. For the preservation of peace and the arrest of offendors they are very inefficient.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has been very good, the cases being chiefly chronic and of a syphilitic and pulmonary character, only one death occurring at the school during the year.

SUMMARY.

One three-story school building has been built at a cost of \$10,000; one school building has been ceiled and painted inside and out. The water supply has been greatly improved, both at school and agency. Five cisterns have been constructed. Ten head of driving and work horses have been purchased for agency and school; also fifteen head

of milch cows for school. Two slaughter-houses have been built. Four houses for employés in the course of erection. Material for the erection of two tanks and one icehouse has been procured; 75,000 feet of cottonwood lumber has been manufactured. The Indians have transported about 500,000 pounds of freight for the Government and traders: have cut and hauled about 2,000 cords of wood for the military and Government. They have also gathered and sold about 125 car-loads of buffalo bones, receiving therefrom in the neighborhood of \$10,000. In addition to the above they have kept up their own and agency work.

No crimes have been committed by Indians against the whites, or vice versa, but fifteen Indians have been arrested by the police during the year, mostly for trivial offenses.

With thanks for the kindness and promptness with which my suggestions and requests in the interests of the Indians at this agency have been met,

I remain, very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOBEY. United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, August 20, 1890.

SIR: In obedience to the requirement of the law, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency, of which I took charge July 9, 1890, relieving R.

L. Upshaw, who resigned as Indian agent.

The Indians of this agency are a portion of the Northern Cheyennes, who number 905. Great care has been taken in making up the census. The Indian name as well as the English name has been given to every Indian. It has been an arduous task to spell the Indian name of the entire tribe, and if we have failed to spell every name correctly we have no fear that any one in Washington can correct our orthography when it comes to spelling Cheyenne Indian names.

These Indians are located in Montana, south of the Yellowstone River, on two of its tributaries, Tongue River and Rosebud. Their settlements commence about 80 miles south of the mouth of the former and 65 miles south of the mouth of the latter, and extend up these streams a distance of about 20 miles. Lame Deer and Muddy Creeks, tributaries of the Rosebud, have Indian settlements on them extending some 5 miles

up each stream. The valleys of these streams are small.

This has been an excessively dry season; no crops of any description will be raised by the Indians. The hay crop is also a failure, except where the land has been irrigated, and the Indians have no land under irrigation; consequently they will have trouble to secure sufficient hay to see their ponies through the winter.

These Indians have been located on this so-called reservation about six years; and in traveling over the reservation and observing the very small amount of manual labor that has been performed by these Indians in the way of farming in the six years I can assure you that it is far from satisfactory. Many of them are still indolent as well as untruthful, and extremely superstitious. Their present condition is one of self-complacent lethargy and moral and mental stagnation; they evince no ambition or desire to acquire knowledge, to learn useful trades, to gain possession of and cultivate lands of their own, or to better their condition in any respect when doing so necessitates exer-

tion, application, or self-denial.

Plodding industry, constant application, and steady work are their especial abhor-rence. Their natural indolence seems to have been fostered and intensified by the constant continuation of distributing annuity goods, as well as beef, flour, sugar, coffee, etc. As charities indiscriminately distributed according to the apparent wants of the individual, and without special regard to his conduct or merits, usually produce a most demoralizing effect and influence, so as long as a hungry or destitute Indian feels reasonably sure that on representing his necessities he would receive from the Government sufficient aid and assistance to tide over his immediate wants, just so long will he neglect all efforts to make any provision for himself and family. Their reliance upon the Government supplying all their pressing wants has been one of the causes of abandoning ordinary forethought, economy, and provisions. It has furthermore caused them to imagine and believe themselves absolved and relieved from all care or anxiety as to the welfare and support of their families. In brief, the Government charities have come to be regarded by these Indians as their unquestionable rights and legitimate allowances. It is not strange, therefore, that many of them have degenerated into a condition of arrogant, importunate, and persistant mendicancy. Very few of these Indians can be induced to cultivate the land for themselves.

Possibly this may occur from what they state, viz, that the country is so very droughty that they can never rely upon raising anything; and as a further reason tendered for not desiring to work on the land is the uncertainty relative to their being allowed to remain here, and in consequence of the foregoing reasons they believe that they have furnished a reasonable as well as a very plausible excuse to exonerate them from hard labor.

The garden patches that they pretend to cultivate are on a scale of total insignificance when compared with the wants of the cultivator. In fact, their cultivation seems to be regarded as a pastime and as a concession to the wishes of the agent, rather than as a means of contributing to their self-support. In order to eradicate this, practical labor, with its moneyed returns, should be encouraged. By this an individual or personal appreciation would no doubt be created, and so emulation for gain given a motive power. As with the white man, why not with the Indian? The agent, aided by the Government, can do much towards such a result. Let the Indian interests and industries be encouraged and given the first consideration when practicable; show them a means, and a desire must follow, or at least should in the nature of things. But only through money expenditure on the part of the Government can a result be developed.

These Indians, like many others, seem to have their very being permeated with superstition. It is almost impossible to weaken their faith or shake their confidence in the supernatural powers of their medicine men and other arrogant bumbugs who fatten off the Indian's credulity and superstition. The agency physician Inds great difficulty in inspiring confidence in his own professional ability, owing to the medicine men depreciating and ridiculing the white man's medicine and treatment. As a rule, Indian patients will not consult the agency physicians until the disease from which they are suffering has made such progress as they themselves, as well as their friends, regard the case as desperate. Should death occur after the agency physician has undertaken the case, then the "old coffee coolers," or medicine men, invariably take advantage of the opportunity to attribute the death to disregard of his directions and to the invariable fatality of the white man's treatment. His own powers and gains depend altogether upon his being a predominating influence and infallible in his judgment. It is his object accordingly to encourage ignorance and credulity as far as possible among his people. It is gratifying, however, to note that as the older Indians pass to the happy hunting grounds their time-honored remedial rites gradually die out, and that the younger generations are evincing more faith in the medicines used and the treatment pursued by white physicians.

Another serious obstacle to the successful treatment of disease among the Indians is the inadequacy, or, as at this agency, the entire absence of hospital accommodations. In many cases when an Indian is treated by a white physician he expects to be cured by a single dose of medicine, and if he is not he becomes discouraged and thinks the medicine of no value, and will take no more. Again, in many instances he thinks if a spoonful of medicine will benefit him, a bottleful must necessarily do him a proportionate amount of good if all taken at one dose. This tendency to become discouraged and this disposition to disregard the instructions and admonitions of the physician can not be successfully combated unless the patient is under the immediate care and control of the physician. And this is impracticable where there is no hospital. A small hospital could be erected at the agency at a slight cost, and the benefits accruing from such an auxiliary would speedily be apparent and more than compensate for the small outlay The advantage of such a system would be that the sick would be removed from the dangerous influence and interference of the medicine men and subject to a regimen the benefits of which they would not be slow to realize. The fame of such an institution would rapidly spread among the Indians on the reservation and inspire greater confidence in a physician, thus becoming a valuable aid in inducing them to exchange the hideous and meaningless songs and incantations of the medicine men for a

quiet, scientific, and rational treatment of our skilled physician.

EDUCATION.

There are two schools located on this reservation. One is a contract school and the

other a day school at the agency.

The contract school is the St. Labre's boarding-school, at Ashland, on Tongue River, 20 miles from the agency, under the auspices of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, with Rev. A. Van der Velden as superintendent. The school had been closed for vacation prior to my taking charge of the agency; consequently I can not speak by personal observation of the success of the school, but from the best information obtainable I understand that much good has been accomplished at sai'l school. They will re-open the school September 1.

The day school at the agency was also closed upon my arrival and the only evidence I have as to its success is based entirely upon hearsay, and Mother Rumor states that the school was not to be considered a success. I would therefore recommend that a

boarding-school be established at this agency as soon as practicable.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

In compliance with office request under date of August 1, 1890, I beg leave to answer the six points of inquiry relative to the court of Indian offenses, as follows:

(1) No records are available from which I can draw for the past fiscal year data as

to offenses committed or courts held.

(2) In the past when such courts have been held the verdicts of the same have given positive dissatisfaction to the Indians. (This I learn through inquiry.) It has been simply a court in name and not in fact.

(3) As to the advisability of such a court; in my opinion such a court, if a judicious selection of Indian judges were made, the same to act in consort with the agent of the reservation, could be made to prove of worth and value in the training of the Indians

for individual citizenship, independence being the base of liberty.

(4) As to suggestions for the forming and maintaining of such a court, would recommend that a fair and liberal compensation should be made for the service of the Indian judges, when actually engaged. As I expect to be relieved within a few days by the newly-appointed agent for this reservation, I deem it prudent to leave this matter to the incoming agent and the Department to say whether the Indian court shall be resur-

rected or otherwise.

When General Miles settled these Indians on this so-called reservation and provided them with arms and ammunition the hills and valleys were well stocked with buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, etc., thus enabling the Indian to supply his wants by his natural instincts and with little exertion. These resources have gradually changed, until now he would certainly starve if left to them alone for support. However, his instincts and superstitions nature have not changed. The time-honored dance, with its accompanying feast, is just as dear to his savage heart, and since they (the dances) are all tinged more or less by some semi-religious superstition, it is not astonishing that when Porcupine, now a ward of the reservation, declared himself the "New Messiah" he found a large following ready to believe in his revised doctrine. Unbelievers were only doubters, and were fearful lest their unbelief should become known and the curse of the "Mighty

Porcupine" be called down. When this "New Messiah" declared it necessary in order to please the Great Spirit that a six days' and nights' dance be held every new moon, and at the expiration of a certain period the Great Spirit would fulfill certain promises, such as restoring the large herds of buffalo, elk, etc., resurrecting and restoring to life all dead Indians, and endowing all his believers with perpetual youth, etc., and many other equally ridiculous and absurd notions, all well calculated to inflame the Indian superstitious nature, it caused the dances to be enthusiastically attended. The violent exercise and long hours consequent to these dances necessitated much food to be eaten. Rations were meager; cattle plenty. It then became the religious duty of a few to supply meat for the many that the dance might not cease and thus displease the Great Spirit. Portions of many carcasses of beeves were found on and off the reservation which bore very strongly the finger marks of "Poor Lo." Naturally there became a strained relation between the rancher and Indian.

About this time, which was in February and March, dissatisfaction with the interpreter and agent arose, and threats to take the lives of both were made. The agent, becoming alarmed, asked that troops be sent to quell the disturbance, which was done. Troops arrived about April 13, after which everything ran along smoothly until the latter part of May, when the body of a cow-boy by the name of Ferguson was found, wrapped in blankets, buried with his saddle in the side of a hill; near by lay his horse, dead, having been shot, as did also part of the carcass of a steer. On this evidence the Indians were accused of murder. The supposition being that Ferguson had ridden up unnoticed and perchance recognized some of them. Acting in accordance with the old maxim that "Dead men tell no tales," he was quickly dispatched.

The breach between the settler and Indian was now widened and the bitterness inten-Rumors of a cow-boy invasion were rampant, as was also the report that the Cheyennes had gone on the war path. Both Indians and whites were equally alarmed lest one or the other would precipitate a fight. Troops being on the ground and promising equal protection to the Indian and white man, thus prevented a crisis which might have been more sanguinary. Five Indians are now in custody awaiting trial for the murder of Ferguson, but as far as I can learn, much, if not all, of the evidence is circumstantial. The facts as herein set forth I believe to be the prime causes that led up to the recent disturbance on this reservation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. COOPER, Special United States Indian Agent in Charge.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., August 26, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, having assumed charge at this agency on the 16th of September last.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF RESERVATION, AREA, TIMBER, WATER, AND CHARACTER OF SOIL.

This reservation is located on the eastern boundary, and embraces the entire county of Thurston, Nebr., except a portion of the reservation which has been sold and is now occupied by the white purchasers. It is bounded on the east by the Missouri River, 18 miles from the northern to southern limits, and extends west 30 miles, embracing one of the finest tracts of land in the State of Nebraska. The eastern portion is well timbered with the valuable varieties of hard wood native to this section. The central and western portions are made up of gently rolling prairies, wide and fertile valleys, well watered by the Logan, Omaha, and Blackbird Creeks and their branches, and possessed of the finest soil.

The Winnebago tribe of Indians occupy the northern portion, containing 111,360 acres, and the Omaha tribe the southern, containing 133,840 acres. As there is nothing in common between the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, speaking as they do a different

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language, of dissimilar character and habits, I shall report them separately.

The general condition of this tribe has not materially changed during the year. Progress toward a higher and better civilization there has been; each year adds a few to the number who have to an extent forsaken their old habits and customs, but their advancement is slow. The roving, restless disposition of these people, fostered and encouraged as it has been by their removal from reservation to reservation (having been moved no less than five times during the past fifty years), is always impeding their rapid advancement.

Population according to census just completed is as follows:

Total population	1, 212
Males above eighteen years	382
Females above fourteen years	392
Children between five and sixteen years	246

Agriculture.—The cultivated acreage has been increased during the year by 980 acres of new breaking, the larger part of which is in the western portion of the reservation. Seed, grain, and potatoes have been furnished as follows:

	Dugitore,
Oats	200
Wheat	. 500
Potatoes	280
Corn	500
Flax	330

I am pleased to say that owing to careful attention by the farmers almost the entire

amount was planted, which heretofore has not been the case.

The season has been dry and in many respects unfavorable. Wheat is much below the average both in quality and quantity. Oats good. The harvesting was done in good time, and at this date the thrashing is well advanced. The potate crop here, in common with almost the entire West, is a failure. Corn that was planted in good time and well attended will be a good crop, but the season has been especially unfavorable for that portion that was late planted and poorly attended, and I am forced to say that quite a large part of the Winnebago corn belongs to the latter class. The flax has all been planted on new breaking, and is now looking well, and if we do not have an early frost will be a good crop. Grass is good; the hay harvest was begun in good time, and the amount secured will be about the average.

Lands in severalty, illegal leasing of; aiding allottees.—The Winnebago Indians, while slow to acknowledge and accept the new conditions resulting from the allotment of the lands in severalty, are now exercising the rights of citizenship, and the industry and thrift which among all people result from the ownership of the soil, begin to be seen. Eighty-three thousand one hundred and twenty acres of the Winnebago Reservation have been allotted, covered by 958 individual allotments; 28,240 acres are as yet unallotted.

Agent Warner in the last annual report from this agency fully presented the legal questions and evils resulting from the present conditions in relation to cattle men and others leasing and occupying portions of the reservation. What was true last year is equally so now, except that year by year those who have occupied these lands become more and more aggressive and independent. I present herewith what I consider the best solution of this question, and bespeak for them the consideration of your office. the allotted lands at least 60 per cent. belong to women, aged or infirm men, and minor children. The able-bodied men have all and more than they can cultivate in their own right. As the law now stands there is no legal way to derive any benefit or revenue from this large tract of land. It either lies idle or is illegally occupied; in the latter case the owners derive but a small per cent. of its true rental value. I would recommend that the law be so modified or amended that allotted lands of these Indians may, under proper restrictions, be leased, the leases to be subject to the consent and approval of the Commissioner or agent, and only then when by proper showing it is made to appear that it is impossible for the allottees to cultivate the land themselves, and the leases be made only for the purpose of cultivation.

To illustrate the working of such a law: A boy is sent to one of the Eastern schools and will be absent for a number of years. He has of his own allotment 40 or 80 acres and often is heir to as much more. During his absence this land will be idle or be unlawfully used. In either case he will derive no benefit from his allotment, and on his return he will find it unimproved as he left it. On the other hand, if a legal and binding lease could be made for a term of years (in the case of those going to school to expire the same time as the school course) the land could be leased for from \$1 to \$2 per acre per annum with conditions for a certain amount of improvements in addition. On the young man's return from school he would find his land broken, improved, and ready for him to take hold and make an industrious and prosperous farmer. The accumulated revenue would be sufficient to supply him with team and farming tools or erect a house, and, in short, it would answer the question of "What are we to do with those returning from Again, the women, aged and infirm males can not to advantage use their land, and if judicious leases were made it would in a large measure support them.

Another feature, and by no means of the least importance, is the presence of good farmers, interspersed as they would be over the entire reservation, who would as object lessons be of incalculable value in teaching the principles of farming. This is not theory. We see the proof continually. The most enterprising, industrious, and successful Indians are those located on the borders of the reservation, whose farms adjoin the whites. With a law constructed as I have indicated, I do not think idleness would be encouraged, and much good would result, and by leasing to small farmers for cultivation the pernicious practice of leasing large tracts to cattle men would be avoided.

It has been my aim, in which the Department has given me all the aid in its power, to locate as many as possible on allotments in the western portion of the reservation. With the limited means at my command I have been able to assist but few of the many who are now anxious to open up and improve the allotments. It is of little use to get breaking done on the prairie 20 miles distant from where the owners now reside, unless teams are provided to work it and houses for the workers to live in. It has been my policy to select those who had not heretofore received Government aid, and who show a disposition to support themselves, and young men who have just returned from school, and to give them all the assistance possible. Five have been assisted to the extent of \$100 each in completing houses on allotted lands from the appropriation "aiding Indian allottees.'

On the 14th day of May authority was granted me to expend \$3,000 in assisting allottees in opening farms by the purchase of teams and farming tools, erecting houses, etc., also the further sum of \$250 to aid a young man who had just returned from school. With this I have purchased 19 horses, 1 wagon, 10 sets of harness, and 8 breaking-plows, and will have completed by the close of the present quarter 7 houses. Of the houses I would say that while they are not large, especial care has been taken to make them warm and comfortable, so that there will be no excuse for the owners leaving them during the winter months and going to the timber, which has always been a great drawback to these people, not only of its tendency to keep up the old custom and habits, but it also prevents their getting back on their farms in season to begin the spring work when they The nineteen horses mentioned, with the ten sets of harness, completed teams for twelve allottees, in some cases they having one horse or set of harness; and in all twelve houses will be completed. The breaking season was well advanced before the teams could be purchased, and dry weather set in, so that the season was cut short some two or three weeks, but under the circumstances the amount of breaking done was quite satisfactory. I feel encouraged in getting even this small number started on their allot-I believe it is the true way, and that it is much better to give a few-sufficient aid to enable them to farm as they should than to aid a larger number insufficiently The result in a few years will be much more satisfactory.

Education.—The Winnebagoes are provided with excellent facilities, with ample accommodations for all that can be induced to attend school. They have, however, been slow to appreciate these opportunities, and it has often been difficult to keep the school even moderately well filled. I can, however, see improvements in this respect during

the year.

Winnebago Industrial Boarding-School, located at Winnebago Agency, supported by the Government.—The school buildings, with the repairs and additions just completed, are in excellent condition. A steam-heating plant has been put in, a store-room, hog and chicken house and barn have been erected during the year. My only fear for the smooth working of this school for the coming year is that the water supply may prove insufficient. The effect of the unusual dry weather for the past two years is now being felt, and wells and streams that have heretofore always been reliable are now failing. This matter was fully presented to the Department in my communication of August 9.

In reviewing the work at the school for the past year I feel highly encouraged; the advancement has been marked; especially is this true in the knowledge and use of the English language by the children. The total number who have attended this school one or more months during the year is 88, average attendance for the year 60.64. This

school can properly accommodate 90 pupils.

The farming connected with the school has been well conducted, and is successful,

some 70 acres being in cultivation.

I would recommend that an assistant industrial teacher (Indian if possible) be allowed the Winnebago Industrial School. The work required is more than can be expected of one person. The children are mostly young, and the actual work required to be done on farm and garden and attention to the stock occupies his entire time, so that he is not able to give the children the instructions he should. The average age of pupils attending this school is between eleven and twelve years; the absence of older pupils is due to the fact that many of them leave to attend other than reservation schools.

I would recommend that the pupils be paid a small compensation for work performed.

I am confident that it would be a wise expenditure.

The employés have been faithful and efficient, and in all respects I consider this school in such condition that we can expect from it the best results for the coming year.

School district No. 6, of Thurston County, Nebr.—This school is located in the western portion of the reservation, and is conducted by the school district officers, the Government contributing to the support by paying per capita for the average attendance of Indian children. Under date of April 28 the honorable Commissioner sent me a communication instructing me to enter into a contract with this school district, which has been done. The school has been in session only for a short time, but I am convinced of the wisdom of the plan, as I have no doubt that the Indian children will make more rapid progress by association with white children. I shall hope to give a good report from this school for the coming year.

Missionary work.—All the missionary work at this agency is conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. They have a neat and comfortable church, a resident missionary, and services are held regularly. The attendance is small. There is no church organization. The Winnebagoes are not a religiously inclined people, and missionary work among them is discouraging. The Sabbath school connected with the church is, during the session of the Winnebago Industrial School, well attended, as the school fur-

nishes over sixty scholars, and is doubtless doing much good.

Crime—Marriage relations.—But little crime has been committed during the year, and all have been of a minor nature, for which there has been but one conviction and that for assault and battery. Circumstances have been against punishment of minor crimes, as we have had no State officer within 20 miles of the agency. We have now a resident justice and can bring offenders to justice. Especially will this be valuable in cases of drunkenness.

The moral status of the Winnebagoes, especially as regards the marriage relations, is anything but what it should be. The practice of assuming and dissolving the marriage relations at will, without form or law, is common. It has been the custom of these people from the earliest history, and is a vice difficult to remedy. Outside of the moral question it will necessarily cause these people an endless amount of trouble in the future as regards the law of descent, as it will be impossible to determine who are legal heirs to property. I most earnestly recommend that all of the power which this General Government yet retains be exerted to suppress and wipe out this practice.

Whisky can be procured by Indians at most of the towns adjoining the reservation, and so far it has been impossible to prevent its sale to them. Every case of such illicit sale coming to my knowledge has been reported to the Federal court authorities. In two cases the guilty parties were convicted and fined \$1 and costs each. Such slight punishment inspires no fear, and without the hearty co-operation of the Federal courts we can do little. Two parties are now under bond to appear before the United States

district court.

Sanitary condition during the year has been good, except during the visitation of epidemic catarrh, which was very severe and fatal among the Indians, and the death rate is consequently high; sixty have died during the year. During the catarrh epidemic the honorable Commissioner granted me authority to expend the sum of \$50 in the purchase of food for the sick. This was expended under the direction of the agency physician, and was of great benefit, and I am convinced that it would be wise to set apart a moderate sum each year to be used in procuring food for the sick. Indians are not prepared for emergencies of this kind, and consequently suffer when sick or infirm. I would recommend that a portion of the funds heretofore paid them as cash annuities be used for this purpose.

Annuities.—The small cash annuities paid the Winnebago Indians is in my opinion of little actual benefit to them. The larger part is wasted or worse. If it is to be paid them at all it should be during the latter part of the winter, when their other means of subsistence is exhausted. If it can be done I think much more good would result

by using the money in establishing them on their allotments.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings are in a fair condition, but require some repairs to make them comfortable. These repairs should be made before cold weather. The water supply is a serious question for reasons mentioned in report of Winnebago school.

Shops and mill.—Good work has been done in the shops during the past year. A greatemount of repairing has been done for the Indians as well as some new work. The carpenter and blacksmith are both Indians, but the work will compare favorably with

that of their white neighbors.

The grist-mill is in a fair state of repair and does good work for the old style of mill. It has done quite a large amount of work during the year for the Indians besides grinding all the flour for both the Winnebago and the Omaha schools. The saw-mill was kept busy during the spring and early summer; 103,000 feet of lumber was manufactured for the Indians and the Department.

Employés.-My employés have been faithful and efficient and all of them have been .

fully employed.

OMAHA INDIANS.

Outside of having charge of the schools, my duties as agent are only nominal as re gards the Omaha Indians. They have no employés. The shops and mill were abandoned some years since and issued to the Indians. The wisdom of this move I question, as the shops while in operation were of great benefit to them, and the cost of keeping them up money well expended. The Omaha Indians are doing fairly well, but they much need the counsel, encouragement, and supervision of an agent. I have given them quite a large portion of my time, and the attention which their affairs requires has added much to the clerical work of this office.

The Omaha Indians occupy almost the same spot they did in 1804 when Lewis and Clarke first explored the Missouri Valley. They have always been a quiet, peace-loving people, and easy to control. They are not possessed of all the energy one could wish, and they consequently require pushing and encouraging. A number of them have good

farms opened and are progressive.

The census just completed shows as follows:

Total population	1,173
Number of males above eighteen years of age	567
Number of females above fourteen years of age	606
Number of school children between six and sixteen years of age	321

Allotments.—Of the 133,840 acres in the reservation 57,649 have been allotted to 954 individual allottees. There are 210 houses on the reservation occupied by Indians. One Indian has been assisted during the year from the general fund, "Aiding Indian allottees," to the extent of \$250.

I would here refer to what I have said in relation to leasing of Winnebago Indian lands. The same circumstances and facts exist as to the Omahas, and the same remedy is sug-

gested.

Agriculture.—The cultivated acreage on the Omaha Reservation has been increased 1,750 acres during the past year, but this land has almost all been broken by white men under some kind of lease. The crops are about the same as reported of the Winnebagoes, much below the average. Especially is this true of the corn. It was not planted in season and has not been properly attended and will be poor.

Citizenship.—The Omahas are divided in opinion as to the value and benefit of citizenship, the non-progressive party holding out against it the progressive acknowledging the benefits and exercising its privileges. The feeling on this question is pronounced, but I am convinced that the progressive will in time overcome the opposition, and that

all will acknowledge it to be beneficial to the race.

Annuities.—The Omahas have just received the last payment of \$35,000 under act approved May 15, 1888, making \$70,000 that has been paid them within the last eighteen months. The use made of this money Special Agent John C. Spencer, who has made this last payment, will report. How the Omahas will live and what the result will be of the Government relinquishing charge and control of them is a question which is yet to be answered. So far the large payments received have been quite a factor.

Education.—The Omahas are provided with ample school facilities, which they appreciate to a certain extent, and year by year improvements in this respect can be seen. As with the Winnebagoes, the children attending school are mostly the younger ones. This is mainly due to the fact that many of the children attend other institutions of

learning.

Omaha industrial boarding-school; building owned and school supported by the Government.—
This school is located at what was the Omaha Agency. The boarding-house and dormitory have been replastered, the floors, doors, windows, and porches repaired, and the building thoroughly renovated throughout. A store-house, hog and chicken houses, addition to barn, a physician's office, and new school-house erected; this, with a system of water-works, puts this school premises in good condition. All of the above were much needed repairs and additions. The old school-house was located a long distance from the boarding-house, and was also in bad condition and unfit for the purpose. The boarding-house was not originally intended for the purpose for which it is now used, but with the repairs is comfortable; it is not a model building of its kind. All of the above additions will be completed this quarter, and everything necessary for the opening of the school September 1 is now completed. The average attendance during the past year has been 58; age, 12.4 years. As with the Winnebago school, I am much pleased with the progress made during the past year, and with the additional facilities and the benefit of this year's experience by superintendent and employés, I look forward to a most prosperous and successful school year.

The farming connected with the school has been successful, considering the character of the season. Twenty-five acres of new breaking have been added to the school farm,

so that in the future we will have all the land required.

The employés are faithful and efficient. This school can well and properly accommodate 65 pupils. I have already recommended the establishment of shops (carpenter and blacksmith) in connection with the school, and think it would be wise. I would make the same recommendation in this connection that I did in speaking of Winnebagoschools,

with regard to paying for work done by the pupils.

Omahu Creek dry school; building owned by Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and school supported by Government.—This school was opened by direction of the honorable Commissioner in May last. It is located 10 miles west of the Omaha industrial school. As this school has been in session only a short time, I am unable to give a detailed report, but I consider the teacher competent and earnest, and that if enough pupils can be secured it will be a success. Forty pupils can be accommodated.

Umaha Mission industrial boarding-school (contract).—This is a contract school under the man igement of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The average attendance during the year has been 32.5. The building, although old, is in fairly good repair. The care taken of the children is excellent. Fifty pupils can be properly accommodated.

Crime, morals, marriage.—Very little crime exists at present among the Omaha Indians, and their morals are good. They respect the marriage relation, and family ties are recognized. They were formerly polygamists, but of late years this evil practice has been dying out, and there are at present on the reservation only eleven cases of polygamy.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterians have for many years labored among this people, and with good results. They have a church organization with a membership of 100 Indians, two resident missionaries, two church buildings. Services are held regularly and are well attended. This feature of the work is encouraging.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the law in relation to the leasing of allotted land be changed so as to allow leasing under proper restrictions.

That the children at the industrial schools be compensated for labor.

That a more reliable water supply be secured for the Winnebago school.

Repairs for agency buildings.

That food be provided for the sick and infirm to be expended under the directions of the physician.

That cash annuities be discontinued and funds used in aiding allottees and opening farms.

That an assistant industrial teacher be allowed at the Winnebago industrial school. That carpenter and blacksmith shops be established in connection with the Omaha industrial school.

Census and full statistical reports of agency and schools I forward herewith.

CONCLUSION.

I have been individually acquainted with the Indians under my charge for over thirty years, twelve years of which time I have resided among them. I feel that to a degree I understand them; I know that I have their best interests at heart. I do not feel entirely satisfied with the year's work. All the progress and improvement that I had hoped for has not been realized, but I feel sure that some good has been accomplished. Much-needed improvements have been made in the school building, and we start in with a bright prospect for a successful school year. If these people are ever brought to be the true enlightened American citizens that we hope to see them, it must be through the influence of the schools. With this in mind I have spared no pains or labor to render the school system practical and complete.

With many thanks for the kind indulgence and courtesies extended by your office,

I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT H. ASHLEY, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 26, 1890.

SIR: Having been agent for the Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Indians less than two months I am unable to state what the degree of improvement among the Indians connected with this agency during the past year has been, but will state the present condition of affairs as they exist.

LOCATION.

Santee Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west of the sixth principal meridian.

Flandreau Agency is located on the Big Sioux River, in Moody County, S. Dak. Ponca Agency is located at the junction of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers, upon the north side of the Niobrara, in that portion of Dakota now annexed to Nebraska.

TOPOGRAPHY.

About three-fourths of this agency lies on very rough and rocky territory where it would seem to me that it would be very hard for any one to live depending upon agriculture. The soil in some cases is fair and even good, but the hills are very abrupt and so steep in many cases that a horse can not climb them. The valleys or gulches are narrow in most instances, so that to find a field containing 10 acres of plow land is an exception. About one-eighth of the reservation is on the Missouri River bottom and of remarkably rich soil. It lies low and is subject to overflow. Very little of this land is in cultivation, being used for hay land. There is a sparse growth of timber over some parts, but it has been mostly cut out. Nearly all of the dwellings built on the bottom are very close to the bluffs so that the inhabitants can get to the hills in case of an overflow. The balance of the reserve is along the Bazile and Mini Waste Creeks and is rich soil laying in a valley from one-fourth to one-half mile wide and the finest land on the reservation. Along these streams there is more prosperity among the people.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

These people seem to have made some advancement in farming, but the nature of their land is discouraging and not calculated to kindle much enthusiasm in their work. Their fields are mostly small patches of indifferently cultivated grain, many corn-fields having been planted and never cultivated, there being very few fields that have received the attention necessary to a good yield.

I would judge that about one-eighth of the number of acres in cultivation heretofore was not plowed this year, while many of their houses are vacant and liable to be burned the first time a prairie fire sweeps over the country, their owners being absent on a visit to some other section. A large amount of machinery for farming is lying about either in the fields, where the owners quit work, or stacked together in the door yards, where it is liable to become the prey to the annual visitation of the prairie fire.

The people are being rapidly supplied with small but good dwellings and seem to take kindly to living in them like their white neighbors, and a large proportion are as neat and tidy as one would find in white settlements. Their houses are in the main

quite well furnished with the ordinary household articles, such as stoves, cupboards, tables, bedsteads, etc., but all are not yet supplied with them. All of the Santees dress in citizens' clothes and are in the main as neat as a community of white farmers in their dress.

Nearly all have horses in some form. Some of these are only ponies, but many have American horses, which have been purchased and issued to them by the Department. Two good stallions have been furnished by the Government for the purpose of improving the quality of Indian horses. This has been accomplished in one sense, but it seems to have been of little use in another, for as soon as a colt is old enough to wean it is either traded for a pony or sold for less than its value to some white man. When an Indian wants money he will dispose of nearly anything at almost any price to obtain it; and that a young colt is considered a good investment is evidenced by the extremely small number of colts past one year old found among the Santees as compared with the number of good mares supplied them from time to time during the past ten years. They are more careful about disposing of their "issued property," but hold that a colt from an issued mare is their individual property and can be sold or traded off at their option, as well as the increase from cows issued to them. Because of this evil I regret to say the Santees have not made much advancement in stock or horse raising.

Upon completing the statistics for the consolidated agency, I was much surprised to learn that the Poncas under my charge, only about one-quarter the number of the Santees, own 308 head of cattle, while the entire Santee tribe have but 280 head. I am discouraging this pernicious practice as much as possible, and I sincerely hope at the close of another year to be able to note a marked improvement in this respect.

The crops here in general are almost a failure. Wheat averages about 4 bushels, oats 8 bushels, and corn 15 bushels per acre, and the potato and vegetable crop is scarcely worth harvesting.

I firmly believe that money would be saved the Government and these Indians encouraged and brought to a much higher standard in agriculture if about four white farmers were provided here. The reserve is divided for convenience into four districts, and if there was a resident white farmer, a practical and hard-working man allowed for each of these districts I feel that much good would result to the Indians besides the saving to the Government in machinery and buildings from the elements. Many times a valuable piece of machinery is ruined simply because some trivial accident happened to it that was not attended to at the proper time. These people seem to lack tact and adaptability in common affairs. I am satisfied that I could hire four good, energetic, competent white men now living near the reserve, if a house were furnished them, at a salary of \$600 each per annum.

In lieu of four farmers, one good man, having his headquarters here at the village and devoting his time to riding over the reserve directing the farmers and looking after buildings and tools, is an absolute necessity for the good of the Indian service.

In looking over the reports of my predecessors for the last ten years I am satisfied that agriculture has suffered retrogression. I am of the opinion that this has been partially brought about by the zeal of the agent in trying to make it appear that there was marked

jured the efficiency of the service in conveying the impression to those in authority that farmers and other almost indispensable helpers are no longer needed,

POPULATION.

improvement in the affairs of the agency during his administration, and has thereby in-

The population at the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency is as follows:

Females over fourteen years of age	275 207
Total	
Ponca Agency, Nehraska:	-
Males over eighteen years of aget	81
Females over fourteen years of age	105
Males under eighteen years of age	24
Females under fourteen years of age	7
Total	217
Children of school age	71

Flandreau Agency, Dakota:	
Males over eighteen years of age	53
Females over fourteen years of age	62
Males under eighteen years of age	87
Females under fourteen years of age	90
Total	292
Children of school age	60

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

We have here a grist-mill, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, harness-shop, store-house, physician's office, agent's office, three school buildings, and a number of houses for employés. The shops are commodious and in good repair. The dwellings need some repairs in the way of paint, kalsomine, etc., excepting the physician's dwelling which should have about \$100 worth of work and material to make it comfortable. The gristmill needs repairing, especially the engine and boiler. About \$300 will be required to

put it in running order.

The warehouse is much too small to hold the quantity of goods that annually arrive here. The goods have to be stored in old and leaky buildings and are frequently much damaged thereby. There is an old agency barn and blacksmith and carpenter shop that are now used to store goods in that should be issued to deserving Indians and a new storehouse erected here. I have used up several barrels of cement in repairing our present store-house in trying to make it rat-proof, but the manner in which it is built makes it impossible to totally accomplish the object. Much sugar, rice, coffee, etc., has been damaged or destroyed from time to time by the refuse of rats and mice. I have had the interior partly torn down, cemented the floor under the bins, and shall endeavor to exclude rats and mice from these articles of subsistence in future. I hope to accomplish some reform in this direction.

The physician's office needs repairing to the extent of a chimney and painting.

The agent's office has been used as a council house, for band practice, clerical work, and a general lounging-house all in one room 16 by 24 feet, and it is a wonder to me how a clerk or any one else can do accurate work in a bee-hive like this. However, an addition has been estimated for, and I hope will be granted, as that would help us very much. The office is in very poor condition, and looks as if centuries had elapsed since it was cleaned, papered, and painted.

The school buildings need some changes and additions. The main building recently erected by the Government at a cost of \$10,000 is in good repair but needs some paint and a little plumbing. This building is an ornament to the agency and reflects much

credit to the one who engineered it through.

The two buildings that are used as class-rooms are inadequate and not suitable for the purpose. One fault is the scarcity of windows; another is lack of room; another is that each building is divided into two rooms conhected by folding doors that do not effectually shut out the noise incidental to a school-room. The pupils in taking their places in the rear room have to pass through the front room, and this passing to and fro occasions much confusion. My plan for obviating these difficulties is to convert one of the school-rooms we now have into a double dwelling for employés, which could be done by building an addition 14 feet wide, to extend the entire length of the building. These dwellings are bally needed and were asked for on the annual estimate. I would construct a new school-building containing two recitation rooms in the shape of an L, each room to have a separate outside entrance. The other building can be arranged by building an addition on one side, making it to correspond with the new building and nearly as commodious. I shall submit plans and estimates for the desired changes in the near future.

SKILLED LABOR.

This agency is fortunate in having a number of Indians who are quite proficient in the use of tools, and in the main, men who can be depended upon. It is evident that more advancement has been made in the trades than in agriculture. This fact has been brought about by the more liberal policy of the Government in regard to keeping up this branch of the service by a judicial expenditure of money for salaries. I have a number of artisans on this reservation who are as well qualified in their respective trades as any ordinary white mechanic, and it is obvious that rapid advancement is being made in these industries.

SCHOOLS.

Santee Agency is abundantly supplied with excellent schools. The Santee Boarding-School is the especial pride of the agency. The average attendance at this school during

the past year was 101.5. This was as many as could be cared for in the dormitories. The main building has recently had additions built for bath purposes and good bath tubs have been purchased, which is a much-needed improvement.

The positions and salaries allowed for the past year at this school are as follows:

1 superintendent and principal	\$1,000
3 teachers, each	
1 matron	500
1 seamstress	400
1 laundress	360
1 cook	480
1 industrial teacher	600
1 assistant laundress	100
1 assistant seamstress	
1 assistant cook	
1 assistant industrial teacher	
1 assistant teacherper mont	h 10

A few new positions have been asked for the coming fiscal year, and an increase in salary in some instances. In my judgment, all these positions should be authorized, that work might be made efficient in a school of this magnitude, and especially in an industrial boarding school, even though the increase in salaries requested be not granted.

The industrial department of the school was not carried to that degree of perfection that I would desire, which fact was occasioned by the position of industrial teacher not being permanently filled by a good man, and a large amount of extra labor devolving upon that employé, brought about by having to haul all the water for the school from

the Missouri River a distance of about 2 miles.

Again, there are not enough horses to properly do all the work needed at the school. We have only one team that can be used, and a part of the time they were off work because of sickness. There is another old horse at this school that is said to be twenty-four years old, and another that was stricken with lightning a week after I arrived here, which I consider a merciful dispensation of providence. He was only twenty-five years of age. I shall ask for another team for school use in the near future. I hope to accomplish, with the help of my able co-workers, much improvement in the outside industrial works of the school.

The limited time I have been here has given me no opportunity of judging how efficient the work in the other departments of the school has been, but I trust that with the competent help we have asked for to keep the standard up to its former mark, and if pos-

sible to elevate it higher than ever before.

THE SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING-SCHOOL.

This educational institution is conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, with Rev. Alfred L. Riggs at its head. It is a most excellent and efficient school, located within one-half mile of the agency, and presents a fine appearance. The cost of the plant is about \$50,000 with a capacity of 150 boarding and 20 day pupils. Their working force of white employés number 30, of Indian 3. Their ample accommodations and large force of employés make this school second to none. Their children are all nicely uniformed and present a neat and attractive appearance.

HOPE SCHOOL.

This is another excellent school under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with Rev. J. W. Wicks at its head. It is located at Springfield, S. Dak., about 2½ miles from this agency. They give employment to eight white school workers. The capacity of this school is about 50 pupils. They have an excellent stone school-building pleasantly located on the banks of the Missouri River. The work done here is efficient and the school ranks with the best.

ARTISIAN WELL.

About June 28 the Government began sinking an artesian well here, and while writing this article I received notice that a magnificent flow of water had been struck at a depth of about 700 feet. Upon inspecting same I found a beautiful column of water, 6 inches in diameter, rising into the air to the height of 8 or 10 feet, making this certainly the finest well in the State. The water is suitable for drinking purposes and will be a boon to the agency. Lack of good water has always been a source of much annoyance here, and the much-needed and now never-failing supply will be greatly appreciated

by all. I hope this flow will be sufficiently strong to run our grist-mill, and if it should prove so will materially lessen the expense, as the price of coal is so high as to render the operation of the mill expensive.

SUMMARY.

I am deeply impressed with the necessity for white farmers at this agency. Indians employed in that capacity are a failure. A trial was made of them by my predecessor, who was allowed four of them during the past season. I have traveled over the reservation and visited some of the hired farmers, and found that in some cases a portion of their own ground had not been plowed and a cultivator never put into their fields this year. I have given this subject much thought and investigation, and I am confident that if each farmer on the reservation was appointed a committee of one, at a fair salary, to attend to his own farm the standard would not be raised in a noticeable degree; but where there is some one to show them and give the encouragement, as has been the case here at the shops where employés are more directly under the eye of the agent, there has been greater improvement. The money used for salaries would be more than saved to the Government, beside raising the standard of agriculture.

A new storehouse would prove a source of much good here in the way of caring for

goods and supplies.

The changes mentioned in school buildings are very much needed, and as I understand one of the buildings now used as a class-room was built for agency and not for school purposes, it could revert back to its original use and a new class-room be erected.

The Santee Normal Training-School uniform their male pupils in neat style from cap to shoe, and, in order to be abreast with the times and keep our school up to the level

of others in appearances, I would recommend that neat uniforms be provided.

The machinery for farm use was badly out of repair when I took charge of the agency. With the appropriation of \$350 I have put this machinery in very good repair. I shall endeavor to have all mowing, reaping, and thrashing machinery put in good order during the coming season before the time arrives for their use, that we may not be subjected to the annoyance of having to procure these repairs at the moment the machinery is needed for use.

Under date of June 14, 1890, I received a communication from the Department, with an inclosure from the President of the United States, warning me that my commission is held with the express understanding that an improved condition of affairs at the agency in the manner of business and as to the condition of the Indians, the proper training of the Indian children, and the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the adult Indians, be brought about in a reasonable time. I wish to impress upon the Department that these Indians are yet as overgrown children. But very few of the adults are able to speak English, and during this generation will need more or less encouragement and training.

I feel that abolishing the police force at this agency is premature and will cause much loss to the service and detriment to the Indians. There will be no one to report cases that should come to the knowledge of the agent. The Indians will dispose of their issued property with impunity and the agent be unable to detect or punish the offenders. I feel that cases of intemperance among the Santees will increase, as they have held the police and jail in wholesome awe. The police have been an important factor in keeping the herds of cattle from trespassing upon Indian lands, preventing trouble, which from

this cause will more frequently occur.

These Indians know nothing of the statutes of the State or United States, and look with confidence upon their agent as one who is able and competent to help them in case of disaster; and while these people are amenable to the laws of the State, many trivial offenses committed, if tried before a white justice of the peace or county judge, would be so distorted by white attornevs, especially if the case was between a white man and Indian, that the Indian would invariably be made out the offender. This would be brought about partly by their inability to speak and understand the language correctly and partly by the reserve and stoicism of their nature.

The total number of employés on the pay-rolls of this (Santee) agency, including physician, clerk, artisans, and school employés, both white and Indian, is 30. This is our entire force to do all the business and the work connected with the agency, the Santee Boarding-School, and the clerical work of the Ponca and Flandreau Agencies.

The Santee Normal Training School have a force of 33 employés, 30 white and 3 Indians, while the work required of the employés at this agency is, at a low estimate, at least double that at the normal training-school. Marked improvement in everything pertaining to agency and school service will be my constant effort. I can only do my best; but if the Department will grant me what I deem to be necessities in the way of employés I am quite sure marked improvement will result.

PONCA SUBAGENCY. NEBRASKA.

The Ponca Indians located at this agency are fortunate in having good land. all of the land taken by these Indians is situated along the Niobrara or Running Water River and Ponca Creek, and lies mostly in broad and fertile valleys, just undulating enough to have good drainage.

Within the last month or six weeks allotments were made to the Ponca Indians in

Some 60 of the Poncas, with Standing Bear at their head, ran away from their reserve in the early part of last spring, against the wishes and advice of the Department and agent. About one-half of them have now returned and promise to remain and cultivate their farms. I feel that Standing Bear alone is responsible for this trouble. move has subjected the deluded people who followed his guidance to great hardship and trouble, as they have disposed of all, or nearly all, of their issued property, abandoned their homes and houses, allowed their fields to grow up in weeds, and through their tardiness in returning completely lost their homes that they had partially improved, and were compelled to select land not so well situated and entirely unimproved. This state of affairs was brought about by their refusal to return until the allotments were completed, and many of the Poncas who remained at home changed their selections in order to get the improvements and in some instances superior land that was left by Standing Bear's party, believing that the absent ones would not return to claim the abandoned homes.

Standing Bear is a shrewd, cunning savage, one who, if his intellect was directed in a channel to benefit his people, could do much good; but as he now is he is the only one of the Ponca band in Nebraska who persists in the old savage way. He still has two It may be that he will change for the better, as his last trip has resulted so disastrously to his following. I think his influence over the Poncas is at last about gone.

That portion of the Ponca tribe who remained at home are much more prosperous than their Santee neighbors. Their crops are better; their acreage larger and better cultivated; more thrift is shown and more interest taken in everything that is done to promote their welfare. The future of the Poncas looks brighter than that of their Santee neighbors.

Many of the returning Poncas will have to have assistance in the way of houses and barns as well as stock and tools before they can again make a start on the raw prairies

of their new homes.

The Ponca day school is presided over by Rev. John E. Smith, who, in addition to his duties as teacher, acts as an overseer or subagent. The school, though small, is efficient, and Mr. Smith deserves much credit for the advancement these people have made in all branches. I submit herewith report of Mr. Smith.

FLANDREAU SUBAGENCY, S. DAK.

The Indians composing this subagency are a part of the Santee Sioux, who, several years ago, took land under the homestead act; so this is in reality a homestead settle-The land is very fine and well adapted to farming. The people are fairly pros-Their crops this year are fair, considering the extremely dry weather.

There is a day school for the Indians at this place that is quite liberally patronized. This school is presided over by Rev. Hosea Locke, who seems to be doing well in advancing education among the children. The average attendance during the past year

at this school was 25.

Rev. John Eastman is overseer at this agency. He is a full-blood Santee Sioux Indian and is seemingly well qualified to perform the duties required of him as such at this

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JAMES E. HELMS. United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA AGENCY, NEBR., August 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The Poncas, with the exception of two who are employed as blacksmith and carpenter in the agency shops, get their living chiefly by farming. In former years they supported themselves largely by selling wood, but the wood is now gone, and farming must take the place of woodcutting. The Poncasare well provided for in lands, having not only a great abundance of land, but the very choicest, lying largely along the Niobrara River and Ponca Creek.

They suffer, in common with the rest of this region, from lack of rain. There has been only an average crop this year, and it seems likely that they will not exceed an average crop for many years to come. This is due to planting out of season, lack of proper rotation, and poor cultiva-

Only the best farming will give good crops here, and such farming they do not do and will

tion. Only the best farming will give good crops here, and such taking a constant of the parties, and such taking of the general conduct of the Poncas, it is necessary to divide them into two parties, the progressive and the reactionary party. The former is progressive, attending closely to their own affairs, providing for their families, gaining in property, and making improvement in almost every direction. The other party for the past few months has been away from the reservation, and their departure was followed by a calm as quiet and deep as that which follows a Dakota

Among the notable events of the year are two which require special notice. The first is the allotment of land to the Poncas in severalty. This was successfully accomplished, and they have received a large body of the choicest land on the reservation. The most of them took kindly to this measure and manifested great interest, and for the most part exercised sound judgment, in select-

ing their lands.

measure and manifested great interest, and for the most part exercised sound judgment, in selecting their lands.

The second notable event was the departure of a party of sixty to Indian Territory at the instigation and under the leadership of Standing Bear. This wily and crafty chief, seeing the emoluments of his office slipping away from him because of the growing intelligence of the Poncas, too lazy to work, but not too proud to beg, hatched in his idde brain the scheme of selling this land and of removing his immediate followers to Indian Territory, leaving the rest to starve for aught he cared, to spend his remaining days in the pleasures of the dance and harem. He has been and returned, asadder and seemingly a wiser man. The most unfortunate thing in the whole movement is that he, the prime mover and instigator of the whole scheme, a man who has brought repeated disaster upon his people, had his home and land reserved for him, while many of his followers, who but for his perniclous conduct would have steadily gone forward toward civilization, have lost the homes and lands which they prized far more than he did his.

The Ponca day school has been kept up during the year. The attendance, because of the departure of the above-mentioned Poncas, was small during the latter part of the year, but the advancement made and the spirit of the school have never been better. To make the day school profitable some plan should be devised so that the scholars when they reach the age of from fourteen to sixteen could be removed from the reservation to more advanced schools. At about this age the Indian boy becomes restless, prefers to ride a pony and run about the reservation rather than to attend to his tasks in the school. After a few months of fruitless effort to interest him in his book, during which the teacher incurs the ill-will of both child and parent, he drops the boy out of school to become a pest and to "sow his wild oats" for an unlimited period.

Missionary labor has been kept up during the entire year, and

Respectfully submitted.

Rev. JOHN E. SMITH, Teacher and Missionary.

Dr. JAMES E. HELMS, United States Indian Agent,

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV., August 27, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with a rule of the service I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency, together with tabulated statistics for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1890.

In my first report the attention of the Indian Office was called to the fact that upon Pyramid Lake Reserve the tillable lands comprise only about 2,000 acres, and fully one-half of that amount is in possession of and cultivated by whites. The last mentioned are also far more valuable than any other bottom lands on the reserve, being easily irrigated and at the same time safe from serious damage by overflow of the river, while those bottom lands held by the Indians are almost all submerged. In consequence applicants for homes on the reserve can not be furnished with land upon which to establish them-

The railroad town of Wadsworth is built upon the southern end of the reserve and nent camps established upon its outskirts. They draw some clothing and utensils from the agency, but subsist principally by serving the whites in various capacities. Some of these would locate near the agency school and send their children to it, but there is

no land available for such purpose.

This fact also partially accounts for the discrepancy between the number of children of school age as shown by the census and the number attending the Government school, the parents having great affection for their children and strongly objecting to even tempo-

rary separation from them.

The validity of the claims of whites to the lands within the boundary of Pyramid Lake reserve should be tested and the vexatious question of title set at rest. The Indians have never derived any benefit from these lands, but the stock belonging to these white claimants, by straying or roaming over the reserve at large, has until quite recently been a source of great annoyance to both the agent and the Indians.

Pyramid Lake and Walker River reserves, both occupied by the Pah-Utes, are em-

braced in this agency, though about 60 miles apart. Each reserve, including its lake, contains about 320,000 acres, only a small part of which, however, can be cultivated, as water for irrigation can not be brought upon them.

The census just taken shows the number of agency Indians to be as follows:

Pyramid Lake Reserve	491 482
Total	072

There are many reasons for regarding the former estimated number of the Pah-Ute tribe (4,500) as much to high.

The Indians of this agency are very generally quiet and tractable, seldom violating any of the regulations, and many of them industrious, being good faithful workers wherever

Their appetite for stimulants is kept under excellent control except when liquor is furnished them by disreputable, law-defying whites at the adjacent railroad camps. Arrests and convictions of the culprits occur at times, but such action is generally hard to convict.

The practice of carrying Indians free of charge on the trains of the Central Pacific road, while generous on the part of the company, has had the effect of stimulating the Indian's natural desire to roam, and by furnishing the means for its gratification has brought him in contact with many pernicious influences which he otherwise would have escaped. His intelligence is brightened and his wits sharpened by the friction, but it brings his demoralization. I am reliably informed that the company will gradually curtail the privilege mentioned, eventually suppressing it entirely, except in certain cases of necessity, or indorsed requests for tribal benefit. Such procedure will cause dissatisfaction among the Indians until they become accustomed to the changed conditious, but it will prove a lasting benefit to the tribe by forcing its floating element to seek a harbor and settle to some fixed pursuit.

Upon the whole the progress of these Indians toward perfect civilization has been quite as rapid as could reasonably be expected, in many individual instances the advancement made being really surprising. Unusual activity prevailed upon the ranches in the early spring, but the extraordinary rise in the rivers followed by the submerging of the bottoms soon after robbed the workers of any fruits of their labors, and but for the cutting of a large irrigating ditch ordered by the Government, which furnished employment to a large number, many would have suffered from poverty.

INDUSTRIES.

Except the irregular labor furnished by the Government, for which coin instead of rations is now paid, the industrial pursuits are farming and fishing, the latter being at Pyramid Lake Reserve the source of largest revenue owing to the limited amount of agricultural land. The bulk of the land of both reserves can only be utilized as a stock range, and as these Indians have very little stock the land is of very little benefit to them. Of the agricultural land quite a large scope is held by old Indians under ancient Indian titles, which are so respected by the tribe that younger members who would improve these lands can not be induced to go upon them without first securing the approval of the claimant, who will consent to such proceeding only upon condition of his receiving the lion's share of all that may be produced.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Their rights under the granting act have been made known to these Indians, but as there are no unoccupied lands within this agency upon which an Indian could make a living, nor do they seem to know of any elsewhere, no effort has yet been made to profit by the privilege.

PROGRESS.

The evidence of the advancement of these Indians is discernible in many directions, but chi-fly in the growing disposition to improve their holdings; more careful of farming implements and household utensils; better fences and gates; less careless of personal appearance; more cleanly, and less wasteful. In some of the more advanced the value of systematized methods in the management of their affairs has found lodgment.

POPULATION.

A comparison of the census returns for the present year with those of the previous year discloses the fact that little or no change in numbers has taken place at this agency, the births and deaths being about equal.

SANITARY.

The death rate has been a little below the average, and most of the victims being aged and infirm persons. The general health has been unusually good, comparatively few cases of sickness being reported. As usual among Indians, the constitutional diseases are of a venereal nature, many of the victims being afflicted with total blindness.

THE INDIAN COURT.

The court of Indian offenses is composed of three intelligent Indians, who preside with becoming dignity and render impartial judgment. The salutary effect produced by the existence of this court is best evidenced by the infrequency of offenses. After a few trials of offenders and their judicious punishment by order of the court there was a sudden decline in the number of cases for trial, and the repugnance to appearing in court as a culprit is so general that it is seldom necessary to convene it. An efficient police is ever ready to enforce its mandates and the substantial jail hard by is a silent terror to would-be evil-doers. It is apparent the simple existence of the court exerts a powerful restraining influence.

RECEIPTS.

From Government for irregular labor, ditching, road work, etc Freighting Barley (Government stock feed) Wood (fuel for school and agency)	1, 446. 06 525. 00
Total for fiscal year From other sources (principally sales of fish)	5, 050. 81 4, 256. 42
Total	9, 307. 23
PRODUCTS	3 - 14 -

PRODUCTS.

Haytons.	575
Wheatbushels_	2,000
Barleydo	900
Oatsdo	40
Corndo	50
Potatoesdo	200
Turnips do	20
Onionsdo	15

Of the Indians belonging to this agency none but those incapable of supporting themselves—such as the aged and infirm, blind, idiotic, etc, -receive Government rations, and these constitute but 12 per cent. of the whole population. Of the other 88 per cent. a fourth receives but very little Government aid. Perhaps an eighth of the remainder is entirely self-sustaining. Twenty per cent. of the whole can read and 60 per cent. can speak enough of the English language for ordinary intercourse with the

The agency blacksmith and carpenters have each an Indian boy as apprentice, to

whom is being taught the respective trades.

The Indians have 28 dwelling-houses upon the reserves and are slowly but surely overcoming their objection to lumber walls and shingle roofs. Some of these houses are furnished and maintained, as the proprietor is wont to express it, "All same white man. "

MARRIAGES.

The desire to duplicate wives rarely manifests itself, and when it does occasionally appear is suppressed without much difficulty. In the matter of burials, the forms and ceremonies of the pale-face have taken the place of the ancient Pah-Ute rites.

SCHOOLS.

The schools in charge of this agency are two in number, both supported by Government; one a boarding-school at these headquarters, with accommodations for 48 scholars, and the other a day school at Walker River Reserve with room for 35 scholars.

Quite a number of the larger boarding-school pupils have married and several of the smaller ones died during the past year, which has materially reduced the attendance. The former attendance could easily be maintained by filling the gap with others of school age but for the opposition offered by the parents. They object to separation

from their little ones during the night, and being very indulgent to their children will not bring them to the school at all unless with their consent. These unfavorable conditions have been intensified by the belief on the part of some of the parents that the deaths above mentioned were wholly ascribable to their attendance at the school, and though every effort has been made to disabuse their minds of such fallacy, they have been but partially successful.

The whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year was 70, while the average attendance during that time was but 24, the

largest average attendance in any one month being 36.

T	he cost of maintaining the school was—			
	Salaries of teachers and employés	\$3,	455.	44
	All other expenses	3,	496.	88

Total _______6, 952. 32

Industries taught in the school: sewing, cooking, housekeeping, gardening, carpentering, and blacksmithing.

An excellent crop of vegetables was growing in the garden when the river submerged

it, and all that could be saved was 40 bushels of potatoes and a few onions.

At Walker River Reserve the day school is much more successful in securing scholars, they being allowed to go home at the close of school hours. The whole number of scholars who have attended this school one month or more during the year was 52, and the average attendance during that time was 35, the largest average attendance during any one month being 40.

Total ________2,013.62

Industries taught in the school: sewing, cooking, and housekeeping. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

> S. S. SEARS, United States Indian Agent,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., August 15, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your request of June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

ny first annual report. A census just completed shows the population to be: Shoshones	384
Piutes	203
Total	587
Divided as follows:	
Shoshones:	
Males above eighteen years	
Females above fourteen years	125
School children, six to sixteen years	103
Total	345
Piutes:	
Males above eighteen years	53
Females above fourteen years	75
School children, six to sixteen years	54
Total	182

Leaving 57 below six years of age. Increase over last census, 110, nearly all of whom have moved in from the surrounding country and taken up their abode within the reservation voluntarily. A few that were hunting in the neighborhood of the Juniper Mountains were ordered in. Those that came voluntarily have worked many years among the white farmers, and will be a valuable addition to the reservation. As a rule they are industrious and anxious to build up a home of their own; and I would here state

that a decided majority of these people are desirous of having the land surveyed and

allotted to them.

I have taken a tape-line and measured off several farms, marked the corners with stone mounds, altered the fences so as to conform to the lines laid out, and built a main road on the east side of the valley, moved such houses as were located on the bottom to the high land alongside of the road. It was hard work to start, but once they comprehended my intention fully they worked with alacrity, and the result is that the settlement in the neighborhood of the agency is much improved in appearance.

FARMING.

Owing to the prevalence of a terrible drought last year the crops were almost a total failure, consequently the Indians were very much discouraged. Very few had seed or the means to get it with, so that the crop planted this year is small in area but promises to be excellent in quality.

The hay crop from the natural meadows was large and of fine quality. The Indians have harvested and stacked as individuals about 2,300 tons of hay. No Indian that

owns a horse or cow is without his haystack for winter use.

The Department sent me a large lot of garden seeds for distribution, and I have succeeded in inducing forty-seven heads of families to plant gardens, but these Indians are failures as gardeners. Work is too confining for them. They will work faithfully during the planting season, but that done they must have a ramble in the mountains; their gardens go to destruction.

I have worked very hard to raise a good school garden (as an object lesson), and have promise of fair results. It is visited daily by the Indians, who eagerly watch the details of its management, and show an interest which gives hope of better results another

year in the gardening line.

IRRIGATION.

Nothing can be grown here without irrigation; and as our streams are rivers in the early spring months when fed by the melting snow in the mountains and dry ravines in July and August, it will readily be seen that some means must be devised to store the surplus water of the spring months in order to make farming a success. Hence I would earnestly urge the Department to take such steps as it may deem best to the end that proper surveys may be made to ascertain the cost of storing sufficient water to irrigate the tillable land on the reservation during the months of April and May. I constructed a main ditch 8 feet wide at the bottom and 12 feet wide at the top, with a capacity of 14 inches in depth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. I then narrowed the ditch to one-third of the full size and carried it $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther. This work was done wholly by the Indians, with such assistance as I could give them personally, and the work was well and faithfully done.

INDIAN HOUSES.

One great drawback in the past (and it still exists to a certain extent) in getting these people to erect houses is the practice of burning a house when a person dies in it; hence the Indian house represented the smallest amount of work possible. But this feeling is dying out among the more intelligent and progressive ones and already quite a number of comfortable log and frame dwellings exist, while the promise for the future is bright. The practice of the Department in furnishing them shingles for roofs and lumber for floors, doors, etc., works well and is beginning to be appreciated by the Indians.

FANDANGO AND GAMBLING.

It is the custom of these people to have four fandangos a year, when all, old and young, move to a common camp, selected for the purpose, where they erect tents and willow wickiups and engage in singing, dancing, and gambling until worn out. That it is demoralizing goes without saying, for everything goes to destruction while the fandango lasts. No work is done; crops perish for want of water or are destroyed by stock; the few that have milch cows turn them out; the chickens and pigs die; in fact there can be no true Indian home until the fandangos are broken up, or at least modified. It is useless to forbid the assembly on the reservation for they will retire to the mountains, stay longer and do worse than when under the agent's eye.

During the past winter I several times gave little parties to the school children, which the white employés and residents attended. We introduced the civilized dance, which was highly appreciated by the young folks. They proved apt pupils, and were soon bowing gracefully to their partners in imitation of the whites, while the old folks thronged

the room watching with interest the performance of the children.

These fandangos are both social and religious in their character, and the only feasible

way that I can think of to break them up is to substitute something else for them, and I believe that if the agency had an assembly hall, such as every white community of this size has, where weekly parties could be held under the control and management of the white folks, substituting civilized music, methods, and manners for barbarous ones, I believe that the fandango would surely disappear.

FREIGHTING.

Last October, under instructions from the honorable Commissioner, the Indians began hauling the agency freight. The work of rigging up the wagons and teams with the help at hand was very great, but it was favorably accomplished, and to-day the Indian freighter is a success. Several have purchased new wagons with the proceeds of their freight.

SANITARY.

There has been considerable sickness during the past year, but the list of fatal cases (except with the aged and infirm) have been few in numbers. The influence of the medicine man is disappearing, and the agency physician is being called very freely, but much of his work comes to naught for want of a place to properly care for the sick. It is often worse than useless to administer strong medicine to sick persons who are lying in a brush wicking half buried in snow. To successfully care for the sick this place should have a hospital, and I would earnestly and respectfully urge its importance to the Department. I also herewith inclose a report of the agency physician.

CRIMES.

Last February the chief medicine man of the Shoshone tribe (Dr. Boy) died. Elaborate preparations were at once made by the Indians to appease the gods by a liberal flow of horse blood. This sacrifice I succeeded in preventing; but while engaged in this work one of the sub-chiefs called together a selected lot of young men and ordered that one should be selected to shed human blood to appease the wrath of the gods that had caused the death of this medicine man. The wife of Jack Blossom, a hopeless paralytic, was the chosen victim, and one Joe Buck executioner, who killed the woman by cutting her throat with a pocket-knife. Joe Buck was tried for the crime in the United States circuit court at Carson City, Nev., and acquitted.

EDUCATION.

I herewith transmit the report of the superintendent of school, Fannie A. Weeks, and in connection will state that the school was maintained during the entire school year of ten months, with a total enrollment of 43 and an average attendance of 28. Some progress has been made by the children, but I would here respectfully suggest to the Department the propriety of selecting a teacher for Indian schools from among those who have some knowledge of Indian character. The Western States and Territories are full of young and active school-teachers who have been brought in actual contact with Indians all their lives, and it seems to me they ought to make a very superior class of teachers.

A new school kitchen has been built, the old school building repaired; stairway, steps, and landings have been rebuilt. A fine liberty pole, 62 feet in height, has been put up in front of the school building. On each Monday morning the school elects one of its number as flag-boy for the week, so the flag is kept constantly flying.

INDUSTRIAL.

During the month of April an industrial teacher was appointed, and from that time to the close of school, June 30, 1890, the older boys were worked about half of each day in the school garden. They are apt pupils, and under proper management willing to work.

I have also built a fine stockade corral for the use of the school cows, and have in course of erection a root cellar and milk-house.

In conclusion I will say that when I took charge of this agency ten months ago everything about the place was decidedly out of repair, and the work of rehabilitating the place has been arduous in the extreme; but I have been cheerfully and intelligently sustained by your department throughout, for which please accept my thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM I. PLUMB, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF DAY SCHOOL, WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., July 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Western Shoshone Indian School for

Size: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Western Shoshone Indian School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I took charge of said school August 26, 1889, and, to my great surprise, I found the school building and everything pertaining thereto in a most dilapidated condition, and nothing to rely upon for success but one's physical strength and energy.

The school had been disbanded the latter part of May, and was still in vacation. The closing of an Indian school in the spring carries with it the greatest disadvantage. No matter for what cause this may be done, the effect upon the Indians is the same, and they desire a vacation from spring until fall each succeeding year.

The winter, which was the severest and most rigorous known for a number of years in this section, entaked upon the school much hardship and suffering. The school-room and the heating appliances were by no means suited to the emergency, and it was difficult to keep the children half way comfortable.

appliances were by no means suited to the emergency, and it was difficult to keep the children half way comfortable.

Their attendance during the long cold months was remarkable. To reach the school many of the smaller children waded through snow up to their waists. This can be more fully appreciated when it is known that they did so on empty stomachs, for most of them came without breakfast, and, shivering in their wet clothes, patiently waited for their dinner. It would be far better if the school could furnish the children three meals a day instead of one.

During the year 43 pupils have been enrolled, the greatest quarterly average being 31. They have made rapid and decided progress in their studies, and have aided with most of the work about the school. Their industrial duties would have been willingly and cheerfully performed but for the obstinate resistance offered by their parents and for the influence wielded over them by the squaws who have served in turn as cooks. No Indian who is not thoroughly civilized should be employed in an Indian school.

squaws who have served in turn as cooks. No Indian who is not thoroughly civilized should be employed in an Indian school.

A few of the larger school-boys worked several weeks on the irrigating ditch and have helped with the garden and farm work.

Heretofore none of the children have been taught any of the industrial pursuits, but have simply spent a few hours a day in the school-room. The result of this great mistake is this: To exact any work of them about the school, no matter how light—for instance, requiring the girls to wash the dishes once a day—is regarded as great cruelty, and is promptly resisted by their parents.

The idea in the East that these Indians are hungering, thirsting, and panting after education is erroneous in the extreme. The number opposing school advantages is greatly in excess of the number favoring them

number favoring them.

From time to time more or less sickness has prevailed among the pupils, influenza and scrofula being the most prominent diseases, neither of which, however, has proved fatal, and there is not a single death to record for the school.

The children are bright and intelligent and fully capable of taking an ordinary education, but to accomplish even this the parents as well as the children must be disciplined to habits of industry,

accomplish even this the parents as well as the children must be disciplined to habits of industry, system, regularity, and respect for those laboring among them.

A white person at an Indian agency can work irreparable injury to an Indian school by exerting an evil influence over the Indians and prejudicing them against the head of the school. I regret having to state that this school has suffered intensely from such an influence.

During the winter a new kitchen was built for the use of the school, which was greatly needed. A new stairway leading to the upper story of the school building has also been built. Under the stairway a closet has been provided as a wash-room for the children, which is both convenient and needel.

useru.

The closing exercises of the school, June 30, were thorough and complete. The pupils did remarkably well, and it is doubtful if white children under like circumstances could do better.

The school is now in vacation, but will be re-opened September I.

Trusting that you may receive all the necessary facilities and substantial aid for the advancement of the school and for the general interest of these Indians, I am,

Yours, respectfully,

FANNIE A. WEEKS, Superintendent School.

Hon. W. I, Plumb, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., June 30, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual sanitary report for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1890:
Having lived and practiced among these Indians for the past two years, I feel that I can speak intelligently of the general nature of their troubles, and make suggestions which will, if carried

Intelligently of the general nature of their troubles, and make suggestions which will, if carried out, tend to improve their sanitary condition.

Some time last summer I received instructions through the agent to make such recommendations as I saw fit concerning the erection of a hospital at this agency, and on September 10 I wrote a long letter to the honorable Commissioner fully setting forth my views on the subject and strongly urging the Department to make suitable provisions for the Indians in time of sickness. Through some oversight this letter was laid away instead of being forwarded to Washington, and has only recently come to light. I beg leave to submit it with the accompanying report.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been remarkably good. With the exception of la grippe, which visited us during the months of January and February, we have had no epidemic whatever. The prevailing complaints have been caterial conjunctivitis and acute bronchitis. The unusual severity of the past winter added largely to the number of lung troubles always to be found among these people, and pneumonia claimed more than its usual share of victims.

tims.

I am glad to note that under the new administration of affairs at this agency the Indians are rapidly providing themselves with comfortable houses, and instead of building them down on the river bottoms, as has been the rule heretofore, they are locating their dwellings on the higher land, where it is perfectly dry and healthy. I confidently expect to see good results follow the change. The sanitary report for the month of February contains a full account of the death (from pneumonis) of "Doctor Boy," an old medicine man who had held sway here for many years, and the subsequent murder of a squaw who was charged with having practiced witchcraft upon the

"doctor." This old man possessed a wonderful influence among his people, and his death has had a very salutary effect in breaking up their superstitious nonsense.

The great majority of Indians seek treatment of the agency physician, and seem to have the utmost confidence in the white man's medicine. The number of cases treated during the past year has been far in excess of what it was the year before, being 808, against 440. Out of a population of 477, as shown by the census, 285 individual Indians have received treatment during the year. There have been 20 births and 16 deaths, only 6 of the latter, however, having been under my charge.

The almost total absence of enthetic diseases among these Indians is worthy of remark, although I am reliably informed that troubles of that nature prevail among the Indians just north of us to an

I sincerely trust that my suggestions concerning the erection of a hospital will be acted upon by the Department without delay, as it is undoubtedly one of the most pressing needs at this agency. A suitable building could be erected at a comparatively small cost, and I do not know of an Indian on the reservation who would not take advantage of the comforts to be found in a well-appointed hospital.

Thanking you for your many courtesies and for the assistance which you have never failed to render me in my special work, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTSON. Agency Physician.

Mr. WILLIAM I. PLUMB, United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., August 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The census has been made, and statistics collated with more than usual care, and no effort spared to make them both complete and exact.

CENSUS.

The population by actual count is 513 souls, divided as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	116
Females above fourteen years of age	195
Children between six and sixteen	103
Children under seven years of age	107
Increase over last year's enumeration.	39

MESCALERO RESERVATION.

The out-boundary lines of the reservation measure about 110 miles and embrace about 462,320 acres, of which only from 4,000 to 5,000 acres are susceptible of cultivation, the balance being rugged mountains, covered with forests of pine, cedar, piñon, fir, and scrub-oak, or without water for irrigation. The valleys are very narrow and marshy and require heavy ditching and drainage before they can be brought under cultivation and utilized for farming purposes. Most of these valleys range from 4,500 to 6,000 feet above sea-level.

CLIMATE.

On account of the great altitude of the reservation and its nearness to the snowcapped peaks of the Sierra Blanca or White Mountains, we have a dry and exceedingly healthy climate. The winters are somewhat severe, but the summers are delightful, the days warm and the nights cool, the air pure and bracing.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

There are now in attendance at the boarding school at this agency 33 Mescalero pupils, 12 girls and 21 boys. There are 15 pupils from this agency attending the Grand Junction Industrial School in Colorado, 4 at Troy, Ala., and 1 with a white family. Total number of Mescalero children now in school, 53, or more than one-tenth of the Two school children have died during the year from small-pox, and have received Christian burial in the newly established cemetery near the agency. It is believed that the number of pupils in the boarding school will soon be increased to 40, and possibly 50.

The general conduct and bearing of the children is good, and their progress, of late,

has been quite marked and satisfactory.

The girls are taught cooking, dress-making, needle-work, and general housework, while all the boys are receiving a thorough and excellent industrial training on the school farm and with tools in repairing buildings, fences, etc.

EDUCATION.

It is my opinion, based upon careful observation, that, so far as practicable, the Indian children should be educated at or near the reservation where they are to eventually make their home, and where they must some day be thrown upon their own resources and work out their own destiny, for it can not be expected that they will always remain the wards of the Government. Especially does this apply in the arid West, where irrigation must necessarily be resorted to to obtain results. Many of the methods used and the branches taught and practiced in Eastern and Northern farming would practically and utterly fail in the West. At the agency school the child grows up with its people, and insome degree the parents grow with the child, and in this manner the child becomes the leader of thought and action; for the parents and friends of the boy or girl can not help but observe and profit by the gradual evolution and advancement of their offspring.

AGRICULTURE.

The advancement made by the Indians during the past year in agricultural pursuits has been gratifying and satisfactory. They have broken, ditched, and fenced about 60

acres of new land, which is seeded in wheat, corn, and oats.

Thirteen log and adobe houses have been built for Indian farmers by employes, with the aid of school-boys, and some half dozen of these farmers now boast of cooking-stoves and other household conveniences purchased by them out of their scanty earnings. They live in these houses, however, but a portion of the year, preferring an outdoor life in good weather.

The Indians have done all the freighting for the agency from the Las Cruces railroad depot, 110 miles distant, and they have proven themselves entirely trustworthy and reliable. The amount of freight transported by them amounted to 45,454 pounds, for

which they were paid \$454.38.

The amount of grain raised by them and purchased for agency and school use and for seed reached 51,200 pounds of corn and oats, for which they were paid \$1,418.38. They delivered at the agency, for school and agency use, 100 cords of wood, for which they received \$250. Besides the grain sold by them at the agency, they have probably sold 40,000 pounds elsewhere, receiving for the same about \$700, and they have received from sale of melons, furs, pelts, buckskin, buckskin-goods, and baskets, as near as can be ascertained, some \$350.

STOCK-RAISING.

The Mescalero Reservation is noted for its grazing qualities, which are destined to make stock-raising the surestand most remunerative industry the Indians can pursue. They have but few cattle and not until recently have they taken interest in or placed much value upon them. There is, however, a growing and laudable disposition among them now to care for their cattle and to become possessors of small herds. This desire should be cultivated and encouraged. The tribe now possesses about 400 head of cows and young cattle and 700 head of horses and mules.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

These Apaches uniformly treat their wives and families with kindness. Not a case of ill treatment or wife-beating has come under my observation during the year.

CHASTITY.

There is an unwritten law among them that any woman, young or old, who shall violate her chastity shall have her nose severed from her face, that she shall forever after be pointed at with the finger of scorn as a creature, fallen and disgraced, to be shunned by every man and woman of her tribe. Not a single case of such disfigurement exists upon this reservation.

POLYGAMY.

There are but few cases of plural marriages in this tribe. I know of but three on the reservation, and these are old ones, and the practice is beyond doubt becoming unpopular and obsolete.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

These, like all Indians, believe in and encourage early marriages, and girls of twelve and fifteen years of age are often wives and mothers. They grow into womanhood early in life, but I am sure that maturity is in no manner forced upon them. To as much as possible discourage and prevent the too early marriage of these girls they should be placed in school while quite young and kept there until they are old enough and able to assume the responsibilities of wife and of a household, and should then be married to an educated, and not to a camp or blanket, Indian.

The old Indians are encouraging such marriages and union for their daughters; and when these young people start out in life thus united they should be given every encouragement and should be aided in evey possible manner to enable them to maintain themselves in a decent manner. They should be given a small farm ready for cultivation, with a small house and some little furniture, a team (if they have none), wagon, and harness, the necessary farming implements, a cow, pigs, and fowls; this would give them an encouraging start in their new home life, which would certainly bear good fruit.

CIVILIZATION.

Partitioning lands in severalty, the granting of annuities, and elaborate school furnishings and apparatus will not alone civilize and redeem the Indian. Work, which is the corner-stone of civilization, must be made the leading and principal feature of Indian education.

AGENCY AND SCHOOL BUILIDINGS.

Much has been accomplished in the past year at trifling expense in the matter of repairing these buildings and putting them in decent and habitable condition.

A new stable, harness, and grain house was the first constructed out of old material

and with employé labor.

The new school building, which a year ago was less than half completed, has been finished. A good deal of rock work has been done to support the then tumbling down adobe walls of old buildings. The adobe buildings have been plastered inside and out and all buildings repainted. A handsome lawn in front of the agency and school buildings, of about three acres, has been inclosed by neat picket fence of some 800 feet, the lawn broken and seeded in clover, and irrigating ditches constructed to command the grounds. Some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new ditches have been dug on the school farm and about the agency, and 100 forest trees planted.

An agency dwelling-house, formerly occupied by the blacksmith, was unavoidably destroyed by fire during the year, and its loss is seriously felt; another should be erected in its stead, as the blacksmith and his family have, since the burning, been compelled

to occupy the small building used as police headquarters.

The erection of a bath and laundry building and a carpenter shop is in contemplation, plans and estimates having been submitted to the Indian Office.

SCHOOL FARM AND GARDEN.

The school farm and garden have been somewhat enlarged, and now embrace a little more than 50 acres of cultivated land, all of which is in corn, oats, wheat, and summer and winter vegetables, which add greatly to the comfort and health of the pupils. I purpose adding some 20 acres more to this farm before the coming spring.

This farm furnished last season 40 tons of fine oat hay for school and agency horses, corn and corn fodder for 50 head of school cattle, and a good winter supply of beans, onions, beets, parsnips, carrots, and other vegetables for the school. Potatoes have always proven a failure here until the present season, and the crop now gives promise of a good one. The altitude is too great for the ripening of melons of any kind.

The school is now supplied with 150 fowls and 7 head of fine hogs (something they never had before), and there are 20 cows, which supply the pupils with an abundance

of milk and butter.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court was composed of two judges, Nautzila and José Torres. They are each about fifty years of age. They were appointed August 19, 1889, and their commissions expired February 28, 1890; length of service, eight months. Their general character is excellent, and when holding court they dress in uniform and are dignified in their manner and bearing. These two judges speak Spanish fairly well, but neither of them speaks English. There are none of this tribe who speak English except the school boys and girls. Three or four young men who were some years at the Albuquerque school re-

turned to their old camp life and habits on their arrival at the agency and can but seldom be induced to speak English. These judges have exerted an influence for good and

in favor of the education of the young and progress in civilization.

During their brief term of office they have had but few cases brought before them, and those of a trivial nature, and if found guilty the accused is generally condemned to the guard house for a few days. No criminal causes have been submitted to this court, hence no record of proceedings and findings of the court is kept. Most of their duties have been of the nature of arbitrators when differences would arise as to the ownership of property, and they invariably settle these questions and knotty law points to the satisfaction of the litigants, and without cost to either party.

In fact, the general influence of the court on the reservation is for good, and I am of the opinion that it should not be abolished, but that the judges should be commissioned for the entire year and their number increased to three. It is of material aid to an agent in the settlement of the many little differences that arise among the Indians, and I have found its decisions in the main quite correct and satisfactory and in accordance with

equity and justice.

There has been but one person killed on the reservation during the year, and, upon careful examination and investigation of all the testimony, this was found to have been purely accidental.

INDIAN POLICE.

My Indian police, consisting of one captain and ten privates, have, as a rule, been true and faithful in the discharge of their duties. When the fact is realized that they have about 650 square miles of territory and 110 miles of out-boundary lines to traverse in the endeavor to keep trespassing stock off their reservation, that they must herd their beeves throughout the year, follow and hunt down offenders, and perform many other minor duties, some estimate may be formed of the labor required of them for the meager compensation they receive. Each policeman must have from four to six horses of his own, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for them to lose a horse in the performance of duty. Their pay should be commensurate with and their number sufficient to perform the labor and duties required of them. I therefore recommend that my force be increased to one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and twelve privates.

MORALS AND RELIGION.

Ministers of the various denominations quite frequently visit the agency, and the school-room, which is used as chapel, is open to all, and the services are generally well

attended by pupils, employés, and not infrequently by camp Indians.

Very many of the older Mescaleros were years ago baptised and taken into the Catholic Church, as Catholic priests were the first missionaries to venture among them, and they doubtless had much to do toward subduing their savage nature and habits. It is quite natural, therefore, that they all should have a decided leaning toward that denomination.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Two arrests of white men have been made for selling liquor to these Indians during the year last passed; one has been tried and is now serving out a three years' sentence in the penitentiary at Sauta Fé and the other will be tried at the September term of the United States Court in Las Cruces.

DBUNKENNESS

is of rare occurrence among them, although like all Indians they are fond of intoxicants, which when indulged in by them are almost certain to develop their savage and brutal tendencies. Tiswin is the curse of the Apache, and every possible effort has been put forth to suppress its manufacture and use, with very gratifying results. I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that no civilized community of 513 people in the United States can be found where there is so little intoxicating liquor of any kind used, where there is so little crime, and where there are less drunkenness and disorder than among these 513 Mescalero Apaches.

EMPLOYÉS.

My present force is smaller than it should be for the labor required of them. A shoe and harness maker and an Indian carpenter are both needed. An assistant teacher will soon be required, as our school will be augmented in numbers in a short time to probably 45 or 50 pupils.

Several of these employés I found in the service at this agency when I assumed charge in June 1889. They are, without exception, sober, zealous, conscientious, and efficient, and it is a source of gratification to me to be able to say that all are working harmoniously and consequently efficiently together for the best interests of the service.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding the report I am pleased to state that the general behavior of these Indians since my last annual report has been most excellent and satisfactory, not a single crime having been alleged against one of them during the year; that there are evidences in every direction of progress, improvement, and civilization; that they are better workers and farmers than formerly and show a growing disposition to help themselves. Their desire to build houses and homes should be encouraged and not be permitted to wane. More tools, more wagons, plows, harness, and other necessary farm implements should be placed in their hands. Especially does this apply to our young men as they go out from school and are thrown upon the world with their lack of experience and upon their own resources to fight life's battle against overwhelming odds.

Permit me to thank the honorable Commissioner for the many courtesies extended me

from the Indian Office, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH F. BENNETT, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., August 22, 1890.

SIR: At the time of making my last annual report my experience among the Navajos was limited. I had then been among them as agent only a tew months, and in the collection of facts and statistics had to rely more or less on the information which I received from the Indians themselves. During the past year I have spent much of my time in visiting every portion of the reservation. It has been my endeavor to study the tribe thoroughly by learning all I could of their past history, traditions, and habits and customs. In doing this I have found it necessary to change my opinions expressed on several points a year ago, as will be seen by a comparison of the reports.

eral points a year ago, as will be seen by a comparison of the reports.

The Navajos call themselves "tin-neh," meaning "the people," and are the most flourishing and promising branch of the vigorous Athapascan stock, which exists in widely separated tribal communities upon the Pacific Slope from Alaska to Mexico.

They occupy an extensive reservation embracing the northeast portion of Arizona, the adjoining northwest corner of New Mexico, and the strip of Utah lying south of the San Juan River. It is an arid region of broken table-land and sandy valley, in a general altitude of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, but along the borders of Arizona and New Mexico are regions of lofty, pine-covered mountains with occasional peaks 10,000 or 11,000 feet high. The rivers flow through deep impracticable gorges, and labyrinths of channels lie through mesa and valley which carry off the occasional summer rains in swift torrents to these greater chasms. With the exception of the San Juan, and two or three insignificant creeks the reservation contains no flowing stream; but water from the melting snow and a portion of the rain-fall percolates through the porous sandstone of the surface measure, and issues in small springs along the edges of the mesa cañons.

Within certain limits these table-lands are well adapted to sheep culture, and three hundred years ago the Spaniards from Mexico introduced sheep in the region, of which the Navajo speedily secured a share, without scruple as to rights of possession. The acquisition of flocks wrought a fortunate change in their destiny, transforming them from vagrant hunters to landed shepherds, and after the scourging and conflicts of many successive generations they have long forsaken their old predatory habits and become a peaceable, pastoral tribe. Every family owns a flock of sheep and goats and a band of horses. Numerous trading posts afford them good markets, and their condition is not only far removed from hardship, but as a people they are actually wealthy.

They migrated from the North to this region, probably before the advent of the Span-

They migrated from the North to this region, probably before the advent of the Spaniards, and at a time while the ancestors of the modern village Indians yet occupied many of the cliff buildings. After the establishment of Mexican colonies upon the Rio Grande the Navajos began to make predatory excursions among them, and continued these depredations until comparatively recent times. Occasionally they would arrange a truce with the Mexicans to enable them to extend their marauding expeditions across New Mexico into Texas, where they raided the horse herds of the Comanches. But after a while

the truce would be broken and the Navajos would again begin to steal sheep from the Mexican colonists, who then retaliated for the loss of their flocks by incursions into the Navajo country, capturing men, women, and children, and driving them back to the colonies where they were sold as slaves. Even less than fifty years ago, while the Mexicans still held peons or bondsmen of their own race, the practice of dealing in Navajo slaves was also common. An able-bodied young person was usually valued at \$300, and many a needy Mexican gained a competence, and peons won the ransom of their freedom by joining in these forays to capture Navajos for the slave market. From a very early day the custom of holding captive enemies as slaves existed among the Navajos, also of buying children from other tribes to rear as slaves, and only within the past few years has this last usage been suppressed. I have used every endeavor to entirely obliterate it, and about its only surviving trace is that some of the Pah Ute and other former slaves, although perfectly assured of their freedom, prefer to remain with the families

who reared them.

The Navajos, although they early encroached upon the ancient Moquis, seem to have met but little resistance from that people, and the last serious conflict occurred about fifty years ago at Oraibi, in which great numbers of the villagers were slain. It is also nearly that length of time since the hostile aggressions of the Ute ceased, and although the Navajos for a long period had suffered severely they bravely held their land, and on the south of the San Juan the edges of many of the mesas are still lined with breastworks and the remains of other rude defenses erected by them to resist the Ute attacks. In all their desultory fighting resulting from their inroads against the Mexicans they only claim one complete victory, and as they still tell the story the whole eastern slope of the Chusca Mountains, where the fight occurred, was covered with slain Mexicans. In point of fact the fight was really desperate and long maintained, and although only fifteen Mexicans were killed outright yet the party was comparatively small, and the survivors were glad to escape. It is within forty years since their kindred tribe, the Apaches, have ceased to make hostile intrusion among them, and Mr. Dodge, the first Navajo agent, was killed by the Apaches in 1856.

But the Navajos continued to lead a turbulent life, constantly menacing the settlements in New Mexico, and availed themselves of the turmoil of our civil war to commit still more daring depredations, even threatening to attack Fort Defiance, which was then occupied by troops, having been established as a military post in 1853. Col. Frank Chavez and the famous explorer, Kit Carson, led the regiments, which, after many difficult campaigns in 1862-1864, succeeded in thoroughly subduing them. In 1864 the entire tribe was removed to Fort Sumner, N. Mex., where they were held as prisoners until brought back to their old land in 1868, when the nucleus of their present reservation was established by the treaty of June 1 of that year.

A primitive social state still obtains among them. Descent is still traced only through the mother; they still reckon remote collateral kin as relatives, which in civilization have long ceased to be recognized, and the children belong exclusively to the mother's gens or clan. Of these gentes there are still 37 extant, some of them very small, others containing 700 or 800 persons, the terms by which they are distinguished being names of localities, chiefly of waters and mythic places. One of them is known as the clan of the High-House people, probably because they once occupied the abandoned houses of the ancient cliff dwellers; one is called after the Utes, being the descendants of women captured from that tribe; one after the village Indians of the Rio Grande, and another after the Zuni, these two being descended from bands of these people who came to the Navajos during a period of famine in their villages. Perhaps the most vigorous clan of the tribe is called the Mexican, and is said to be descended from a young Mexican woman captured near Albuquerque about two hundred years ago. Most of these clans have a recognized principal man or chief, but neither hereditary nor elective; he is merely an apt, ambitious man, usually a good orator, who asserts himself in the discussion and conduct of affairs. Deference is shown to these chiefs and their advice is generally followed, but there is no real authority inherent in the position.

Their laws consist of taboos, religious observances, and ancient customs, but among the younger people they have happily lost much of their former consequence, although, as a rule, the old ways are still adhered to. Theorectically they have many punitory and retaliatory laws, but they are now seldom enforced. The habitual deference of the younger to the elder is the effectual principle governing their crude social condition.

Inheritance, like ancestry, lies through the woman's side, but this general law has several interesting modifications; in brief, heirship and distribution of property may thus be stated: A mother's heirs are her children. Her sheep are divided among her daughters and her horses and ornaments among her sons. When a daughter dies her property goes to her mother, or, if dead, to mother's sister. The property of a deceased son goes to his brothers, that of the younger to the eldest, and vice versa; if he has no brothers, then to his mother's eldest brother or nearest of her male kin. The heirs of a married woman dying without children are her brothers. It is quite common for a father, who deems himself about to die, to divide his property thus: 'Half to his children and the other half among his brothers and mother's brothers. The eldest well-conducted mother's brother and sister control these distributions, and loose women are debarred from inheritance, and not unfrequently such property as she may possess is taken from a woman who leads an abandoned life, nor unfortunately can morality be placed as a

prominent virtue among the Navajos.

Polygamy is very general; a few men have four or five wives, numbers have three, but two may be said to be the polygamous custom. It is difficult to ascertain, but probably about a third of the male adults are polygamists. Girls are betrothed at a very early age, and some are married while yet mere children, but the marriageable age may be set at from twelve to fourteen. The typical marriage between two young persons is arranged by their families, the elder brother of the bride's mother setting the value of the presents which the bridegroom's people must give the bride's family, ranging from five to twenty horses. The bride's family also make return presents, but not, of course, to the same amount as those received. The wedding is a very interesting ceremony, and

marriage gives the husband no control over the wife's property.

A taboo lies between the bride's mother and her son-in-law, and after the marriage night they must never look each other in the face again. Many other taboos are also Their forests abound with wild turkeys, but they must never taste of them, nor of fish; nor handle or even look at them. Bears are numerous, but, unless in selfdefense, they never kill one, nor will they even touch a dressed bear-skin, nor will they They deem it fatal to plant a tree, and they abominate swine-flesh as if kill a snake. they were devout Jews. The wood of the hunting corrals and coal must never be used as fuel, nor will they touch food that has been prepared on such a fire. The house where a person has died must never be entered again, and this has been a great hinderance to their adoption of civilized dwellings; but within the last two years the younger people are gradually overcoming this traditional dread. Among the social taboos, a man may not marry a woman of his own clan; nor after they have become grown may brother and sister touch each other, nor receive anything directly from each other's hands; nor may any person publicly tell his own name; and for all of these customs curious mythologic reasons are assigned.

Their mythology is very numerous and complex, and difficult to understand or explain. Their genesis myths tell of creation in the under world and an existence in four succeeding upward stages before emerging through a pit upon the surface now inhabited. They have no conception of a universal or presiding God; their deities are not spiritual,

but grossly material genii of localities, with limited attributes.

All their religious observances are either for the cure of disease or relief from sorcery, and their character is determined by the patient and his people, who bear all the expense attending them. Each shaman, priest, or medicine man, as they are indifferently termed, celebrates only with the particular songs and rites he has acquired after long training, and under no circumstances will be begin until after his ample fees have been paid. Singular ceremonies take place in a large hut, sometimes specially erected for the purpose, and in front of it at night, processions of masked and painted men, singing and dancing, and simple feats of "magic" occur in a large bough inclosure lit up with great The deities are invoked not only to relieve the patient, but also any others present similarly afflicted, and rains, good grass for the flocks and game, and abundant harvests are always the subject of their song-prayers. These gatherings are also es-teemed as occasions for sociable intercourse, amusement, and in the interludes between the ceremonies the orators and principal men discuss public matters freely. mans or medicine men as a rule concern themselves mainly with their songs, rites, and traditions, but they also at times voice their opinions of common affairs. Perhaps greater deference and regard is shown them than to any other of the principal men. Some of them are very conservative and bigoted, but as a class they are the most intelligent and best disposed men of the tribe.

The flocks are moved at least twice a year to obtain sufficient pasture and water, as in the summer many of the smaller springs dry up. The usual practice is to take the flocks up to the higher plateaus and mountains in the summer, grazing in the neighborhood of springs, or an occasional rain-pool, and moving down to the valleys and low, wooded mesas in winter, at which season, to a great extent, both sheep and shepherds

depend upon the snow for water.

This shepherds' life prevents them from dwelling in large communities. Perhaps some desirable watering place may be occupied by as many as eight or ten families, but usually fewer than that number frequent the same locality, and it is rare to see more than three or four huts together. Some of the larger canons and watering places, with adjoining arable land, are occupied permanently; and although the springs and pasturage are generally regarded as common to the tribe, yet the arable places are distinctly held and recognized as family or individual property, and families cling to localities.

They have two distinct types of dwellings, the bough arbor for summer and the earth-

covered hut for winter, the former for temporary occupancy in pleasant weather, but the hut is regarded as the family home. It is a conical structure of tree trunks and limbs, covered with earth till it looks like an irregular, dome-shaped mound, the doorway always facing to the east. But in this rude structure every detail is traditionally prescribed, and it is dedicated with feast and song-prayers soon after being completed. There is no fixed size for a hut, but the average dimensions are about 7 feet high at the apex and 14 feet in diameter, and this uncouth dwelling may scarcely be called com-

fortable. At best it is merely weather-proof and habitable.

Weaving is entirely a woman's art with them, and they weave blankets, mantles, rugs, and saddle-cloths in great variety, of native wool and of yarn bought from the traders, and they also weave girdles, garters, saddle-girths, and their own woolen gowns. Nearly all of these fabrics are really artistic, and are woven with the simplest appliances upon upright looms fastened to a rude support set near the hut, or to the limb of a convenient tree; entirely an outdoor industry, pursued through the summer months or during intervals of good weather at other seasons. They have also their own processes of dyeing, the materials used being ochers and pilion gum, roasted and pulverized and boiled with a species of sumach; they also use other shrubs, barks, indigo, and other vegetable substances, from which they obtain colors of black, red, russet, blue, and yellow.

The older women still make cooking vessels. The younger women no longer practice

this art, but they still produce many beautiful specimens of basketry.

Many of the men work in a rude way in iron and with greater dexterity in silver, fashioning bridle and personal ornaments, and all of them dress skins, make their own shoes, leggings, and their own articles of wearing apparel and horse trappings.

The woman cares for the hut, cooks, weaves, and looks after the children, who for the most part tend the flocks. The men plant the corn-fields and build the huts, but their

principal care is the horse herd.

No census has ever been taken, as no funds have ever been allotted to engage assistance in this heavy undertaking, nor has it ever been practicable to count them since they returned from Fort Sumner. At various times I have been over every part of the immense scope of their reservation, and from observations made on these occasions, both on and off the reservation, I estimate the total population at from 14,000 to 15,000, the sexes about equal, and the families averaging between 4 and 5. The births for the year I estimate at 410, and the deaths at 900, a decrease of 590 in the total population for the past year.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1890, the mortality was exceedingly large compared with former years. The prevailing trouble was a throat disease bearing a close resemblance to diphtheria, and was confined principally to the northern portion of the reservation, where it is said that nearly 800 Indians died from its ravages. The birth rate is probably larger than among civilized communities, although the birth of twins is almost unknown, yet their death rate is also greater than in healthy rural districts in civilization. This I attribute to excessive infant mortality resulting from measles and whooping-cough, which are fatally prevalent almost every spring, and to the frequency of pneumonia and bronchial diseases among the men.

The area of the reservation is about 11,500 square miles, but as they have always ranged over the greater part of the adjoining Moqui Reservation, 3,000 square miles may be added, giving a total of 14,500 square miles of Navajo country within reservation lines. But of this vast tract I compute that not more than a third of it is available as sheep pasture, because of scarce water; there are probably 20 places affording water for 10,000 sheep, and 100 places affording water for 5,000 to 10,000 sheep, and 100 places affording water for 500 to 5,000 sheep. In other words, there is only one watering-place

within 100 square miles.

If a systematic scheme of water storage was carried out I believe that nearly four-fifths of this region could be utilized as pasturage, while under the present condition barely sufficient can be availed of to support the flocks they now own. There are about 400 families or nearly 2,000 persons living beyond the south and east limits, but I have great doubt whether grass and water can be found for their flocks if brought within the reservation. In fact there is not sufficient winter pasture for the flocks now within, and many families have to move beyond the south limits for this purpose every winter. The water supply is, as it has been for several years past, a matter deserving the most serious and immediate consideration. Recently I recommended a relief in this matter, and again respectfully call your attention to my communication on this important subjects.

The general resources of the tribe are about as follows:

Horses, 250,000, at \$15 each,	\$3,750,000
Mules, 600, at \$25 each	15,000
Burros, 1,000, at \$5 each	5,000
Sheep, 700,000, at \$2 each	1, 400, 000
Goats, 200,000, at \$1.50 each	300, 000

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The sheep are sheared each spring and fall, the average clip per year being nearly 3 pounds to each fleece.

There are nine traders' stores on the reservation, and a much larger number surround it on all sides close to the limits. The reservation stores carry on about one-half the trade with the Indians, the balance being transacted by stores beyond the boundary

lines and by those on the railroad.

The horses are mainly of the class known as Indian ponies, and inclined to degenerate scrubbiness; but they are of a tough, wiry stock, capable of great improvement, as shown in some of the best of their herds where the accidental introduction of a good strain has produced many large and handsome horses. Recently I received authority to estimate for three good stallions. When they are received it is my intention to place them on different portions of the reservation, each in charge of a competent person, and good results will surely follow.

Last spring I issued to members of the tribe an assortment of wheat, alfalfa seed, seed-petatoes, pumpkin, squash, and water-melon seed, all of which were eagerly sought after and the demand was for more. Those who received them made good use of them, but at the same time I would recommend that the practice of issuing seeds to these Indians be discontinued. When they believe they can call on the agent every spring for seeds they become careless and take no care of their crops, while on the other hand if they are made to rely on themselves they will become more saving and economical and will soon have all the seed they want of their own raising, just as they always have an abundance of corn

They have a very primitive method of planting, but apparently well adapted for this arid region. They select sandy spits near some line of drainage, and these seemingly dry, barr a dunes retain sufficient moisture to germinate the seeds, which are planted deep with a hoe. They throw up numerous low dikes with their hoes to retain the occasional rain-fall, but they chiefly depend upon the sudden heavy showers of July and August to mature the corn, which is harvested in September. Irrigation has never been practiced by them, except in recent experiments in a small way, nor is it generally

practicable until after the construction of reservoirs, as I have previously recommended. But there is more pressing need of the water for the flocks and herds, and four or five men could be advantageously employed in teaching the Navajos to construct them and keep them in repair, and any surplus water could be used in further irrigation experiments.

Of the numerous small arable spots scattered throughout the reservation they plant altogether about 10,000 acres in corn, which yields about 16½ bushels per acre, or a total, say, of 1,665,000 pounds. They also plant squash, pumpkin, and melons near their corn-fields, but it is very difficult to form an estimate either of the area of these irregular patches or the amount harvested; but in fact most of these vegetables are consumed on ripening, only very few being preserved in caches for the winter. The amount of beans planted is very trifling, and the amount of wheat will not exceed 30,000 pounds.

In the canon Tsé-gi and its branches are many little clusters of peach trees, originally planted by some of the villager Indians who found refuge with the Navajos during seasons of famine among the villagers. None of the fruit is preserved, as that region, during the harvest month, is the scene of continuous festivities, and scattered family members assemble there from all parts of the reservation to feast upon green corn, melons,

and peaches.

The only money they will accept in traffic is silver coin, which is natural enough, as with paper currency they could readily be deceived, while they are excellent judges of silver. However, in the last year they have been willing to accept paper. They melt from a third to a half of the coin they receive to make into silver ornaments, but for gold they have no appreciation. While they were poor they were content with copper and brass, but with the coming of the railway and better markets for their products, they grew rich, and these yellow metals became cheap and were discarded, and gold they reckon in the same category. Besides their first really valuable ornaments were of silver, obtained from the Mexicans, whose favorite decoration has always been silver, and the Navajo ideal of splendor is the Mexican vaquero in gala attire, horse and rider heavily bedecked with silver.

Considering the accommodations with which the agency is provided our school has been fairly prosperous during the year. We opened in September, 1889, with an attendance of 23, which soon ran up to an enrollment of 104. As the building was only intended to accommodate 75 any further increase in attendance was impracticable. Before the close of the month I was asked to provide 20 pupils for the Grand Junction school, and about a week later I started with 31 boys. Of this number 23 are still attending school there, the other 8 having run away and made their way to their homes over the mountains and through deep snow. During the winter there was a great deal of sickness among the children at school, mostly the younger ones. The complaint was pneumonia and throat trouble. Of those taken sick 5 died; 2 boys and 3 girls. The average attendance during the first quarter was 38, but in this connection it must be understood that we had two months' vacation, and the average was taken for the whole quarter. The enrollment for the second quarter was 71, with an average attendance of 64. During the third quarter the enrollment reached 75, with an average attendance of 70, and in the fourth quarter the enrollment increased to 83, with an average attendance a fraction less than 77. From these figures it will be seen that our enrollment steadily increased from the opening until the close of the school at the end of the fiscal year.

The usefulness of the school was greatly increased by the addition of a carpenter and shoe-maker to the force of instructors. Both of these were needed very badly, and both have proven to be valuable acquisitions. Since it was built I do not believe the school building had ever been repaired, but since the appointment of the carpenter it has been thoroughly overhauled and the work is nearly completed. In his work the carpenter has been ably assisted by the boys, a number of whom were detailed to learn the trade. They prove to be apt pupils and will soon learn to do all kinds of work in that line. The shoe-maker is equally useful in his line, and hereafter, with the assistance of the pupils, he will be able to make and repair all the shoes used by the school children.

Work on the new school building is progressing as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. But two white men, a stone-mason and a carpenter, have been employed on it, the remainder being Indians. The walls will be completed by the last of August, but it will be some time after that before it will be ready for occupancy. The building is entirely of stone, the front being cut in blocks, and is two stories high. When completed it will be one of the handsomest buildings in the Territory, and will add greatly to our school facilities. Its cost will be something less than \$8,000. At present the children are without a study or assembly room, which is a great inconvenience, but this want will soon be provided for, the Department having concluded to build one.

Provision has also been made by the Department for the erection of a new two-story school building at Chin-a-lee, about 45 miles northwest of the agency. The building is to accommodate 75 pupils as boarders. It will be located on one of the best portions of the reservation, where there has always been a large population, and can be filled with

pupils by putting forth a strong effort. Parents will more readily send their children

to a school which is near their own home.

I would suggest that at all the schools upon the reservation the common arts should be taught instead of taking the children for this purpose to the strange environment in the East. I am confident they more readily comprehend and assimilate instruction imparted to them here without severing them from their native surroundings. The rudiments of all the handiworks necessary to be taught have been familiar to the Navajo for a long period; house-building and working in metals and leather among the men, and weaving and basketry among the women. On these lines I would recommend that the boys be methodically taught as cobblers and saddle and harness makers, the value of modern appliances in dressing stone and hewing timber, and the use of the simpler tools in the construction of comfortable dwellings, and to be accustomed to the smith's operations at the anvil and work-bench. The art of weaving is seemingly inherent to the Navajo girls, and their traditional skill at the primitive vertical loom should be developed in modern methods of weaving. Their marked inventive faculty and artistic tastes in decorative weaving, plaiting, and basketry are susceptible of great advancement under the influences which skilled training would bring.

Although the Navajos may be said to be born to the saddle, yet singularly enough they are poor horse-trainers, and are even extremely timid in handling them; hence the boys should he carefully instructed in this direction. Broadly speaking, the men own all the horses, and the women own all the sheep, but like the horse herds, the flocks are also handled very crudely, and pending their transition to a higher social state, both by and girls, in the meanwhile, should be taught some improved practices in the

breeding and care of their domestic animals.

The tribe is in a very interesting stage of transition, and clearly one of very material progress. The crude artisans among them have adopted many modern tools and discarded their old primitive appliances. The women still cling to the traditional methods in spinning and weaving, but in their cooking the ordinary utensils of civilization are forcing the crude pottery vessels and basketry into disuse. For the cumbrous wooden hoes and planting sticks, modern implements have been substituted, thus enabling them to plant a greatly increased acreage. The proximity of trading-posts has radically changed their native costumes and modified many of the earlier barbaric traits, and also affords them good markets for their wool, peltry, woven fabrics, and other products. Bright calicoes and Mexican straw hats are their ordinary summer attire, and they take kindly to our comfortable heavy garments in cold weather. Fire-arms have almost entirely superseded the primitive weapons, and silver ornaments of their own manufact-

ure are worn instead of copper and brass.

But the most promising indication of their steady advance toward civilization is displayed in their growing desire to possess permanent dwellings. This has been directly stimulated by the operation of a saw-mill erected 10 miles from the agency, which supplies them with lumber, and already about 200 comfortable dwelling-houses, mostly two-roomed and with doors and windows, have been erected. This change for the better is due largely to the liberality of the Department in furnishing those who evinced a desire to improve themselves with tools and building material. I have issued during the past year nearly one hundred sets of carpenters' tools, and windows, doors, locks, etc., for about two hundred dwelling-houses. The Indians have made good use of these advantages which have been placed in their hands, as will be seen from the statement above, and the result is a steady demand for both tools and material. Our saw-mill, though only 10 horse-power, has done excellent work since it was put in operation, but I am afraid its capacity will soon prove too small to supply the increasing demand.

Within the last two years the price for nearly all their products has greatly increased, and competition among the traders has reduced the cost to them of the articles they purchase, thus materially adding to their resources.

By persistent effort their opposition to the school for their children has been overcome, and whatever may be the ultimate educational results achieved, I can at least claim the

credit of being the first agent to fill the school-house to its utmost capacity.

In this arid region of scant vegetation, a much wider scope than elsewhere is necessary for pasturage, and as most of their land lies considerably over an altitude of 6,000 feet, only a very small portion can ever be brought under successful cultivation. This is the principal reason why so many members of the tribe have gone off the reservation and made their homes on the Government lands surrounding it. On the 14th of February last I received instructions from the Indian Office to immediately take energetic and proper steps to keep the Indians—with the exception of those who have settled upon lands outside of their reservation for the purpose of taking homesteads—within the limits of their reservation and to return roving Indians to the reservation. In compliance with these instructions I immediately set to work. My police were sent to every point where an Indian could be found off the reservation. All were notified to return at once or report immediately to the agent why they refused to do so.

In a very short time these non-reservation Indians commenced arriving at the agency in bands, numbering from three to fifty, to enter their protests against coming on the reservation to live. From time to time no less than three hundred of them have called upon me, each one declaring that he has lived upon his land from eleven to twenty-two years, and that it is his intention to homestead it when the Government has it surveyed and places within his reach the means of making an entry. I fully explained to each one that he is entitled to 160 and no more, and that he must confine his stock to his own land. This they declared their willingness to do, and if they will only stand by their promises to comply with the requirements of the law I believe the lands on which they are settled should be surveyed immediately and that they should have their lands allotted to them under the act of February 8, 1887. As the matter now stands the cattle men complain of the Indians and the Indians complain of the cattle men. Their interests are dissimilar, and unless they can be harmonized or the Indians compelled to move back on the reservation trouble may eventually ensue.

It would seem that the Navajo is to be submitted to a severe probation before being

ranked in civilization. With the first signal evidence of our civilization, the railway, came the comparatively well-behaved men who work as railway laborers. After them came the wild Modocs who rejoice in the epithets of "bad-men" and cow-boys. One would imagine a scene of rural peace and quietness in the occupation of rearing calves and fattening beeves for the market, but, on the contrary, the breeding cows seem to necessitate a vast throng of bloodthirsty man midwives, who insist upon surrounding themselves with deadly weapons and lethal whisky. The poorest element of the Navajo come first in contact with this by-product of civilization, and the result is endless broils and disturbance. These ill-behaved cow-boys have, to a great extent, destroyed

Within the past year I have had five cases of cattle-stealing brought before me for investigation; but, although I tried my utmost, using all my police force, and the cattleowners also strove to make their complaints good, in not a single instance could I find

sufficient proof to warrant me in sending any of the accused to trial.

The surging conflict lies here: that many of the inherited lands of the Navajo lie some distance beyond the established Navajo Reservation. They have roamed and lived in these surroundings from time immemorial, and it is almost a matter of impossibility to explain to them our scheme of restricted land-holding. No explanation can be made to them of the difference between an acre and a square mile, so far as possessory title lies. Wherever grass grows, there they think their sheep and horses ought to graze. The waters beyond the reservation at which they now live have been thus occupied for a score of generations. I have made every insistence and all preparatory arrangements possible to bring these families, their flocks, and herds back to the reservation, but, as every right-thinking man will admit, time must be allowed these people to undertake and complete a movement of such vital importance; otherwise great hardship will be wrought to these outlying families. Even if it should be determined to bring them back I believe the only satisfactory way in which it could be done would be by extending the reservation line south a sufficient distance to provide them all with land and water.

I wish to submit for your information a typical case of "Indian trouble," still unsettled. The Navajos well understand that the San Juan River marks the northern limit of their reservation, but upon its north side lies the scene of their principal myths and the adventures of their greatest herces, and is, in fact, their most famous, legendary hunting ground; hence it is difficult to prevent a small party from slipping across to kill a fat deer now and then. Last December, with this intent, a hunting party of four men, three women, and a boy went across, about 20 miles north from the river, when one of the men killed a deer, and was riding back to their camp, leading a mule, upon which the carcass of the deer was packed. Another deer crossed in front of the hunter, and he left the mule; throwing down his blanket, he took after the deer, which he followed for some distance unsuccessfully. Returning to his mule, he found horse tracks, but no blanket, so he followed the tracks and soon overtook a party of cow-boys. He chimed his blanket, but they threatened or did actually shoot at him, and he retreated to the Navajo camp. On the following morning these same cow-boys, numbering six or more, rode into the Navajo camp, where some wordy brawling ensued, and as the cow-boys again drew their weapons the Navajo party retired, riding southward. They rode of course with their rifles across the saddle-bow, and one of their horses stumbled in the snow, which accidentally discharged the rifle of the Navajo rider, but without harm. This at once brought down the fire of the cow-boys, and one of the Navajo men was killed; the cow-boys rode off exulting, but the Navajos halted to carry off the dead body of their companion to the cliffs, where they covered it with stones.

Returning home upon the reservation the affair was widely discussed, and, as may be supposed, all the younger Navajo were eager for retaliatory foray. It was the subject of discussion at all the councils of the older men, at their prescriptive gatherings, when for a dubious period it really seemed that they would actually strike back at the cowboys in a vengeful raid. Just at this critical juncture Col. A. M. Tinker, Indian Inspector, fortunately happened to come to this agency, and readily volunteered to go up with me and ascertain the real import of all these ugly rumors. Our expedition was through continuous driving storms, and we fought through snow drifts up to our waists to get across the towering mountain ranges to reach the scene. All of the best men of that region met us in council, and after a heart-breaking series of wordy conflicts, we compelled them to a peaceful decision by argument. 'I have taken every necessary legal step, and have used every exertion to bring all procurable evidence before the grand jury of San Juan County, N. Mex., and thus the matter now rests till the next session

of court there on the 1st of September next.

In the month of January last, under instructions from the Department, I took three of the leading men of the tribe to Albuquerque, N. Mex., to visit the Indian industrial school at that place, learn something of its workings, and to see how the white man lived and transacted business. Neither one had ever been far enough from the reservation before to see the railroad. I spent several days on the trip, showed them all there was to be seen, and explained to them thoroughly everything they saw which attracted their attention. Their wonder was simply marvelous. It seemed impossible for them to comprehend even a small portion of that which came under their vision, and during the remainder of their lives they will never cease talking to their people of the sights they witnessed. They all returned fully impressed with the greatness of the white man and fully believing in the importance of education. They are now great friends of the school, and hereafter each one will do his best to secure for it a large attendance. An occasional trip of this kind does much good, and no better investment could be made with the money spent in this way.

While the school buildings are in good repair, the same can not be said of those occupied by the agency employés. The latter are old, sit very low on the ground, and during the winter months are very damp. For several months past I have tried to improve them as much as possible, and when the agency carpenter could be spared from other work he has put in his time on these improvements. Still, it will be impossible to make them comfortable, and they should be replaced with new ones when circumstances will warrant it. Several of the buildings are absolutely worthless, and during the rainy season it is almost impossible to keep the water out of them.

Crime among the members of the tribe during the past year has been reduced to the minimum. No case demanding serious attention has been brought to my notice. In January last Nich-lee, a Navajo Indian, was tried at St. John's, Ariz., for the murder of a prospector named Swift who had ventured on the reservation in search of mineral, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of twenty-five years. This crime was committed about two years ago. About the time this Indian was sentenced an Indian named Chiz-chilla was murdered on the San Juan, in New Mexico, by a cowboy named Cox. The latter has not yet been arrested, and it remains to be seen if punishment is meted out to him as it was to the Indian.

There has never been, to my knowledge, a court of Indian offenses here. The tribe is divided into clans, which are widely scattered over a vast territory. If such a court existed the different clans should be represented, and if they were it would be next to an impossibility to get the members together at any one time, or even a small portion of them. On the other hand, in a court composed of a few representatives from a few clans the member of an unrepresented clan would certainly suffer if brought to trial before them, so great is the jealousy existing between them. For these reasons I do not think it desirable to have a court; in short, in my experience the offenses committed have been so few and trifling that I do not think a court necessary. If a crime is committed the Territorial courts are amply able to deal with it.

About the 8th of March last I received information that it was the intention of a party of prospectors, numbering fifty men, who were organizing, to invade the reservation in search of mineral. I at once communicated with the Indian Office and with the military commander of this district. I heard no more about the matter until the latter part of the month, when I learned that the party was on the reservation and had taken up a position on the Carrizo Mountains. Col. E. A. Carr, commandant at Fort Wingate, promptly sent me two troops of cavalry, with whom I at once went to the Carrizo Mountains, where we found fifteen miners holding out against the Indians. I served legal notice on them to leave, warning them of the penalty if they ventured to return. They were then escorted off the reservation by the troops. Since that time several of them did return, and the matter was reported to the Department. Threats of invasion by other parties have been made and other attempts will surely follow until such time as the Department investigates the extent of the alleged mineral wealth of that region and determines either to close it against the miners or open it for development.

The sanitary condition of the agency has been very bad this year, owing to the poor quality of the water which we have been compelled to use. Two children of employes have died. The water which we are compelled to use comes from a spring about 2 miles you the agency. At the fountain-head it is pure, but along its course it is used

very extensively by horses, sheep, and goats, being the only water accessible to them during the summer months for miles around. The result is that when the water reaches the agency it is very impure. By digging holes in the bed of the creek we obtain "seepage" water, which is a little better, but still far from being wholesome. I have asked for relief, which it is to be hoped will soon be granted.

During the month of April last Dr. Daniel Dorchester, superintendent of schools, accompanied by his wife, visited the agency for the purpose of inspecting the school and making a report thereon. At that time we were not in the most desirable shape. The superintendent and matron had left a short time previously and their places were filled temporarily by other employes. However, Dr. Dorchester expressed himself as being well pleased with the work as it was then progressing and made some valuable suggestions as to the mode of conducting such a school. Too much praise can not be given Mrs. Dorchester as a faithful worker. In her the Indian girls have found a friend who will do much towards bettering their condition.

In the same month Mr. Herbert Welsh, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights A ssociation, paid the reservation a visit, staying four weeks. During that time I accompanied him over the reservation. We met a great many Indians on the way, especially at Chin-a-lee, where Mr. Welsh held quite a council with them, urging them to send their children to school and to adopt Americans' ways in farming. They listened attentively, and a good impression was made upon them. At other places Mr. Welsh talked to them, which will surely result in future good. On the same trip Mr. Welsh accompanied me to the Moqui villages, where I made the annual issue to the Moquis.

In my last annual report I called attention to the fact that aside from the regular Sab-bath exercises in the school, the Navajo was entirely devoid of any religious instruction, and from what I can learn be has never had any. During the year just closed I have received several communications on the subject from persons who expressed a desire to do missionary work among members of the tribe. The Methodists sent a ministerhere last fall. He remained some time, was very earnest in his endeavor to advance the cause of religion, but being without the means to carry on the work himself, and receiving none from his church, he was compelled to abandon the field, and has not since returned. Since then a lady came here from eastern New Mexico and for several months has been at work among the Indians as a missionary at her own expense. These are all the efforts which have been made to Christianize this tribe within the past year. There is no doubt that they need enlightenment and that good missionary work would greatly assist the work of civilization which is being done by the Government; but it seems that the various denominations prefer to send their missionaries and money abroad, while the American aborigine is left in total darkness on the borders of nineteenth-century civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MOQUI PUEBLO INDIANS, NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., August 22, 1890.

SIR: Herewith I submit my second annual report for the Moquis Pueblo Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. When I made my last annual report I had acted as agent but a few months and was but little acquainted with their habits and customs. Since then, however, I have studied them as carefully as circumstances would permit,

and now give the result of my investigations.

The Moqui differ in many ways from their neighbors, the Navajo, these two tribes presenting many contrasts in habits and character. The saucy, arrogant Navajo leads a kind of Bedouin life, while the timid, unresisting Moqui cling closely to their old villages perched on the cliffs. The Navajo cherish an inherent scorn for manual labor, planting only in an amateur sort of way, and consume much of their field products before the harvest season has well ended. The Moqui are of a stock long inured to toil, and delight in field labor, persistently cultivating their sandy valleys; they are prudent as the Navajo are improvident, and few of their houses but contain sufficient provisions to last between harvests.

With the Navajo the women are the weavers, but only the men weave and spin among The Navajo make ornaments of iron and silver; the Moqui only of stone the Moqui.

The religions of the two tribes are entirely different in theory and practice, and while the Navajo observances occur upon occasions of convenience, with ex tempore accessories, and always after night, those of the Moqui are celebrated by day, at prescribed times and places, and in a strict order of sequence.

Polygamy is common among the former but unknown among the latter, and their bridal presents, if less in value, are of higher ideal token and free from the sordid taint of bargain and sale which attaches to the Navajo marriage.

The Moqui goes afoot defenseless, and will trot a long distance out of his way to greet

the American with a conciliatory hand-shake.

The Moqui were among the first people within our present borders of whom the early Spanish explorers have left us historic mention. The first village Indians met by Coronado in 1541 were the Zuni, and from them the Spaniards learned of this people, called by the Zuni the A-mo-kwi, and they have ever since borne that name, under its Spanish form of Moquis, or Mo-ki, but they call themselves Ho-pi-tuh, the peaceable people. Their country was later named by the Spaniard the province of Tusayan, from an appropriate Navajo term, "ta-sa-ûn," meaning the place of isolated buttes. Thus the Moqui and his country have always borne foreign names; and it is a curious fact that all of the North American Indians are similarly nicknamed, none of them being known to us under their own aboriginal title.

To fit their traditions to our chronology is almost impossible, but, to make a hazard, it would appear that fierce intestine wars raged among the village Indians throughout the table lands early in the fourteenth century. About a century later the first intrusions of more savage stock occurred, "enemies from the north," as they are spoken of, and were probably the Ute and Comanche. We know that in 1541 the Spaniards found the Moqui occupying villages which were old then, but how long they had been ageing there is no means of determining. Not long after this the Navajo began to encroach

from the eastward, and roamed between Tusayan and the Rio Grande.

A permanent occupation of New Mexico was made by the Spaniards in 1591, and it was probably about 1630 when some missionary priests came to Tusayan. They were escorted by troops to assert Spanish authority and to show the benign nature of their mission. They also brought sheep, oxen, and horses as gifts to the Moqui, but of the sheep and horses the Navajo helped themselves to the greater share. The memory of the mission period is held in great odium by the Moqui, for although they admit that the Spaniards taught them to plant peach orchards and brought them other benefits, yet they suffered many severities at the hands of the priests, who also held many of the Moqui as peons at the mission stations. In 1680 there was a general revolt of all the village Indians, in which the Moqui participated by slaying all the Spaniards who were then among them. Fearing lest a Spanish force might be sent against them, shortly after the massacre they evacuated their villages, and rebuilt them higher up, on the mesa points they now occupy.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the Ute and the Apache made fatal inroads upon them until, as they tell, no man's life was safe beyond the base of their mesas. Deterred from cultivating their fields, they resorted to carrying up earth in their blankets and made little heaps on the cliff ledges, in which they planted corn and managed to grow sufficient to eke out a bare existence. In this evil strait they sent to the Teh-wa, their distant kinsmen on the Rio Grande, begging them to come to their assistance. These Teh-wa speak a different tongue from the Moqui, but are very similar to them otherwise, and they came to relieve the Moqui from the attacks of the raiding bands. This military colony was atterwards re-enforced by other of their families from the Rio

Grande and built the village of Teh-wa, on the east mesa, which they still occupy.

About 1780 an epidemic of small-pox devastated all the Moqui villages, and again in 1840 the same disease raged among them for several months, and many ghastly stories are still told of its ravages. Many houses were then abandoned and their ruinous walls still form ragged fringes around every village, and the old men point to these memorials as they tell of the pestilence which diminished their people to insignificance.

Three of the villages are built upon the bare, flat summit of the east mesa, 600 feet above the level of the valley; upon the middle mesa three other villages are built upon points of equal height; but the western point, upon which Oraibi is situated, is considerably lower. These mesas all point to the southward, projecting from the main tableland, with intervals of about 7 miles between each of them. I have visited them freland, with intervals of about 7 miles between each of them. quently, and estimate their population as follows—sexes about equal:

East mesa:	
Teh-wa	200
Si-tchom-ovi	100
Walpi	300
Middle mesa:	
Mi-shong-in-ovi	350
Shi-powl-ovi	175
Shung-op-ovi	250
Oraibi	825
Total population	2, 200

The villages have all the same general appearance—rows of houses more or less dilapidated, of irregular heights, but all flat-roofed and built together, with here and there a dingy court. Viewed from the valleys it is difficult to distinguish between cliff-wall and house-wall, and in Walpi some of the houses rest upon rude buttresses projecting over the edge of the precipice. The older house groups are three and four stories high, with rambling rooms in confusing directions, and oddly occurring alcove-like recesses, some of them 2 or 3 feetabove the general level of the floor, some a step or two below it. Most of the rooms are very small and all of the ceilings are low, many of them with only narrow open slits in the wall to admit light, but in some these are fitted with sheets of transparentgypsum. The typical houses are built in terraced form, that is, the ground story is the widest, and each succeeding story recedes 7 or 8 feet from the front. Narrow, foul alleys wind through the villages in a straggling way, and noisome passages through the ground story of the inclosing houses lead to the courts.

The courts contain the most peculiar feature of their rude system, namely, the kiva, or underground chamber, two or more of which are in every village. The kiva is an oblong excavation, about 25 feet in length, with half that width, and about 9 feet deep. The roof is formed of earth covering willows and twigs which rest upon strong beams laid across at intervals; and, being firmly trodden, the roof is in most instances just level with the surface. Access is gained through a slightly elevated hatchway near the center by a long ladder the ends of which project 15 or 20 feet in the air. In cold weather a small fire is made on the floor just under the hatchway which serves as door, window, and chimney. Formerly the kiva was strictly preserved for the observance of religious ceremonies, but now, aside from this purpose, these places are also used as weaving and

work-shops, and are favorite loitering places for the men.

Their thronged mythology has given rise to a very complex system of worship which rests upon this theory. In early days certain superhuman beings, called Katcheena, appeared at certain seasons, bringing blessings or reproofs from the gods, and as indicated by their name, they listened to the people's prayers and carried back their desires to the gods. A long while ago they revealed certain mystic rites to a few good men of every clan, by means of which mortals could communicate directly with the gods, after which their visits ceased, and this, the Moqui say, was the origin of their numerous religious or Katcheena societies. To a limited extent certain women were also similarly endowed; hence the membership of some of these societies consists entirely of men, others of

women only, and in many both sexes bear a part.

The public ceremonies of these societies are participated in by all the members fancifully dressed in cotton tunics, kilts, and girdles, and wearing large masks decorated with the emblems pertaining to the Katcheena whose feast they celebrate. Emerging from the Kiva, the maskers form in procession and march to the village court where they stand in line, rattle in hand, and as they stamp their feet with measured cadence they sing their traditional hymns of petition. The surrounding house-terraces are crowded with spectators, and some of these celebrations partake much of the nature of dramas. Feats of war are mimicked, or the actions of wild animals and hunters, and many mythic incidents are commemorated, while interludes afford an opportunity for a few grotesquely arrayed buffoons to crack coarse jests for the amusement of the rude audience. Every moon witnesses some celebration, and this would not be so remarkable were they begun and ended on the same day, but as each of them occupies several days, and two or three villages devote themselves to the same holiday, it will be seen that to keep this cumbrous worship in motion engrosses about as much time as their secular occupations.

The nearest flowing stream is more than 40 miles away from the villages, but several springs at the base of the cliffs afford them ample water. They do not practice irrigation, but the sandy valleys retain enough moisture to germinate the planted seeds, and barring an exceptionally dry season they generally secure abundant crops of corn and other Indian vegetables, squash, beans, and melons. In a limited way they make small terrace gardens on a slope near a convenient spring and irrigate them with small streams, but 20 acres would probably cover all the ground they now cultivate in this way. In a limited way they also cultivate cotton and wheat, although according to tradition their cotton fields were formerly very extensive. But their most inviting product is that of their numerous peach orchards, which are set out everywhere around their villages, except in the valleys. On the high mesa summits, and in the almost vertical sand dunes which cling to the mesa sides, thick clusters of peach trees grow luxuriantly with

but the scantiest care, and yield delicious fruit in abundance.

I estimate their field products as follows:

lanted in corn:	Acr	es.
East mesa		900
Middle mesa		700
Oraibi	1,	000
		_

which at 15 bushels per acre equals 2,184,000 pounds

Disposed of in this manner:	Pounds.
Consumed	800, 000
objects	700, 000
Sold to traders	100,000
Fed to animals and wasted	50, 000
Surplus stored	534, 000
Total	2, 184, 000

There are about 1,200 acres planted in melons, squashes, and beans, and their scattered orchard groups must comprise an area of perhaps 1,000 acres, and especially within the last few years the custom of setting out new seedling orchards has become very common. From a very ancient time the practice of allowing some of the arable stretches to lie fallow for several years has also been customary. Probably three-fourths of the peaches are consumed while fresh, the remainder being split open and dried upon the rocks and housetops for future use, and this dried fruit is of most excellent flavor. They begin eating their melons from the time they first come in blossom, but the yield is generally so abundant that they hold melons stored in their cellars until well into January and even February.

They graze their flocks in the valleys, not far from the villages, and nightly drive them home, shutting them up in walled pens along the ledges of the mesa cliffs. They num-

ber about as follows, the largest herds being at Oraibi:

	Sheep.	Goats.
Rams	500	160
Wethers	3, 300 10, 000	340
EwesYearling increase	1,200	2,800 200
Lambs	3,000	800
Total	18,000	4,300

They consume about 1,800 of their own sheep, and 650 goats, and something over

300,000 pounds of mutton and goat flesh bartered from the Navajo.

A constant source of bickering between them and the Navajo are the encroachments of the latter. I have given this matter a great deal of careful attention, and have time and again restrained the Navajo from these intrusions, warning them not to approach with their herds within certain specified limits, which would give the Moqui ample room for grazing, if they were not too timid to use it. Since I made this last adjustment complaints have not been so numerous, but it is a slow task to set up back-bone in these Moqui who are too spiritless to assert their own rights. But friction between them gradually decreases, and more cordial relations are slowly growing among them.

The Mogni resources and income more than the betaleted.

The Moqui resources and income may thus be tabulated:

	Value.	Sold during year.		
		No.	Amount received.	
Horses, 1,200 at \$10. Burros, 3,000 at \$4. Sheep, 18,000 at \$3	12,000 36,000	50 125	\$500 500	
Gosts, 4,300 at \$1.50. Cattle, 800 at \$18. Wool, 24,000 pounds at 9 ceats.		50	900 2,160	
Wool manufactured, 13,500 pounds	1,500	********	3,500	
Silver ornaments	2,000		***************	
Corn, etc	5,340	********	1,000	
Total	93, 690	*******	8,560	

The women alone are the house owners, and aside from their domestic work they make all the pottery, producing among much that is extremely crude, many excellent specimens of ware. The women are also the basket-makers, and their shallow, discoid trays are made of yucca, wire grass, and slender osiers, the material dyed in various colors, and laid in elaborate designs. These are used as bread and meal trays, but they find a ready sale among the whites, as they make handsome placques for wall decoration.

Ancestry and inheritance are about on the same general lines as with the Navajo, but in their land property there are still traces that it was once divided on a communal basis for the use of the families composing the gentes and not as individual holdings. They still count many gentes, and there are about twenty-six of these extant, but some of them only represented now by one or two persons. Their gentes are named after the sun, clouds, animals, plants, and mythologic and common objects, deriving their names either from mythic ancestors or traditional incidents in their early history.

The priests and chiefs are not privileged personages. The former are the leaders in all religious ceremonies and the latter preside at councils, decide matters of controversy, and to some extent conduct the affairs of the village. They are not hereditary, but most of them nominate their own successors. They engage in the same labors and lead precisely the same life as the other villagers, and no actual difference in social rank is

recognized.

At Keam's Cañon, 12 miles east from the first or east mesa, a school has been established since 1887, but which has not been markedly successful. The buildings are rather small and there are about as many children attending as accommodation can be provided for, but the school is conducted by a bonded superintendent who makes detailed reports of its affairs direct to your office. I would recommend, however, that, as suggested for the Navajo, industries and economic methods of labor should also be

taught at the Moqui school.

Among the villagers modern improvements, utensils, and other articles of civilization are growing in common use, and a few families have been induced to leave the noisome villages and build down in the valley, lumber, doors, and windows having been furnished them for this purpose. But, as a whole, the Moqui seem not to possess sufficient energy to conceive or carry out any proposition for their own betterment. Such schemes as have been introduced had to be fairly forced upon them, and, as it is, some of the villages, especially Oraibi, have wholly ignored them. All observers have remarked the intelligence and animation of the children, but on reaching maturity they almost invariably sink into a state of mental apathy. Security from intrusion is gradually tempting more families to build in the valleys, and the more civilized ideas acquired by the younger people at the school may develop sprightlier faculties in the coming generation.

But although the Moqui in their depressing, monotonous surroundings wear a habitual expression of melancholy dullness, I was lately agreeably surprised to discover a deep, emotional nature under this stolid mask, and that when brought in contact with strange conditions they evince shrewdness in observation, and an unexpected capacity for intelligent reflection. The occasion which revealed these hidden phases of character was a recent visit to the East under the favoring authority of your instructions. On beginning their travels the swift motion of the railway train whirling them through an everchanging scenery overpowered them with amazement, and almost completely stunned their every sense. But after a little this dazed condition subsided, and their faculties again reviving, they maintained a constant flow of inquiries, and began slowly to understand something of the great life beyond the solitudes of their table-lands. velous of erations upon the farms, and the wide expanse of cultivated fields, gave them their first intelligible idea of what the Americans really mean by giving modern implements to the Moqui and urging them to improved field culture. The great centers of industry, the spacious streets and stupendous house structures, gave them some comprehension of the Américan's motive in pressing upon them the need of persistent, methodical work for their own advancement, and why the authorities insist upon them to abandon their offensive habitations on the cliffs and build new villages in the valleys. All these not only thus impressed them, but touched them to the innermost core. Hopes were evoked and fears dispelled, and new imaginations were aroused by this startling experience, and a higher humanity than they could ever have conceived was manifest to them on this supreme journey.

At Washington, through the felicitous courtesy of Dr. H. C. Yarrow, they were regaled with the spectacle of the theater. The brilliant assemblage of people, the beautiful costumes, the decorations of the opera house, the lights and music filled them with eestasy, and they gave vent to their delight, bounding from their seats, shouting and clapping their hands, and became for a time a greater attraction to the audience than the performers on the stage. Dr. and Mrs. Yarrow still further provided them with a delightful reception after the entertainment, and this glimpse of the refinements and beauties of civilized life has left a happy memory with them, and for which they return

unstinted thanks.

A specially interesting episode of their brief stay was their visit to the training school

at Carlisle. The beauty of the grounds and the attractive arrangement of the numerous houses; the perfect routine of affairs, and the amazing metamorphosis in the appearance of the young Indian people there, all created the most profound impression. The significance of the school training was made clear, and the pleasure of our stay was heightened by the kindly attention of the superintendent, Capt. R. H. Pratt, who took the utmost care to explain every detail of the splendid institution. It has been uppermost in the thoughts of the Moqui visitors, but has in no way tended to modify their repugnance to sending their children to a distant school. They say, "Let our children taste of these delights at home, and we too will enjoy the good with them."

Returning westward I remained a few days at Terre Haute, Ind., and here they enjoyed their most valued experiences. I availed of every opportunity to afford them practical demonstrations of American industry in all its excellence, taking them to the car-shops, hub and spoke factory, court-house, Rose Orphans Home, and all places of interest. I was more than surprised at the mental activity they displayed under this stimulus, at the many pertinent inquiries they made, and the intelligent inferences they drew. They were keenly interested both in attentively observing the industries of the city and in the rural pursuits upon the farms, and were charmed with the kindness and hospitality they received at every hand, and they left Terre Haute with extreme reluctance.

Returning homeward as far as Albuquerque we made another halt to visit the industrial school there. Superintendent William B. Creager cordially received us, and the school-rooms and work-shops were fully examined under his genial guidance. The Moqui visitors were interested and gratified, and the result, I think, will be immediately apparent in their more general apprehension of the value of the school now established among them and a greater and more direct interest in its welfare.

After safely returning to their homes they declared they had heretofore been living in a state of blindness, but now their eyes had been opened and their minds were full of all they had seen; that they would never weary of telling their people of these wonders, and would strive to make their fields grow like those they had seen and urge all their

people to follow their example.

I am well convinced that the comparatively small expense of this journey has been advantageously outlaid, and the recompense to the Department will speedily appear in both moral and material improvement of this people. The visit, although full of pleasure and enjoyment for them, was at the same time a most effective tour of instruction, an objective explanation of the oft-repeated admonitions to them to follow in the American's footsteps; it was a manifest view of civilization, which they will spread among their people in their own effectual way; it will make the possibilities of a higher social life clearer to them than all the counsels and precepts they have listened to from missionary or priest, farmer or agent, since the time of the Spanish advent.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY, N. MEX., August 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition, etc., of this the Pueblo Indian Agency, located at Santa Fé, N. Mex.

I assumed charge of same March 6, 1890, relieving Special Indian Agent Frank D. Lewis, who had been in charge since the death of Agent W. P. McClure, which occurred December 16, 1889.

I found two employes at the agency office, a clerk and an interpreter, one teacher of day school at Laguna Pueblo, some 150 miles southwest of office—the clerk at a salary of \$900 per year, the interpreter at \$600, and the teacher at \$800. The clerk's salary should be \$1,200 per year.

There are contract day-schools under the management of the Bureau Catholic Indian Missions at the following Indian pueblos: One at Acomita, a village of Acoma Pueblo, situated near the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, about 165 miles southwest of agency office; one at Paguate, a village of Laguna Pueblo, distant from office about 160 miles; one at Iseta Pueblo, on the railroad, 12 miles south of Albuquerque, 97 miles from office, one at Santo Domingo Pueblo, 45 miles southwest of agency office and near the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; one at Jemes Pueblo, 65 miles west of the agency office; one at San Juan Pueblo, 33 miles north, and one at Taos, 75 miles north-

east of agency office. Said bureau has also an industrial boarding-school for boys at Santa Fé and an industrial boarding school at Bernalillo, a small town about 68 miles southwest from agency office, the said bureau having contracts with the Department for

the maintenance of same.

The Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, are conducting day schools at Seama a village belonging to Laguna Pueblo, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, about 160 miles southwest of agency office; one at Isleta Pueblo; and one at Jemes Pueblo; and one at Zuni Pueblo, 255 miles west of the agency and 45 miles from railroad station. Said board are also managing an industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., all under contract with the Department.

The University of New Mexico is conducting an industrial boarding-school at Santa

Fé, having a contract with the Government.

There is also an industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque under the supervision of a

bonded superintendent, W. B. Creager.

All of said schools have for their pupils Pueblos alone, except the Government school at Albuquerque and the school under management of the University of New Mexico,

these having some Pueblos, Pimas, Apaches, and other Indians.

I have been authorized to establish a school (day) at McCarty's station, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, about 170 miles from the agency office, for the benefit of the Acoma Indians; one at San Felipe Pueblo situated on the Rio Grande, about 50 miles southwest of agency, and one at Cocheti Pueblo, about 40 miles west and southwest from agency office. These schools will be opened as soon as the furniture is received, which I am informed has been ordered to be purchased.

On account of the distance that these schools are from the agency office (the most of them) and the very small amount of funds for traveling expense that I have had, I have not been able to visit but few of them. But so far as I have been able to judge by their reports, and visits to some, are for the most part well managed and doing fairly good

work.

The Government has just completed a large school building at Santa Fé for an industrial boarding-school, and a bonded superintendent is now in charge (S. M. Cart), who

is getting ready to open school in September, 1890.

In my connection thus far with the Indians I find much opposition to sending their children to school, especially in the Pueblos of Zuni and Acoma, whom I find to be stubborn and vicious, and who have made but little improvement, their habits and customs being about as barbarous and superstitious as they have ever been. Others have made commendable progress. I know of no suggestions to make that will hasten their civilization, unless it is continued untiring efforts to educate them by schools in their midst, with such teachers who are willing to work and will not be content to merely perform the duties of the school room, but who will teach them in their homes how to live, how to work, how to farm, and how to grow fruit.

There are but few trades that can be beneficial to them. A boy is sent to an eastern school and taught the tailor's trade. After an absence of six or seven years he returns to his pueblo unfitted for other work and fluds no use for his trade, not a person except himself and perhaps a few school fellows that care for tailor-made clothing. He has nothing to do and soon becomes degraded. So with most of the other trades; the carpenter finds no house to build, the painter none to paint, and the printer no type to set. Hence I believe they should be taught the occupation with which they will have to earn their bread—farming, fruit-growing, stock-raising. To do this with practical results the teaching should be done at or near their homes. I herewith forward statistical reports of the schools under the care of the agency.

A census report is herewith forwarded. My means of taking a reliable enumeration were not the best, but I think it approximates correctness. As will be seen there is but a very slight increase in number. The small-pox and diphtheria has been prevailing in several of the pueblos for the past twelve months and has proved quite fatal among the

children.

I forward statistics of crops, stocks, etc. The past year has been a very trying one to most of the Indians; scarcely any crop was raised the past season. It has been a hard struggle for them to get the bare means of living, a large number have subsisted entirely on bread and beans. As you are advised no rations are issued except to the few who visit the agency, and then only while they remain. A failure in their crop of corn,

wheat, and beans means much suffering.

I learn from reports of former agents and from my own experience since I have been in charge that the land question has been a source of constant trouble to the agent and to the Indians. Unconfirmed grants, undefined boundaries, complaints from the Indians of trespassers upon their land are constantly brought to the attention of the agent. The land upon which the Pueblos are situated is held by a grant from Spain or Mexico dating back from one to two hundred years, some of them unconfirmed. Some of the Pueblos have purchased other lands, parts of grants which are unconfirmed, and some

of said purchases have been declared public land and opened for settlement. The Indians having had possession under color of title for many years, persons have settled upon some of said land, and the Indians are much exercised over it. They can not understand how it is that the land they have bought can be taken from them. Some of the Pueblos have had certain lands reserved for their use, principally grazing land. Some of this is claimed by other parties as being granted to them. Some steps ought to be taken to settle these matters. In some of these cases I have made special reports to you; will report on the others. As before stated, these Indians are barely able to live. They are harassed frequently with lawsuits. They are much afraid of courts, and the average citizen, knowing this, imposes upon them. If they are forced to employ counsel to defend their suits and to bring such suits as ought in justice be brought, their land will soon be absorbed.

There is no court organized to try Indian offenses at this agency, and it is impracticable to establish one. On account of the location of the villages being so distant from the agency office and from each other each Pueblo has some kind of tribunal in which they try offenders against their customs, rules, and regulations and mete out punishment to the convicted; and if reports are to be believed the punishment is sometimes quite severe. But these matters are never officially reported to the agent; he only hears of them incidentally. I can not possibly estimate the number so tried and punished. I have endeavored to break up this custom, and will continue to try. Some offenses that to civilized man is very trivial are considered heinous crimes by them, and the guilty party is punished severely.

I have no additional suggestions to make for their improvement. As stated, I know

of nothing but persistent effort in their midst by earnest, practical teachers.

Thanking you for your unsform courtesy,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

José Segura, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY, N. Y., Akron, August 30, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July, 1890, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

POPULATION.

The enumeration of the Indians upon the different reservations taken this year under my direction and by correspondence with the chiefs of the different bands shows that the total number of Indians in this agency is 5,103, and composed of—

Senecas	2,727
Oneidas	244
Onondagas	521
Cayugas	162
Tuscaroras	398
St. Regis	1,051

SCHOOLS.

From a careful examination of the reports of the local superintendents of Indian schools made to the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York, I am led to believe that there is a continued improvement of the schools on the Indian reservations. I think, however, that as a general thing the Indians regard too lit...tly the efforts made by the State in their behalf; that for trifling excuses they keep their children out of school, and that they are taken from school too young. These things are to be avoided by getting the parents of the children interested in the schools, which can only be done by the teachers, outside of the school-room, by visiting the parents and getting them interested in the value of an education or in the work and progress of

their children. In the resources of the teacher depends much of the success of the Indian school system.

Sufficient wages should be paid to secure teachers of brains, teachers who have common sense and who are able to devise means by which not only the scholar can be interested and encouraged to attend the school, but the parents must also be interested in the work.

The following statistical table shows the number of school districts, number of pupils of school age, attendance, etc., at the several Indian schools upon the reservations in this agency.

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number pupils enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	700	32 29	531 28	210 12	16	\$4,874.77 410,37
Onondaga	1	103	40	72 160	25 65	2 5	447, 81 1, 632, 17
Shinnecock and Poospatuck	2	64	35	56	25	2	846.81
Tuscarora	3 2	190 176	37 36	138 115	52 40	3 2	886.51 519.43
Total	31	1,569	***************************************	1,100	429		9, 617. 87

^{*} Discontinued July I, 1889, by act of legislature.

LEGISLATION.

A bill was introduced in the New York State legislature in February, 1890, by Mr. Whipple, member of assembly from Cattaraugus County, to authorize the governor to nominate and appoint three commissioners to superintend the survey of all lands within this State now held or occupied by any band or tribe of Indians, and to allot the same in severalty in fee-simple to the Indians entitled to the occupancy thereof. Said commissioners were authorized to allot one share to each person and to secure as far as possible to each occupant the land now held and the improvements already made and owned by him and to permit all persons to select for themselves and their families so far as the same is consistent. All land not practical to allot shall be sold for the benefit of the band or tribe. Section 12 provided as follows:

The land belonging to the Seneca Indians lying within the villages of Vandalia, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanea, West Salamanea, or Red House, as well as that leased to railroad corporations, may be sold to white people whenever the said Seneca Nation can legally sell the same and choose to do so.

Said act also makes all Indians to whom or in whose behalf any allotment of land has been made, and the children of such Indians, citizens of this State from the date of the approval by the governor of the allotments provided for in said act, and makes every Indian who, by purchase or otherwise, has become or may hereafter become a resident of this State, shall become and is hereby declared to be a citizen of this State, and shall be subject to the civil and criminal laws of the State, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and protection thereof, except to be exempt from all laws for the collection of debts or taxation, so far as the same may affect the alienation of their lands, provided said land is within the limits of any Indian reservation, until the expiration of thirty years. Said bill also provides that after the allotment is completed it shall be a misdemeanor for any person or persons in this State to institute or continue any custom or organization or to confer any title inconsistent with the laws of this State in the name of tribal custom, usage, or government.

Said act also provides that it shall not apply to any land in the Allegany, Cattaraugus, or Oil Springs Reservations now occupied by the Seneca Indians nor to the lands of the Tuscarora Indians until all claims of the Ogden Company to said lands is extinguished. The Onondaga Reservation was excepted from the provision of this bill.

The friends of the Indians criticised very severely the motives of this bill and claim—
First. That as soon as this bill becomes a law and the tribal relations are broken up
all rents and annuities will cease, and that the Ogden Land Company can immediately
proceed to enforce their claims upon the reservation lands.

Second. That the bill is drawn more particularly for the benefit of white persons who are living upon leased reservation lands in the villages of Vandalia, Carrollton, Great Vamey, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Ked House, and that these lands are not allotable under the bill and are exceptioned from the provisions that no land shall be alienated for thirty

years; and that their claims were well-founded may be judged from the following, over the signature of one of the advocates of the bill:

Let us briefly consider what will be the effect on our lease-holders upon the Allegany Reservation. Suppose there is no longer a Seneca nation of Indians. Then, of course, there is no council
to renew our leases or to receive any annual rents, they having been abolished, wiped out by act
of legislature. Now, this same authority having by a legislative act been abolished, dissolved
the nation and its council, it would be incumbent on them to provide for our relief. The Indians and their friends would also demand that something be done. They could not take our lands
and allot them among the tribe. They could no longer be leased. We are as secure in our titles
as are the people of Dayton or any other town to theirs.

The bill passed both branches of the legislature, but in the face of these serious objections and many others the governor allowed the bill to die by refusing to sign it.

In my opinion the proper way to civilize the Indians of New York is to secure a division of their lands in severalty, and placing them in full citizenship; but there are many questions and difficulties to be overcome before this can be done without injury to the rights of the Indians. The first and most important thing to be settled is the right of the Ogden Land Company; and the next, the lease problem in the villages of Vandalia, Carrollton, Salamanca, West Salamanca, Great Valley, and Red House. These are momentous questions, and to be settled fairly requires the best assistance on behalf of the

Indian that can be furnished by the Government for their protection.

As stated in my special report upon the subject of leases in these villages, there are many abuses existing in consequence of these, many of which the Indians are alone to blame for. Corruption in its worst form has existed in their councils; and for a small sum of money, lease-holders have been known to enter the council and have their annual rent reduced one-half. Many of the complaints made to me by the Indians of their trouble with white intruders I find, upon investigation, to have been brought about by the Indians themselves. For a trifling sum they allow some low white man to occupy their land, and then, after seeing the poor bargain they have made, seek to have him removed by the agent or nation. I find that, after going to an immense amount of trouble and expense in getting one or two intruders removed from the reservation, the council or individual Indians will turn around and, in one-tenth of the time required to remove them, will let on twice as many more. These things make it quite discouraging for the agent.

This state of facts applies more to the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations than to any of the others, scarcely any complaints coming from any of the reservations in regard

to intruders except the Allegany.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the past year has been very good; on account of the mildness of the winter they were not compelled to keep housed up, and the most of the time were able to be out around exercising, and this, in my opinion, does away with a large amount of sickness. If it were one continual summer all the time the Indians of western New York would be able to live better, but our winters are too much for them. Scanty clothing, scanty food, impure and unclean living, make the lot of our Indians a hard one during the cold weather.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops of the Indians upon the reservations in western New York are, I think, fully up to the average. In consequence of the agitation among the Indians in regard to the bill in the legislature for the division of their lands in severalty, there have been few improvements made during the past year. This unsettled condition of these Indians is a great hindrance to their advancement towards civilization. They are expecting at any time some new steps will be taken to change their condition, and they are consequently loath to make extended improvements, either in building or clearing up their land, as they are afraid the benefit will be reaped either by the whites or other Indians.

WHISKY.

There has been very much trouble upon the Allegany Reservation during the pastyear on account of the sale of whisky to the Indians. At Red House drunken rows have been frequent and fights between white men and Indians in several instances have resulted in serious injuries to the Indians. All efforts to secure conviction of the guilty parties have proved unavailing on account of the refusal of the Indians to tell where they got their whiskey. Early in the spring the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was notired by the authorities at Washington not to issue stamps to persons who were to sell liquors on the Indian reservations, and stamps were refused to the dealers residing in the villages upon the Allegany Reservation. Pending an appeal by the dealers to the authorities at Washington some were given authority to sell until the matter was de-

cided. After considerable delay the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the question was received deciding that the Government had no authority to issue licenses to sell liquors upon the reservations, and consequently the sale of liquor in the villages upon the reservation has been stopped altogether. This action on the part of the officials at Washington has caused great consternation among the local liquor dealers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, Darlington, Oklahoma, Aug est 28, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and printed circular of your office bearing date July 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency and the Indians under my charge.

The population of the Indians, as shown by the enumeration, is 3,372, and are embraced in the following table, to wit:

Tribes,	Males.	Females.	Total.	School chile 6 to 16 year	
				Males.	Females.
CheyennesArapahoes	1,055 530	1, 217 570	2, 272 1, 100	235 102	219 94
Total	1,585	1,787	-3,372	337	343

From the above it will be observed there has been a decrease in numbers since last enrollment. This is accounted for in the fact that the year just past has been one of unusual affliction, la grippe or influenza, in conjunction with malarial and hereditary

diseases, proving fatal in a large number of cases.

In comparing the condition of these Indians with their condition a year ago some improvement has been effected in their customs and habits towards a better civilization. This improvement is apparent more in individual cases than generally among the people. As a people they are tenacious in holding to their barbarous customs and vicious habits. It is apparent to an observing mind that in the past few years very little has been done by prohibitory measures tending to discourage them in these customs and habits. From the record of these Indians I should say that it has only been a very few years since it was possible for an agent to undertake successfully to dictate to them in regard to these matters.

The Indians have an organization of men called dog soldiers, whose duty is to carry out and enforce the dictum of the chiefs and head men, to discipline such Indians as oppose the will of the tribe as promulgated by them. Under this condition of things, if an individual Indian became convinced of the wrongness and fallacy of any custom or habit of his people and refused to participate therein when notified, the dog soldiers were instructed to discipline him, which they did by destroying his property, and, if

necessary, inflicting personal punishment, until he surrendered his convictions.

I became convinced after a short period of administration of affairs here that the dog soldier element was a menace against the advancement and civilization of the Indian. I therefore notified the Indians that the dog soldiers had no authority whatever over their persons or property, and that if the dog soldiers undertook to intimidate or coerce any Indian to do that which was contrary to his convictions of right, or prohibited by the rules and regulations of the Indian Office, some punishment would follow the offense. This gave courage to many Indians, particularly returned students, to openly oppose vicious and degrading customs.

During the year it became necessary, in order to fill up the schools, to withhold rations from those families who had children of school age and refused to put them in school. I ordered that when the head of a family presented his ticket for rations, accompanied by a certificate from the superintendent of a school stating that he had placed his children in school, rations would be issued on such ticket. Whirlwind and others of the non-progressive element called at the office and objected strenuously to the enforcement of the order; said it was selling the children for rations to put them in school under such circumstances, and threatened uncomfortable results if I persisted in withholding rations to compel the attendance of children at school; said I was trying to force them on the war-path, and that I had no right to do it. I directed their attention to article 7 of the treaty of 1867, and also told them it was my instructions from the Indian Office at Washington. They said they did not believe it.

The following morning, while rations were being issued to Indians who had placed their children in school, "Pawnee Man," captain of the dog soldiers, backed by eight or ten of his men, entered the commissary with cocked rifle and drove every person out. I was notified at once and immediately ordered his arrest, which was accomplished by the police without serious trouble. "Pawnee Man" was brought before me, and being questioned said he was instructed by the chiefs and headmen of the tribe not to permit rations to be issued to those putting their children in school; that he did not mean any offense to the Government or to the agent; that it had heretofore been the custom of the Indians to control the action and conduct of their people by the authority of thedog soldiers. I told him it was wrong; that the dog soldiers had no authority whatever, and would not be permitted to interfere with the administration of affairs at the agency; that the Government provided Indian police, whose duties were, under the agent, to protect them in their rights and compel obedience and good behavior on the part of every one. Upon his promise not to offend again he was discharged from arrest. The following morning I was informed by the superintendent of the Cheyenne school that "Pawnee Man" had placed his daughter in the school. The schools were filled without further trouble.

During the fall and winter reports reached the Indians of this agency from the Indians of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., alleging the advent of the second Christ, and stating that Christ was located about two hundred miles north of that agency in the mountains; that he had come exclusively to benefit the Indians, and that certain prominent medicine men had seen and held conversation with him; that he informed them the whites were to be removed from the country, the buffalo come back, and the Indians restored to their original status. Considerable interest was manifested by the Indians of this agency in these reports, particularly the Arapahoes, and they finally raised money to defray the expenses of two of their number to Wyoming to investigate the matter. Lieut. Black Coyote, of the agency police, and Sergeant Washee, of the scouts, were

chosen. They were gone about two months.

On their return they reported the snow so deep at Shoshone Agency they could not make the journey to the mountains, and therefore did not see Christ, but the reports received here were verified by the Indians there. Great excitement soon prevailed among the Indians, both Arapahoes and Cheyennes; all industrial work among them came to a standstill; so-called religious meetings were held; drums, rattles, and all kinds of musical instruments were prohibited (as they said Christ did not like so much noise), and only preaching and singing permitted. They were very earnest in their devotions; an Indian would apparently exhort for awhile, the excitement growing more and more intense as he told them what Christ was going to do for them, until finally hundreds of them would rise from the ground, commence circling around, singing and crying until they were apparently exhausted. It was reported to me a few days after the return of the two Indians from Wyoming that the Indians had about concluded to leave the reservation and go to seek Christ. I talked with some of them about it, and was informed they had the matter of going under consideration. I told them they would not be permitted to leave the reservation; they replied that Christ would protect them. A few days after I was informed a letter had been received from Shoshone Agency stating that Christ had written to the Great Father at Washington notifying him to remove the whites within two years or they would all be destroyed. Upon receipt of this information the Indians decided to remain quiet the two years upon the reservation,

In the latter part of the summer of 1889, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company filed map of right of way, running their line east of Cheyenne school building, between it and Caddo Spring, with evident intention of securing the spring. This was reported to your office, and resulted in the line being changed to run west of the school buildings, leaving it and the spring on the east side of the railroad. When the graders reached individual occupants, the company was notified to settle damages; they refused, claiming the Indians had no title to the land. I telegraphed your office the situation, and received instructions not to permit any construction until individual occupants were settled with. President Lowe of the company then requested me to call the individual occupants to meet him at my office, which was done. The company offered the Indians \$5 per acre, the Indians asked \$50. President Lowe then requested me to instruct the Indians: First, that the Indians had no title as individual occupants which

entitled them to damages for land taken; second, that all damages individual occupants were entitled to have paid them was for fences, damage to buildings, and cost of breaking sod where right of way run through plowed fields, and damage to crops. I refused to so instruct the Indians. Settlement was finally agreed upon by the payment of the following amounts to the Indians: David Pendleton, 2.77 acres, \$40; Red Bird, 8.76 acres, \$140; Standing Bull, 1.04 acres, \$22.50; Big Nose, 4.51 acres, \$100; Wolf Face, 4.61 acres, \$136; Cloud Chief, 3.40 acres, \$136; Edward Geary, 31.65 acres, \$500; Mrs. Curtis, 2.76 acres, \$137.

By the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, Albert Curtis, 21.29 acres, \$200.

In the early spring the outlook for a successful season was bright and encouraging. The Indians commenced plowing with energy, and the prospect was that a very largely increased acreage would be cultivated. Before the plowing and planting was finished the messengers sent north by the Indians to investigate the alleged arrival of the second Christ returned. From thence all industrial pursuits were pretty much abandoned by the Indians and all interest centered in their so-called religious meetings. Notwithstanding adverse influences the Indians plowed 2,659 acres and planted 2,082.

Owing to the unprecedented dry season (no rain falling during the months of May and June) the corn crop will be almost a complete failure; about half crop of oats will be realized. Wheat will be a fair yield, the cultivating of which was confined almost exclusively to the Indians of Seger Colony. I believe wheat to be a surer crop in this climate than any other grain, and as there is now an outlet to market I shall try and induce the

Indians to cultivate it more generally.

During the year 11,163 bushels of grain was harvested by the Indians and sold to the traders and dealers in the towns bordering on the reservation; 465 tons of hay cut; 10,260 rods of fencing erected or repaired; 29 new houses erected for Indians, they furnishing part of the labor and material; 24 Indians who had never farmed were induced to begin; one hundred and fifty tons of bones picked up on the reservation by the Indians and sold at \$6 per ton. They have hauled with their own teams 1,823,104 pounds of freight, receiving therefor \$7,020.81. The value of their products sold to the Government was \$2,294.39; to other parties, \$1,840.

There have been four boarding schools in operation during ten months of the year, the Cheyenne, at Caddo Springs, with an average attendance during that time of $81\frac{3}{4}$; the Arapaho, at agency, $69\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{3}\frac{3}{3}$; Mennonite mission at agency, 45, and Mennonite mission

at Cantonment, 41.

With the exception of having to withhold rations to compel the return of pupils to school after the expiration of the holiday vacation, the attendance at the schools during the year has been very encouraging. The children have improved in every respect, both mentally and morally. They are taught the common branches of education, farming, gardening, stock-raising, and other industrial work. The superintendents and teachers have accomplished good work the past year, and I expect still greater improvement and progress will be made the ensuing year. For further information in regard to schools see accompanying statistics and reports of superintendents.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Owing to insufficiency of funds the judges were authorized for eight months only. Several cases where ownership of property was involved were considered by them and settled apparently to the satisfaction of interested parties. No record of proceedings

was kept.

I finally came to the conclusion that the court as organized could not be relied upon topunish offenders, where the offense committed was a custom of the tribes. For instance, a case of polygamy involving the purchase and sale of a woman was brought to my notice before being consummated. I talked with the judges in regard to this matter, to learn what the probable action of the court would be in case the matter should be brought before them. "Pawnee Man," Cheyenne, said that God made the Indian to have as many wives as he wanted, and an old Indian to buy a young wife if he wanted to, and if I undertook to interfere in these matters I would get into trouble. Wolf Face, Cheyenne, grunted an assent; White Snake, Arapaho, thought the wishes of the great father at Washington should be carried out. I told them I should do everything within my power to break up these customs, and would send to Fort Reno for confinement any Indians violating the rules and regulations of Indian office which prohibited the sale of women and polygamy. Pawnee Man and Wolf Face, Cheyenne, are opposed to allotments and to the sale of surplus lands; White Snake, Arapaho, favors both.

CRIMES.

United States vs. No Horse, jr., Cheyenne Indian, arrested by police for stealing a pump from the commissary, which he took to Reno City and sold. On examination before United States commissioner was bound over for trial.

United States vs. Harry McDade, white man, arrested by police for furnishing intoxicants to an Indian on the reservation. On examination before United States commissioner was bound over for trial.

United States vs. Frank Jones, arrested by police with four botles of whisky in his possession, which he was offering for sale to Indians on the reservation. On examina-

tion before United States commissioner was bound over for trial.

United States vs. John Pike and Joe Dowling, arrested on reservation by Frank Moore, Government employé at Cantonment, assisted by police, charged with stealing horses, stolen horses found in their possession. On examination before United States commissioner, bound over for trial.

Numerous other arrests were made by the police for minor offenses, violations of regulations, etc. My instructions to police are to arrest any person found on the reservation intoxicated. This led to the arrest of numbers of soldiers and Indian scouts from Fort Reno, who would go to Reno City, get drunk, and in passing through the agency on their way to the fort would be arrested by police. I disposed of these cases by sending the men under arrest to the commanding officer of their company or reporting their names.

WHISKY DRINKING AND GAMBLING.

Of the first I am pleased to report that very little of it is practiced by the camp Indians. Most of the whisky drinkers are educated Indians. Since the opening of the territory of Oklahoma and the establishment of towns near the borders of the reservation, it seems not difficult for them to procure it. The officers of the law claim they are diligent in trying to detect the sale of it to Indians, but fail, as not a case has been brought before the courts where the arrest was made by a deputy United States marshal.

The commanding officer of Indian scouts at Fort Reno informs me that drunkenness on the part of the scouts is increasing. This is very much to be regretted, he says,

and stringent measures will be used to discourage the practice.

Some concern has been expressed that these Indians might become addicted to the use of woqui or mescal as a stimulant. Very little has found its way here, and that was brought by the Kiowa Indians while on a visit. Every effort will be made to keep it out. I am informed it is exposed for sale by traders in Greer County, Texas.

While it would be an exaggeration to say that gambling is not practiced by the Indians, I do not believe it is indulged in to the extent generally supposed. There has been

great diminution in the practice the past year.

INDUSTRY.

About one-fifth of the Indians are engaged, in a small way, in agriculture and stock-raising. The latter industry is best adapted to the country, and the Indians to it. Their insatiate greed for meat is a great hinderance to accumulation of stock. Labor is foreign to their nature; by most it is considered degrading. The Arapahoes are by far the most industrious and are proportionately despised by the Cheyennes. A few of them work at such industry as the agent is able to furnish, but seldom continue at it longer than a few weeks or months, when they get tired and quit.

ALLOTMENTS.

Most of the Arapahoes and educated young men of both tribes, with a few of the progressive Cheyennes, favor allotments and the sale of surplus lands to the Government. The balance of them say they will not entertain any proposition changing the existing condition of things until the expiration of their treaty, 1897.

There are about 274 families occupying definite tracts of land, engaged more or less in farming, 84 of which are living in houses partly the result of their own labor. A few have fruit trees and shade trees growing in their yards. Very little other improve-

ments are visible.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general sanitary condition of the Indians is very bad. Epidemic of influenza (la grippe) prevailed during the winter; also who ping-cough and mumps during the year. In conjunction with hereditary diseases the above have caused the death of an unusual number, but considering their filthy habits, utter disregard of personal cleanliness and the practice of their medicine men who still maintain an extraordinary influence.

ence over them, it is a source of wonder that many more do not die. For further information see physician's report herewith transmitted.

AGENCY POLICE.

The police force at this agency, consisting of three officers and twenty-nine privates, with a few exceptions, have been very proficient and obedient during the past year. They have done some effective work in making arrests and discouraging intoxication

among the Indians.

Captain of the police, Tall Bull, with two policemen, was at Reno City, a town bordering on this reserve, and observing three Indian scouts from Fort Reno under the influence of liquor advised them to go to their quarters, which they refused to do, and assaulted one of the police by pulling his hair. Tall Bull arrested them and tied the one committing the assault to a post. The city marshal arriving on the ground took the scouts in charge, put them in the city jail and kept them in confinement over night. The next day they appeared at the agency, accompanied by a white sergeant, and entered complaint against the policemen, claiming the policemen had no jurisdiction over them. I told them my instructions to the police were to arrest any person intoxicated upon the reservation, and an Indian wherever he might be found in that condition.

The Indians fully recognize the power and authority of the police. It would be difficult to conduct the affairs of a large agency without them, or some other restraining power. The service rendered by the police is deserving of more liberal compensation. They perform double the service of the scouts and their compensation is less by one-half that received by the scouts. With the opening of the Oklahoma country bordering on the reservation, and the consequent appearance of horse thieves, gamblers, outlaws, and the worst element found on the frontier, an increase of the number of policemen to protect Government property, the property of the Indians, and guard the reservation

from intruders is absolutely necessary.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage ceremony among these Indians is essentially the same. An Indian desiring a certain woman for his wife, employs an old man or woman not a relative of either party and sends him or her with presents he proposes to give for the woman to her parents or if the woman be an orphan, then to her guardian. The presents are delivered and the wishes of the suitor made known. A council is then called of the woman's relatives, by her parents or guardian, and the proposition of the suitor considered. If a favorable conclusion is reached the woman is called in, and the proposition with the conclusions of her relatives is made known to her. If she refuses to accept and can not be prevailed upon to do so by those favoring the suitor, it is claimed by the Indians that the affair is off, and the person employed by the would-be groom so informs him. If, however, the proposal is favorably received by the woman, then her parents or guardian as the case may be, makes up presents equal in value or number (if ponies) to those sent by the suitor, and the mother of the bride, or if she has no mother, her grandmother or aunt, accompanied by the bride takes the presents and de-livers them into the possession of the groom. The ponies are usually decorated with ribbons or bright colored trappings and as much display made as is commensurate with the wealth and position of the contracting parties. There is no further ceremony. If the woman rejects the suitor the presents sent to the parents or guardians by him are not returned, but when the woman does marry, the rejected suitor makes claim upon her husband for the number of ponies, or if other property, the value thereof that he had given to her parents or friends, which it is claimed by the Indians he or his friends is in honor bound to pay.

From the fact that I was appealed to for protection by a young woman (returned Carlisle student) who had been sold by her parents (as was claimed) while she was at school and to be delivered upon her return home, I accorded her the protection she demanded by placing her in the Cheyenne school in care of the superintendent, and not permitting her people to take her away. She afterward was married from the Cheyenne school to an educated Indian, by the Rev. H. R. Voth, and soon after complaint was made to me by her husband, that the Indian who had purchased his wife of her parents was coming with a party of friends to take a certain number of his ponies, or other property, to remunerate himself for what he had paid the parents of the girl, leads me to believe that the woman's wishes are not considered in the matter when they are contrary to those of her parents or guardian. I sent for the Indian and told him he must not take any of the property of the girl's husband, or interfere with, or laolest him in any manner whatever. He told me he had given three ponies for the girl, and that it was the custom of the tribe that he should receive from the husband of the girl an equal

number.

When an Indian wife is prevailed upon by an Indian to leave her husband (the Indians term itstealing) the matter is arranged by the delivery to the husband of a number of ponies, or value of property he originally paid for her; or if the husband throws his wife away and some Indian takes her, the penalty is the same. The only other way of settling these matters is for the Indian who has stolen a wife or taken one who has been thrown away, to call a council of the chiefs, present his case to them and ask their intervention. If it is accorded, the chiefs send for the husband and lay the matter before him. Then the pipe of peace is passed around; if he smokes it, the matter is settled and he waives all claim on the woman or man. I am informed the only difference between the custom of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in these matters is the Indian who seeks intervention of the Arapaho chief, if granted, must furnish a roasted dog, and instead of smoking the pipe of peace the dog is eaten.

Polygamy prevails generally among the old Indians. I am pleased to report a diminution of this evil among the younger Indians, as evidenced by the several legal mar-

riages entered into the past year by them, as shown by statistical report,

MISSIONARY WORK.

I regret to state that this reservation is very poor in missionaries. When I read of the very large sums of money expended yearly in foreign missions, and of the zeal and energy displayed and sacrifices made by Christian men and women in foreign lands, teaching Christianity, and realize there is not a heathen land so utterly neglected in this respect as are these Indians, I can not help but believe that the great source of all Christianity will hold to a strict accountability those of His servants responsible for the neglect of these poor uncivilized people. The only mission work of importance done at this agency is by Rev. H. R. Voth, superintendent of the Mennonite mission schools, than whom a more earnest Christian worker can not be found in the cause of Christ and civilization.

Owing to the voluminous amount of office work during the past year, and insufficient clerical assistance, I have been obliged to remain almost continuously in the office, and have not, therefore, had the opportunity to visit the Indians at their homes and cultivate

as close an acquaintance with them as I wished.

The educational interests of the Indians have been largely advanced the past year, and the prospect is good that still more satisfactory results will be obtained the ensuing

There seems very little desire on the part of the Indians for a better government or condition. In urging changes in their customs and habits to this end, they reply we have seven years more of supplies under the treaty and do not want any change until the treaty expires.

Annual statistics and reports are herewith inclosed.

Returning thanks to the Department for courtesy and consideration extended to me during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. ASHLEY, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY

There have been treated at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 1,624 whites and Indians. Of this number 1,547 were Indians and 77 whites; 1,273 were camp Indians, and 274 were school children. This is rather a bad showing as regards the health of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. But a large percentage of their ailments are itch and conjunctivitis, and then during the winter of 1889-'90 they were visited with an epidemic of influenza, and whooping-cough and mumps also prevailed among them during the year. Itch and conjunctivitis is always prevalent among them and cannot be stamped out as long as their present tribal relations continue. When they reach a plane of visilization where they realize the necessity of observing the laws of hygiene there will be some hope of eradicating these diseases

from among them.

from among them.

The sanitary condition of the Cheyenne school is very good. I have called the attention of the Department in my sanitary reports to the advisability of providing the schools with fire-escapes. This, I think, would add greatly to the safety of the children in case of accident by fire.

The sanitary condition of the Arapaho school is as bad as it can possibly be, and the water supply is very deficient. I have recommended in my sanitary reports of the schools from time to time changes that would obviate these evils. I do not think it wise to allow the present system of drainage and water supply to imperil the lives of the children and employés.

Charts for instructing the children in physiology are very much needed, and would aid greatly in demonstrating this subject to the Indians.

GEO. R. BESTFALL. Agency Physician.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE INDIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL, Caddo Springs, Oklahoma, August 15, 1890.

Sir: I am instructed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of August 7 instant, to make report through your office of the affairs of this school for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1890.

I am also requested, in connection with this report, to give a brief outline of the school's history from its establishment to the present time. I regret to say I am unable to comply with the latter request, as I fail to find on file, either in your office or my own, any record of the past history of the school, not even office copies of quarterly or annual reports of former superintendents.

The school was first organized in the year 1879, and in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1880 (the only copy to be found of the desired dates) Agent Miles states that two manual-labor schools were maintained on the reservation during ten months of the year, with an average daily attendance of 150 pupils each, and that the results attained and progress made far exceeded the most sanguine expectation. One of these was the Arapaho school at Darlington, the other the Cheyenne school. Contemporary traditions in the main corroborate the agent's statement.

Mend of cattle.—Perhaps the most interesting statements and statistics in the report were in regard to a large herd of cattle that had been accumulated at the two schools, numbering in all 1,532 head, 539 head of which were purchased with the proceeds of sale of products of the school farm and a few donated to the school children by outside parties. Five hundred head were bought by Government, and the balance were the natural increase of the herd from the year 1875, when it was

first started.

ernment, and the balance were the natural increase of the herd from the year 1875, when it was first started.

There seems not to have been much difficulty experienced in maintaining a full attendance of pupils at the schools so long as they had a pecuniary interest in the products of the farm and herd, and it is interesting to note that since the issue of the herd to the tribes (in 1880) the schools have experienced a gradual decline, confirming my oft-expressed conviction that the distribution of but the smallest remuneration among the pupils who work considerably would have a most salutary effect on the attendance at the school. Many more large boys and girls would be induced to attend, our farm could be enlarged, its product increased, and pupils could remunerate themselves from the product of their own labor.

Superintendents.—Mr. J. H. Seger, now in charge of Seger's Colony, this reservation, was superintendents.—Mr. J. H. Seger, now in charge of Seger's Colony, this reservation, was superintendent of Cheyenne school during the first year of its history. He was followed, down to 1885, by Mr. Hadley, Dr. Whiting, and Mr. R. P. Collins—I believe in the order named. All three of these gentlemen last named are reported to have kept excellent schools, and through their efforts many Cheyenne children were removed to Carlisle, Chilocco, and other distant institutions. Undoubtedly, however, Mr. Seger had a great advantage over his immediate successors, in the wider discretion allowed him in managing the industrial affairs of the school.

Some time during 1885 Mr. Collins was succeeded by Mr. L. H. Jackson, who remained in charge until some time in the fall of 1888, when Mr. S. Hedges became superintendent. He resigned on May 21, 1889 The rumor is current at the school and at the agency that neither of the two gentlemen last named had a very cordial interest in their work here, and the school on May 22, 1889, only 35 pupils were in attendance, and the superintendent had not been seen at the school for a month, he

Before the close of school on June 30, 1889, the attendance had been increased to 70 pupils, a gain

Before the close of school on Julie 30, loss, the attenuance had been increased to 70 pupils, a gain of 100 per cent, in about one month.

Disturbing influences.—The opening of contiguous territory in Oklahoma to settlement by whites, the rumored coming of the Messiah, and the possible opening of their reservation to white settlement in the near future were some of the causes which tended to unsettle the Cheyennes during the past year, and to lure their children from the school; but the univiring efforts of your office and of the school employes succeeded in maintaining a fair attendance in spite of these and other obstacles.

The average daily attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, including the months of The average daily attendance for the useal year ending Jule 30, 1839, including the months of July and August, when not more than six to eight children remained at the school was 681. Not including July and August, the daily average was 812, from a maximum total attendance of 104. The highest total daily attendance was in the fourth quarter of the year, as was also the highest average total daily attendance, 144, 07 these the males and females were almost equally divided in number and attendance, with a slight difference in favor of the latter.

latter.

The pupils ranged in age from three years to twenty-five years. Of those under six years old 4 were girls and 7 were boys. From six to sixteen years 38 were girls and 40 were boys. From sixteen to twenty-five years, 4 were males and 10 females. Only three were more than twenty years of age. The average of all the pupils was eleven years, as nearly as could be ascertained. During the year 43 pupils were advanced to higher grades; and 12 were transferred to Haskell Institute, Chilocoo school and Carlisle school direct, and 3 others went to distant schools during the summer vacation—1 to Carlisle and 2 to White's Institute. Three pupils were married from the school during the year, and five were permanently withdrawn.

Bright Indian children.—Generally speaking the Cheyenne children are bright and tractable, and with few exceptions acquitted themselves well in the school-rooms, making very satisfactory process in their various studies—many of them making excellent showings.

with few exceptions acquitted themselves well in the school-rooms, making very satisfactory progress in their various studies—many of them making excellent showings.

My greatest perplexity has been in regard to the reluctance of pupils to use their English in talking, both among themselves and to their instructors. A boy or girl may be able to read and write English nicely and to understand when it is spoken to them; but they are very timid about venturing on its use—especially out of the school-room. However, I hope to devise some means of breaking down this diffidence (for I think it is no more than that), and of encouraging the Cheyenne boys and girls in a more general and practical use of the English language.

Industrial pursuits.—For the boys the industrial pursuits of this school for the last fiscal year have been farming, care of stock, tailoring, building fence, preparing wood, assisting in the kitchen, laundry, and dining-room, sweeping school-rooms, etc.

The girls have been taught sewing, cooking, laundry work, dining-room work, mending, and general housework. Under the direction and instruction of the seamstress (herself a Cheyenne) the girls manufacture all articles for themselves, shirts and underwear for the boys, besides making many sheets, bed-ticks, pillow slips and ticks, curtains, spreads, etc.

many sheets, bed-ticks, pillow slips and ticks, curtains, spreads, etc.

Directed by the industrial teacher the boys plowed, planted, and cultivated about 50 acres of farm

Directed by the industrial teacher the boys plowed, planted, and cultivated about 50 acres of farm land, divided as to crops as follows: Corn, 30 acres; oats, 12 acres; potatoes, 2 acres; melons, 1 acre; millet, 3 acres; and various garden products, 2 acres.

The severe and prolonged drought in this section this season has caused an almost total failure of all crops. By dint of continuous and thorough cultivation of all crops we have realized some, thing from the school farm. One field of our corn will produce nothing, but another field of about 100 bushels of fair corn. Twenty bushels to the acre for our oat-field is, I think, a fair estimate, or 240 bushels. However, we shall feed all our oats in the sheaf. We shall realize 200 bushels from the potato crop—good quality. About 500 or 600 musk and water melous and an abundance of radishes, lettuce, etc. We have also pickled more than 3 bairels of cucumbers picked from vines grown in school garden, besides about 500 or 600 musk and water melous of 40 matoes. The millet, on account of drought, is a failure. We are experimenting with 12 acres of sown corn and oats, mixed, for cattle and horse feed. Should we have seasonable rains this will afford a large quantity of excellent fodder. In addition to this we are having 50 tons of prairie hay cut and stacked near the school.

With the help of school boys the industrial teacher built about 2 miles of wire and paling fence upon the school farm and grounds.

Hindrances to industrial pursuits.—(1) We were handicapped througout the year by a scarcity of boys of sufficient agree and size to properly carry on the heavier work of the farm, compelling more continuous labor by a few, which is not desirable—tending to discouragement.

(2) Another serious hindrance to satisfactory farm work lies in the fact that the industrial teacher has too much to attend to aside from the regular duties of his position. He should be relieved from the work immediately in and about the school building and grounds. This will be absolutely necess

school.

School.

Our location naturally is peculiarly favorable for school work on an extensive scale. We have a most healthful location on the highest divide on the line of the Rock Island road in Oklahoma, with perpetual and abundant supply of pure spring water, extensive territory without encroaching on either whites or Indians, and perfect drainage for all necessary buildings.

Some things we need.—(1) More room. We can now properly accommodate only about 100 pupils, while there are in the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes more than 400 Indian children of school age for whom there is no school accommodation and who have never been in school.

(2) We need the rigid enforcement of the compulsory education law that our attendance shall be always full and regular, and that parents and friends of pupils may not visit the school except at certain specified times in the discretion of the agent and superintendent.

(3) We need a suitable room for a library and reading-room. We have a great many books, magazines, and papers donated by kind friends of the school, for which we have no suitable quarters.

quarters

(4) We need bath rooms and hospital, but it has already been suggested by the honorable Commissioner that these be provided for in the new building he has determined to have built for us in

the near future.

(5) We need a disciplinarian, to have charge of drilling the boys and to preserve order on the school grounds and to keep same in order, thus relieving the industrial teacher from those duties in order to allow the latter his entire time for the farm and stock.

(6) We need a dining-room girl, so that I may relieve the assistant matron of part of her present work and give her special charge of the milk-house, to make butter and take care of the milk. This feature of the school work has always been more or less neglected, and it is sufficiently important to demand careful attention.

(7) We need a new water service. The old wind-mill, tower, and tank at the spring are in a very

dilapidated condition, entirely inadequate to our future wants.

(8) We need a large extent of wire fence built to inclose sufficient pasturage for our increasing herd of cattle and our work horses.

(9) We need our school barn enlarged on the plans already su mitted for consideration of the Indian Office.

Very respectfully submitted,

L. D. DAVIS, Superintendent.

CHAS. F. ASHLEY, Esq., United States Indian Agent,

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENNONITE MISSION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPHO AGENCY, Darlington, Ind. T., September 8, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with Department letter of August 7 I herewith respectfully submit a brief report about the mission work carried on by the Mennonite Church of North America among the Cheyenne and Arapho Indians.

the Cheyenne and Arapho Indians.

Owing to the fact that I was unexpectedly detained for several weeks at the sick and death bed, first, of the only child of the missionary superintendent of our cantonment mission school, and then of the said superintendent himself,* this report has been somewhat delayed, and in order to get it off as soon as possible I beg leave to refer to my last year's report regarding the desired historical sketch and other general matters pertaining to our work.

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At Darlington we have a mission and boarding school, and work in connection with it a mission farm of about 155 acres of land, the proceeds of which, of course, are used towards the support of the mission. A corps of faithful Christian workers, harmoniously co-operating with the superintendent, is here endeavoring to elevate the children entrusted to their care, and also as much as possible the older Indians around us, to a higher sphere of life. In the school-room the children are being taught all the common branches of the English language. In the Sunday-school, church service, prayer meetings, Bible classes, etc., efforts are being made to acquaint them with the truths of the Christian religion, it being at the same time the aim of the superintendent and of the mission board to employ in the mission only such workers as will in every day's life lives and show the Christianity that ploy in the mission only such workers as will in every day's life live and show the Christianity that we teach.

we teach.

But realizing the fact that book knowledge and religion alone would be a very inadequate equipment for the battles of practical life, we lay great stress on teaching the children all kinds of work on the farm and in the garden, in the sewing, dining, sleeping room, and kitchen. We endeavor to not only get them to do the work, butto understand and to like it, which, of course, requires a great deal of patience and self-sacrificing assistance on the side of the employés.

The English language is being used almost exclusively by the children now, exceptions being allowed and taking place only when a new child comes in that is unable to speak English. While I am writing this the children are playing outside under my windows, and not a single word in the vernacular is being heard.

vernacular is being heard.

vernacular is being heard.

At Cantonment the plans and methods of working are essentially the same as those in Darlington, and it will be unnecessary to repeat them. The missionary and superintendent there being a graduate of medicine, and the place being located nearly 60 miles away from the agency, was very often called upon by the Indians for medical aid, which he, of course, always cheerfully rendered. The missionary at cantonment had also more time to visit the camps and work among the old Indians. A number of them generally attend the services on Sunday.

The new school building, a large, commodious structure built of stone and brick, four stories high, is now finished. It will have room for about 75 pupils and all the necessary employés. We hope that now the Cheyennes at cantonment, who have always been very reluctant there about putting their children to school, will send their children, as their excuse that they did not wish to place their children into the old houses that we have used for our mission work, but wanted a new school-house, no longer exists.

place their children into the old houses that we have used for our mission work, but wanted a new school-house, no longer exists.

Several large girls in Darlington, as well as in Cantonment, had agreed to remain in the mission during the summer vacation, the mission agreeing to pay them \$5 a month. They remained and did well until the great medicine dance was about to commence, which the Arapahoes had again this summer, and for which almost all the Arapahoes and a great many Cheyennes had flocked together from all parts of the reservation. The parents and relatives of those young people then insisted on the latter attending those dances, and they went. A great deal of the "uplifting work" done during the year is being undermined and destroyed by these annual medicines, and it is useless to try to keep children in the schools during the summer vacation as long as those medicine feasts are not broken up. But we hope that the endeavore of the Government to settle these Indians on allotments will soon be successful and that with the breaking up of the tribal relation of these Indians a great many of their old customs will be discontinued.

medicine feasts are not broken up. But we hope that the endeavors of the Government to settle these Indians on allotments will soon be successful and that with the breaking up of the tribal relation of these Indians a great many of their old customs will be discontinued.

The Washita Mission, which we commenced last year in the so-called "Seger colony," is still in its infancy. The necessary temporary buildings have been commenced, an insion farm on a small scale opened, and preparations are now being made to start a little day-school as soon as the Indians who are living near by there, and some of whom are away just now, are ready to send their children. It is the intention of the mission board to put up more permanent buildings next spring. In meanwhile the missionary at that post directs his attention as much as possible to the old Indians, holding religious meetings with them when they come to the mission, visiting them in their camps, etc. Besides these three missions here on the reservation we still maintain.

Our contract school at Haistead, Kans. We have 28 children atthat school at present. Some of the pupils whose time had expired having lately returned to their homes, there are some vacancies which we intend to fill with new pupils within a few weeks. We think that that school is doing good work. Several girls who returned from there recently are now employed in our missions here on the reservation. The following is an extract from a letter which the superintendent in charge of that school wrote me not long ago: "We try to treat these children as we treat our own children, and we try to give them a good education in the language of our country in all the branches that are being taught in a public school. We also endeavor to acquaint them with the duffes and privileges of a citizen of the United States, inculcating in them such patriotism as will make them worthy citizens of this country. Teaching them all kinds of farm and house work in such a maner that they will perform such work willingly and read

H. R. VOTH, Superintendent Mennonite Mission.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

^{*}Mr. A. S. Voth, principal teacher, will be in charge of the cantonment mission until a successor to Mr. Hirschler can be appointed, which will probably be done at our tri-annual conference which meets in Dakota in October.

REPORT OF KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, Anadarko, Oklahoma, September 16, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated Washington, D. C., June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Kiowa, Comanche, an i Wichita Agency, Oklahoma Territory. Entering upon my duties October 16, 1889, I succeeded one who stood high in the service and found the embarrassments attendant correspondingly few. A report of this nature can not enter fully into details, and I have endeavored to note only those matters which seemed from their nature most

important.

The Indians under the protection of this agency present almost every phase of life from the educated and civilized man in his comfortable home to the untamed "medicine man" in his buckskin fringes, living as do his followers in the tepee. Decided changes as to dress and life have taken place among the tribes north of the river, but the distinctive features of aboriginal life among Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches are so preserved as to afford great interest to the historian, great discouragement to the philanthropist. Certainly nothing could be more picturesque than the constantly shifting scenes which go to make up the life of these roving tribes. Any important business at the agency is the signal for the gathering of the clans, and for days the prairies and the valleys surrounding the little village are dotted with tepees, groups of ponies and Indians in their bright-hued costumes. The excitement over, the tepees are quickly taken down by the deft hands of the squaws and the wagons are now started campward. The better class carry the tent poles in wagons, but now and then you will see wandering through the hills a pony train which furnishes the conveyance for family and household property. One pony will drag the tent poles and carry the canvas, another jingling with bells, will be ridden by the baby not long released from its stiff-backed cradle, sitting erect and proud in the consciousness of independence.

Comparatively few have permanent homes; the camp being moved from season to

season to suit the comfort and convenience of the family.

Ideas of religion, though vague and crude, are clung to tenaciously; and among the less intelligent the "medicine men" have still the greatest influence. It is said that at certain times in the year the Comanches go far up among the cañons of the Wichita Mountains to worship; and intruders within these sacred limits must take a risk of life and limb and expect to be treated with summary vengennee. The Kiowas are said to worship in camp certain rough images of wood and present as propitiatory offerings strips of calico, beads, etc. Passing from camp to camp you will notice near each tepee some mysterious articles raised upon poles not far from the opening of the tent door; these are supposed to bring good luck and keep sickness and evil from the dwellers within.

In cases of sickness recourse is constantly had to the medicine men, who, for a certain number of ponies, agree to recover the patient. His methods are cutting the limbs, rattling of the medicine-gourd, etc. For long hours before the death of a patient the tepee is filled with friends and relations of the family, wailing and beating their breasts, the immediate family only waiting for the dissolution to cut the hair and lacerate the limbs, sometimes cutting off a finger. Immediately after the death the household goods are given away to those friends who have joined in the mourning, blankets, cooking apparatus, etc., being quickly carried away to other camps, and the tepee in which the death occurred being burned, the family of the deceased is left in a destitute condition.

Wives are bought with ponies, and in cases of desertion the injured husband demands so many ponies from the successful wooer as compensation. Young girls of tender age

are frequently given away or sold, to be held by the buyer at his will.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Some of the Indians make a success of collecting and selling bones, hides, and horns, while others make no little from the sale of their ponies. There is plenty of hunting done in the winter season, but although fish are numerous in the rivers the Indians despise the food and call the white men in derision "fish-eaters." The issue of beef by the Government is to them the staff of life, and upon it they will lean hard until the expiration of their treaty.

SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic except "la grippe" during the past year, the large proportion of deaths being, as usual, from consumption. Malaria has been somewhat prevalent during the summer, especially along the river valleys. It is in striving to institute sanitary reforms that we meet and combat the prejudices of the medicine men and their followers. The medical force on such a reservation should be sufficiently large and thoroughly equipped. To expect the influence and success of one physician to outweigh that of the medicine men when the struggle stands two hundred to one, on a reservation of

5,801 square miles, is certainly unreasonable. Our one physician is supposed to practice among 4,121 Indians. Recalling the fact that these people live in many camps, 50, 60, and 70 miles apart, the difficulty of the task may readily be seen. Every victory for the agency physician scores a gain against superstition and "Indian medicine." Should he not, then, have the proper support? We have already asked for a hospital, nurse, etc., and hope that the present year may see the fulfillment of our hopes in this direction.

The condition of the aged, especially women, in camp calls for great sympathy. They suffer much from hunger, frequently failing to receive their proper share of rations through the greed of the younger and stronger. An unoccupied house on the north side of the Washita River could, with some repairs, be made into a very comfortable home for as many of these unfortunates as would avail themselves of the shelter. The agent could issue them rations direct and some religious denomination would doubtless furnish a matron, farmer, etc. I am anxious that this should meet with favorable consideration and feel sure it could be made a success.

AGRICULTURE.

The drought has greatly interfered with farm work this year. Much more land would have been broken had the ground not been so hard that plowing was unusually difficult. Still we can report this year's crops at about 22, 225 bushels. Many new farms have been opened; 175 acres new land broken and 1,835 fenced. We have a total area of 3,712,502 acres; 4,445 of which are under cultivation and 13,835 under fence. Some of the wire issued last year was utilized in the repair of old fences, but the greater part was given to Indians who had posts already set and was used immediately.

It seems unfortunate that more farming implements cannot be sent to this reservation. It was exceedingly hard to divide 115 plows among the three hundred odd Indians who

declared they wanted to use them.

The Indians report stock as follows, viz: Horses, 10,302; mules, 203; cattle, 19,983; swine, 911; sheep, 50; domestic fowls, 5,200.

CENSUS.

The census returns, according to enumeration of 1890, are as follows, viz:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Kiowas	1,140 1,598 326	Wacoes Delawares	34 95
Apaches	174 538	Total	4, 12
TowaconiesKeechies	150 66	Number of deaths	186 222

It is gratifying to note that in many cases of death the friends have requested Christian burial, and have refrained in some instances from the vehement expressions of grief which makes their mourning so terrible.

SCHOOLS.

I am glad to make a favorable report of both Wichita and Kiowa schools. The former has for years stood so high in the service that I could only repeat the commendation of former agents and higher officials. The previous discouraging condition of the Kiowa school is well known to your office through the report of my predecessor. This year has marked a new era in the history of the school. The present superintendent has been very earnest in his efforts to place matters upon a proper basis, and good organization has been effected and continued during the year. Great improvements have been made in way of repairs, etc., though much still remains to be done.

I submit below a table of educational statistics:

Combined capacity of Government schools	190
Combined capacity of missionary schools	90
Capacity of prospective missionary schools	100
Number of children of school age, of which number at least 650 are mar-	
ried and not eligible	1,045
Number of children in school	179

Even with the opening of the school at Fort Sill and the completion of several missionary plants there will still be a lack of proper school facilities. I am convinced that the importance of work in reservation schools is much underrated. The agency schools are constantly watched and studied by the old people and should of all others defy crit-

icism and carry the evidence of success.

I would currently recommend for both schools upon this reservation an establishment of industrial departments where jobbing as well as trades could be taught. Our blacksmiths are overrun with work. Frequently the Indians are compelled to wait for days before repairing, etc., can be done. Give us, then, a blacksmith shop at either school, that we may be enabled to teach the boys and let them do the camp work on certain days in the week. These boys when they grow up will mend their own wagons instead of bringing them several days' journey to the shop. Much work could be planned for our schools in this line, but it is hardly legitimate matter for this report.

MISSIONARY.

Among the several tribes associated at this agency several missionary stations have been established. The Methodists have a church and boarding-school under the care of Rev. J. J. Methvin. The Reformed Presbyterians opened a school this fall among the Apaches. Rev. W. W. Carithers is in charge and seems to have a comprehensive idea of the work to be done. Rev. G. W. Hicks and wife, of the Baptist church, have admirably organized work among the Wichita and affiliated tribes and are effecting real improvement among the people. Rev. S. V. Fait, of the Northern Presbyterian church, has made a good plant on a location granted during the last year. There are already two good residences and a church upon the ground and he hopes to open a boarding-school in another year. Joshua H. Given, a Kiowa minister of the Presbyterian church, is associated with Mr. Fait in this work. There is other work being done by ministers on various parts of the reservation, and a priest of the Catholic church holds occasional services, principally for the benefit of the Mexicans. I would bespeak from the Department favor and encouragement for all Christian work among this people. The moral support afforded to official work by such influence can not be overestimated, to say nothing of the benefit derived by the Indians themselves.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the last year four cottages have been erected for the use of employés. This meets a long-felt want. Though small the buildings are comfortable, and with barns and fencing make quite a good appearance. Police quarters have also been built and are a great help in giving the force permanent homes near the office. Two small houses have also been built for the use of ox-drivers and wood-choppers.

Perhaps no changes at the agency are more striking than the improvements at the Kiowa school. The house has been repaired, painted, and is quite redeemed in appear-

ance and comfort.

LAND QUESTION.

The possibility of an adjustment in this matter is more apparent since the issue of orders concerning the leases. Among the tribes north of the river there is a growing feeling that the sale of surplus lands is not only inevitable but rather to be desired. A successful consummation there and the realization of advantages accruing would strongly influence tribes south of the river.

INTRUDERS.

The approach of the railroad, with the rapid settling up of the surrounding country, renders it a most difficult task to keep the reservation clear of intruders. The stealing of horses from the Indians by professional thieves makes it necessary to use the most

stringent measures to protect them.

These circumstances necessitate an immediate enlargement of the police force. It is true among Indians as among other people that the best men can not be had for the least money. At this time especially the men of this force must be constantly on duty, risking health and sometimes life in the service. Ten dollars per month is ridiculously small for a man who furnishes and feeds his own mount. This matter has been frequently laid before the Department, and a change would add greatly to the efficiency of the force and is chiefly desirable at this time.

CRIMES, MISDEMEANORS, ETC.

In connection with liquor there has been little or no trouble. Among the Indians themselves there has been greater harmony than could be expected. There is, however,

one matter which demands prompt and decisive attention from the Department and from higher power. Murder, pony-thieving, wife-beating and immorality of all kinds are consequent upon the present manner of making or breaking the marital bonds. An agent can do something in this matter, but in the case of illegalized and plural marriages a direct order from the Department or the extension of marriage laws to the reservations will only and finally work the change. Child marriages should be absolutely forbidden from Washington and made punishable in a way which would be felt by parents and guardians.

In closing I would state that there has been nothing of special note during the year, with the exception of the excitement raised in connection with the proposed "sun dance." That matter having been fully laid before the Department, it is hardly neces-

sary to say more.

There are radical reforms to be effected among these people. One agent in his time can see few plans perfected, yet it is hoped that the past year is one in which some changes have been wrought, some progress made. Certainly, if the efforts of the past few months have been failures, it has not been for lack of co-operation and support from the employés, who have been conscientious and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Extending sincere thanks to the Department for prompt consideration of business matters, and to the employés of the agency for the faithful performance of the duties assigned them, I am, sir,

With sentiments of highest respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. ADAMS, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, OKLAHOMA, August 27, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of this, the Osage

and Kaw Agency:

The reservation is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the Cherokee Nation, on the south and west by the Creek Nation and the Arkansas River; contains 1,570,195 acres, and is occupied by the Osage and Kaw (or Kansas) Indians, and a part of the Quapaw tribe. The surface of the reservation is hilly, almost mountainous, with croppings of sandstone. The valleys are comparative small. A large area of the reservation is covered with post-oak and hickory openings. The hill lands are sandy and rocky, and while they will produce a good growth of grass in the early spring, the sandy soil and rocky surface becomes very dry with the summer sun, which makes the raising of any kind of crops on the upland impracticable. The valleys are mostly rich and will produce generally a fair crop of corn or wheat. So per cent, not tillable, leaving but 20 per cent. of tillable land, and from years of acquaintance with the reservation I think the percentage of tillable land given fully high enough.

The Osages now number about 1,500. They moved to this reservation from Kansas about the year 1871, having purchased it from the Cherokees under the treaty of 1866, and were pledged a title in fee, which, however, was never made. The reservation was paid for from Osage funds, out of the first that was received from the sale of their lands

in Kansas.

They have settled in the valleys and along the rivers, and now occupy practically all the tillable land on the reservation. In fact, a good claim is hard to secure, and those seeking to locate find much difficulty in obtaining such a place as they are willing to make a home on. There never has been an individual allotment, yet all the citizens are protected in their rights, and such a thing as jumping a claim, so common among the whites, is practically unknown among these Indians. They have laws, enacted by their council many years ago, governing such matters, which are very closely adhered to. Many of the Indians hire white persons on their farms, they living on the interest money paid them by the Government and from the proceeds of the farm. Many of them have built good houses and comfortable stables. This spirit of advancement has fully kept pace with their ability to pay, some of them being willing to involve themselves heavily for such improvements.

The Kaws, numbering about 200, occupy a smaller reservation, purchased of the Osages, in the northwest corner of the reservation. The time occupied in the settlement for

their former reservation in Kansas, sold under appraisement, causing the interest on the indebtedness to almost consume the amount received, and the construction placed on the somewhat ambiguous treaty of 1846, has left them very poor, and while they are more energetic than some of their neighbors, yet they are profligate and frivolous, and with their reverses have become discouraged and disheartened, displaying less energy than a few years ago. Each family has located on a reasonably good claim, and could soon make themselves comfortable with a fair amount of labor.

The Quapaws now on the reservation, about 70 in number, belong to the Quapaw Agency. They came to this agency many years ago, a number of them having married with the Osages, and are loath to return to their own reservation. They live in huts they have built for themselves, subsisting by working for their more fortunate Osage

brothers.

ALLOTMENT.

The Osages and Kaws have always been opposed to allotting their lands, claiming that it is only a long step towards eventually taking away from them all they have. Having bought their lands and paid for them with their own money, and having received a pledge that they should receive a title in fee (which they describe as a "strong title"), they feel that the Government which has so repeatedly promised to protect them will not take their lands away from them. The Osages claim (which is undoubtedly true) that there is not more than enough good land on their reservation to provide a claim for each of them, and that the remainder would be of no value to settlers for farming purposes. These prejudices are not of to-day, but are of long standing and have been increased by coming in contact with the Citizen Pottawatomies and other Indians who have once taken allotment, squandered all they had, and are now roaming about, the poorest of the poor, many of them living among the Osages as common laborers.

EDUCATION.

The Osages have a coercive educational law compelling every child of school age to attend school at least eight months during the year under penalty of losing their annuity for failure to attend. This law was passed by their council, and the Department, by order, has placed much the same restrictions over the Kaws. It is very seldom that there is any necessity for the enforcement of the above penalty in either tribe, as there is little or no difficulty in getting the children in school.

At Osage there is a Government school of about 120 pupils. The buildings are of stone, except the dining-room and laundry, and have all been thoroughly overhauled the past year. I believe them to be as well equipped and in as good condition as any building

in the Territory.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has a mission school for girls, accommodating last year about 50 pupils. The buildings are frame, managed on the home plan, to which the board hopes to add more commodious apart-

ments in the near future.

The St. Louis Mission, under the Catholic Board of Indian Missions, has erected quite a commodious stone building the past year for a girls' school, but only opened a few weeks before the close of the school year. The St. John's Mission, under the Catholic Board of Indian Missions, conducted a boys' school averaging about 25 pupils. Their

building is frame, and is situated on Hominy Creek.

In addition to the above, quite a number of Osage school children have been at school at Haskell Institute, Carlisle, Lincoln Institute, and Chilocco, some having been away for seven or eight years without returning home. There has also been maintained, at private expense, a day school on Lower Bird Creek, where a number of Osage children have attended, and a few have attended subscription schools maintained by white renters on the reservation, who are also compelled by order of last spring to keep their children in school.

At Kaw the Government boarding-school (a fine stone building, which has been thoroughly repaired during the past year) accommodates all the Indian children of school

age, numbering from forty to fifty.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have always been efficient in controlling disturbances among their own people and in enforcing office regulations in all civil matters, but they have not been equal to the emergency in controlling the introduction of whisky and bringing to justice the many whites that have drifted into this country, an element that has largely

increased since the opening of Oklahoma. Horse stealing and whisky peddling seem to go hand in hand. I secured the appointment of a competent officer as chief of police, yet notwithstanding his efforts, aided by the United States deputy marshals, these desperadoes have at times played sad havoc with the Indians and their property.

INDIAN COURTS.

There has never been established at this agency a court of Indian offenses under Department instructions, inasmuch as the Indians have a code of laws formulated and regularly adopted, which provides, among other things, for a court to be held regularly. The judges are appointed by the chief and confirmed by the council, and hold their offices for two years. They have a clerk of the court, who issues all papers and keeps a record of the proceedings of the court. The court has jurisdiction over all matters of difference arising between Indians, and while it is generally understood that they have the right to appeal to the Indian Office through this office, in no case has this been I have carefully watched their decisions, and have found them generally just. There has just been an election, and new judges will be appointed. The present chiefjustice is a mixed-blood, Peter Perrier. He has a good farm, is well fixed, and although not an educated man, he has always been a friend to the schools and intends that his children shall have a good education.

There are two associate judges, Ne-kah-e-se-y and O-lo-hah-moie, both full-blood blanket Indians. The former has always been a friend to the schools, having his daughter at Carlisle for a number of years. Both are disposed to be fair. A large number of cases have been tried the past year, among them the rights to claims, assaults, thefts, etc. The subject of allotment has never, to my knowledge, been before their court or council, except incidentally. There is a growing feeling among those that are better informed in favor of setting apart to each individual a tract of good land, and I believe some action will be taken in this direction at the coming general council.

HEALTH.

There has not been quite the usual mortality the past year, they having about held their own in numbers. There is still a steady decrease, however, with the full-bloods, which will doubtless continue until they are willing to entirely abandon their Indian customs of dress and other habits which are injurious to good health. I believe the half-way practice of many of them is even more fatal to them than were the customs of former years, when they were on the plains.

There has been established a new physician for them on the Arkansas River, and I hope his being among them will result in much good.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has maintained a missionary here, and regular services have been held, morning and evening, on the Sabbath, attended by a goodly number of the members of the nation and others. They hope to build a church, and their efforts have been very successful, a number having joined the church. The Catholic Board of Indian Missions has maintained two missionaries, and have built a good church during the year. They have held regular services on the Sabhath, with night services at the schools Sunday.

The year has been a busy one, full of care and work. During the fall and early winter a large number of mechanics were engaged in repairing the school building and erecting a new dining-room and laundry, requiring daily attention to keep material on hand and superintend the work. The work of repairs has been kept up during the entire year, until at present all the buildings at the agency in use are in good repair. Agency em-

ployés were employed on the repairs when not otherwise engaged.

I have ever found the employes under my charge faithful to their duties and willing to comply with any instructions that were weemed right; yet I can not say that I am satisfied with the year's work, as I had hoped to in a greater degree dispel the spirit of indifference that seems to exist among the Indians than I have been able to do.

With the kindest thanks to the Department for its hearty support in the management

of the agency, I am,

Very respectfully,

L. J. MILES, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Ind. T., September 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of these agencies for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I assumed charge October 1, 1889, and found demoralization and internal dissension existing among the Indians and employés, with no recognized moral influence. Such conditions, in the language of my predecessor, required "nerve, decision, and patience" to calm the troubled elements of discord and passion. No one ever entered upon the duties of an Indian agent with greater zeal or a stronger determination to succeed than I. The first obstacle that I found to my difficult duties was the persistent criticisms of defeated politicians and discharged employés who have persistently kept up a war of persecution and misrepresentation that has been rarely equaled in a civilized world. I also found a persistent determination of the Indians to cling to their old habits, customs, and usages, which is a notable characteristic of the Indian mind. With this introduction of the situation as I found it I will proceed to consider these agencies separately, as there are no two of them governed by the same circumstances or surrounded by the same influences, and in doing so brevity shall be exercised except where I have been instructed to enlarge and give a more voluminous report.

PONCA AGENCY.

This is headquarters of this consolidated agency and is beautifully located almost in the center of the Ponca Reservation. When I took charge I found drunkenness, demoralization, and a tendency to look with distrust on the words of the white man, but I have found by association with this people that Indian character is susceptible of improvement, and will look with pleasure on the correction of evil. We have tried to teach them by precept and example, and have reasonably succeeded, so at this date quiet reigns, drunkenness has ceased, and civilization has commenced to work in earnest upon the mind of the Ponca. An Indian's faith in a white man and what he tells him is measured by the truthfulness, as he finds it verified, of what he has been told.

These Indians love their dance, indulge in it freely, and take pride in giving away upon these occasions their last blanket or pony to their friends, regardless of their support or prosperity. The disposition to rob the bereaved family of all their effects in case one of the family dies, still figures conspicuously in this tribe, although we have tried to stop it and have, in a manner, succeeded, which makes us think the Indian not only "Sees God in the clouds and hears him in the winds," but feels Him in the heart. The custom of strangling ponies at the grave of an Indian has only occurred once during the year, and when this case came to our notice we talked to the half-breed in such a way in the presence of his friends that an impression was made that has proved an effectual barrier to its being repeated.

These Indians are learning to place more confidence in what is told them, and are beginning to realize that "God helps those who help themselves," by evincing a determination to cultivate their lands. A greater area of land was planted to corn than formerly, they planting 925 acres which they plowed in season very well, and every indication pointed to a bountiful crop until the hot winds of June caused it to wither, and dry weather continuing from the middle of June to the present time, makes the corn in August, with a few exceptions, look as dry as in December, and no ears on the stalk. The wheat crop was good; 318 acres was sown, and the yield per acre was 128 bushels, making a total of 4,050 bushels. This they have been compelled to dispose of to pay debts at the trader's store so they can secure more credit for the future. We have encouraged them to save a sufficient quantity of wheat for seed the present year, although there are some who raised none who should be supplied. If the drought above referred to had not occurred the Poncas would have been well provided for the coming year.

Their houses in many cases are unfit for occupancy, being only a shell, and do not afford sufficient protection from the inclement weather during the winter and spring. These Indians are beginning to think and manifest their manhood as men.

They came to me in July and asked for their annual sun-dance, and with many eloquent speeches made their claims, urging especially one reason, viz, the dry season, saying: "If we can have this dance it will rain; it is our manner of worship," etc. I reasoned with them and taught them that rain did not come in that way, and they said they wanted to obey the Government. A few weeks afterward they had a war-dance for amusement, which seemed to satisfy them.

They have had the company of the Cheyennes to the number of 300 in two installments, which has done much to unsettle their minds, although on the departure of the Cheyennes they went to threshing their wheat, running the machine with as much care-

fulness as the whites, the farmer being obliged on account of the drought to leave the machine and put up hay. They have broken up the past season 75 acres of prairie but the drought setting in so early has seriously interfered with this work. They have been paid \$2,481.10 annuity the past year and no gambling or liquor vending was found on the reservation. About 10,000 feet of native lumber was sawed for the Poncas during

The Ponca Reservation consists of 101,894 acres of which about three-fourths is fairly fitted for cultivation. The Poncas now number, according to the census taken in July, 605; 292 males and 313 females. Of this number 177 are school children between the

ages of six and sixteen, who attend school at Ponca, Chilocco, and Haskell.

In April Standing Bear with about sixty followers of the Ponca tribe came down from Nebraska and desired to live, as he said, among his relatives. Early in July they began to drift back, and late in July Standing Bear went back with all he could get to go with him, leaving about twenty-five of those who came down with him remaining. The whole number are enumerated in the census report.

One hundred and sixty members of the tribe wear citizens' dress in whole, the re-

mainter in part only.

The 30th of May, Decoration day, was observed in this agency with good effect on the

school and Indians.

Marriage. - The marriage relation in this tribe is deplorable, men living with the women until they disagree, when it seems as easy to change wives as to trade horses. The practice of selling girls for ponies has come to my attention but once, when I succeeded in stopping it, and the girl is now at Chilocco school. I have talked freely with them in reference to the marriage relation and have discouraged a plurality of wives; so much so that I can learn of no new cases. We have nine cases of long standing, of Indians who have more than one wife. Divorces are unknown only as already stated. think I am warranted in saving that the Poncas are advancing in this respect.

An American flag now floats over this agency, which has a tendency to elevate our

morals and inculcate a high appreciation of our Government.

Twenty-three hundreths of the tribe can speak English enough to make their wants

known, but only a very small number speak it intelligently.

Courts of Indian offenses.—When I took charge of this agency I found no court of Indian offenses. I at once asked for the establishment of such a court, and recommended, as I thought, suitable persons for judges. When authority was granted as asked for I called in the judges and tribe and explained to them the character of said court and a cheerful disposition was manifested towards it. The court is conducted as near as possible like ordinary tribunals. Notes of the proceeding are kept and preserved. judges listen to the evidence and when it is concluded retire and decide the case. few instances I have overruled their decision, explaining to them that it was too severe for the first offense, and in this they have always cheerfully acquiesced. The judgments they render are never too light. This court is only in its infancy and the Indians do not like to be tried by their own people, hence the court is a potent factor in the suppression of crime. Three liquor cases have been tried, the last one the offending party being fined \$15 to the benefit of the tribe. I believe these courts will improve. salary should be raised and the judges should be uniformed, dignifying their positions, and indicating the position they occupy.

Frank La Flesche, one of the judges, is fifty years old; was appointed in December last, and has been in continuous service. His character is good, the tribe respect him, and he generally wears citizens' dress, but sometimes dons a blanket or sheet, as is the custom with Indians. He does not speak English, but tries to adopt the white man's ways, and uses his influence for the advancement of his people. He is a chief and is strongly in favor of the education of the children. The same is true of Rough Face, aged forty-three, and Cheyenne, aged sixty. The former was appointed in December last; the latter in May, 1890. The above-named men are worthy, command the respect and confidence of their people, and are qualified for their positions.

Indian police. - We have at this agency eight good policemen, who try to do their duty, use their influence for the advancement of their tribe, dress like white men, are opposed to the liquor traffic and Indian customs, and invariably bring intelligence to the

office of any misdemeanors committed on the reservation.

Missionaries.—The missionary work at this place has been supplied by Smith G. Bundy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. C. M. Bundy, representing the Women's Home Missionary Society. Prior to their coming the Government had issued an old building to certain Ponca Indians, to be held in trust for the benefit of the tribe as a church and council house, and which had been previously used for a storage room. The building has been refitted and is now an honor to any agency for a church, and services are conducted each Sabbath; but the Indians can not be induced to attend regularly nor in any considerable number.

Employés.—There has necessarily been some changes in employés, but I think that when a good employé is secured he should be retained. The agency and school em-

ployés appear to be in entire harmony and all in their work is prosperous.

School.—The Ponca school building is a large brick structure of imposing appearance, and yet I am sorry to say is in bad repair on account of leakage. The house is not large enough. The want of more dormitory room and a bath-room are not the least wants of this school. A cistern of 300 barrels capacity has been built the past year, and which will add to the convenience of the school. The school was in session ten months the past year, closing for a two-months vacation June 30, 1890. There were 93 pupils enrolled during the fourth quarter, 1890, 51 males and 42 females, school being in session 91 days, with an average daily attendance of 86.4. This is a fair average for each quarter during the year.

There have been 50 acres of land cultivated by the school this season, but the corn crop is almost an entire failure on account of the severe drought, the entire yield being estimated at 150 bushels. The wheat and oats were good, the yield of the former being 150 bushels and of the latter 75 bushels. There was also raised about 5 bushels of onions and 20 tons of hay were harvested. The school work has been highly pleasing, perfecting the school as never before in its history. Prior to our assuming control the children had been accustomed to roam around at will, and especially so from Friday afternoon till Monday morning. This has all been stopped and system and discipline inaugurated. This, coupled with the harmony of the employes and the hearty co-operation of each one to do his duty, makes matters prosperous. The very fact that not a single employé has been recommended by the superintendent for dismissal is peculiarly significant of the prosperity and harmony that reigns in this school. A strong feeling is manifested by these people against sending children away to school, engendered chiefly by some of their children having been taken to Chilocco without the knowledge or consent of their. An orchard with some small fruits has been planted and will in a few years add much to the comfort as well as the health of the pupils. Fifty hogs were sold the past year, and the school should be encouraged by having at least this sum expended for their benefit. There is also a herd of 23 cattle, consisting of cows, heifers, steers, and calves, belonging to the school, but they should be sold and better stock procured in These Indians love their children and show a strong desire to keep them in the agency school, close to home.

Lands in severalty.—This tribe I believe could with proper inducements be persuaded to take their lands in severalty by giving them to understand that the severalty act

only meant the allotment of their lands and not the abrogation of all treaties.

OAKLAND AGENCY.

This agency is located 15 miles northwest of Ponca. The reservation consists of 90,711 acres, the greater portion of which is susceptible of cultivation. The Tonkawa tribe

numbers 76; males 35, females 41. Of this number 14 are school children.

There were about 150 acres planted to corn the past year, but the extreme drought, the effect of which has not been so severe as at Ponca, Otoe, and Pawnee on account of local showers, has cut the yield down to about one-fifth or one-sixth of a crop. The issue of rations at this agency has been discontinued, much to the chagrin of the Indians, but which will prove to their advantage by reviving in their minds ideas of self-support. Two hundred bushels of seed wheat has been purchased for fall sowing, as they raised

no wheat the past year.

Their houses are in very bad repair, and as they are mostly old Government scouts more particular attention should be given them. There are also a number of old, decrepit women in this tribe, most of them widows of old scouts or soldiers who gave the best of their lives for the prosperity of this Government, and they should not be neglected. These Indians do their best to speak English at all times and under all circumstances. The school children attend school at Ponca and Chilocco, as there is no school at this agency; neither is there a court of Indian offenses or any police force. We find that this tribe is addicted to the use of the mescal bean and we are doing our best to discourage and prevent its use among them. I think it would be wise to have three policeman who should act as judges of courts and would do much to assist these people. They dress like the whites and try to conform to their customs, but are addicted to drink. The judges should be uniformed and remunerated for their services; with these corrections could be made.

Lands in severalty.—The Tonkawas are ready and anxious to take their land in allotment, and dispose of the surplus. I would advise an early allotment to this tribe, the surplus land sold, and the proceeds placed to their credit.

Missionary.—The missionary work among the Tonkawas is encouraging. A Sabbath

school is held regularly and the Indians take an interest in the exercises of singing, and talks by the wife of the farmer in charge in reference to the principles of civilization and the duties of family and home.

OTOE AGENCY.

This tribe numbers 178 males and 180 females; total, 358. A majority dress like the whites, the remainder wear the Indian costume. This tribe has been badly treated in the past, so much so that their minds are so centered upon that course that it seems hard to convince them that good is intended. My experience is that when an Indian is misused he seldom forgets and what one white man does to them they believe all white men will do. They will, I think, gradually be convinced that there is a better way to live and will have more confidence in the whites and hence greater prosperity. This tribe does not complain about being hungry. They seem to have a good idea of self-support. The tribe has been considerably interfered with the past year by one of their number

The tribe has been considerably interfered with the past year by one of their number who has but recently been released from the Nebraska penitentiary, where he had been confined seventeen years for murder and who boasts of his influence. This man is continually counseling with lawyers, who write letters to the tribe and in two instances have come upon the reservation and clandestinely held councils with the Indians. This

has caused much dissatisfaction among the Otoes.

I have heard of some drunkenness, but not of late. When I went to make the first annuity payment I presented the usual certificates in reference to the use of liquor according to the statute and explained to them what it meant. They resisted and positively refused to sign the agreement, but afterwards consented. It made such an impression upon them that I have since learned they chased a whisky peddler off of the reservation.

The Otoe Reservation consists of 129,113 acres, of which about three-fourths is fit for cultivation. They have planted 500 acres of corn this year, which would have made a good crop except for the severe drought. They have broken during the year 172 acres of prairie and have 1,350 acres under fence. A few of them raised a good crop of wheat, aggregating 50 acres and yielding about 1,000 bushels. They will require more seed for future sowing, as the wheat they have is not fit for seed.

A few of them live in tepees, the remainder in houses. A few of them have displayed commendable zeal in purchasing lumber with annuity money, with which to build houses. The tribe has been paid the past year \$15,000, and during such payments perfect quiet

has been maintained.

The Otoes love to visit, but are not as free to give away their property as the other tribes under my charge. They, however, show a keen desire to receive all they can get.

A flag-pole has been erected at this agency, and the Stars and Stripes floats in honor of our Government and its institutions. On Decoration day, May 30, this tribe was out in full force and witnessed the strewing with flowers of a tomb with the inscription upon it, "In memory of our fallen heroes." The best of attention was paid to the service, which heralds the advance of civilization. The grave of an Indian school-boy near by, who was favorable to Indian civilization, at the head of which stands a neat tombstone, was also strewn with flowers.

Courts of Indian offenses.—There has been no case tried by this court since its organization, which now consists of the following-named Indians for judges, viz: Joe John, White Horse, and Way-hon-nar-yea. Before its organization there was one and perhaps two cases tried by judges selected at the time. In one case a woman was fined \$10 for stealing goods from the trader's store. Since its organization it has been convened twice for the purpose of trying misdemeanors or settling difficulties, but in each case the parties made an amicable settlement before the case was called. There has been no record of this matter kept nor is there any record of certain regulations which are said to have been agreed to by the members of the court. I found it necessary to set one case of of the ownership of property for hearing and decision by the Indian court, but before the day for trial the parties made settlement and the case was not called. I find there is a disposition among the Indians to compromise all difficulties before they come to trial.

Joe John is fifty-seven years old, wears citizen's clothes in part, and speaks very little English; White Horse is fifty-seven years old, wears citizen's clothes in part, and speaks no English; Way-hon-nar-yea is forty-seven years old, wears citizen's clothes, but does not speak English. The judges are of good character, and use their influence in favor of education of the children, but are, I think, unanimously opposed to allotments of lands. The influence of the court is favorable to good order on the reservation. It is my intention to have the court formulate a short code and possibly have this confirmed in council, in which way it may be made to serve an excellent purpose. These judges should also be uniformed to distinguish them from the tribe.

Indian police-We have at this agency six policemen who have formerly been allowed to

do as they pleased, and in consequence it seems very hard to have them do their entire duty; but we are doing all we can to perfect this force and hope for more effective service

Missionary.—The missionary work at this agency has been supplied by Rev. H. H.

Cronk of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See report of Pawnee.)

Employés.—There have been some necessary changes in the employés of this agency. The clerkship has been changed. We found great dereliction of duty in the former clerk, partly since his departure, but now it is filled by a good man who is rapidly harmonizing the forces. The mechanics are good men and have done their duty well.

School. - The Otoe school-house is a frame building, consists of three sections joined together, and affords commodious quarters. A shop has been built at this school, a part of which can be used for a bath-room. A cistern of 300 barrels' capacity has been constructed, and in case of rain will render the water supply sufficient. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, 1890, was 66.2 and the number enrolled was 69, of whom 37 were males and 32 females. School was in session 91 days during the The instruction in this school has been good, but dissension has existed, which has retarded, to a degree, the efficiency thereof. There were 55 acres of land cultivated by the school. The yield of wheat was 50 bushels, oats 50 bushels, while the corn, being on bottom land, will perhaps make a half crop. The Otoes dislike very much to send their children away to other schools.

Lands in severalty.—The Otoe tribe seem more settled at the present time than for Quite a number of them have been drifting to and from the Iowa Reservation, but since the Iowas have consented to take their lands in severalty the roving Indians have returned and are settling down to work. There might perhaps be some opposition to this movement, but offers might be made by the Government which would make taking their land comparatively easy. I believe a part of them would take their

land now.

Sanitary report.

SIR: I herewith submit an annual statement of the sanitary condition of the Ponca. Otoc. and

Sir: I herewith submit an annual statement of the sanitary condition of the Ponca, Otoe, and Tonkawa Indians.

Ponca.—The sanitary of the Poncas is very good, when we take into consideration the fact that so many are victims of syphilis, scrotula, and consumption. The utter impossibility of inducing many of them to undergo continued constitutional treatment and their lax ideas of the marriage relation are rapidly spreading syphilis among them. The prevailing diseases are malaria, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, and itch. They are very much under the influence of the medicine men, who to-day are the greatest drawbacks to the civilization of this tribe. There has been a decrease this year, there being 23 births and 24 deaths reported to the physician, but several deaths were not reported to lim. Their ignorance of the flight of time and of the effects of medicine, their disinclination to administer remedies during the night-time, makes it difficult to properly treat cases of a serious nature, which is very discouraging to the physician and requires a tact and patience that few possess. A hospital is badly needed, and for the sake of humanity should be provided. Noth withstanding the many discouragements, there is a noticeable increase in the past year of those calling on the agency physician.

Ote.—The Otoes are remainably free from constitutional diseases, there being no syphilis and comparatively few afflicted with sorofula and consumption. The winter season brings its quota of cases of influenza, pneumonia, and kindred diseases, but malaria, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, and itch are the prevailing aliments. There were 20 births and 11 deaths during the year, 2 deaths occurring while absent from the reservation. During the epidemic of "la grippe" the past winter, but few escaped its ravages. The agency physician was called in nearly all cases, and no deaths occurred among those under his treatment. During the least two years his influence has been largely extended, and that of the medicine men has corresp

Physician.

Hon. D. J. M. Wood, United States Indian Agent.

PAWNEE AGENCY.

The Pawnees are of historic origin and have made an enviable reputation in defense of the Government. It was my luck to live at this agency seven months before assuming charge, and I frequently observed gambling carried on to excess at time of payment. In April, 1889, I saw gambling near the clerk's office and under every green tree and bush. Internal dissension existed, as two parties had arisen and jealousies were apparent among them. At this time harmony exists, and at a payment that was made in November last, when \$21,500 was paid them, there was no gambling or drinking, and a special agent who was present said it was the most quiet payment he had attended in ten years.

The Pawnees are divided into four bands. The Skeedees are farther advanced in the ways of civilization than the other bands in this tribe. Many of them live and dress and furnish their houses like the whites. Some of them have buggies and appear happy and contented. About two-thirds of them can speak English. The Chow-ees are not so much advanced, and only about ove-fifth of these dress and talk like white men, and these are principally school children returned and in their midst. The Kit-ka-hock band is like the Chow-ees, but not as much advanced. The Pe-tah-how-e-rat band is also of the type of the last two named bands, who will need help during the winter and spring, as their corn was a complete failure owing to the severe drought

This tribe loves their "doctor's dance." It is harmless in character. They say "white men dance, and we dance." There is no disposition to strangle ponies at the graves of the dead, and they always want coffins. The robbing of the family in case of a death does exist here. They do not ask to go visiting as much as the other tribes, but seem to want to work. Many of them live in comfortable houses; a very few in mud lodges and tepees. They are all scattered out upon their farms and are doing well farming, and

are accumulating stock around them. They are a prosperous people.

There has only been one case of drunkenness and two cases of complicity during the past year, much to their credit. The location of the Pawnee Reservation so near Oklahoma has caused the Pawnees much trouble, white men confiscating their timber and stealing their horses. We have exercised care in this direction and measurably it has been stopped.

The reservation consists of 283,020 acres, about one-third of which is fit for farming,

the remainder being fit only for grazing on account of rock, hills, and timber.

The Pawnees number 804—males, 380; females 424; school children, 124. raised 4,000 bushels of wheat from 300 acres. The corn crop, of which 1,200 acres was planted, is almost an entire failure, on account of drought. They have broken up 200 acres of prairie, and 416 bushels of seed wheat has been furnished them for the coming year, as a change of seed was necessary.

A payment of \$7,500 was made the Pawnees in March, and the same good order pre-

vailed as formerly.

The flag of our country waves over this agency.

A house for the use of the agency farmer has been built 15 miles from the agency to

be most available for instruction to the Indians.

Marriage. —The marriage relation is respected in this tribe, many of them seeking the missionary to perform the marriage ceremony. One Indian in company with squaw presented himself at the agency during my presence for the ceremony to be performed. Virtue is respected in many cases. Among the women there are a few exceptions. has not been a single case of selling girls for ponies since I have been in charge, although there have been rumors of the case, but by prompt action it was prevented. The Pawnees are looking higher in these matters. Many of the older Indians have more than one wife. We have tried to prevent this crime and know of no new case where a wife has been taken, the man already having a wife. Divorces are unknown,

Sanitary report.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., August 9, 1890.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., August 9, 1890.

Sie: I can make no comparison of this year's sanitary condition with that of the preceding year, because I am unacquainted with that of the past year, but I can compare the first with last part of my incumbency. I found the Indians as a whole filthy and apparently totally unconcerned as to the condition of their bodies and clothing. Of course there are a number of exceptions to the above-stated conditions. The above conditions of body and clothes are found to be relatively the same at the several houses of the Indians. None of them away from the agency have outhouses, which is probably better for them, as they would not dig walts, and thus the excretions would accumulate on the ground and be a source of continual stench, and a breeding and abiding place for microbes of various kinds. During the last of the year I find the above conditions practically the same. I see no improvements (sanitary) about their houses, except where new houses are built; but among some there is exhibited a tendency to improve their bodily condition. When opportunity presents I always urge and insist on the free use of soap and water.

One fertile source of disease is the entire absence of suitable drinking water from their homes. It is almost an impossibility to find a well at an Indian's house. They use "spring" or "creek" water. Where they use "spring" water they never clean the spring, so the water is little if any better than "creek" water. This summer none of the creeks are running.

Many of the Indians are like the snake in regard to eating; they feat and gorge themselves and then lie dormant for two or three days; this tends directly to serious derangement of the digestive organs. The school buildings are kept thoroughly disinfected, and with the addition, this summer, of bath-rooms, together with increased dormitory facilities, will, I think, give us a greatly improved sanitary condition, hence less sickness this coming school year.

With one or two exceptions the agency buildings and su

Hoping that this report is full and comprehensive enough and yet not too prolix for your purpose, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant.

Court of Indian offenses. - When I took charge of this agency there was no court of Indian offenses, although they had asked the former agent to have it established. I informed them of the establishment of said court they were highly pleased. The court is composed of the following persons, viz: Brave Chief, Sun Chief, and Eagle Chief. The first two named were appointed December 1, 1889, and have been in continuous service. Eagle Chief was appointed May 1, 1890, to fill vacancy. Brave Chief wears citizens' dress in whole, the other two in part only. They do not speak English, use their influence for the education of the children, live in comfortable log-houses, and are of good character. The number of individuals tried since the organization of the court is 24. Settlement of estates, 4; adjustment of debts, 10; burning other people's property, 3; drinking liquor and being drunk on the reservation, 4; separation of marriages, 3.

It has been the custom among the Indians to gobble everything on the death of parents, with no regard to heirs of the deceased. Since the court was organized four cases have been brought before it. On the death of Charles Troth his supposed wife brought it into court, of which she claimed the Troth farm, as he had no children. The court found that she was not married to Charles Troth, and therefore left the estate to Anna Troth, who was at school and the only sister of the deceased. The other three cases were of

similar character.

Adjustment of debts was wholly among Indians themselves, and three out of the ten were found guilty and sentenced to pay at once, which they did willingly.

The three cases of burning other people's property were tried, and one case out of the three was found guilty and was sentenced to pay \$15 to the owner of the property.

The four cases of drinking liquor and being drunk on the reservation, I am sorry to say, were all men of good standing in the tribe. The court tried them before the clerk in charge and found three out of the four guilty. Court fined the man who had the liquor \$20, the other \$3, and the next \$1.

The three cases of separation of wives were tried, and the court found that parents on the women's side had interfered and caused the separation. The court fined the parents

and brought the families together again.

The court meets the 3d and 23d of each month. At the opening of the court the clerk of the court reads the different cases on file and interprets them to the judges. The first case is then tried, all witnesses being sworn before giving the evidence in the case. When the case has been heard each of the judges gives his decision, which two of the same decision carries. The proceedings of the court are carefully taken down by the clerk and are written in a book. When there are no cases to be tried the court frames and makes laws to govern the reservation. The influence of the court is good, and court day always finds the room crowded with Indians. They see how white men try their criminals, and they think it is a better way than to settle with clubs and butcherknives. They are glad to have a court among them, as it is doing good. The returned school boys are also glad, for it gives them a chance to practice law among their own The court of Indian offenses appointed a clerk of their court and two sheriffs to execute the law. The judges should be uniformed and a higher salary paid to make their position more honorable.

Indian police.—There are eight policemen at this agency, all good men and who do their duty. They wear citizens' dress and are watchful and seem to have the interest of the

tribe at heart.

Missionaries.—This work has been supplied by Rev. H. H. Cronk, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. M. A. Bowden, of the Women's Home Missionary Society. Prior to their coming a house was issued to the trustees (Indians) of the church which has been refitted and is now a respectable church, of which the Pawnees are justly proud. Following are their reports:

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., August 11, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to offer for your consideration the following facts in reference to the church at this place. On taking charge here in October, 1889, I found a membership of 33. There was neither church building nor parsonage. I have received 5 members by letter, making a total membership of 38. We have built a new church and parsonage and they are free from dobt-valued at \$800. The church cost about \$550, aside from the old frame-work and ground, which were generously donated to the Indians for church purposes by the Government, and valued at \$250. The work is in a fairly prosperous condition. There is a grand field opened up here for the social and religious advancement of the Indians. "The harvest is great, but the laborers are few." We are laboring to the end that we may garner the harvest before it is everlastingly too late.

Your brother,

H. H. CRONK, Preacher-in-Charge.

Hon. D. J. M. Wood, United States Indian Agent.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., August 11, 1890.

Sir: In compliance with your request I have to say that our work consists in talking to the women and holding sewing-schools. I have visited each band and commenced work with each

one, and have held public service at the church each Sabbath twice in a month. Have held a weekly sewing-class in my louse, and the sewing-school monthly at the other bands. Will soon build a house among the Kit-ka-hocks.

M. A. BOWDEN, Missionary Women's Home Missionary Society.

Hon. D. J. M. Wood, United States Indian Agent.

Employés.—At this agency harmony exists among the employés, and each one seems to be doing his duty. At the school there has been some dissension caused by the overt

acts of the retiring superintendent. Otherwise all is well.

School.—The Pawnee school building is a stone structure and has been badly out of repair. The defects have been remedied and a building, 20 by 50, two stories high, has been built and finished with a porch the entire length on two sides of the old building. The out-houses have been removed to a suitable distance where the stench will not now reach the school. A cistern of 300 barrels capacity has been built, which will be a great convenience to the school. There were 94 pupils enrolled the past quarter and the average daily attendance was 80.4. There was 50 acres cultivated by the school. The wheat and oats were good, but the corn is almost an entire failure. The work on the farm has been highly pleasing, owing to the diligence of the industrial teacher. There are 3 hogs at this school and 29 cattle; 16 cattle have been issued to the Indians. The flag of our country has a standard at this school.

Lands in severalty.—This tribe has been very anxious to have their land allotted, so much so that for a time they applied at the office continually, and were only satisfied when a plat of their land was made and a survey thereof. If an allotting officer was sent here I do not believe there would be any trouble, but all would take their lands if proper overtures were made to them. I would therefore suggest that such steps be taken

as would insure this result, as citizenship would thus be secured.

Thanking you for the favors extended by your Office the past year, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. J. M. Wood, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLAHOMA, September 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over an area of about one and one-half million acres, and is occupied by five tribes, viz, the Sac and Fox, Iowas, Mexican Kickapoos, Absentee Shawnees, and Citizens' band of Pottawatomies, each living on separate and distinct reservations, except the Shawnees, who occupy the northern portion of the 30-mile square, or what is known as the Pottawatomie Reservation.

The following table, which corresponds with the Eleventh Census, represents by tribes

the number of these Indians:

Tribe.	Males eighteen			ool age.	Total
Ariuo,	years upwards.	years upwards.	Males.	Females.	popula- tion.
Sac and Fox (Mississippi)		162 37	88	74	515
Mexican Kickapoo	95	100 228	35 85	30 95	102 325
Citizen band Pottawatomies	140	124	72	63	640 480
Total		***************************************	289	271	2,062

SAC AND FOX TRIBE.

The Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi own and reside upon this reservation, containing 479,667 acres, lying between the Cimarron and North Fork of the Canadian Rivers. This tract of land is fairly well watered, with plenty of timber, and adapted to stock-grazing, fruit-growing, and farming purposes.

The majority of the Sac and Fox wear blankets, live in tepees and bark houses. Most of them have small herds of ponies and some own a few cattle; they usually cultivate small patches of ground, raise vegetables, and some corn, the half-bloods and more progressive ones farming quite extensively, having large herds of cattle and occupy comfortable houses.

Commendable progress has been made the past year in this tribe by way of making improvements on lands selected as permanent homes with the view of taking their allotments. There is also a noticeable improvement in the social condition of this tribe, brought about in a measure by the enactment of some wholesome laws by the Sac and Fox national council, such as requiring a lawful marriage ceremony, prohibiting polygamy, and making other social restrictions. Morally this tribe is perhaps above the average, and petty theft usually prevalent among many other tribes is almost unknown to them.

IOWAS.

This tribe occupy by Executive order a tract of land lying between the Cimarron and Deep Fork Canadian Rivers and west of the Sac and Fox Reservation, containing 225,000 acres. This reservation does not differ materially from that occupied by the Sac and Fox tribe as to quality of land. Many of these Indians dress in part in citizens' clothes and speak some English; they farm on a small scale, keep some stock, and a few of them have built log houses. They were the first to treat with the Cherokee Commission, and if the contract should be approved we may look for beneficial results to the tribe. They are poor, depending for sustenance upon what little farm products they raise and an annuity of about \$50 per capita per annum. These Indians are obedient and easily managed, though in morals not quite up to the Sac and Foxes.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

These people are located by Executive order on a reservation lying west of the Sac and Fox, between the Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian River, containing about 200,000 acres. This is the wildest and most uncivilized tribe under this agency, being entirely controlled by a non-progressive element. They are suspicious and stubborn beyond reason. They refused to treat with the Cherokee Commission, and have always positively refused to be enumerated under the census laws. They receive no annuity, and are obliged to be self-sustaining.

The Government usually appropriates \$5,000 annually for their support, about \$2,000 of this amount being used to pay their physician and blacksmith, and to purchase the necessary supplies for these employés. The balance of \$3,000 may be applied to the purchase of various articles to be used by the tribe. During the last year I have issued to them 15 farm wagons, 10 sets double harness, 22 plows, and various other farm implements and tools; also 30 mules, which they seem to appreciate, and I trust may be of much benefit to them.

Some of them are very good farmers, and are cultivating fair-sized fields; but, unfortunately, the hot winds and drouth of the past season have destroyed nearly all the crops in this region, and, unless some assistance is given them, these Indians may suffer with destitution the coming winter.

The morals of this tribe are rather bad, many of them being petty thieves and proverbial liars.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

These Indians are located on the Pottawatomic Reservation, between the North Fork of the Canadian and Little Rivers. The land is very rich and fertile, especially along the North Fork bottom.

These Indians are without annuities, and are the most thrifty of any under this agency. The majority of them wear citizens' dress, and all live in log houses, many of them quite comfortable. They possess a good quantity of horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc.

The tribe is divided into two bands, between 300 and 400 each. The Upper Shawnees (under the leadership of Big Jim) are non-progressive, stubborn, and rebellious, comparing favorably in this respect to the Mexican Kickapoos; while the Lower Shawnees (under Chief White Turkey) are progressive, obedient, and deserving of much commendation. The Shawnees are, as a class, of rather loose morals, holding light the marital ties, frequently "throwing away" their wives and taking others without marriage cere-

CITIZEN BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.

These Indians are located on the 30-mile square, or Pottawatomie Reservation, a majority of them between Little River and the South Canadian. The reservation contains about 575,000 acres.

The Pottawatomies are citizens of the United States, thoroughly tinctured with white blood, nearly all of them speaking English and read and write. Some of them are quite wealthy, being good farmers with large herds of stock. Their morals are below the standard, considering their advanced state as a civilized people.

ALLOYMENT OF LANDS.

Special agent N. S. Porter has been making allotments on the Pottawatomie Reservation for the past two years to the Shawnees and Citizen band of Pottawatomies. The progress of the work has been much impeded by those opposing it. All of the Lower Shawnees (or White Turkey's band) have taken allotments under the "Dawes bill," Big Jim's band (or the Upper Shawnees) still refusing to take their allotments. The number of allotments made are as follows:

Shawnees	340
Citizen band of Pottawatomies	1,036

The opposition and prejudice against taking allotments is dying out, and it is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when all Indians will have taken their land in severalty and thus secure permanent homes.

CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

These gentlemen visited this agency last May and June and succeeded in making favorable impressions upon the minds of the Indians, with the exception of the Mexican Kickapoos and Big Jim's band of the Shawnees. They were successful in making treaties for all surplus lands of the Iowas, Sac and Foxes, and the Citizen band of Pottawatomies, which contract I trust will be speedily approved by the Government to the benefit of all these Indians.

INTRUDERS AND WHISKY.

Since the negotiations of the Cherokee Commission this land has been overrun with boomers and intruders. This furnishes an excellent opportunity for the whisky vender to "get in his work," and he has not been backward in coming in with the "vile stuff." As a rule, when whisky can be obtained, Indians get drunk. Leading men and even Indian policemen are no exception to this rule, hence it is hard to apprehend this class of criminals with Indian forces. There should be a troop of United States cavalry stationed at this agency until the country is fairly opened up for settlement as a protection against intruders and to assist in suppressing lawlessness.

POLICE.

This has been a bad feature at this agency, and unless the service can be improved it should be discontinued. The first indication of the presence of a whisky peddler is usually a drunken police. Ten dollars a month does not command material that can be relied on to operate against wily criminals. I hope to be able to select a better force if permitted the coming year.

GAMBLING.

Gambling and horse-racing are prohibited in the vicinity of the agency, but the Indians will "steal away" and indulge in these vices. I know of no way to suppress these evils. The Indian is a natural gambler and sees no harm in it. They nearly all gamble and will as long as they have anything to stake.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

The Sac and Foxes have a national council to make laws that govern the tribe. They also have a supreme court, with jurisdiction over all cases under their national laws. The Citizen Pottawatomies have a business committee to transact all public business for them. The Iowas, Kickapoos, and Shawnees transact business through the chiefs after counciling with the head men of the tribe.

There are no courts of Indian offenses under this agency.

EDUCATION.

The Sac and Fox Mississippi school located at the agency is supported in part by the tribal funds, there being set aside annually \$5,000 by treaty for that purpose. The buildings are poorly arranged with capacity to accommodate about forty or fifty pupils.

The average daily attendance the past year was 40, the school being filled to its utmost capacity most of the time. The ground upon which the school is located is very poor, only about 30 acres improved. This produces excellent early garden and good fruit (apples, pears, peaches, etc.). This country being subject to drought, farm products are usually destroyed by the hot winds of July and August. There have been two rooms

added to this school and a well dug the past year.

The Absentee Shawnee school is located 38 miles southwest of the agency, on the south bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River, at Shawneetown. This school is supported entirely by the Government, having a capacity for about sixty or seventy pupils. It is much better arranged and more convenient than the school at the agency. It has been run the past year at full capacity, with an average attendance of 61 pupils. The patronage comes almost entirely from White Turkey's band. Big Jim's band never patronize schools and cling tenaciously to old Indian customs. The land in connection with this school is of good quality and will produce all kinds of farm products and fruits, except in years of extreme drought. The corn crop this year (60 acres) has been cut very short by dry weather.

SACRED HEART MISSION.

This is a Catholic school (contract), consisting of St. Benedict's College and St. Mary's Convent, two separate institutions but under supervision of the Benedictine Fathers, the college for boys and the convent for girls. This institution is located near the South Canadian River on the Pottawatomie Reservation, 65 miles south of the agency. They have good and extensive buildings, erected at a cost of \$70,000, with ample accommodations for about 160 pupils, with a competent corps of able instructors. A new building is being erected at a cost of \$1,200, which will add much to the capacity and convenience of the institution. The patrons of this school are the Pottawatomies. Average attendance during the year, 43.

MISSIONARY WORK.

It is reasonable to believe with the progress of civilization that the Christian and moral "tone" of the Indians of this agency are gradually improving. I beg leave to submit herewith brief reports of the missionaries in the field:

BAPTIST MISSION.

SIR: I am pleased to report progress in the Christian work at this agency. The regular Sunday morning and evening services during the past year have been well attended, and my pastoral visits to the camps will, I trust, result in some good. The most encouragement is, however, from our Sabbath-school, where the attendance frequently exceeded 60 children, in the care and instruction of whom I am ably assisted by the superintendent of the Sac and Fox school and other Christian employés. The great hope of the church is these children. Little can be expected of the old ones of the tribe, as the traditions and superstitions will always by them be held sacred.

I am grateful for the assistance of other denominations, and the harmonious and kindly feeling existing throughout the agency speaks well for the Christian influences at work.

To yourself is due much credit for moral support and official co-operation in this great work of our Lord and Master.

If and by the church records that there is at present a membership of 14 in good standing 2 have

If had by the church records that there is at present a membership of 14 in good standing, 2 having recently been added to the church. Three marriages among the blanket Indians have been solemnized by me during the year. I have also been called upon to officiate at six burials. This more especially manifests a growing sentiment in favor of Christianity and a hope of future reward.

WILLIAM HUBB, Baptist Missionary.

Col. S. L. PATRICK, United States Indian Agent,

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS MISSIONS.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Complying with your request, I have to say, That the mission established by the Religious Society of Friends among the Indians, Shawnees and Pottawatomies, in 1887 has, since last report to the agent, continued its operations and extended its work to other tribes in this

agency.

It is now nearly three years by invitation of the Iowas we have had a mission established on their reservation. We have supported a school for their children four months of the past year with an enrollment of 18; average attendance, 50 per cent.

By permission of one of the Kickapoos a small school was opened last winter in a tent erected by us on their reservation for the purpose. It was sustained one and one-half months and was discontinued only when the health of the teacher failed. Nine pupils were enrolled; per cent. of at-

Our present church membership at the Iowas is 31. A large humber of these lead vacillating lives; a few are more steadfast and lend a hopeful aspect to the work. At this place we have a neat frame church and school-house, erected at a cost of \$450, and a dwelling with out-houses and fences at a cost of \$660, on which we have expended in repairs the past year \$140, and for support of missionaries and teacher, \$880.

At Shawneetown we have a membership of 54 Indians, 4 of whom are Shawnees and 50 are Pottawatomies. Many of the latter have for different reasons removed to distant parts of this and other reservations. The church house here was built five years ago at a cost of \$958, and the dwelling for missionary a year later at a cost of \$800. Here the church has expended the past year for support of missionary and family \$800. We shall shortly proceed with the improvements of lands granted under the provisions of the "Dawes bill," and hope to be able to continue and extend our work on such lines in harmony with the effort of the Government, under your direction, as will promote the educational interests of the Shawnee, Kickapoo, and Iowa Indians. With thanks for the interest so kindly manifested in our relations the past year,

I am, very respectfully, thy friend.

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

CHAS. W. KIRK, Superintendent Friends Missions.

Col. S. L. PATRICK, United States Indian Agent,

SANITARY.

There are two physicians under this agency, one for the Sac and Foxes and the other have no medical aid. The work of these physicians has been very successful at the schools, only one case of mortality during the year. This is remarkable considering the amount of sickness during the "grip" epidemic of last winter, when there were thirty or forty sick at the same time in each school. There being no hospitals, practice in the camps is very difficult and of uncertain effect. The medicine can not be wisely administrated the same time in each school. tered: the diet is unsuitable, and until a change comes in the manner of living of these Indians they will continue to decease.

IN CONCLUSION,

I must express satisfaction at the promptness with which the Department has responded to my numerous requests, and assure you that all purchases and improvements during the past year were made with the strictest economy compatible with the good of the service.

I am your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. PATRICK, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, OREGON, August 20, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with circular from your office I have the honor to submit my first

annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

I assumed the duties of Indian agent of this reservation on the 14th of September, 1889, receipting to my predecessor for all fnuds and public property in his possession and belonging to the Indian Department.

I found matters and things at the agency in a fair condition, considering the very

limited help furnished the agent for the proper management of the agency.

SCHOOL.

The boarding-school at this agency has been well attended during the year. the only kind of school that promises substantial benefit to its pupils. These Indians are warmly attached to their children, and want their condition to be improved. I have had quite a number of the better class tell me that they realized their want of education and that they are very anxious to have their children educated. The school accommodations are good.

MEDICAL.

The present agency physician, Dr. Andrew Kershaw, has been in the service for some years and has every essential qualification for success in his line among the Indians and thoroughly ingratiates himself in their confidence. They take his medicine and follow the instruction given by the doctor a great deal better than in former years.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police have been very efficient during the past year. They obey and execute promptly any order given them, and are a great help to the agent.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force consists of 1 physician, 1 miller and sawyer, and 1 blacksmith (whites), 1 carpenter, 1 carpenter apprentice, 1 blacksmith apprentice (Indians), and I can truth/ully say that the men filling these positions are capable and industrious, and in every way are well fitted for the places.

CIVILIZATION.

I have endeavored to impress upon our Indians the importance of the step towards civilization that the Department is now promising in allotting them their lands in severalty, and I am certain that if they are given their patents that there will be a great improvement shown in the farming in a very short time.

Very respectfully,

T. N. FAULCONER, U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, August 30, 1890.

SIR: In pursuance of office instructions I submit the following as the annual repor

for the year ending June 30, 1890:

Agent Emery in his annual report of 1889 states that "the Klamaths and Modocs are so interblended by marriage that it is impossible to separate them on the census-roll." This statement should be extended so as to include the Snakes and all tribes or parts of tribes embraced in this reservation. The tribal distinction among the Indians on this reservation is practically disregarded by the Indians, and the ancient prejudices are rapidly fading away. The general name of Klamath people appears to be superseding all other distinctions. You will perceive, therefore, that the statistics of this report are made essentially in accordance with the precedents of this agency in this regard.

We find on this reservation 835 Indians, old and young, with about 150 absent in dif-

ferent directions. Their relative ages are as follows:

From one to twenty years	343
From twenty to forty years	212
From forty to sixty years	117
From sixty to eighty years	134
From eighty to one hundred years	29
Total	835

This reservation is located in southeastern Oregon, and contains about 1,000,000 acres. Three-fourths of it are mountainous, valuable only for the timber it produces which is mainly pine, fir, cedar, juniper, cottonwood, and quaking asp. The altitude is about 5,000 feet. The climate is dry and frosty. It frosts here more or less throughout all the summer months, and the snow-fall some winters is very great. During last winter the snow-fall at Fort Klamath exceeded 30 feet. The lowest temperature last winter was about 25° below zero.

The fourth quarter of the area of this reservation is composed of valleys, plains, and marshes, much of these plains being poor, ashy, sage-brush land, and a large part of the marshes—many thousands of acres—is wocus grounds, covered from 1 to 3 feet with water the year round. The seeds of this wocus were largely depended upon by the Indians anciently for food, and large quantities are yet gathered by them. This harvest is conducted by the Indian women by means of canoes. This wocus is a nutritious and delicious food, and I am of the opinion that it is the same as the lotus of the Lotophagi of the valley of the Nile, spoken of by the ancient Greeks.

This is a grazing rather than an agricultural country, although under favorable circumstances grain succeeds here. This year's crop amounted to about 17,000 bushels of grain. But the severity of the losses of horses and cattle last winter has put the stock-raising back some years. Of the 6,000 or 7,000 head of horses of last fall they are reduced to about 1,200 head, and of perhaps 4,000 head of cattle they were reduced to about 1,500.

Many of the Indians here have small gardens in which they raise onions, beets, cabbage, and turnips; and sometimes, when it is not too frosty, they raise some potatoes.

These Indians live in houses similar to those of white people, they all dress in citizen's clothes, and for a living depend upon the same industries or employments of the white

man, such as raising horses and cattle, freighting, working out for wages or on contracts. The fishing, hunting, gathering berries, epaus and camas, or the harvesting of the wocus are indulged in more as incidents and to add variety of life than as occupations to be seriously depended upon. Many of them, both men and women, talk the English language, and are becoming more and more friendly to the cause of education.

There are two schools on this reservation, one at the agency and the other, called Yainax, located 40 miles east of here. Both are Government boarding-schools. Klamath Boarding School is kept up at 110 pupils at an average age of 12.7 years, and the Yainax School is maintained at 80 pupils at an average of 13.9 years, so that it may be readily perceived that all the industrial force or ability in these schools is demanded and has

to be meth dically managed and used in order to carry on these schools.

The truth is, the labor is very heavy upon those old enough or intelligent enough to render any assistance; 110 people constitute a large family. The housekeeping, the cooking, washing, and ironing amounts to a very heavy and exacting task, and then when the repairing and the making of a vast amount of clothing is taken into the account, it is evident that the boarding-school is a place of very exacting industry, particularly upon the large girls. And when the fact is also taken into consideration that the milking, the taking care of the cows, cattle, and horses, the getting and the preparation of wood, and the cultivation of the garden by the large boys and the young men, it is evident that the boarding-school is truly an industrial school, and that from these schools there is but little help, if any can be properly rendered to the shops or the mills. It is also evident that the boarding-schools can not be reasonably depended upon for any large supply of the larger girls or boys for the non-reservation schools.

Now there is no doubt in my mind but that the boarding-school is the true institution for the civilization of the Indian. As the force of competent young men should increase, shops should be established on the reservation when their usefulness to their people here and to themselves could be increased. They could be led and instructed in black-smithing work for their own people that is actually necessary now. The same may be said of wagon-work that must be done, and also in the way of harness-work and the mending of shoes that ought to be done, and a large train of industries that would naturally come. This could be arranged so as to save money largely to the people here, and greatly help in the increased efficiency in the prosecution of their business generally while at the same time it would establish new and profitable industries for the young men of their own, with a direct tendency toward the independence and safety of these people in their homes. As this would increase the number of young men established in civilized pursuits, it would give a corresponding number of accomplished girls opportunity of acquiring comfortable and independent homes instead of drifting back into dependence, poverty, and degradation.

Morality among these people improves as a higher degree of intelligence and the increased importance of character become more and more to be appreciated. There is almost no gambling; perhaps there is not a full deck of cards on the reservation. Very few of them ever touch alcoholic drinks, and there appears to be a very general and healthy conviction among them in regard to this danger. Regular marriages here are assuming more and more importance and character among these people and the desire to maintain a respectable regard for the obligations thereof. Many, in fact most of them, are punctual and honest in their business transactions, fulfilling their contracts and paying their debts as soon as they are able, being more particular in these matters with

white people than among themselves.

There is among these people a great amount of business difficulty, involving the application of legal principles in its adjustment, largely in the descent and distribution of property. All this must come before the agent. But no matter how bitter the contention, as a rule they readily accept his rulings; and I have not been compelled to invoke the jail but a couple of times since I have been here.

The system of police is a good and sufficient method of maintaining order and in

securing justice and safety.

As to the plan of Indian judges, they are of no use whatever, and their carrying of a United States commission only has a tendency to decrease the Indians' respect for the Government or the Indian Office. The Indian here does not seem to have advanced much in the comprehension of legal principles or law reasoning. Its careful explanation, however, is intensely interesting to him, and appears to afford him mental food for which he seems to be peculiarly hungry.

But the limited time I have been here forbids that I should indulge in any extended

commentaries or suggestions.

I am, therefore, with great respect, your most humble servant,

E. L. APPLEGATE, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, August 13, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the year ending June 30, 890.

Having to make a report for the Census Bureau, I, in company with my interpreter, have made a complete canvass of the entire reservation, going from house to house and gathering all the details from the Indians in person and from our own observation. The census as above gathered is found to be as follows:

Males over eighteen years of age	186 194 108
Children under six years of age Total population on reservation	571

RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 225,000 acres of land, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The agency buildings are situated 14 miles east of north of Yaquina City. There are some 25,000 acres of very desirable farming land, mostly river bottom and tide land, besides vast forest of the very finest of saw timber, principally fir and spruce. The hills and bottoms are largely covered with a dense growth of underbrush, so much so that it is not desirable for grazing purposes until subdued by labor and sown in tame grasses; hence our Indians have not engaged in stock-raising very extensively.

When I assumed charge, the 16th of last October, the saw-mill had not been in operation for four years, and in consequence the fencing, which is principally post and plank, had mostly rotted down, and things in and about the agency presented rather a dilapidated appearance. The severest winter for years found me with 59 head of cattle and 4 horses, with only 16 tons of hay and 600 bushels of oats upon which to subsist them. As a result we lost some 19 head of cattle. Had there been sufficient feed, most if not all of this loss could have been prevented.

EDUCATION.

We have one boarding-school on the reservation, with capacity for about 70 scholars. The average attendance for the last eight months has been 60. We have done fairly well, but have not obtained as good results as I could wish for, owing, first, to the inefficiency of the principal and superintendent; and, secondly, there were no vegetables other than carrots, and the school had to subsist upon Government rations alone during the entire winter. This was very unfortunate, as it had a tendency to aggravate the scrofulous diseases with which so many of them are afflicted, more or less, bringing to the surface tumors and eruptions, and in many cases sore eyes. With the advent of spring, vegetables became plentiful, so that now their sanitary condition is much improved.

FARM AND GARDEN.

We have connected with our school a farm and garden and have planted this year 40 acres in oats, have cut and housed 30 tons of hay; also planted 3 acres of potatoes and 2 acres of vegetables.

We will have at least 150 bushels of oats, besides potatoes and other garden vegetables sufficient to run the school through the entire winter. The school-boys are milking some ten cows, which supply them with plenty of milk and butter. We also have a few hogs, which are killed as occasion requires for the use of the school.

MISSIONARY.

No more profitable field for faithful missionary effort and long-neglected duty can be found than among our American Indians. Right here at our doors is a vast multitude of people that need help and need it badly. Besides, they thoroughly appreciate all efforts put forth in that direction. They are ripe for the light and knowledge that can be imparted in this way. Outside of occasional services by the Methodist minister and Catholic priest this work has all been done by the agent and employés, except a kindly visit from Professor Irwin, of Chemawa, and Rev S. P. Wilson and Rev. I. L. Elliot, of Portland, who generously donated some choice publications to the school.

SAW-MILL AND LUMBER.

At the time I came here the saw-nill had just been put in running order, after having lain idle for four years, and authority had been given to cut a small amount of lumber. The necessity for lumber was so great that I have obtained additional authority to purchase 169,868 feet of logs, and have manufactured the same into lumber, with exception of about 6,000 feet. This has all been done by Indian labor, with the exception of the engineer, and besides the Indians have cut the logs and manufactured 60,000 feet for themselves. Out of this there will be built four houses, two to be box and two frame, weather-boarded and painted.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the various authorities we have manufactured 183,022 feet of lumber, which has about all been for the school, farm, and buildings. A much-needed laundry building is nearing completion, also a 30-foot addition to the boarding hall, the upper story of which will be used as an extension of the girls' dormitory, and the lower story for storage of school goods. We have 53,000 shingles on hand, with which to place a new roof on the dormitory, besides the fitting-up of two infirmaries in the building, one each for the boys and girls.

We have also repaired 960 rods of fence, made 160 rods of new, and have the rails on

the ground for 320 rods more; besides, have built two new bridges.

The roads leading to and from the agency have been put in good repair and are now in better condition than for years past.

CIVILIZATION AND AGRIGULTURE.

The Siletz Indians all wear citizens' clothes, and many of them are very neat and tasty about their person and around their homes. The farmer tells me he has taken most excellent meals at many of their houses.

Great interest has been manifested this season in their gardens, and the result is that

about all have a fairly good garden and some of them equal to the whites.

The great drawback to the successful building up of homes among these people is that like all very poor people they must labor a great portion of their time for others to obtain the immediate necessities of life, and the Government not being able to provide any great number of them with employment they are compelled to seek work off the reservation, and when they once get away they roam around over the country and seem to lose all interest in their homes, returning in the fall with little or nothing to show for their summer's labor.

The liberal authority granted me for the various improvements this season has enabled me to distribute a respectable sum of money among them in the way of irregular labor, such as making shingles, cutting and putting in saw logs, operating the saw-mill, chopping cordwood, and carpenter work on buildings. And the good effect of this small distribution of money is manifest in many ways by the large number of families that have remained upon the reservation all summer and the interest they are taking in improving places; and their example seems to stimulate others.

The agricultural lands are very rich all over the reservation, gardens, timothy hay, and oats being the principal crops raised. Little, however, is raised for export, it being

so difficult to transport it out over the mountains in the fall of the year.

The disposition of the Indians to turn all property into ponies is about as hard to overcome as their love for the medicine man; yet a number of them have disposed of their ponies and bought large work-horses. A few, however, are taking some interest in cattle, and others have small bands of sheep. These few are doing even better than the farmers.

It is not a fact, on this reservation, that school boys returning home from school go back to their old habits of life, but, on the contrary, their example exerts a great influence over the older Indians in the pursuits of civilization, and they are numbered amongst our most respected and successful farmers and mechanics.

These Indians, with few exceptions, are civil and polite, easily controlled, and as a rule take a great pride in the school, and upon all occasions of a school exhibition they will come from all directions, and seem to take a great pride in the advancement of their children.

ALLOTMENTS.

There have been no allotments made since 1887, and the Indians are very much disappointed that this work has not been carried through to completion. All, old and young, desire their land alloted, and I would urge the consummation of this work at as early a day as practicable.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is indispensable to the administration of justice on the agency and the settlement of the many little difficulties that come up from time to time among the Indians. The decisions of the court are in the main correct, and in the majority of cases give entire satisfaction. The paltry sum paid the police is not adequate to the efficiency of the service rendered.

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, Pendleton, Oregon, August 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

THE RESERVATION.

Umatilla Reservation is situated in Eastern Oregon, extending from the summit of the Blue Mountains, westward, to a distance of about 30 miles, and it is about the same distance across it from north to south. The reservation contains about 270,000 acres, about three-fourths of which is agricultural land; the balance is timber and grazing land.

CLIMATE.

The climate here is excellent. The snow seldom falls to a greater depth than about 4 inches, and some winters we have less than 2 inches of snow-fall, and as a usual thing it doesn't lie on more than two weeks at one time. The thermometer in the winter months ranges from zero to 50 degrees above, and in the summer from 70 to 90 above zero. The heat of the day never continues into the night, but at sundown there is a rapid fall in the temperature, so that it matters not how hot the days are the nights are always cool enough to enable one to sleep comfortably with a pair of blankets over him.

STOCK-RAISING.

Umatilla Reservation is noted for fine horses. Every year a great number of horsebuyers come to this agency to purchase horses for the Eastern market. Many Indians here own bands of horses ranging from 100 to 1,000 head. These horses are a great source of revenue to them.

AGRICULTURE.

This reservation is eminently an agricultural as well as a stock-raising country. The farming lands produce from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat and from 40 to 60 bushels of oats and barley to the acre.

CROPS.

Harvesting on the reservation is now in full blast and the fields already harvested are yielding from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. I estimate this season's crop as follows:

Wheatbushels_	400,000
Oatsdo	40,000
Barleydo	60,000
Corn	5,000
Turnipsdo	20,000
Onionsdo	5,000
Beansdo	
Other vegetablesdo	25,000
Melonsnumber	30,000
Hay cuttons	5, 000

The above figures may appear at the first glance to be rather a large estimate, but I have made a careful estimate and am satisfied that upon an actual count they would be found to be very nearly correct.

EDUCATION.

We have one boarding-school on the reservation, but owing to the unsafe condition of the building the school was removed to Pendleton, Oregon, about the 15th of November last, and on account of the building only being large enough to accommodate a limited number I was compelled to turn away a great many pupils who had applied for admission. The average attendance during the year has been about 60.

We are now having two fine school buildings erected on a beautiful site about 1 mile from the agency, which will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of November next. When these buildings are completed I intend to make education compulsory, and will fill the school to its fullest capacity if I have to bring children from their lodges to accomplish this end. The new buildings when completed will accommodate about 150 pupils.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of the agency consist of a clerk, physician, carpenter, wagon-maker, and blacksmith, and two Indian laborers. I have had considerable difficulty in inducing Indians to work for the salary allowed, viz, \$25 per month, as this is barely enough to board them. I have had to make a great many changes during the past year, owing to the fact that they would work awhile, become disgusted, and resign. When an Indian performs the same labor as a white man he should be paid the same price as the white man for similar labor.

POLICE.

The Indian police consist of 1 captain and 9 privates. They are a great help and an indispensable adjunct to the management of the affairs on the reservation.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is presided over by two native judges, who are a terror to all wrongdoers. They are kept busy in their official capacity nearly all of the time, and should be paid at least \$20 per month for their labors.

TRESPASSING.

Since the order was promulgated prohibiting outside stock from trespassing on the reservation I have managed by very hard work to keep the reservation clear, and all intruding animals are immediately driven off as soon as found. The grass this year has been excellent and the Indians' stock are in fine condition.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Owing to errors in surveys and other vexatious matters too nu merous to mention the work of allotting to the Indians in severalty has not as yet commenced. These Indians are now ready and anxious that their lands be allotted to them as speedily as possible.

One of the greatest difficulties I have to contend with on the reservation is the settlement of land differences and disputes, and this state of affairs is bound to continue until the boundaries of each and every claimant's land is definitely located by the allotting agent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year, through the courtesy of the Department, I obtained authority and have erected three new cottages, all of which are now occupied by the agency employés. These buildings were very much needed, but their neat appearance is somewhat marred by the close proximity of the old log huts, now useless, that were erected over thirty years ago, and should be pulled down.

The new school buildings now being erected consist of one two-story brick building and one two-story frame building; these two buildings when completed will accommo-

date about 150 pupils.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There are two churches on this reservation, Presbyterian and Catholic. The Presbyterian church is presided over by the Rev. James Hayes, an intelligent Nez Percé Indian, who is doing excellent work. This church has a membership of about 200. The building is too small to accommodate all of the members and a new one should be erected at once.

The Catholic church here is presided over by Father Antoine Morvillo, a Jesuit

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priest, who is very earnest in his labors in behalf of the Indians. He has a membership of about 300.

The Catholics have also just completed a very fine school building here, which is

capable of accommodating about 75 pupils.

CENSUS.

The census for the fiscal year 1890 shows the population of the three tribes on this reservation to be as follows:

Walla Wallas Cayuses Umatillas	415 179
	999
Males over eighteen years	256 182 413

Very respectfully,

LEE MOORHOUSE, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, August 23, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to transmit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1890:

CENSUS ROLLS, ETC.

These show an increase of the population over that of previous years, partly due to natural increase and partly and mainly due to accessions of Indians from the outside never before enumerated, and giving a total of 923 persons from five different tribes located upon this reservation, numbering respectively as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Wascoes	125 34	152 45
Piutes	40 28 187	40 29 243
Total	414	509

Of this number there are of children between six and sixteen years of age, males 88, females 88, making 176. During the year there were in school several children under six and quite a number over sixteen, so that the actual number of scholars, if all were

in school, would be nearly 200. There are 20 mixed bloods.

Fully 800 Indians wear citizens' dress wholly, 123 in part. It is seldom that an Indian is seen with a blanket on. Number who can read over twenty years old is 47; number under twenty is 115; number who can use English enough for ordinary conversation is 168. Very many of the Indians can understand what is said to them in English but can not, often will not, talk back in English, preferring to use the Chinook jargon, a language common to the entire northwest, often used even between different tribes, especially from different reservations. Were it not for this jargon there would be many more English-speaking Indians. Many of the jargon words are pure Wasco; hence tribes more remote from the Columbia River are as a rule much more proficient in the use of English language than are those who live upon this reservation and other Indians who once lived or now live along this above river.

These Indians, many of them, live in houses. There are 150 frame houses occupied by them, mostly built of rough lumber; a few are well built and well finished, though

none are costly.

Fully two-thirds of their subsistence is obtained by labor for themselves or otherwise in civilized pursuits. The days of fishing and hunting are about over as a means of livelihood. The wild game is nearly all killed off and the salmon are lessening in number, so that comparatively few would be caught, even if these Indians had access to their old fishing places. There are still plenty of roots. This reservation is better for raising wild roots than for anything else, for many of the kinds of roots these Indians gather grow only in rocky places, the prevailing feature of this reservation.

dians gather grow only in rocky places, the prevailing feature of this reservation.

Out of some 500,000 acres included in this reservation only 6,000 are set down as tillable. Some small valleys are the ones mostly cultivated now. There is considerable good upland, but even this has many rocky places in it. The great obstacle to its cultivation is the obtaining of a permanent supply of water. There is probably no part of the country lying along the eastern base of the Cascade Mountains where there is so small a rain or snow fall as upon the eastern part of this reservation; hence the too frequent failures of crops. There are a number of splendid streams of water coursing through the reservation and on two sides of it, but the nature of the country is such that it will take a large outlay of money and labor to utilize these streams so as to make them a benefit to all the reservation that can be cultivated. Until this is done, however, there will never be a certainty of crops.

The time is not far distant when some active work must be done towards irrigation, for the Indians are fast having to depend for their sustenance upon the products of the soil obtained by their own labor. The crops last season were a failure, from the heat and protracted drought, following a small rain-fall during the previous winter and spring. Last winter was an exceedingly hard one upon man and beast, and starvation often stared these Indians in the face. All that saved much intense suffering from hunger, if not many deaths, was the giving out of subsistence sent to this agency for other purposes

than issue to Indians, except they were lame, blind, etc.

The winter, though severe, gave an unusual rain and snow fall, and had there been plenty of seed-grain and not an unusually dry spring and early summer there would have been an abundant harvest. The acreage tilled is less than in some former years on account of lack of seed. The crops being harvested are small as compared with even years ago, when fewer Indians cultivated land, but it is so much better than last year that the Indians are rejoicing over the prospects. They have a thrashing-machine to use, the first ever upon this reservation, and while their small grain fields will hardly pay for the setting of an eight-horse thrasher, it will be an innovation, and I believe result as an incentive to the cultivation of large areas.

Another and an equally as great an incentive will be the thorough overhauling of the grist-mill and putting in new and improved machinery. These Indians have purchased and brought in from the outside thousands of pounds of flour. Every pound of flour used upon the reservation the past twelve months has come from the outside

market.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The records kept by the physician show 1,004 cases treated, 22 deaths from all causes, of which 1 was a suicide, and 1 killed by unknown parties. The births given in are 28. The general health has been very good. The la grippe in January was quite severe in the schools, few only of the scholars escaping it, but there were no deaths right at the time from this cause. Among the Indians generally this epidemic was not very severe.

CRIMES PUNISHED.

As a rule the Indians have been quite free from committing crimes of a nature especially requiring severe punishment. There were a few cases of lawless acts which were

tried by the court of Indian offenses and proper punishment inflicted.

Of crimes against Indians the two cases reported were for selling liquor to them in The Dalles, Oreg. One of the parties has often been arrested for the same offense. This time he was fined \$100. It is getting to be a matter of common remark and is even published in newspapers that it costs on an average \$125 to prosecute a whisky case, and the party convicted is either fined a nominal sum (usually \$10) or else reprimanded and told to go home and do so no more. The parties most benefited in such cases seem to be the deputy marshals, who get mileage, etc.; hence the more cases the better for them, while the traffic goes on. The laws may be sufficient, but their adminstration may well be considered a farce.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The judges comprising this court are the three principal officers of the police force, the captain and first and second sergeants. These were, up to June 30, Lee Queh-pah-mah, hereditary chief of the Warm Springs, captain; Philip Pianoose, head chief at time of expiration of treaty of June 25, 1855, and still considered nominal head chief, first sergeant; and Albert Kuckup, a leading Indian of the Tenino tribe, second sergeant. Their last appointments dated from July 1, 1889. None of the three speak English understandingly, but all wear citizens' dress and conform generally to white men's ways, especially Pianoose and Kuckup. They all favored the allotment of lands and education of children and progress in civilization.

The number of cases tried the past year were but ten. The most aggravating cases were for desertion of old wives and taking new wives. The parties were punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term of weeks and a fine. In one or two cases divorces were finally granted, and after six months the offending party was allowed to marry the new choice, since no reconciliation could be effected between the original

parties.

The usual procedure is for the accused to be brought before the court, at which the agent is usually present. The charge is preferred and the accused given an opportunity to defend themselves. Witnesses are examined for and against, the questions usually being put by the judges, as there are no so-called lawyers to appear in behalf of accused or State. At conclusion of trial the judges render their decision which is referred to the agent for approval or otherwise. It is the aim to have records kept, but is not always

practicable.

The influence of the court upon the reservation has been of a salutary character, but can be made much more so. What is needed are men chosen and paid as judges a sum sufficient to enable them to devote more time and thought to this Indian court. The policemen upon this reservation are issued no rations, and the salary paid them is not sufficient of itself to enable them to support themselves and families and devote the necessary time outside of their police duties in sitting upon a court of Indian offenses. There ought to be a regularly organized court with a paid secretary. Then much more efficient work would be done.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

No allotments were made during the year. During the winter of 1888-'89 and the spring of 1889 all the Indians then living south of the Warm Springs River, comprising nearly all the Wascoes, Teninoes, and Piutes, had their lands alloted by Special Agent H. J. Minthorn. He made but few allotments north of the Warm Springs River, where reside most of the Warm Springs and John Day tribes, for the reason that at that time the north boundary line was not fully decided upon. Subsequently the matter was acted upon and the line, as was supposed, definitely settled for all time. But efforts are still being made to again change the same, and this probably is the main reason why the work of making allotments has not been completed, since a new special agent has been appointed, but has so far failed to put in an appearance, and no reason but the above can be thought of why this work has not again been taken up. It should be completed as soon as possible.

WEST BOUNDARY LINE.

This has lately been surveyed and plainly marked, and in the main is satisfactory to the Indians. It was made to conform as nearly as possible to the true meaning and intent of the treaty of June 25, 1855.

TIMBER LANDS.

These comprise by far the greater part of this reservation, and in time will be its most valuable part. The treeless parts of the reservation, aside from the small areas of tillable land, will soon be destitute of all life-sustaining vegetation, the basaltic cliffs will be fit homes only for coyotes, and the stony places to grow wild roots. The pasturage will all be eaten off, and stock-raising will decline unless saved by an extensive system of irrigation. When that time comes "Lo, the poor Indian" can have a somewhat brighter prospect ahead, were these timber lands so freed by law as to be made a source of revenue and income to him. As it now is not one green tree is at his disposal outside of reservation needs.

SAW-MILL AND LUMBER CUT.

The quantity of lumber cut last year was not great as in previous years or since the the mill was built, in 1880.

All streams of water were very low last season and there was not a sufficiency of water to run the mill. Then during the winter an unusually high water carried out the dam and otherwise the mill was so damaged that it was late in the spring season before any sawing could be done. A new mill out and out is now needed.

RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Of these there are two, one the Agency Boarding-School, the other the Sinemasho Boarding School, located 20 miles north of the agency, among the Warm Springs Indians proper. At each school there were, June 30, 6 whites and 2 Indian employés, as follows: a superintendent, industrial teacher, lady teacher, matron, seamstress, cook and laundress, and two Indian assistants taken from the larger and most proficient of the scholars.

Salaries paid school employés at agency were \$3,355; all other expenses, which includes subsistence and clothing of scholars, was \$5,236.97; a total of \$8,591.97. At Sinemasho the employés were paid \$2,970; all other expenses, \$3,061.44; total, \$6,031.44.

Scholars enrolled at agency school, 47 males, 36 females; total, 83. Number crowded into the school building at one time, 73. Forty-three boys slept in a room 20 by 48 feet; 30 girls in a room 18 by 40 feet. Average ages of children, $12\frac{3}{3}\frac{9}{3}$. Ten months' school was taught; average attendance, $55\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}0$. Largest average was in March, being $65\frac{11}{3}\frac{1}{1}$. Total enrolled at Sinemasho was 55; males 37, females 18. Greatest number at any one time, 52. The buildings are larger and more sleeping room than at the agency. Average age of pupils, $12\frac{5}{2}\frac{2}{5}$. Ten months of school gives an average attendance of $40\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$. Largest average was in third quarter (January, February, and March), which was $49\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{0}$. Total number enrolled in both schools was 135, out of near 200 children and youths under eighteen years of age.

The lessons range from the chart classes up to fourth readers and histories for the more advanced scholars. Studies were in mental and practical arithmetics; in geographies up to the elementary and physical; spelling up to Willson's large spellers. Singing was a frequent exercise and was the most enjoyel of any of the school exercises.

With some additional buildings and repairs at Sinemasho that school can be more largely increased, and more effective work can be done. The agency school needs a new set of buildings out and out, for the present ones are entirely inadequate, will hardly pay for repair, much less to add to. If new buildings can be provided during the coming year, in some respects it would be well to consolidate the two schools, while in others it were better to continue them as now carried on. As a civilizing center for the Warm Springs to settle around, the Sinemasho school was first opened up, and it will always be a help; but it were better for their children to be taken away to some other locality.

SOURCE OF INCOME TO INDIANS.

As the crops were a failure, the Indians had but little to sell last year. Many went to the hop fields in the Willamette Valley, but the hop crop was light and the prices low, so they earned but little. They made sales of hay, grain, etc., to the Government to the amount of \$309.81; also of 170 cords of wood for schools and agency, which brought them \$595; a total of \$904.31. Indian freighters transported for Government 166,661 pounds of freight, earning \$2,098.68.

Indian farmers and stock-raisers sold to the Government, for use of schools and employés and issue, 41,725 pounds net beef, worth \$2,712.12. Outside of these sources the value of products of Indian labor sold did not amount to more than \$200. Some money was earned in helping stockmen and farmers among the white settlers, but nothing like what they usually earn, as the crops all over this section of country were practically a failure, and there was no work to be had or money to pay for work, so that

much-needed improvements had to be deferred.

Many of the Indians are good workers and are willing to labor, but there have been so many failures of crops of late years that they are quite disheartened, and need the inspiration that success always brings, be it to white man, Indians, or other races. Besides the sources already given, the salaries of ten policemen brought them \$1,224; one Indian miller, \$500; one sawyer, \$125; irregular Indian labor, \$870; total paid them by Government for these items, \$2,819. So that it will be seen that had it not been for the help of the Government in these various ways the Indians would have fared extremely ill; hence thanks are due for this sum total of \$8,534.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS WORKS.

Up to May 15 there was a missionary and wife carrying on the missionary work of the United Presbyterian Church on this reservation. At the above date the missionary and family removed to the Chemawa Indian Training-School near Salem, Oregon, work, after their departure, was carried on at the agency by the superintendent of the agency school, and at Sinemasho by the industrial teacher there. Sabbath schools were kept up at both places during the ten months the scholars were in the boarding-schools.

There is one church building and 80 church members. The contributions expended

by the United Presbyterian Church were, during the year, for salary of missionary and

helpers, including interpreters, near \$1,200.

An appeal from the missionary for funds to help feed needy and starving Indians last winter brought a response from the United Presbyterian Church membership of \$200, which was mainly expended in purchasing flour, and was extremely opportune in helping to tide over the most distressing part of the severest winter known in many years, if it has ever been exceeded, since there was so little provision that could be made for

man or beast, owing to failures of crops, etc.

The field for moral and religious work is large, and it is to be hoped other laborers will come in to carry on the work. There are many discouragements, but also many hopeful signs. The Indians are more and more exposed to evil influences, and learn more of the evil ways of the outer world as they mingle with the whites. Some have left off their first faith. In earlier years of the mission work they were more childlike and trustful, but as they grow to see how hollow much of the world is they become distrustful and more indifferent and need more active work to hold them. Hoping and believing that a more prosperous future awaits us along all the lines of helpful work among these Indians,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LUCKEY. United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AGENCY.

UINTAH AGENCY, August 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you this my first annual report, with

accompanying statistics:

Having taken charge of these agencies on July 1, 1890, my report will of necessity be restricted mainly to the last two months. Presumably the monthly reports of my predecessor have fully covered the former ten months of the year.

UINTAH AGENCY.

This reservation, called the Uintah Valley, was so called because when first located the Uintah was supposed to be the main stream. It occupies, more properly speaking, the valley of the Du Chesne, and contains some 2,000,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is tillable by irrigation. The residue is good for grazing stock.

Upon this reserve are located the Uintah Utes and the White River Utes.

numbering 435; the latter, 398; total 833. Males 434; females, 399.

A camp of about ten lodges is located on the Upper Du Chesne, about 65 miles from the agency, but most of these Indians are located on farms within 10 to 12 miles of the

Issues and annuities.—Upon taking charge I found the commissary supplies for the year nearly exhausted, consequently the weekly issues of flour were irregular and consisted only of what was obtained by temporary open-market purchases. No beef for issue since May 24, the yearly supply having been exhausted at that time. Much dissatisfaction among the Indians has been the consequence and no little annoyance to the

These Indians cultivate a great number of small farms under the direction of the agency farmers, all by irrigation, in which they are becoming quite proficient, furnishing fully half their own living. As the cutting and harvesting is still in progress no

accurate data can be obtained as to quantities of cereals raised.

Saw-mill .- This mill furnishes the much-needed lumber for building purposes, and many more Indians are asking for houses and repairs than I can supply with the present agency force.

Buildings.—The agent's house is a fair building and in a good state of repair, also three new dwellings, built of sawed logs and chinked, but lack plastering, as do all the others,

rendering them both unsightly and uncomfortable.

School. - These Indians by proper encouragement in the way of a school building would sustain a large and thriving school. Both agent and superintendent labor under great difficulties on account of the dilapidated condition of the present house. Thanks to the efforts of Commissioner Morgan there is a good prospect of a new building in the near future.

W. isky drinking and gambling.—These kindred vices are all too prevalent here, and the former it appears will be as long as it continues to be sold in the neighboring towns, and especially on a small strip of public land in the very heart of the two reservations. My best efforts have been and shall be directed to its entire suppression. One or two judicious examples of imprisonment have had the effect of keeping those who will drink away from the agency.

Religious teaching. - I am sorry to note that heretofore this agency has not attracted the attention of any religious society, sufficient at least to take any active steps towards supplying that great want. I have by letter to The Interior of Chicago laid this subject before the Presbyterian Board of the Northwest, and shall more definitely soon.

Grazing on reserve. - I gave my early attention to the matter of grazing cattle on the reservation, and sent my farmer, Mr. B. B. Leamans, up into what is known as the "Strawberry Valley," with instructions to collect grazing tax and remove trespassers. I have reason to be satisfied with his work, having brought back \$1,050, and made arrangements with others for further collections, which up to date have amounted to \$2,175.

Court of Indian offenses. - There has never been any organized here, nor have I thought it advisable to attempt to organize one as yet, as I have serious doubts of the efficiency of such a court among these Indians. I do not think they are far enough advanced in white man's ways. None of the chiefs speak good English, and each wears blankets oc-

casionally.

Police.—The police force of this agency consists of captain and six privates and are very efficient in scout and general police duty. Ten o'clock each Monday morning is the hour for drill.

I have adopted a system of bell calls by which each employé knows and answers his call. I have found this system to work well.

OURAY AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Green River, at the junction of the Du Chesne, and about 35 miles south of Uintah Agency. The reservation (known as the Uncompangre) joins the Uintah on the south and east, and contains nearly 2,000,000 acres of land, and is fitly described by the term desert.

Buildings.—The agency buildings stand on a barren plateau or bench, and with the exception of the agent's house and an office, are all built stockade fashion, and are in a most dilapidated condition, chiefly built by the soldiers when this was known as Fort Thornburgh, in 1880. I would not recommend their rebuilding on the present site.

Indians on reserve. - The Indians of this reservation number 988 - males, 513; females, 475; children of school age, males, 285; females, 135. These Indians, known as Uncompanier Utes, have had but little to encourage them to industry and self-support on their deserty reserve, the few scanty farms cultivated on the Du Chesne being more difficult and expensive to irrigate than on the Utah Reserve, to which latter, indeed, they properly belong, there being but little if any tillable land on the Ouray Reservation. have to say to the credit of these Indians, however, that they are not behind their brother Utes of Uintah in civilization, in dress, industry, and intelligence.

Schools.-They very greatly desire school privileges at their homes. I have strong hopes however of getting them to lay aside their prejudices and send their children to

Unitah school when we shall have our new school building erected.

Minerals. - Since the veto by the President of the bill known as the Teller bill, in June last, there have been no developments in regard to what is known as the Aspheltom belt. The bill referred to, as is well known, was to set off to the public domain a strip 12 miles wide on the east line of the Uncompander Reservation. It passed both Houses and was vetoed by President Harrison for reasons which I consider well taken.

Police.—The police force of this agency consists of a captain and six privates, and are

prompt and efficient in their duties.

Freighting.—These Indians are good freighters, and like the business. This is right;

whatever will bring the Indian in a fair business way in contact with the white man I like to encourage. In issuing wagons I have the Indians to promise to do all the freighting they can.

Cattle, -The rounding up of the cattle began about June 12 and was completed on

August 21, when it was found that the herd, all told, numbered 1,200 head.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WAUGH, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., August 11, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian. Affairs, June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my second annual report pertaining to

this agency for the past year.

There are nine different tribes of Indians residing on the Colville, Spokane, and Cour d'Alène Reservations, and under my charge, namely, Cœur d'Alène, Lower Spokanes, Lakes, Colvilles, Okonagans, Moses's band of Columbias, Joseph's band of Nez Percés, San Puells, and Nespilems. The Upper band of Spokanes, living in and around the city of Spokane Falls, and the Calispels, living in the Calispel Valley, while they are not on any reservation, they are also under my care. They number about 350 men, women, and children. The following tabulated list gives the number by tribes:

Census for 1890.

Name of bandê.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above fourteen years.	Children between six and sixteen years.	Persons not other- wise enu- merated.	Total.
Cœur d'Alène	131	153	54	84	422
Lower Spokane		156	- 66	62	417
Lake		89	71	50	303
Colville		74	44	. 37	247
Okonagan	119	131	69	55	374
Moses's band of Columbias	176	152	66	49	443
Joseph's band of Nez Percés		67	11	20	148
Nespilems	20	19	16	12	67
San Puell *	135	165	***************************************	***********	300
Calispel*	80	120			200
Upper Spokane*	75	95	***************************************		170
Total	1,104	1,221	397	369	3, 091

^{*} Estimated

CONDITION.

The Cœur d'Alêne reservation consists of 598,500 acres of land. All the Indians of this reservation are engaged in farming and stock-raising, and nearly all of them have large and well-tilled farms. The prospects for a good crop this season are far better than

last year owing to the late rains and the season being more mild.

There was a commission, consisting of Messrs. Simpson, Shupe, and Humphrey, appointed to treat with these Indians last summer for a portion of their reservation consisting principally of timber-land, and that portion of the reservation which it is supposed contains large mineral deposits. The Indians desired to know, before they would entertain a proposition to treat with the commission, when they were to be paid the amount due them from the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company for the right of way through their reservation. I informed them that I had just received instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the payment of the money, and as soon as the money was received it would be paid to them; and on August 19, 1889, accompanied by Mr. A. M. Anderson, the agency clerk, we proceeded to the Cour d'Alêne reservation, made a proper enrollment of the tribe, and on August 23, 1889, they were paid the sum of \$6,362.32, the amount due them. They were much pleased on receiving their money and went to work with the commission well satisfied. It was the intention of the commission in treating with the Indians to include as little farming land in the treaty as possible, and in this they were successful, for out of the 240,000 acres treated for but a small area of farming land was included. The treaty was made to the satisfaction of the Indians, and they are now anxiously awaiting the ratification of the same by Congress.

The Cœur d'Alêne Indians are further advanced in civilization and are in far better shape financially than any other tribe over which I have jurisdiction. There is but a small amount of whisky used by these Indians, and their mode of punishment is very When one of their number is discovered under the influence of whisky, chief Saltise orders him tied and he is given a number of lashes across his back with a whip

or blacksnake. The Government furnishes them a farmer and a physician.

Since the late treaty with these Indians for the cession of a portion of their reservation a number of white trespassers concluded that they had a right to go on the reservation and stake off claims or prospect for mineral, and in consequence thereof the farmer has been kept exceedingly busy of late removing them therefrom. It would not surprise me when that part of the reservation is throw open to settlement to see another Oklahoma rush, on a smaller scale however.

The Cœur d'Alêne Reservation is located about 100 miles from the agency at the near-

est point, but to where the farmer and physician reside it is about 150 miles.

The Lower Spokane tribe of Indians are getting along fairly well in the absence of a farmer to visit and instruct them how to work. The most that I can do is to instruct and encourage them by all the means at my command while making my visits to their settlements or when they visit the agency. The reservation upon which they reside contains 153,600 acres, and there is but a small portion of this land which is agricultural land. It is principally timber land, and many acres covered with great bluffs of rocks. These Indians are poor in wealth and will never become self-supporting if they depend on farming for a living. I am endeavoring to get them to devote more time to stockraising, principally cattle, as the reservation is better adapted to stock-raising than agricultural products.

These Indians should, by all means, have a boarding-school erected for them. would be no trouble in regard to filling the school. It is to be hoped that the much desired boarding-school which these Indians are ever talking about will soon materialize

and not end in talk.

These Indians live near the agency and could, if they had a sufficient amount of farming land, supply forage for the Government stock, but as it is it keeps them busy in sup-

plying a sufficient amount for their own stock.

The tribe of Lake Indians are located from 75 to 115 miles from the agency. The majority of these Indians have good farms and they will raise an abundance of grain this season. They are grasping the white man's idea very rapidly and, but for the

intemperance of a few, are getting along first class.

The Colville tribe reside from 40 to 60 miles from the agency; they have good farms lying along the Columbia River bottom; they raise large crops of small grain and have excellent gardens. These Indians should be furnished with a sufficient amount of fruit trees, and it would be but a short time until they would raise an abundance of fruit for their own consumption and have a large surplus for sale, as the land upon which they live is well adapted to fruit-growing. The Colville Indians are making rapid strides towards civilization.

The Okanagan tribe of Indians devote more time to stock-raising than to farming and many of them have large bands of horses and cattle. These Indians are living from 100 to 150 miles from the agency.

Through a mistake my report of last year was made to read the Government had built a mill and school-house for the use of these Indians during the last year, when in reality the school building and mill were erected in the year 1886. I have talked with a number of these Indians relative to the opening of the Tonaskit boarding school, and nearly all of them appear to be well pleased. I do not anticipate any serious opposition by the Indians in the opening of the school.

Moses' band of Columbias are located in Nespilem Valley. These Indians do con-

Moses' band of Columbias are located in Nespilem Valley. These Indians do considerable farming and they raise a great deal of stock, principally horses. Moses keeps very good order among his Indians. The only fault I have to find with Moses

is that he is particularly fond of whisky, and when off the reservation has a happy faculty of getting whisky in a town or village or wherever it is for sale.

Joseph's band of Nez Percés are more or less unsettled and of a restless character; they appear to be greatly dissatisfied at times with their location. In my opinion the causes of their dissatisfaction are just. Owing to many of their friends and relatives living on the Nez Percé reservation in the State of Idaho, an effort should be made to remove them from their present location at Nespilem to the Nez Percé Agency,

Idaho, where they claim land would be allotted to them, as is being done with their friends and relatives of that reservation. I have taken particular notice of the fact that when they receive letters from their relatives living on the Nez Percé reservation or a visit from their friends from that reservation they appear to have the "blues" and at once express a strong desire to return to their old home. I am thoroughly satisfied they will never be content to remain on this reservation, no matter how well they may be treated by the Government. They do not appear to think they should put forth an effort and thereby became self-supporting and independent of the help of the Government. My idea is, the more the Government will give them the more they will expect. They claim, if they were permitted to go on the Nez Percé reservation, their old home, and receive their allotments, they would be willing to try to do some-

The San Puell tribe of Indians are the poorest tribe of Indians under my charge residing on the reservation. They will not accept any help from the Government whatever. They do but very little farming and have but few implements to do it with. Since Sko-las-kin, their chief, was sent out of the country last fall they have been very peaceably inclined, but they still cling to some of their ancient customs, and it is a most difficult matter to convince them that they are wrong. I did everything possible to get their census, but they would not listen to anything of the kind; they number about 300. They catch a great number of salmon from their fishery located on the San Puell River and near where it flows in the Columbia River, which

is a very great means of support to them.

The Upper band of Spokane Indians have been anxiously awaiting the ratification by Congress of the agreement made between them and the commission on behalf of the Government, March 26, 1887. These Indians are leading lives of shame and degradation in and around the city of Spokane Falls; but could any better results be expected of Indians treated as they have been? They were promised, when the commission were making the treaty, that they would be placed on the Cœur d' Alêne Reservation, and that the sum of \$95,000 would be expended in civilizing and educating them and establishing comfortable homes for their use. I am satisfied if a like number of white people had been treated as these Indians have been that many of them would take to excessive drinking. Three years and a half is a long time to live on promises. Something should be done for these unfortunate Indians and the sooner the I have been importuned on many occasions by these Indians to be informed when Washington would tell them to go on the Cœur d'Alêne Reservation. They are very anxious to settle down and get in shape, so they will not be ordered here and

there by the whites who own the land upon which they have their tepees.

The Calispel Indians are farming in a small way in the Calispel Valley, but the country is becoming settled very rapidly by the white people, and the Indians will soon be compelled to move on. They are not as degraded a class of Indians as the Upper Spokanes, owing to the fact that they are farther from civilization and are not surrounded by the bad element, by which the Upper Spokanes are. They ought by all means to be placed on a reservation where they could be cared for properly.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have two churches on the Spokane Reservation under the auspices of Rev. A. B. Lawyer and Silas Whitman, two Indian ministers of the Nez Percé Reservation, Idaho. They are both hard workers and have certainly done much good for these Indians; both churches are well attended every

The majority of the Cœur d' Alène tribe, also Colvilles, Lakes, and Okonagans are members of the Catholic faith and the fathers visit them frequently and hold re-

ligious services for their benefit.

EDUCATION.

There are four boarding-schools in operation under the Colville Agency under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. Two of these schools are located at De Smet Mission on the Cœur d'Alêne reservation and two at the Colville Mission. These schools have been well attended during the past year, and the fathers and sisters have done everything in their power for the elevation of the Indian children under their supervision.

The day school at Nespilem was operated from April 15, 1890, until June 30, 1890, with Miss Sabina Page as teacher. The Indians are located from 1 to 8 miles from the school building, and it is almost an impossibility to get Indian children poorly clad to walk that distance and remain in and around the school-room all day with nothing to cat. I am fully convinced that a day school will not be a success without changing it to a partial boarding-school. Chief Moses says when the treaty was made with the Columbias and Colvilles, July 7, 1883, the honorable Secretary of the nterior promised him and his people a boarding-school, and not a day school. I visited the school during the mouth of June, and Moses had much to say regarding the inconveniences of the day school. I told him if he would put forth a strong effort and send his children to the day school, thereby showing the Department that they were willing and anxious for the education of their children, I thought the Depart-

ment would see the necessity of having a boarding-school erected for them.

Chief Moses and some of his people moved near the school building and put up their teness; in order to be handy to the school; but this would soon work a hardship on those Indians, as they would be compelled to neglect their work on their places for the purpose of allowing their children the privilege of attending the day school. Many of the Indians left the reservation during the month of May for the purpose of digging camas. Some of them were willing to leave their children during their absence, but no provision could be made for the proper care of them, as the day-school building is not in shape to offer any accommodation whatever. So the children were taken to the camas fields. The highest number attending school at any one time was 9. If a boarding-school building was erected for these people I am satisfied there would be no trouble in getting the children to attend school. 'Mr. Campbell, the farmer at Nespilem, informs me that about 90 children of school age reside on that part of the reservation.

The Tonasket boarding school will be furnished and in operation, I trust, by Octo-

ber 1, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Twelve new buildings were erected at Nespilem during the year, viz: Three cottages, 24 by 24, 12 feet high, with four rooms, and kitchen attached 12 by 16, 9 feet high, at a cost of \$590 each. These buildings are painted inside and outside, lined and papered, and are very convenient and comfortable houses in every respect. One warehouse has also been erected, 30 by 50 feet, at a cost of \$301, for the storage of annuity goods for Joseph's band of Nez Percés and as a repository for the drugs to be used for the benefit of the Indians at that point. Eight Indian houses were erected for members of Joseph's band at a cost of \$62.20 per house. The three cottages are

for the occupancy of the sawyer and miller, farmer, and physician.

On taking charge of this agency a litle over a year ago I found the agency buildings in very poor shape, having never been underpinned or painted. I inquired of my predecessor why this state of affairs existed and he informed me that the Department would not allow a sufficient amount to be expended to complete the buildings. This I found in part to be a mistaken idea, for I was granted authority to have the buildings properly underpinned before winter came on, and in accordance with the authority I had all of the work done and the buildings walled up with rock and cement. This was the first case I ever saw where a foundation to a building was built after the building was erected. The buildings have not as yet been painted, but I have great hopes that authority will be granted soon and the work com-pleted as soon as possible. The painting of these buildings will add very materially to the looks of this agency.

By the aid of agency employes over one hundred shade trees have been planted in the agency yard and a magnificent garden is growing, all of which has taken the place of the very dense mass of weeds which had been allowed to grow unmolested ever since the establishment of the agency until last spring, when a strong effort was made to rid the yard of the weeds and plant something which would tend to beautify the

agency and be of instruction to the Indians.

I was told by the outgoing agent that it would be impossible to raise anything here, and how he knew, when he had never put forth an effort to find out from practical experience, is more than I can tell. He would certainly have cause to change his mind were he to visit the agency at this time.

ALLOTMENTS.

No allotments have as yet been made on this reservation, but the Indians are fencing a larger acreage each year. Some of the Indians have much larger places than others, but this will be settled when they take their land in severalty. I have talked with a number of the Indians regarding the taking of land in severalty. Some few are favorable to it, while the majority do not appear to be disposed to avail themselves of its privileges.

SQUAW MEN.

White men who come on the reservation to live and who have Indian women for wives are, as a rule, of the lower class. Nine out of every ten are addicted to whiskydrinking or else they have some other pernicious habit and their presence on the reservation does the Indians harm instead of good. I would recommend that steps be taken by the Department prohibiting any more white men, or squaw men, as they are commonly known, to settle on this reservation and those who are on the reservation should be supplanted at once.

PURCHASE OF SEED.

Under authority from the Department I purchased and distributed among the following tribes, Lower Spokanes, Colvilles, Lakes, Okonagans, Moses' band of Columbias, and Joseph's band of Nez Percés, last spring, 250 bushels wheat and 250 bushels oats, besides quite a variety of garden seeds, which they fully appreciated. While the seed was not sufficient to seed what ground they desired to sow, nevertheless, it was certainly a very great help to them, as they had fed out nearly everything to their stock during the late winter, which was the most severe since the hard winter of 1861 and 1862.

The prospects for good crops on this reservation are at this time very bright indeed, with the exception of a number of Moses' band and Joseph's band of Indiaus at Nespilem, distance from agency 75 miles. They have suffered in no small degree from the ravages of crickets, and their crops will necessarily be very short, and some will have no crops at all, as the crickets made a clean sweep in many places, not leaving a vestige of grain, and the ground looked after the crickets had passed over it as if it had been plowed and harrowed, but never seeded.

WHISKY AND CRIME.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the growing tendency of these Indians to drink whisky. Those Indians living near the outskirts of the reservation come in daily contact with a class of the very worst white element in the country. Every possible facility is afforded the Indian to deal with the low white man for this vile and deadly poison. The half-breeds have all the bad elements of the white man and Indian combined, and they too are able to get whisky where a full-blood Indian can not. The Indians near the agency have been very well behaved and only a few cases of drunkenness have occurred. The Lake tribe of Indians obtain whisky at Marcus, a place which is at present the terminus of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, and located on the opposite bank of the Columbia River from the reservation. Two deaths have occurred at this point from the use of whisky, one losing his life while trying to cross the Columbia River in a drunken condition and another was murdered by a half-breed, who is serving a two-year sentence in State's prison at Walla Walla, this State.

Some of the Okonagan tribe of Indians, who live near the Okonagan River, obtain whisky from a class of whites who live adjoining the reservation and follow dealing out whisky to the Indians for a livelihood. The Indians will, when they are short of money, exchange a horse or saddle for one bottle of whisky, so strong are their appetites for it. There has been five or six Indians murdered on this part of the reservation during the past year, all on account of whisky. I have labored diligently to catch these worthless white curs, but it is a most difficult task for one mau to do much towards capturing them. When I visit that part of the reservation which is infested by these whisky peddlers everything is quiet, as the Indians circulate the news of my presence apparently with the rapidity of the telegraph.

The Indian scouts at Fort Spokane have been able to procure whisky with little difficulty. I had Indian Sam, one of the scouts, of whom other Indians had complained that he was in the habit of getting whisky whenever he desired and in quantities to suit himself, brought to the agency and I informed him I would put him in jail if he did not tell me who was selling him whisky; he finally said he would tell, and that other scouts had purchased whisky from the same place. I took Sam and three other scouts and they took me to a saloon and pointed out the bar-tender, who after a short conversation admitted his guilt. I arrested him and took him to Spokane Falls, where he was bound over to await the convening of the United States district court in September.

The services of suitable persons should be employed by the Government to ferret out the parties who are engaged in this traffic and bring them to justice.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians is good at the present time, but there was quite a good deal of sickness among them last winter. The Lake tribe of Indians had the la grippe, and about twenty succumbed to the disease. They would take a sweat-bath and then plunge in cold water, and after this performance they would soon die. The prevsiling diseases among these Indians are consumption and scrofula. The Indian medicine man is becoming a thing of the past and the confidence reposed in him once is fast passing away.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of two officers and eleven privates. The force, with but one or two exceptions, have been energetic and efficient in the discharge of their duties. The compensation allowed this class of employés is not sufficient for the services which they are called on to perform.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court is composed of two full-blood Indians; they are honest and capable and have great influence among the Indians. The judges have so far served without any compensation: they should be paid a small salary for their services, as they can not afford to neglect their duties on the farm to try the cases coming before the court.

FREIGHTING.

The freighting done by the Indians for the Government the past year amounted to \$526.72.

MILITARY.

My relations with the military authorities have at all times been of the most pleasant character, and to Maj. J. Ford Kent, commanding officer at Fort Spokane, I am indebted for valuable assistance rendered me in the management of affairs at this agency during the past year.

INSPECTION.

United States Indian Inspector James H. Cisney visited this agency during January of this year and made an inspection of the affairs of the agency. To him I am indebted for many valuable suggestions.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend that the Lower Spokane Indians be furnished a portable saw-mill, by which they would be enabled to build better houses to live in and suitable barns for the storage of their crops and shelter for their stock. After they have been supplied with a sufficient amount of lumber, the mill could be moved to where the Colville tribe live, and after furnishing them lumber it might be moved to where the Lake tribe reside. I know of nothing which would benefit the Indians more than to have lumber furnished them.

It is to be hoped the Department will allow the employment of a carpenter to go amongst the Indians and teach them how to erect suitable houses and barns.

Indians living in the vicinity of Chewelah, Wash., and Lake Chelan, Wash., have been having considerable trouble in regard to land matters. Some Indians have lived on land for many years, but have never filed on the same and the whites are causing them more or less trouble by settling on the same. I would recommend that a special agent be sent out here to settle the land difficulties between the Indians and the whites as it is impossible for me to leave my duties on the reservation and attend to settling the land disputes without seriously neglecting my work, which has to be performed on the reservation.

MILLS.

The saw-mill at Nespilem has cut 128,000 feet of lumber, and the grist-mill has

ground 130,000 pounds of grain for the Indians during the past year.

The saw and grist-mill at Okonagan has not been in active operation, owing to the fact that it was allowed to remain idle for a long time and it became badly impaired. It is in very good order now, and as soon as I can purchase four yoke of oxen, for which I have authority, the sawing of lumber will commence in earnest, when I intend to erect three buildings at that place for the use of the sawyer and miller, farmer and physician.

EMPLOYÉS.

The service rendered by the employés, with but one or two exceptions, has been highly satisfactory.

CONCLUSION.

In looking over my work for the past year, I am pleased to report the noticeable evidence of progress and advancement made on the part of these Indians both in stock-raising and farming, also a strong desire for better habitations. I have acted honorably with the Indians in every respect and have thereby gained their confidence. These Indians were onto the fact that there were some irregularities existing during the late administration, and it necessarily took some time to right former mistakes and to convince them that I intended to deal fairly with them. I have traveled among the Indians a great deal during the past year, and when not traveling I could at all times be found at the agency, and not at Spokane Falls, as was the case with my predecessor, much to the disgust of the Indians.

I desire to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and all other officers of the Department for the courtesy extended to me in my official transactions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAL J. COLE, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH., August 14, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with Department circular of July 1, 1890, I have the honor to

submit my first annual report of this agency.

Relieving my predecessor October 1, and assuming new duties and responsibilities, the past winter was the most trying and discouraging that I ever experienced. The rainy season (it is no Oregon mist) set in the 1st of November, and it either snowed or rained incessantly till the middle of April. At times the storms from the ocean were dreadful, and would shake the buildings to their foundation. The roofs of the store-houses were rotten and leaky, and those of the employes were in the same con-

Dr. Williams, who reported for duty on November 1, was taken sick shortly after-

wards and died on December 21 from typhoid fever.

In January the influenza made its appearance at the agency and the majority of the Indians were afflicted with it. Out of fifty children attending the Industrial Boarding School, forty-eight were attacked by this disease. The employes, both white and Indian, shared the same fate. With the exception of Miss Balch (seamstress) and Mr. Huck (Industrial teacher), they were all taken ill. Mr. Sebastian rallied in a few days, and in justice to him and the others I must say, that for two weeks, until the epidemic had abated, they were untiring in their attention to the children intrusted to them.

Not having a physician, I was obliged to send to Port Townsend, 90 miles distant, for one. Dr. Henrick responded and remained three days with us. During this time he treated sixty-three Indians and six whites, and won golden opinions from us all for being a skillful physician and a pleasant, kind geatleman.

The next, and not by any means the least, thing to disturb my rest and harass my mind was the report of the starving condition of the cattle, both the Government and Indian. My predecessor turned over to me 40 tons of poor hay, to feed 168 head of cattle and 4 horses, during one of the severest winters that I have experienced in eighteen years on this coast. It is not difficult to surmise the result. I lost 80 head out of the band, and at one time thought I would not be able to save a single hoof. The Indians were equally heavy losers proportionate to the number they had. Thirty of their ponies died from starvation and exposure. Trying to save these cattle, I exposed the employés and horses for many days to weather that was not fit for a dog to be out in; but what could they or any one do, without food or shelter, for the starving cattle?

During those heavy storms the fencing at the farm and agency was demolished and the buildings were considerably damaged. I had no lumber or shingles, and to make a coffin for Dr. Williams I had to take boards from off the sides of the carpen-

ter's shop. I am pleased to remark that these things are better now.

The Makahs have a small reservation, containing 23,000 acres, located at the extreme northwestern point of the State of Washington, with the Pacific Ocean washing its rocky and precipitous shores on the western side, and the waters of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca its northern side. This reservation is mountainous, and densely wooded with spruce and hemlock, and an undergrowth of salal and salmon bushes so dense that the sun can not penetrate the mass of vegetation and reach the earth. The soil, where susceptible of cultivation, is thin and sandy and requires to be fertilized every year to produce a crop.

The reservation farm (so called) is situated on the sea-coast, south of Cape Flattery, and 5 miles west of the agency. It contains within its inclosure about 40 acres of land, a moderately good farm-house, and an old dilapidated barn. The soil is sandy and almost worthless, consequently its productions are limited. The meadow land averaged about one ton of poor hay to the acre. The garden, of about two acres,

was highly fertilized and will produce several tons of vegetables.

The prairie lands, embracing the valley of Tsuez River and the Wa-atch Creek, are subject to overflow by the ocean tides. In the summer they afford excellent pastur-

age for the stock, but in winter and early spring the land is covered with water, and has many swamps and quagmires, where the weak and half-starved cattle seeking food perish. The land, if diked and ditched, could be made to produce oats, hay, potatoes, and roots of all kinds in abundance. I have cut about 25 tons of wild hay on these tide-lands this summer, but, owing to the humidity of the climate, found great difficulty in saving it. I think strongly of reclaiming about 50 acres in the Wa-atch Creek bottom, but would be obliged to have some assistance from the Indian Department to carry my plans out. With 50 acres of this rich bottom-land brought into cultivation I could insure abundance of hay for the cattle, and enough potatoes and roots to supply the boarding-school each year.

The produce raised for the support of the boarding-school, and cultivated by the school boys, under the supervision of Mr. Govan, our energetic industrial teacher, whilst it does not reach my expectations, yet, I think, is away beyond the average for many years. We will have fully 600 bushels of fine potatoes, 2,500 head of cabbage, and several tons of turnips, carrots, beets, etc. The 5 acres of oats I was

obliged to cut for hay, as we had no means of thrashing it.

The Quillayute Indians are located about 35 miles south of Cape Flattery. I visited them last fall, and again in May. To go to Quillayute either by the trail over Pyscht Mountain for 40 miles or by the Pacific Ocean in a canoe is not a pleasure trip by any means. I have tried both routes, and am undecided which is the roughest. When I was on the back of an Indian pony, climbing the mountains and holding on for dear life, I regretted I had not taken the route by the sea. On the ocean, in a frail canoe, every motion felt, sometimes on the crest of a mighty wave, and then diving down in the trough of the sea until the land was lost to our view, I was then quite positive that the mountain trail was the smoothest.

On February 19, 1889, President Cleveland, by an Executive order, set apart a little over 800 acres of land as a reservation for the Quillayute Indians, "Provided that this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party." The proviso leaves the Indians precisely as it found them, as most of the land withdrawn had been taken up previously by whites under the homestead and preemption laws. Not an acre that is worth anything to them is left. Their village, their homes, and what has been the homes of their fathers for generations, as the immense shell mounds prove, has been homesteaded by a white man, who has erected

his dwelling-house in the center of this village.

Shortly after the Quillayute Indians left their village last September, on their annual pilgrimage to the hop-fields of the Puyallup Valley, twenty-six of their houses were destroyed by fire, with all they contained, consisting of whale and fur-sealing outfits, canoes, oil, etc. After the fire Mr. Pullen, the settler, sowed grass-seed on the site of the burned homes, inclosed it with a barbed-wire fence, and not satisfied with doing this, fenced them off from every other available location by five strands of barbed wire. With the \$1,000 appropriated by the Indian Department to assist them in repairing their loss I purchased 55,100 feet of lumber, together with doors, windows, nails, etc. Being fenced off from the hill, they were compelled to erect their new houses on the beach, where they are very much exposed to the fury of the ocean and their houses in danger of being destroyed by the high winter tides. At the present writing they have fourteen houses completed and twelve nearly so. They are all very comfortable buildings.

I do not care to euter into the rights or wrongs in this case, but I do claim that it would be heartless and cruel to evict those inoffensive Indians from their homes, the resting place of their forefathers, and the dearest place on earth to them. If Mr. Pullen has legal rights, which I presume he has, in justice to these poor, defenseless Indians, this right should be condemned by the Government, and Mr. Pullen paid a fair valuation for it. It is to be hoped that some decision may be arrived at in the

near future, and that this vexed question be settled for all time.

All these coast Indians are as superstitious as the natives of Central Africa. The influence that the native doctor has over them is astonishing; even the young men and women who have had several years' training in school are not free from it. Most of them firmly believe that the medicine men have power to blast their lives or kill them by the power of their magic. You may reason with them, laugh and scoff at their fears, but all is if no avail, their superstition still remains.

The adult Indian knows comparatively nothing regarding religion or morality. Marriage to them is not the sacred bond when two loving hearts are united "so long as both shall live," but a business trausaction, to be dissolved at the pleasure of either party, without even the formality of a divorce court. I have married thirteen couples in the past year, but have declined to separate any. I have been very strict with them in this matter, and have punished several for infidelity towards each other.

The Episcopal Church I understand established a mission here some years ago, but for some cause abandoned the field. I think there has been a great mistake made. Civilization and Christianity should go hand in hand for either to be effective among a barbarous people. No doubt the children instructed in Christian doctrine and morality, as they are instructed here, both in the day and boarding school, has a beneficial influence on the adult Indians, but on the other hand we must take into consideration the baneful effect on the minds of the children when their relatives and friends laugh to scorn the doctrines of Christian morality as taught by the Saviour.

I consider Neah Bay and Quillayute good fields for missionary labor.

All heathenish and barbarous practices I have endeavored to stop, and where possible prohibit altogether, such as the "Cloqually dance." This dance, from what I have heard of it, must be a cross between the devil's dance and the can-can. Potlaching (giving away) of all kinds, whether, a bone potlach, a pil potlach (blood), a cultus potlach, or a hyas potlach, has been carried on here without stay or hindrance, and I have had a great deal of trouble in carrying out the instructions of the Indian Department in this matter. I have been successful in a measure, so much so, that it is practically stopped on the reservation, though they now give potlaches on an island near Cape Flattery, in the Pacific Ocean.

Old and poor are synonymous terms amongst these Indians. It has been and still is their custom, if they have accumulated money or property during youth and middle age, to give it away, and save nothing or make any provision for decrepit old age.

The Makah Indians are not dependent on agriculture for subsistence. The waters of the ocean and Straits of Fuca, upon whose shores they live, are their harvest fields, and from these waters they take great numbers of many varieties of fish. Whale, fur-seal, halibut, salmon, and dogfish catching are the main features of their industries, and as they find a ready market at Victoria, British Columbia, and at the towns, mill ports, and logging camps of the sound, considerable sums are annually realized by them. With a climate whose moisture is proverbial, where it rains nine months of the year and the remaining three months being enveloped in dense fogs, and all the soil that is fit for cultivation being thin and barren, can we blame them very much if they do not take kindly to agricultural pursuits; or if in the past, as I presume some of them must have tried to wrest a scanty living from the niggardly soil, need we be much surprised that they became discouraged and put aside the plow, the hoe, and spade to take up again the harpoon and seal spear?

SCHOOLS.

With some little experience in educational work, having been school director of the public schools for nine years of the eleven that I resided in La Conner, I must say that I am very well pleased with the management of both the industrial boarding-school at this agency and the day school at Quillayute. Mr. Sebastian, the superintendent, is kind, though firm, and is ever watchful for the care and comfort of his pupils. The children have not only an instructor, but a friend in their principal teacher. I have had four changes of assistant teachers, and can say but little as yet whether the last one will give entire satisfaction or not.

Mr. A. W. Smith, the teacher at Quillayute, has had several years' experience as an Indian teacher, and his place would be very hard to fill. He is assisted by Miss A.

W. Bright, who has had some experience as a teacher of Indian children.

I am pleased to state that all my white employes co-operate heartily with me in my endeavors to introduce some little reforms at this agency, and are in social harmony with each other, and that we are free from those petty strifes and bickerings that unfortunately for the good of the service are too common in such isolated stations.

I consider the industrial school a better school for girls than boys, leaving the question of the school-room aside, as there both sexes have equal advantages. The industrial feature is quite different. The girls on leaving school are fortified with a knowledge that they can bring into practice in every-day life a knowledge of not only how to make and mend their own clothing, but that of their husbands as well. They have been drilled in housekeeping, cooking, and bread-making, so that when they leave school they know a little more than the mere rudiments of an Euglish education.

With respect to the boys, we have no carpenter, blacksmith, or farmer to instruct them, and what they learn in these trades is acquired from Indians whose knowledge is very limited. Neither have we any shoemaker. The industrial teacher is supposed to combine a knowledge of all these trades and work for \$60 a month in a country

where a good ox-driver gets from \$80 to \$120 per month and board.

I have an excellent industrial teacher, and to use a Western phrase, one who has "no flies on him;" in fact a "rustler," a man who does all that one man can do, but he can not fill all the positions of these respective trades with satisfaction or give anything like a sufficient instruction in any of them with the exception of farming, to be of any practical benefit to them through life.

The practice of dismissing the school children on Friday morning, so that they might go to the village and remain until Saturday evening; also of permitting the parents of school girls on reaching womanhood to take them out of school for five days, so that they might give a pil potlach (blood potlach), has been put a stop to. I

considered that two days spent among the adult Indians in each week was neither conducive to good morals nor to the advancement of the children in civilization. The heathenish blood potlach was too disgusting in its details to be tolerated for a moment. My interference in this time-honored and sacred privilege was not well received. There was a howlraised, but they found this only increased my determination, so they finally accepted the situation.

In the boarding-school the Episcopal service is read every Sunday and Sunday school is conducted by the superintendent, with the assistance of the employés. The

Methodist service is observed at the Quillayute school.

I have fitted up a room as a reading-room for the industrial boarding-school. Some kind friends East sent to the superintendent 100 Sunday-school books for the children's use. For amusements the girls have swings, merry-go-rounds, rope skipping, and the use of the matron's croquet set whenever they feel disposed to play. The boys have swings, merry-go-rounds, horizontal bar, base-ball games, tops, and marbles—in fact about all the games that white boys engage in—besides which they derive amusement and health from surf-bathing. The average attendance at both of the schools is about 50 at each, nearly equally divided between girls and boys.

POLICE.

The force as now organized is obedient, and they are strong factors in the promotion of good order. There are 8 members of the force, one lieutenant and 7 privates.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

For some cause the Makah Indians are not in favor of allotting their lands in severalty. The reservation has never been surveyed, and with a proper presentation I think they may be made to change their minds.

INSPECTION.

James A. Cisney visited this agency the 1st of November, 1889, and made a thorough

inspection of Neah Bay and Quillayute.
In conclusion, I would say that the Indians at this agency are not difficult to manage; that they are self-supporting, with the exception of the very old, decrepit, and sick; that they could in a few years, with their natural advantages, be the richest Indians on the coast, provided that the almost universal custom of all the sound and coast Indians of potlaching was prohibited.

The census taken this year shows the number at this agency to be 697. Makahs 454, divided as follows: Males; 213; females, 241; number of males above eighteen years of age, 141; females above sixteen years, 177; number of males between six and sixteen is 36; number of females between six and sixteen is 33; number of children of school age is 69. Quillayutes, 242, divided as follows: Males above eighteen years of age, 72; females above fourteen years of age, 85; males between six and sixteen is 25; females between six and sixteen is 29; number of children of school age is 54.

Annual statistics are inclosed herewith.

al statistics are inclosed nerewith.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN P. McGLINN,

United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH., August 14, 1890.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the condition of the Indians on this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1890:

Since my appointment in April last I have made it a point to thoroughly examine the school buildings at Neah Bay and at Quillayute, and also to become personally acquainted with the Indians and their complaints, and feel now in a position to pass an opinion on each respectively.

The school building at Neah Bay as well as the houses in which the employes live, are old and rotten, and from a sanitary standpoint, should be replaced by new ones. The school buildings at Neah Bay should be removed from their present position, which is on the banks of the small stream which empties into the Straits of San Juan de Fuca at this point, and which stream is always full of decaying vegetation, the gases arising therefrom being very productive of disease; and from the close proximity of the buildings to the sea, which washes under them at high tides, the ground under and around tham is always in a wet and soggy condition. The school buildings at Quillayute are no better.

The water supply at Neah Bay is very defective. The reservoir is a pit dug in the ground. This should be cemented and covered over to prevent its being filled with leaves and other vegetation; the pipes are rotten and are constantly bursting, and the water, when it appears at the taps, is rusty in INT 90—VOL. II——15

appearance, has a disagreeable old taste, and holds in suspension the larvæ of frogs and other kinds of pond life. These pipes must be replaced by new ones, and branch pipes should be carried to the houses of the employés, who now have to fetch their water from a considerable distance—from the stream already mentioned.

The health of the children is and has been very good during my residence at the agency. Some few of them suffer from strumous ulcerations of the cornea and the majority from carious teeth. Enlargement of the tonsils and the cervical and submaxillary glands is common. I have only noticed one case of congenital syphilis; in fact the adult Indians are peculiarly free from this disease. Phthisis pulmonalis appears to be on the increase, and claims many victims every year. I do not think that the school confinement itself is injurious to the children, but that the change of diet from the tough, partially-cooked food, requiring considerable muscular power on the part of the jaws and its muscles and a consequent small blood supplies; the muscles are consuler, the jaws bones more fragile, the cavity of the mouth becomes contracted, and the teeth jamb on each other, and caries makes an early appearance. The old Indians have good teeth, and apparently never suffer from them. suffer from them.

suffer from them.

The same cause for this marked effect upon their teeth may account for the many other changes in their constitution, which is causing such a rapid lessening in their numbers. Another cause for their decreasing and for the increase of pluthisis amongst them, in my opinion, is the substitution of the close built and badly ventilated houses for their old "rancher s." These latter buildings were copiously ventilated at the top, thus allowing a free exit to expired air, and the stench arising from the decaying fish ever found on the floors, which is what they call the "Boston house," is retained to be breathed over and over again. It is almost impossible to impress them with the necessity for cleanliness, and it is the fact that the phthisical patient lives, coughs, and expectorates in the same small space with many others, that this disease is so frequent.

They are a long way from being civilized yet, and although they come to the surgery, and send for me when sick, I do not flatter myself that they have a high opinion of any knowledge I may have. I had hoped to be able to report that I had operated on the several cases of senile cataract which I mentioned in a previous report, but as yet I can not get them to consent, so fearful are the medicine men of my

in a previous report, but as yet I can not get them to consent, so fearful are the medicine men of my being able to display any superiority over their skill, and their influencestill has great weight amongst the others.

H. B. RUNNALLS Agency Physician.

JOHN P. MCGLINN. Agent.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP AGENCY (Consolidated), Tacoma, Wash., September 2, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with general regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my twentieth annual report, giving a resume of matters concerning the seven reser-

vations belonging to this agency.

In general the Indians under my care are all self-supporting, are civilized, most of them are citizens and voters, and many own land which has accidently become of immense value. They are fairly intelligent and industrious, and the younger ones are educated. They are quiet, peaceable, and inoffensive, and know as little of the barbarities of savage life as the white people by whom they are surrounded.

They are, however, slowly but surely decreasing in numbers. This is due principally to their low state of vitality, brought on by disease either inherited or contracted from the practice of vicious habits and immoral associations with the lowest class of whites. Intemperance, too, casts its withering blight over the lives of many

of them, and works their ruin.

THE PUYALLUP TRIBE

is much the largest and most important, and is located on land adjoining the city of Tacoma, which has doubled its population within the last two years, and now numbers about 40,000 people. Their reservation, which includes a little over 18,000 acres, is owned in severalty by them, is inalienable now, but the restrictions can be removed at any time by act of Congress. The pressure is very strong to have it done, and steps have already been taken in that direction.

Several railroads are anxious to cross it, and a law has been passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate all the circumstances and make such recommendations as shall seem best. They only occupy about one-fourth of their land, and the other three-fourths can not be of much use to them, while it would be very valuable if it could be utilized for city purposes. They cultivate a very considerable proportion of the part that they occupy, and it would be very unfortunate if they should be allowed to sell any of that, for if they should they would very soon be crowded out and in a short time be obliterated as a tribe altogether. They are not capable of taking care of as much money as some of their surplus land would bring, and many of the titles which descend to their heirs are so badly mixed that it will be a very difficult matter to so arrange that the Indians will not be swindled, the money wasted, and a good title given to the purchaser.

The moral effect of prosperity on these Indians has been bad. There has been more drinking and trouble resulting therefrom during the past year than any previous one since I have had charge of them. Special temptations to drink have been thrown in their way by those who are trying to influence them to dispose of their lands, and the feeling has been cultivated among them that as citizens and voters they are, or should be, free from the control of the Indian Department. There may be other causes, but the fact is painfully apparent that they have retrograded very much in morals during the past twelve months.

THE CHEHALIS TRIBE

is much the same as last year. Railroads have been built near them, offering inducements for labor at good wages, and they have been brought into contact with a more stirring type of civilization than heretofore, but as yet it is not apparent that any special bad effects have resulted. What is there called a reservation, is merely a collection of Indian homestead settlers grouped together on contiguous places. They about hold their own as to numbers, and their scale of civilization and intelligence rises and widens a little every year.

THE S'KOKOMISH TRIBE

is also very much the same as it was a year ago. Here, too, railroads are approaching, but as yet hardly near enough to sensibly effect them. However, the strong emigration into that vicinity has quickened their sensibilities to some extent and enlivened their sluggish motions. Immediate contact with the higher type of civilization has an effect which nothing else accomplishes in brightening them up and developing their capacities.

THE NISQUALLY AND SQUAKSON TRIBES

are both similarly situated. Both live on small reservations, on which there are no white employes. Both hold their land in severalty and are surrounded by white settlements. Both send their children to boarding schools on other reservations, and both hold courts of their own in which they adjust their differences and punish the refractory. They scarcely hold their own in numbers, but are quiet and contented. All of the aforementioned Indians hold their lands in severalty, and are citizens and voters. All have adopted the customs and habits of civilized life, and it would

All of the aforementioned Indians hold their lands in severalty, and are citizens and voters. All have adopted the customs and habits of civilized life, and it would almost seem as though they were at that point where they might be left to care for themselves. But they seem to lack stability of character necessary to hold them up and brace against the downward tendencies of every kind by which they are surrounded. How this quality can be ingrafted into their nature is a problem I have been unable to solve.

THE QUINAIELT TRIBE

is small and more remote from civilization than either of the others. Their land has not been allotted and they are not citizens. Their natural industries are mostly fish ing and hunting. The salmon here are the best known, elk are abundant in the mountains, and the sea-otter furnishes them with fur which sells for high prices. During the year a large number of white settlers have taken up claims bordering on three sides of the reservation, and they have been brought into contact with the white man as never before. This has stimulated them very considerably. There is a development of ideas and energy which is very pleasing to note. Their morals so far have not suffered to any apparent extent by this contact.

It is important that the boundary lines of this reservation should be run, so as to

It is important that the boundary lines of this reservation should be run, so as to prevent incursion of white settlers. Some of the Indians have taken up claims on the reservation and defined their boundaries by inaccurate lines and natural divisions. If without too much expense a part of it could be subdivided, so that they could know their claims definitely, I think it would encourage them to do better work on their places. Sickness has decimated their numbers considerably, but there are still

enough left to do something for, perhaps.

THE GEORGETOWN OR SHOAL-WATER BAY TRIBE

live mostly by gathering oysters. But few now make their homes on the reservation, as it is not contiguous to their place of business. Quite a number of them have bought small pieces of land at Bay Center, a small town, where they live and seem to be doing well. Railroads are being built into this section of country, making all near there very valuable. For this reason some of them wish to return to the reservation and secure titles to their shares of land there. But with many of them it is because they think the land will sell for a good figure soon, and they will get the money rather than that they wish to make homes on it. There is but very little of it that is available for agricultural purposes. It might be best to give it to them and let them make the best use of it they can; but really there is not much of it that would do them much good.

THE SCHOOLS.

There have been four boarding and two day schools conducted during the year among the Indians belonging to this agency. As a whole they have been fairly prosperous and successful. Rather more children have been in attendance than any previous year, and their grade of scholarship has been higher. The Puyallup school has been moved into the new buildings, which are commodious and convenient. That school has much improved in consequence.

During the last summer and fall there was a great deal of serious sickness in the Chehalis school, and circumstances beyond our control have operated against the S'Kokomish school, so that it has been hard to keep them up to the standard in numbers we have set for ourselves. The Chehalis school has, however, got up to forty scholars again and I hope will keep so.

The day schools have done better than I had expected. Many of these Indians are now so far along in civilization that such schools are more practicable and efficient than formerly.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

These have been very useful, and in fact almost indispensable, on the reservations where there are boarding schools, and they have the moral support of the superintendent of the school, who acts as local agent. The judges are rather keen and shrewd and their influence is very good on the other Indians. The courts which are held on reservations where there are no white employés are not so useful and effective for good. The expense, however, is comparatively small and there is a compensation in the assistance which they render in influencing the parents to send their children to the schools.

Their procedure is similar to that of justices of the peace as far as they can be. There is, however, neither lawyers nor jury. The board of judges sits as a court of inquiry and then retires to decide the case and determine the penalty where a conviction occurs. It would be very advantageous if the money received for fines could be used for witness fees, for in many instances cases are lost for want of evidence because the witnesses refuse to testify, or deny that they know anything about the case from the desire to avoid being dragged into court where they lose their time and get abused for telling the truth. The uncertainty concerning the jurisdiction which these courts have over Indians that are Americau crizens, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, is also a hindrance to their efficiency. Notwithstanding their defects, however, I consider them as very useful and important, and their general results are very satisfactory.

their general results are very satisfactory.

Reports from four out of seven of my courts give, whole number of cases 88, of which 6 were civil and 82 criminal. Of these 12 were acquitted, leaving 70 convicted, as follows: For drinking, 48; unlawful intercourse, 13; resisting officers and breaking jail, 7; gambling, 2. The penalties imposed varied from a fine of \$5 to \$60 and imprisonment from one day to one year.

Records have been kept by clerks of their own in four of the courts, by the superintendent in one, and not at all in two of them. On the whole I consider them very important and very satisfactory.

MISSIONARY WORK

has been carried on by two denominations, the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians, each supporting a missionary for the benefit of the Indians assigned them. The labors of earnest and faithful missionaries is a very efficient adjunct in the advancement and civilization of the Indians. They are naturally religious, and need to be guided and instructed rather than pushed forward in these matters; and their religious belief does much to restrain them from crime and immoral tendencies which would tend to deplete their numbers.

Physicians have looked after their physical condition, and there have been no unusual epidemics or contagious diseases that have affected them during the past year.

With gratitude to the All-wise Ruler for His abundant mercies during the past year, and trusting for his favor in the future as in the past, we nerve ourselves up to the duties of another year.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN ERLLS, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH., August 10, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I hereby submit my fourth annual report,

together with statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

This agency comprises five reservations: Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison, and Muckleshoot. The Tulalip Reservation, located on the main-land, about 35 miles north of Seattle, comprises an area of 22,500 acres and a population of 443. The Swinomish, located about 30 miles north of Tulalip, has a population of 227 and an area of 7,200 acres. The Lummi Reservation, located in Whatcom County, about 10 miles north of Whatcom, contains an area of 12,300 acres and a population of 295. The Madison Reservation, located in Kitsap County, and about 3 miles east of Fort Madison, contains an area of 7,000 acres and has a population of 144. The Muckleshoot Reservation, located 20 miles south of Seattle, has a population of 103, and an area of

From the census of the five reservations, just completed, I find there has been a slight decrease each year since 1885. The following is the census taken June 30,

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swino- mish.	Madison.	Muckle- shoot.	Total.
Families	144	79	65	43	29	360
Males over eighteen years	148	87	74	46	29	384
Males under eighteen years	66	61	39	22	24	212
Females over fourteen years	170	89	80	61	29	429
Females under fourteen years.	59	58	34	15	21	187
Total of all ages	443	295	227	144	103	1, 212
six and sixteen years	84	71	42	29	27	253

As stated in all former reports, the farming lands of these Indians are confined principally to the Swinomish, Lummi, and Muckleshoot Reservations, and they alone can be considered farmers. The lands of the Tulalip and Madison Indians are com-

posed mostly of timber, and a very considerable portion of each reservation would not be fit for agricultural purposes even were the timber removed.

Although the Tulalip Indians own very little good agricultural land they manage to raise considerable produce to sell, and their families are better provided for than either the Swinomish or Lummi tribes. It is safe to say there are no idle Indians on the Tulalip Reservation. Every man finds something to occupy his time, and their families are all well provided for both winter and summer. The raising of poultry, and especially for these markets, yields splendid returns, and a few of the most enterprising of these Indians are talking of engaging in the business quite extensively. It is a business which will bear extensive development and good results, and in which there is not a shadow of risk of making a failure. The cultivation of fruit and small

there is not a shadow of risk of making a failure. The cultivation of fruit and shall berries is also receiving some attention, and it can not be doubted that they have the location and also the climate necessary to insure success.

They have cut and sold during the year 5,000 cords of wood at \$2.50 per cord, and earned nearly as much more working in logging camps and saw-mills adjoining the reservation. Their potato crop also promises a handsome profit. They have built several comfortable and substantial frame dwellings, cleared and cultivated as much land as could be expected in a heavily timbered forest, and are carving out for their

There is no better farming land in the State than that owned by the Lummis and Muckleshoot Indians, but they do not cultivate the land as they should, and there has been little improvement, if any, on the Lummi Reservation. The Muckleshoots have done better, however, the past year and there has been some improvement. I

estimate their crops at several hundred dollars more than last year.

The improvement would be noticeable by visiting the Madison tribe. They have cleared very little land and do not depend upon their severalties for a support, but work in logging camps and saw-mills. The Madison Indians will never make farmers and that portion of the reservation logged off is in a rough state and unfit for agricultural purposes. The land, if cleared and ready for the plow, could not be classed even as third-class farming land.

The prospects are for a good crop of grain on the Swinomish Reservation and their other crops will yield about the usual amount. W. T. Salmons, employed by the Government to instruct these Indians in farming, is a practical man, and the Indians

have every confidence in him. They now raise more produce in one year than they did in five previous to Salmon's going among them. The Indians find a ready market

for all produce at fair prices, and they are making money.

The following is an estimate of crops for the five reservations:

Wheatbushels	490
Oatsdo	28, 360
Barley and ryedo	300
Potatoesdo	5,900
Turnipsdo	665
Onionsdo	885
Beansdo	75
Other vegetablesdo	2, 150
Number of pumpkinsnumber	1,100
Haytons	785
Hops ,do	7

Titles by descent of Indian lands are getting mixed and the laws should be changed to counteract this. Some Indians claim by inheritance two or more farms and there should be some law governing the sale of such land, and to avoid dissatisfaction they should at least be allowed to sell to each other if not to the whites. I can see no reason why the Indian holding a patent should not be made a full-fledged citizen and compelled to pay taxes on his land. I believe it would benefit him in many ways, and certainly the whites would respect him more.

The Indians of this agency have the best educational facilities, and school accommodations are provided for all who wish to attend. The religious training received by the children at the Tulalip boarding school I consider a great blessing, and under the efficient care of the Catholic sisters they have good reasons to feel assured of every comfort. The Tulalip school has a capacity of 150 and has had an average

attendance of 130 during the year.

I have not been able, as yet, to secure a suitable teacher for the Lummi day school, but hope to meet with better success before school reopens again in the fall. The salary, \$600 per annum, allowed for teacher at the Lummi school I consider inadequate and I have requested an increase of \$200. In the matter of education Commissioner Morgan is right in advising that the work be commenced at once and on a liberal scale, and teachers employed be paid for their services.

Our annual vacation is from August 15 to October 15, the hop picking season, and it, is impossible to collect the children for school until they return home in the fall. Girls from twelve to fifteen years of age will earn \$2 per day, and parents will not consent to have them enter school while there are any hops to pick.

In April last an Indian named Sam Charles, belonging to the Swinomish reservation, was shot and killed by a white man near the town of La Connor, just across the slough from the reservation. The case was tried by the district court of Skagit County, in July last, and to my surprise the jury acquitted the murderer. The Indians are very much dissatisfied with the verdict and told the friends of the murderer that they intended to have revenge. I have every reason to believe the prosecuting attorney did his duty, but as the man murdered was an Indian the jury seems to have considered it of little consequence.

The Indian court has greatly assisted me in maintaining order on the reservation and I have recommended that they be paid a small compensation for their services. The great nuisance, whisky, continues to give trouble and our police are often kept busy looking after such cases. Several persons have been prosecuted during the year for selling whisky to Indians, but this does not put a stop to the nefarious

The sanitary condition of the agency has been very good, but the water facilities at the Tulalip boarding school could be greatly improved at a very small cost to the Government, and it is my purpose to submit an estimate of the work necessary to insure an abundance of pure spring water. There should be a tank of sufficient size constructed on the creek that supplies the agency buildings and the water conveyed by pipes to the school buildings. The sanitary condition of their homes and the general habits of the Indians have greatly improved.

The Government buildings, excepting those built during the past four years, are all old but in fair repair, and with one or two exceptions can be considered comfortable. The school buildings need some little repairs which can be done without extra cost to the Government, and should be made during the summer vacation. Lumber for

that purpose is now being manufactured in the agency mill.

Several substantial buildings have been erected by the Indians, while many others are incompleted or being constructed. Logs are brought to the saw-mill at Tulalip by the Tulalip Indians and manufactured into lumber. The Government employs a millwright and sawyer to run the mill, but the Indians of the other reservations generally purchase elsewhere in preference to towing logs long distances. They all manage, however, to obtain the necessary material to construct their buildings.

It is apparent to any one visiting the Sound who takes the least interest in Indian affairs to see that he is rapidly advancing, and it is nothing unusual to hear the re-

mark that they make better citizens than many of their white neighbors.

Allow me to state in conclusion that during the four years that I have been agent here I have reasons to feel there has been some improvement made in the condition of the Indians, and while the Catholics have been largely instrumental in civilizing these people, they are more industrious and capable of providing for themselves now than when I assumed control of them.

Thanking the Department for the many courtesies received,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. TALBOTT. United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

FORT SIMCOE, YAKIMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON, September 18, 1890.

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report, as follows:

The charge of this agency devolved upon me on the 13th day of May, 1890. My predecessor, Thomas Priestly, after several weeks time consumed in the invoicing of property, on that date retired, unhappily in failing health, and within a few weeks

died of cancer of the stomach at his old home, Mineral Point, Wis.

Unacquainted with the routine of duties, I was necessarily slow in becoming accustomed to their requirements, but I set about learning the wants of the Indians committed to my charge, a task rendered comparatively easy by the enlightenment and civilization of a majority of the people under the wise government of Rev. James H. Wilbur, for eighteen years the "father" of the Yakimas. The Indians I found much attached to the administration of the Indian Office and grateful for the honest

and just care extended over them.

As a body they were almost unanimous in their opposition to the apportionment of their lands in severalty. Many of the leading Indians, whose logic and eloquence in council was wont to control and guide the judgment of the many in times past, urged that an allotment of their lands meant a severance of the paternal ties which bound them to the Government, and that they would be thrown upon their own resources at a time when they were unprepared to become self-sustaining citizens. Others, more crafty and selfish, having control of large bodies of rich pasturage under fence, and besides having few or no children to be benefited by the Dawes bill, protested against the idea, and so scarcely an Indian could be discovered in favor of the scheme. Now, I believe a large portion of the more intelligent are in favor of the beneficent plan prepared by the Government, and if the question were skillfully agitated the entire tribe would be found ready for the change.

The Indian farms, I was pleased to note, were in good condition; new fences and other signs of care and industry were everywhere apparent, and many of the ranches would compare favorably with the wealthier white farmer in other parts of the

The Government farm, or the several ranches connected with the agency, however, did not show that thrifty condition one would expect. No crops had been planted, the fences were old and tumbled down affairs, while the sidewalks and buildings of the

agency proper seemed sadly in need of repair.

On my arrival Agent Priestly was occupied in counting the returns of an election just held throughout the reservation for county, or rather reservation, commissioners, with duties in relation to the supervision of roads, etc., similar to those of our county commissioners. There were also elected, besides these commissioners, five justices of the peace, with jurisdiction not unlike the white justices of the peace of the county, though on a more limited scale. A contest was started between a defeated justice and one who had been counted in, resulting in a new election being called; and the elected justice refusing to serve, I appointed Thomas Simpson, at the request of influential Indians. The policy of electing justices of the peace initiated by some of my predecessors has proven to be a sound one and the people very generally abide, without discontent, their judgments, which generally are as just as those of their white brothers. The agent is thus relieved of a very troublesome burden and it is only rarely that he is called more than the second of the contract of the co

that he is called upon to act as referee on an appeal from the justice's court.

The court of Indian offenses was organized when General Milroy was agent, but the pay of the three judges thereof was not established until July 1, 1889, and this expired by limitation February 28, 1890, by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Since that time Stick Joe, chief-justice, aged sixty-five, who has been continuously on the bench since its organization; Peal, aged fifty-five, and Louie Simpson, aged thirty-five, have served for the honor of the thing and the very precarious costs in which the occasional litigants have been mulcted by the judgments of the court.

Stick Joe and Louie Simpson speak English a little better than Peal, who uses the language sparingly. They wear citizen's dress, conform to the white man's ways, wearing while on the bench white shirts and standing collars, and otherwise conducting themselves with becoming gravity. The lands in severalty question is at present not much in favor with the judges, but as becomes the shrewd politicians that they are a change for the better will occur when the masses of the people move in that direction. They favor the education of children and other progress in civilization.

The method of procedure is in the regular forms of the appellate courts, with a regularly appointed clerk, who keeps the records, prosecuting attorney and policeman performing the functions of bailiff and sheriff. The general influence of the court is good, the people generally obeying the decrees and judgments pronounced. I have no suggestions to make for the improvement of the court, except, perhaps, to recommend that the appropriation, if sufficient, be diverted to their use in the way of a limited salary.

The records of the court prior to the 1st of last January were kept in such a muddled state by the various clerks that it is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the number of persons tried by the court. Since that date the following describes accurately the work done by the court:

Reservation cases from January 1, 1890.

Case.	Cause.	Action.
George Washington, plaint- iff, vs. Johnnie Bullhead, defendant.	Adultery with wife of George Washington.	Defendant fined \$1 and taxed \$10 cost.
Mrs. Snowyervs. Jane Sewel. Reservation vs. Mrs. Philix and Shloom. Reservation vs. William Cree and Mrs. Slose.	Land dispute	Dismissed. Judgment that Shloom pay 5,000 rails to Mrs. Philix. Cree put in jail till next court.
April term, 1890.	the second second second	
James Martin vs. Little Tom. Slose vs. Slose	Civil case	Continued. Continued. Continued. Dismissed.
George Washington, plaint- iff, vs. Mrs. John Poll, de- fendant.	Suit to recover four horses	Judgment against defendant.
Bob Whalla, plaintiff, vs. Louis Quatsell, defendant, Reservation vs. Charlie Scum-	Assumpsit	\$15 cost against defendant. Dismissed: no proof.
mit and Daughter. John Klickitat vs. Mrs. John Klickitat.	Trouble between him and his wife.	The court ordered that plaintiff pay \$1 costs, stop drinking, and live in peac with his wife.
Mrs. Smith vs. Dr. Clicatine. Reservation vs. Flanatikish	DebtGrand larceny	Both sides \$2.50 each, costs. Judgment to return stolen horse and pa- fine of \$10 and \$15 costs.
Roscoe Miller vs. John Ne- hemiah.	Dispute over some horses	Judgment that defendant keep 7 head o horses and return the rest to plaintifi and defendant to pay \$15 costs within twelve days.
Kas-sab-mis vs. George Men- anock.	Dispute over property of deceased person.	Continued until June 23, 1890.
Reservation vs. George Sah- we-ya-lick and Martha Alexis.	Adultery	Defendant pleads guilty; prosecuting witness ordered to live with his forme wife and pay \$15 in seven days.
Reservation vs. Calvin Hale, ex-justice of the peace. Reservation vs. Sam Puyatt	Unlawfully holding fine money. Adultery	Ordered to return the money to the cour and taxed \$15 costs. Plea of guilty. Puyatt fined \$40 and \$2
and Mrs. L. Cree. William Cree vs. Mrs. L. Cree. William Frank vs. Stick Joe (chief-justice).	Divorce for adultery Debt	costs, Mrs. Cree \$10 and \$10 costs. Divorce denied. No costs. Judgment. Stick Joe required to pay two year-old horse, and taxed \$5 costs.
Reservation vs. Wakkasset.	Polygamy	Judgment. Divorce from one wife an child, with alimony of 5 head of horses Costs, \$50.

Reservation cases from January 1, 1890-Continued.

Case.	Cause.	Action.
April term, 1890—Continued.		
Tappenish Slose vs. Mrs. Slose.	Divorce for adultery	Judgment. Court ordered him to go back to his wife, be good to her, and act like a man, and pay costs of court, \$15, to be paid in two weeks.
Reservation vs. Shomatuse,	Adultery with Washatol	Both guilty. Defendant fined \$10, and Washatol \$5.
Reservation vs. Tappenish Bull.	Adultery with same woman	Each \$5 fine.
Reservation vs. Jim Tonewasha and Julia Abraham.	Adultery	Court ordered them to get married, which was done by the chief-justice, Stick Joe. No costs.
Heenan Koomish vs. Jim Slonta, defendant.	Damages	Plaintiff taxed costs.
Reservation vs. Tarkill	Larceny of a horse	Dismissed.
Nancy Cosai vs. Cosai	Divorce for adultery	Remarried, costs.
Reservation vs. Frank Mea-	Adultery	Married. No costs.
Chan and whe. Bill Wenanwit, plaintiff, vs. George Menanock, defend- ant.	Dispute over horses, etc	Court decided for plaintiff to take 3 head of horses and a child, and leave 2 head of horses to defendant for his trouble, and defendant taxed \$20 costs. Appeal taken to agent. Adjourned.

In the last case above mentioned, I reversed the judgment of the court and decided that the horses and child be restored to defendant, George Menanock. The mother before dying gave the child to her cousin George Menanock and the horses in trust for the orphan girl.

As to marriage among the Indians of my charge the universal custom is to follow the example of the whites in this regard. The judges of the court of Indian offenses, justices of the peace, and ministers of the Gospel perform the rites of matrimony upon the certificate of marriage license issued by the clerk of the court of Indian offenses. The marital vows are kept as sacred as is usual among whites, with here and there a man or woman of loose principles in relation thereto.

The census of the reservation having been ordered in advance of this annual report, a very careful, painstaking, and conscientious canvass from house to house, and tepee, too, was made by my assistants. The work, though necessarily imperfect from the haste with which it was done, elicited the following commendation from the Census Bureau, to which department a full report was made:

I want to thank you for your excellent work.

THOMAS DONALDSON, Special Agent in charge, etc.

Surveyor Swartz, of the serveyor-general's office of this State, is now in the field surveying the boundary of this reservation, a work very much needed on account of the constant disputes arising between stockmen of Klickitat County and my Indians, as to the boundary lines, a portion of which has never been surveyed, and many of the land-marks of the surveyed part have been obliterated.

the land-marks of the surveyed part have been obliterated.

The main employment of my police, owing in part to the peace and good order generally prevailing among the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, has been to prevent illegal pasturage by stockmen, who use fair means and sometimes foul to herd their cattle, horses, sheep, etc., on the rich pasture lands on some portions of the reserve.

During the recent visit of Col. Robert S. Gardiner, Indian inspector, I called his attention to the fact of a stockman, Pleas Bounds, of North Yakima, making some sort of a trade with a half-caste Indian, Tom McKay, whereby he, Bounds, was pasturing 1,500 or 2,000 head of cattle on the reserve. These cattle, of course, are branded with McKay's brand, and, ostensibly, Bounds holds McKay's notes for the cattle, and as fast as Bounds and a partner need the cattle for their butchering business at Roslyn and Tacoma, they are gathered up by McKay and shipped to them. The scheme is such that Bounds avoids paying taxes on the cattle to the county authorities of Yakima, and the Indians are likewise deprived of a large revenue under the "grazing tax." Colonel Gardiner instructed me to report the facts to the Indian Office and await action thereon.

The squaw-men, whites who marry half-caste or full-blood Indian women, are a constant menace to the welfare of the Indians, with a few honorable exceptions. As fast as the presence of one of these men is known by me to be detrimental to the Indians I have ordered the offender to leave the reserve forthwith. One Artoine, a mu-

latto, was ordered to leave by the honorable Secretary of the Interior on my recommendation, and since that time, with the intervals he has not been in jail in North Yakima, he has been doing all he can there to further demoralize the Yakamas of his acquaintance by persuading them to leave, despite my orders, for the sound to

pick hops.

Early in the season I put a decided veto on the Indians leaving the reserve for the purpose of going to the sound to engage in hop-picking, because of the inevitable drunkenness and debauchery which overtake our Indians there; meanwhile their farms are laid waste by neglect at home, where a superabundance of work at hoppicking at equally reumnerative wages await them in sight of their reservation in this county.

I have also ordered from the reserve one Dr. Wooley, a white man, not related by blood or marriage to the Indians, who has been practicing medicine in opposition to

the regular agency physician.
Shortly after taking charge I was informed that a large number of strange Indians had congregated in the mountains, about 55 miles from the fort, and that a squawman, Tom Staten, had a wheel of fortune there, which gambling apparatus was liberally supported by my Indians and their visitors. Taking a posse of police I went there, but Staten could not be found. Staten has, with his half-caste wife, been keeping a sort of trading post near Toppenish station on this reserve for some years and his presence has been a source of irritation to well-disposed neighbors. A short time since an Indian, Homer Watson, brought two horses to this office, stating that he had taken them from Staten, whose note he held for an old debt. I directed the Indian to take them back home. The interpreter, however, Wilbur Spencer, misunderstood me and told the man to take the horses to his own home. Staten had him indicted in North Yakimas and on his trial last Monday my evidence and that of the interpreter acquitted him before a jury. I have ordered Staten, under section 2147 United States Revised Statutes, to leave the reservation forthwith—a consummation devoutly wished by the Yakomas.

The school statistics which ordinarily accompany the annual report were some time since forwarded to the Indian Office, as was also the census above referred to,

while the other usual statistics accompany this report.

Thanking the Indian Office for the uniform courtesies extended, and the kindly overlooking of faults inseparable from a new acquaintance with arduous duties,

I remain, very respectfully,

WEBSTER L. STABLER, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, Keshena, Wis., August 23, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my first annual report, with accompanying

statistics, agreeably to instructions.

This agency is located 8 miles north of Shawano, near the Wolf River, and its jurisdiction extends over three reservations—the Menomonee, Stockbridge, and Oneida. The Menomonee Reservation, said to contain 231,680 acres, with the Stockbridge, consisting of eighteen sections, adjoining on the southwest, are situated in Shawano The Oneida Reservation, an area of 65,540 acres, recently allotted in severalty to 1,713 Oneidas, under the supervision of Special Agent Dana C. Lamb, is situated about 45 miles in a southeasterly direction between the counties of Brown and Outagamie. A proposition to annex a part of this reservation to each of said counties has been refused by vote of the board of supervisors of each, respectively, as I am informed; so that said territory remains outside of any county jurisdiction.

Total population of Menomonees on the reservation is 1,311, all of whom wear citizen's clothing, and 800 of them can use English sufficient for ordinary intercourse. Sixteen hundred and fifty acres are reported to be under cultivation, from which it is estimated there will be grown 5,600 bushels of wheat, 20,550 bushels oats, 1,250 bushels barley and rye, 9,250 bushels corn, 13,300 bushels potatoes, 4,500 bushels turnips, 150 bushels onions, 1,600 bushels beans, 5,000 melons, 15,000 pumpkins, 1,190

tons of hay, and a production of 5,000 pounds of butter.

During the past year 21 log-houses have been erected by Indians, making a total of 295 dwelling-houses occupied by them. There are 409 horses, 6 mules, 289 head of

cattle, 225 swine, and 2,385 domestic fowls owned by Indians on the reservation,

together with a good number of wagons, buggies, etc., not reported with accuracy.

Interest in farm work is said to be increasing, and with the addition of earnings from logging during the winter season, by which logging operations the tribal fund is also to be annually increased, the Menomonees appear to be progressing towards a future of prosperity and independence, notwithstanding a large indebtedness held against individuals for supplies in logging in 1888 and 1889.

A saw-mill and small "roller-process" flouring mill, situated on the Wolf River, a mile and a held from the accuracy for which said viver furnishes small experts and

mile and a half from the agency, for which said river furnishes ample power, add materially to the value of reservation property. The saw-mill is kept busy much of the time in manufacturing lumber for Iudians, which is used in improving their homes and premises. The flouring mill, since its completion last year, has been used only to make flour from purchased wheat for distribution to the poor. This mill is not well adapted for gristing purposes, because the quantity of wheat required to fill rollers and elevators (more than 60 bushels) renders it impossible to deliver to the customer the flour made from his own grain. I have already asked authority to purchase apparatus for grinding corn and feed, which, in my opinion, is quite as necessary for Indian custom work as is the flouring mill itselt.

During last winter logs were banked to the amount of 25,691,565 feet, which, when sold under authority from the Department, realized the gross sum of \$218,378.30. After deducting 10 per cent. as stumpage or poor fund, with expenses of scaling logs, etc., net proceeds remain to be paid to Menomonees who cut and banked said logs

the sum of \$195,801.19.

The agency buildings at Keshena were erected upon wooden supports, and as such supports have decayed the buildings have settled out of shape. In two or three instances only have stone foundations replaced the decaying wood, and at this time nearly all are in urgent need of repairs.

SCHOOLS.

St. Joseph's Industrial School (contract), situated one-fourth mile east of agency, under management of Franciscan Fathers, has accommodations for 150 pupils and is believed to be rendering good service by its teachers in the school-rooms as well as in

the industrial departments.

The Government boarding-school, situated one-half mile east of agency, has accommodations for 90 pupils, but has been much overcrowded during the past year, so that visiting officials, with agents, have recommended enlargement of school buildings. About 80 acres of land are cultivated by pupils and instructors of this school, having the use of two pairs of horses and sundry machines and agricultural implements.

On the Oneida Reservation six day-schools are maintained, chiefly at Government expense. The Episcopal and Methodist missions each assist a teacher, who also acts as a missionary for such societies, respectively, by preaching on Sundays and other-

wise inculcating religious principles.

On the Stockbridge Reservation one school is maintained at an annual expense of \$400, taken from a small annuity paid to this tribe by the Government.

The number of Stockbridges maintaining tribal relations is reported at 133, nearly all of whom are said to be able to read and write in the English language. They support themselves by farming and labor in other civilized pursuits.

UNSETTLED TITLE TO SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

A matter of much importance, deserving the early attention of the Department and of Congress, is the clouded title to the ten sections of land known as the sixteenth or school sections. In equity it is believed that the right of the Indians to this land is indisputable; though a technical claim has been set up in recent years by the State land office of Wisconsin. The case as given for my information is as follows:

The Menomonees were in possession of all this region of country prior to any conveyance to the Government, and by treaty relinquished their lands here for a large tract of land beyond the Mississippi, in the northwest. This new country, when visited by a delegation of their chiefs, proved so unsatisfactory to the Menomonees, being situated between hostile and warring tribes, that they refused to remove there. After much discussion, and with the assistance and co-operation of the legislature and State authorities of Wisconsin, the small tract of twelve townships (ten of which remain to them) was assigned to the Menomonees, with an additional money consideration, in lieu of the larger and more valuable western territory first conveyed to them. At the time of the treaty by which the said twelve townships were assured to them there was no other understanding than that all of the land within the defined boundaries was fully and unreservedly secured to the Menouronees in perpetuity.

A few years ago the officials of the State land office set up a technical claim to the

sixteenth sections as school lands, although such sections were known to be within

the Menomonee Reservation. A suit was instituted last year by which it was hoped that a decision might be reached to quiet title to the said sections of land, but upon trial in the United States district court at Milwaukee in February last the issue turned upon a technicality rather than the validity of ownership. The judge held, in the case of Sherry vs. Gould, that the Indian had a right to clear land and make a farm on the sixteenth section, but the verdict of the jury was rendered upon whether there was a bona fide intention on the part of the Indian to make a farm by cutting timber as he had done, thus leaving an uncertainty still.

INDIAN COURT.

This court consists of three chiefs, supposed to possess the confidence of a majority of the tribe, namely: Ne-o-pet, aged fifty-four years; Chickeny, aged seventy-three years, and Ne-ah-tah-wah-pa-ny, aged sixty-five years. As I am informed—no records having been kept—all acted voluntarily prior to being placed on the payroll two years ago, and are supposed to have served for about three years. All are understood to favor the adoption of white men's ways, the education of children, allotment of lands and advance in civilization. These judges all have a partial understanding of English, but in all trials since I have been in charge the interpreter has been required to translate testimony—usually given in the Menomonee tongue—into English.

Since July 20 eight cases have been acted upon, including trespass of stock; desertion and failure to provide for family; one case of intoxication, with liquor in possession, \$5 fine; case of breach of promise and seduction, \$150 fine; two cases of assault

with weapons while intoxicated remain to be disposed of.

Record is now kept of points of testimony and judgment of the court in every case. Mode of procedure is for agent to preside and administer oaths to witnesses; also read the statute or state the law bearing on the case. So far as I can observe this court exercises a salutary influence in helping to control the restless and disorderly elements among the Indians. The worst influence to contend with and most difficult to control comes from the use of liquor, so easily obtained by Indians from saloons near the reservation.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force consists of a captain, sergeant, and 9 privates. The captain and 4 privates are on duty among the Oneidas, with sergeant and 5 privates for service among the Menomonees. My experience during the short period of my incumbency does not enable me to speak with confidence concerning this branch of the service, or to offer any suggestions or recommendations for its improvement.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. S. KRLSEY, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, Ashland, Wis., September 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The La Pointe Agency embraces seven reservations, four of which are in the State of Wisconsin and three in the State of Minnesota. The following table indicates the name, location, and area of each of the reservations:

Name of reservation.	County and State.	Acreage.
Red Cliff Bad River Lac Court d'Oreilles Lac du Flambeau Fond du Lac Grand Portage Vermilliou Lake		13, 993 124, 333 66, 136 69, 824 100, 121 51, 840 107, 500

The aggregate population of these reservations is 4,778, divided as follows	3:
Red Cliff	403
Bad River	641
Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,234
Lac du Flambeau	670
Fond du Lac	740
Grand Portage	290
Vermillion Lake	800
Total	4,778

All the reservations have been visited and great pains taken to obtain a reliable enumeration of the Indian population. The following statistical table, compiled from the census of 1890, gives the several classes of persons as required by the Indian regulations:

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above four- teen years.	Children be- tween six and sixteen years.	otherwise	Total.
Red Cliff. Bad River Lac Court d'Orielles. Lac du Flambeau Fond du Lac Grand Portage. Bois Forte	110 226 371 201 204 88 227	126 215 413 251 233 89 246	128 138 311 161 213 71 166	53 76 172 73 107 51 172	417 655 1, 267 686 757 299 811
Total	1, 427	1, 573	1, 188	704	4, 892

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

The Indians are progressing in the art of farming. They manifested unusual interest in the preparation of the ground and the planting of seeds last spring. The crop consists mainly of potatoes and it has been well cultivated during the growing season. The farmers were instructed last spring to have plowed any ground suitable for cultivation in the vicinity of the houses and wigwams, and to see that the planting was done properly and in due season. These directions were carried out as far as the limited means at our disposal would permit. The cultivation of the crop was

effected mainly through the industry of the Indian women.

The foundation of farming lies in the plowing of the soil, and this work can not be accomplished by hand. Teams and plows are scarce on these reservations and the Indians who own teams demand \$4 per day for the use of them. But few of the Indians are able to hire a team and the result is that their little fields go untilled. Last spring the farmers made a vigorous effort to secure the planting of the seed potatoes furnished by the Department. In many cases to insure the plowing the farmers were under the necessity of hiring teams at their own expense. But little progress can be made in the work of civilizing the Indian until he has been taught to supply his physical wants in a civilized way. As long as he is compelled to seek a precarious subsistence by hunting and fishing he will continue a savage. The farmers should be provided with teams and the ordinary implements of husbandry in order that they may be able to assist those who have no teams and no money to pay for the use of one.

The ground plowed and pulverized, the women appear to be abundantly able to attend to the work of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the crop. As a rule the

women are industrious and energetic, the reverse being true of the men.

The Indiau is indolent and improvident and makes no effort to provide for future contingencies. As a consequence he is very poor, and often suffers in want of the bare necessaries of life. The suffering falls upon the women and children, aged, and otherwise feeble.

There was much suffering among them last winter both from disease and lack of supplies, and but for the opportune arrival of supplies provided by the Department many of them would have perished. Their destitution was due principally to the fact that the usual lumbering enterprises on the reserves were suspended during the winter. This unexpected change in their industry cut off the source of their supplies and left them destitute. The influenza greatly increased their sufferings, and many of them succumbed to the pressure of their combined calamities.

As soon as it was finally determined that no logging enterprises were to be prosecuted on the reservations this office recommended that sufficient food and clothing be purchased by the Department to supply the Indians during the remainder of the year. The request for supplies was granted, but on condition that the outlay should be re imbursed to the Government out of any lands or timber that might be sold by

The whisky-mongers, gamblers, and other disreputable characters that infest the neighborhood of these reserves were quick to perceive that the proposed arrangement gave the Indian supplies for his pine timber instead of money. The liquormongers and their allies could derive but little benefit from the supplies, while they could easily filch from the Indian all the money he might realize from the sale of pine timber, as they had been doing for several years. Through the misrepresentations of these lawless men the Indian chiefs were led to refuse the supplies, when they knew that the great majority of the people were suffering in want of them.

The mildness of the winter, unusual for this latitude, and the supplies donated by the Department, sparingly issued to those only who were destitute of supplies and were unable to procure them, enabled the Indians to survive until the warm breath

of spring came to their relief.

Many of these Indians speak some English, and they all dress like their white neighbors. Many of them have comfortable log-houses, which are built out of the proceeds of the sale of their timber. These houses are built in villages, and it would have been better for the owners if the houses had been erected on the allotments and an effort made to establish a home on the farm.

EMPLOYÉS.

The following table shows the employes of this agency, the position of each, and the place at which they are engaged:

Name.	Position.	Where employed.
R. G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	Agency.
J. K. McDonald		Vermillion Lake.
Daniel Sullivan	do	Lac du Flambeau.
W. G. Walker		Bad River.
J. S. Stack	do	Fond du Lac. Lac Court d'Oreilles.
J. W. Morgan	A saistant additional farman	Do.
George E. Wheeler	Dischamith	Vermillion Lake.
John B. Green		Bad River.
Frank Blatchford	Tetampustan	Agency.

During the past year these employés have proved faithful, energetic, and zealous

in the performance of the duties assigned them.

From time immemorial this office has had an employé known as issue clerk and farmer. This position was discontinued July 1, 1889, and the clerical work is imposed on one clerk. In order to keep up the work of the office it has been necessary to request assistance from employes at distant reservations. A large amount of copying has been done in this way. This method of transacting the business of the office is unsatisfactory, as it is often attended with annoying delay in transit by mail. The good of the service requires that the position of issue clerk and farmer be restored at the earliest practicable day.

FARMING.

On all the reservations the Indians derive a large part of their support from farming. On account of the scarcity of teams and farming implements among the Indians their farming is necessarily crude and imperfect. The little fields are kept in a good state of cultivation, and the result of the season's work, especially in the line of potatoes and other vegetables, is encouraging. The principal crops are potatoes and hay. About 21,300 bushels of potatoes have been raised, and about 1,192 tons of hay have been made.

The Indians own 341 head of cattle, 184 horses, and 92 hogs.
The bands residing on the shore of Lake Superior derive a large part of their subsistence from the waters of the lake. Many of these Indians are good sailors and display considerable skill in the construction and management of their little sailing craft.

The wild rice found on the margin of lakes and rivers in this region is gathered by the Indians and constitutes an important article of food. The cranberry, blueberry, blackberry, and raspberry are produced here in great abundance. A ready market is found for these fruits in the white settlements and the Indians realize considerable money from the traffic.

Instruction in farming is of the utmost importance in the education and civiliza-tion of these Indians. When they have learned to supply their physical wants by

farming, their mental and moral elevation is sure to follow; but while they are compelled to follow their wild life of hunting and fishing to secure a miserable subsistence the efforts of the Government and the labors of the missionary in their behalf will yield unsatisfactory results. The Government has provided farmers for these reserves, but, strange to say, has failed to supply the tools and teams essential to illustrate the art of agriculture.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the last three years no allotments have been made to the Indians of this agency. The Indians are anxious to hold their lands in severalty. On all these reservations except Grand Portage there is sufficient agricultural land to supply all the Indians with farms. All the lands are adapted to agriculture except portions which seem to be too sandy to make desirable farms. Where the best soil is found the lands are covered by a heavy growth of timber, including hard and soft maple,

black and yellow birch, ash, elm, pine, and other less important varieties.

When allotments are made and the allottee is permitted to sell the timber, the Government should adopt such measures as will protect him from the consequences of his ignorance and inexperience. The experience of this agency shows that but very few Indians have made any good use of the money received from the sale of their timber. The money has been wasted for whisky and trifles, and gamblers and thieves have reaped a rich harvest while the money lasted. It is the duty of the Government to manage the funds received for the sale of timber, for the benefit of the allottee, to see that the money is expended in clearing a few acres for cultivation, in building a house thereon, in furnishing necessary farming utensils, and in providing himself and family with a supply of suitable food and clothing as it may be needed from time to time.

The pine timber should be sold, as it is liable to great loss every year from winds and The old choppings scattered through these forests give rise to great forest fires, which frequently destroy large quantities of valuable timber.

The following table shows the number of allotments made on each reservation to date, the sex of the allottees, and the number of acres allotted.

	Name of reservation.	Number of allotments.	Sex of a	allottees.	Number of acres allotted.
Fond du l		357 35 477 99 89	Male. 246 28 315 56 57	Female. 111 7 162 43 32	27, 437, 79 2, 535, 91 37, 582, 57 7, 815, 75 7, 186, 32
Tot	al	1, 057	702	355	82, 448. 22

SCHOOLS.

Connected with this agency are 11 day schools and 2 boarding-schools. Six of the day schools are maintained by the Government and 5 by religious denominations. The following table gives the name of the several schools, their location, and the names of the teachers and the compensation of those paid by the Government:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Lac du Flambeau dayFond du Lac day	Lac du Flambeau Fond du Lac	25 23	Cordelia Sullivan Celia J. Durfee	\$600 600
Vennilion Lake day	Vermillion Lake	31	Anna Fleet	600 400
Pshquauhwong day Grand Portage day Lac Court d'Oroilles day	Lac Court d'Oreilles Grand Portage Lac Court d'Oreilles.	24	A. F. Geraghty J. A. McFarland	600 480
St. Mary's boarding	Bad Riverdo	20 31 29	Nora Morgan Sister Celestine do	600
Catholic Mission day Parochial day Bayfield boarding	Lac Court d'Oreilles. Bayfield, Wis	43 63 26	Sister Angelina Sister Vincent Hunkdo	
Red Clift day	Red Cliff	29	Sister Seraplica Rein-	
Round Lake Mission day	Lac Court d'Oreilles.	16	S. A. Dougherty (C. A. Dougherty)	

The Round Lake Mission school is supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The other denominational schools are under the direction of the Catholic Bureau of Education, and are paid by the Government a compensation of \$7.50 per quarter for each pupil at the day schools and \$27 per quarter for each pupil at the boarding-schools.

The attendance at all these schools has improved during the year, and the pupils

have made commendable progress in their studies.

One of the greatest difficulties that confronts the teacher in the management of a day school is the irregular attendance of the pupils. This difficulty is due chiefly to the intinerant disposition of the Indian. When he leaves the vicinity of the school to seek subsistence by hunting and fishing, or to make maple-sugar and gather rice or berries, he takes his family with him, and during his absence the children are deprived of school. These frequent interruptions in the course of study greatly interfere with the progress of the pupil.

The following table shows the number of persons of school age on the several reservations, the number enrolled in the schools, the average attendance for the year, and

for the last quarter of the year:

Name of reservation.	Persons of school age.	Number en- rolled in schools during year.	Average attendance for year.	Average attend- ance for last quarter of year.
Lac du Flambeau	161 213 166 311 71 138 128	87 78 85 253 35 110 75	25 23 31 103 8 60 29	30 30 32 106 6 63 39
Total	1, 188	723	279	308

The day school at Lac Court d'Oreille, which had been closed for several years, was re-opened, and a large attendance has been maintained during the greater portion of the year.

The attendance at Lac du Flambeau school increased to such an extent that the room formerly occupied by the school would not accommodate the pupils. By authority of the Department the school was transferred to another building, which had been repaired and improved and equipped with suitable school furniture.

The practice of providing a noon-day lunch to the pupils has greatly assisted in improving the attendance at school. The teachers inform me that frequently the children have no other food during the day and the lunch constitutes a powerful attraction. The lunch also furnishes an inducement to the parent to send the child to school, and it has proved the most effective means yet devised to secure the attendance of the children at school.

The great obstacle in the way of educating these Indian children is found in the poverty of the parents. The Indian is indolent and improvident. He pays no heed to the morrow. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" appears to be the controlling maxim of his life. He makes no provision for the future, and his children are not properly clothed and fed. To secure the intellectual advancement of children under such unfavorable circumstances is an extremely difficult task.

The teacher of little children occupies a laborious and trying position under the most favorable surroundings. Artemus Ward is credited with saying that he "would rather undertake to keep the flies out of a butcher-shop in the month of August than to teach a country school." If the humorous sage had tried his hand at an Indian day school he would have been puzzled to find language adequate to describe the

Boarding-schools are necessary to confer upon the Indian children the literary and industrial training which are indispensable to lift them out of the ignorance and barbarism that envelops them. In order to secure a satisfactory development into manhood and womanhood, children must be properly fed, clothed, housed, and trained. These conditions are not supplied by the Indian day schools, but they are farnished by a well-regulated boarding-school.

I would respectfully recommend that boarding-schools be established on the Lac

Court d'Oreille and Lac du Flambeau reservations.

The number of school children on the Lac Court d'Oreille Reservation is 311, and the number enrolled in the schools during the year is 253. Of those not in attendance many are located at distant parts of the reservation, too far from the school to permit them to reach it. Many of them fail to attend school for want of clothing,

their tattered garments being insufficient to conceal their anatomy, and much less

protect them against the rigors of an Arctic climate.

On the Lac du Flambeau Reservation are 161 children of school age. Of this number 87 have been enrolled in the school. The others, numbering 94, are scattered in distant parts of the reservation and the immense forests that extend many miles beyond the reservation. The boarding-school furuishes the means of gathering up these scattered children and bringing them within the pale of civilization.

RAILROADS.

The Duluth, South Shore, and Atlantic Railroad was constructed across the Bad River Reservation three years ago. Compensation for the right of way has not yet been paid to the Indians. This delay is due to the fact that the railway company and the Indians have not been able to agree on the amount of damages. This controversy should be terminated and the railway company required to pay the Indians a reasonable compensation for the right of way.

The Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad is constructed across the Fond du Lac Reservation. The compensation for right of way has been agreed upon and the money will

soon be paid to the Indians.

The Fond du Lac Indians complain that the Northern Pacific Railway Company has not paid them for right of way across their reservation. This matter should be investigated by the Government, and if the Indians are entitled to compensation for right of way as claimed it should be paid to them, and if not they should be so informed.

HIGHWAYS.

There are no highways or public roads on the reservation belonging to this agency. The Indians in their native condition required no roads. They had paths or trails leading from place to place. Along these trails they made their peregrinations in single file. The state of civilization which these Indians are rapidly assuming requires public roads, which should be established at an early day. The road laws of the State in which the reservation is located should be extended over the reservation by order of the Department, or by act of Congress, if further legislation is required to confer jurisdiction upon the State authorities.

POLICE.

On the 22d day of June, 1889, authority was granted to provide 17 police for the several reservations of the agency. The police are distributed to the reservations in proportion to the population. To Bad River are assigned 5 men, to Lac Court d'Oreille, 3; to Fond du Lac, 3; to Lac du Flambeau, 3, and to Vermillion Lake, 3.

On the whole, the services of the policemen have proved valuable in preserving peace and good order on the reservations, but their labors would be far more effective if each of the reservations was provided with a jail, in which the drunk and disorderly

could be confined until they become sober.

Many cases of drunkenness are sent to the United States court at Madison. These prosecutious are attended with great expense, much of which might be avoided if

jails were provided for the reservations.

The court of Indian offenses has not been tried in this agency. The local State tribunals and the United States courts have been prompt to administer justice to all Indians charged with crimes and misdemeanors.

CONCLUSION.

The Indian can no longer pursue the romantic life of his fathers. Abundant game and the excitement of the chase have become matters of tradition. Civilization is pressing him on all sides and he must conform to the new order of things or perish. But little can be accomplished in the way of improving the mental, moral, and social condition of the adult Indians. Through the instrumentalities provided by the Government, great improvement may be wrought in the rising generation. The Indian youth may have his ambition stimulated, his intellectual views broadened, and his moral atmosphere purified by the philanthropic powers of the great nation of which he is a component part. The feelings of a common humanity and the dictates of an enlightened public judgment require that a strenuous effort should be made to lift the Indian youth out of his ignorance, lethargy, and helplessness, and to rescue from extinction the small remaining remuant of a vanishing race of men.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. A. LEAHY, United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, August 14, 1800.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians of the two tribes located on this reservation, as per census recently taken, is as follows:

Shoshones: Males of all ages Females of all ages	407 426
Total	833
Males over eighteen years of age Females over fourteen years of age Children of school age (from six to sixteen) Arapahoes: Males of all ages Females of all ages	200 263 193 384 441
Total	825
Males over eighteen years of age	193 243 250

SCHOOLS.

The Government boarding-school is situated at the agency. The building, a onestoried adobe structure, is in a dilapidated condition. The proposed new school-buildings are greatly needed. The progress made by the scholars in their studies during the year has not been satisfactory to the superintendent, nor has the industrial training of the boys and girls been as successful as it should, but a change for the better is looked for during the coming year. The farther advanced pupils are able to work in the first four rules of arithmetic and to read in the Third Reader, but they are back-

ward in learning to speak English, though special attention is paid to that subject.

On the farm 3 acres have been sown with wheat and alfalfa, 8 acres in oats, 5 planted with potatoes, and about 2 acres put in garden vegetables. Besides attending to the farm and stock the boys have done considerable other work, including sawing and chopping wood, clearing the ground of debris, putting up ice, and constructing a ditch

chopping wood, clearing the ground of debris, putting up ice, and constructing a ditch half a mile long to supply the school with pure water.

The girls have taken part in all the household duties of the school and have worked well in every department. Though less apt to learn than the boys, they are more industrious and seem to have a greater pride in keeping themselves clean and neat.

The average attendance during the year was 44. There are 76 enrolled, 25 of whom were admitted after March last. The general health of the scholars has been good.

This school should be under the entire control of the superintendent, who should be a bonded officer. So long as there are two heads of this school, the results will not be as satisfactory as if under the control of one officer.

The St. Stephens Mission School, under the auspices of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, is located some 30 miles in a northeasterly direction from the agency. From some cause the school was not opened until March 17, 1890. The attendance was not as full as was expected, yet the advancement made by the pupils was satisfactory to the principal. The present vacation will bring a change of teachers and a larger attendance is anticipated in the future. This school has a beautiful building capable of accommodating 125 pupils. The work has gone on quietly and satisfactorily in the various departments of industries, which are much the same as at the Government school. The average attendance during the time which the school has been open was 21. The largest average attendance during any one month, 29. The general health of the pupils of this school has been good.

SANITARY.

One epidemic visited these Indians within the past year, "la Grippe." The disease lasted from the middle of February until the last of May. The physician still finds cases suffering from the remote effects of the disease and also notes an increase in the number of deaths from consumption and scrofula. The Indians are abandoning their native "medicine men," and show an increased desire for the services of the agency physician, who is doing his best to attend their various wants.

BUILDINGS.

On assuming charge of the agency in August last, I found the buildings in a bad state of repair. The agent's house had to be generally renovated before it was fit to live in. The employes' houses are very much in need of repairs, and some of the employés have done considerable repairing at their own expense, to make their houses comfortable during the past winter. All these buildings should be thoroughly repaired to make them comfortable the coming winter.

The school-building has been repaired and greatly improved by laying new floors, putting up wainscoting, clothes-presses and wardrobes in the dormitories, replacing school-desks, and repairting the inside wood-work.

The stone warehouse has been much improved by laying a floor upon the upper

joists, thus giving additional storage room for many light bulky articles.

On the night of March 11 last the blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and shed combined were accidentally destroyed by fire. By moving the school carpenter-shop, a convenient but small blacksmith shop is provided.

There are eight Indian dwellings which are in a bad state of repair. These should be issued to deserving Indians, taken down and moved by them to their respective

ranches, where they would be of some service.

A new office and dispensary should be built before cold weather. The agency and school barns and slaughter-house are not worth repairing; an appropriation is absolutely necessary to erect these buildings anew. The corrals and slaughter pen have been repaired and can now be safely used. The cattle scales are worthless and should be replaced without delay.

Fences, agency and school, have been repaired, so as to protect the crops for the present season. Eighty-five rods of fence have been replaced with a picket wire fence and cedar posts, and several more rods are made and ready to be put up.

SAW-MILLS.

The saw-mill is now in good working order. A good shingle-roofed shed protects the machinery from the weather. There was a break in the boiler when I first assumed charge, but this has been repaired. There were a few logs in the mill-yard, which have been sawed into lumber and used in repairing agency buildings and fences, making flumes and head-gates. The stone foundation under the engine has given away and will have to be replaced with timbers which are already sawed for that purpose.

AGRICULTURE.

Field and garden crops are short, owing to a continued drought and prevailing high winds. The winds dry the ground so rapidly after irrigation that it becomes so hard that grain and vegetables can not grow. The hay is almost a failure, not only on the reservation, but in the adjacent valleys.

From the signal office at Fort Washakie, I mile distant from the agency, I obtained the following data concerning the temperature and rain-fall during the past two and a half years ending June 30, 1890:

La Committee Com	Rain-fall.	Temperature.	
array alife on tay or other state with		Maximum.	Minimum.
1888	Inches. 13.31 8.70	56, 8 56, 0	28. 8 29. 8 24. 1
1800	3.32	50.8	24.

Irrigating ditches have been repaired, and 180 rods of new ditches constructed to carry water from Wind River to the agency and school. Substantial head-gates and flumes have been constructed and the water can now be easily controlled. The use of the water of Trout Creek, the small stream that runs through the agency, has been abandoned on account of filth and impurities. There should be a water-main laid to conduct the water from South Fork of Little Wind River to the agency. The water carried in an open ditch becomes warm and much filth is carried in by the wind and by stock watering along the ditch.

The Arapaho ditch has been completed for 4 miles. It has a good, substantial dam and head-gate, also the required number of waste-gates have been put in at suitable places, from which lateral ditches can be taken to carry water to the Indian fields. The main ditch is 9 feet wide at the bottom, 12 feet at the top, and 2 feet deep. Its course is along the foot of a rocky bluff. The digging was very hard; most of it had to be done with pick and shovel. There were also 800 linear feet of rock to blast. Care has been taken to give a smooth, uniform grade on the bottom. The flow of the water is even and rapid, but not enough to cut the earth along its banks. The labor has mostly been done by the Indians, who have worked faithfully and well.

CATTLE.

In compliance with Department Order of March 12, 1890, that all trespassing cattle should be removed from the reserve, the work was begun on the 7th day of April by the Indian police, and some thirty Indians in charge of the chief of police. They removed between 19,000 and 20,000 head of cattle. Though the work was well done, there is a large number of cattle that have wandered back to their former ranges.

INDUSTRIAL.

These Indians have worked well during the past year. They freighted their flour from Lander, a distance of 15 miles, worked on the Arapaho ditch, removed the cattle, erected thirty houses, repaired their old fences, and some built new ones. On account of the extreme hardness of the ground they could not break any new ground last spring. Much of the seed planted failed to grow, consequently they have a smaller acreage than last year, but taking all things into consideration, they have done well.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has done good service in adjusting matters of dispute among individuals of the respective tribes. The judges have in all their decisions shown good judgment and impartiality. The term of their office should continue during the entire year. This court will ultimately prove of good service.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force, which consists of thirteen officers, has rendered good and efficient service. The members have at all times freely responded to any and all orders to go to any part of the reservation, or beyond when necessary. The captain obtained sufficient evidence against one party who sold whisky to Indians, to warrant his arrest, and he is now confined in the Fremont County jail to await the action of the United States grand jury, at the September term of court at Evanston, Wyo.

WHISKY SELLING.

Whisky is stealthily sold to the Indians by some white men on the immediate southern border of the reserve, but all evidence of their guilt is so well concealed that it is difficult to obtain proof to convict them. A good United States detective should be detailed to trace up the guilty ones and break up this nefarious practice, which endangers the lives and property of our citizens.

LAND.

There have been no formal allotments made as yet on this reservation. The Indians of this agency regard the allotting of land in severalty favorably. All the heads of families of both tribes are occupying separate unallotted tracts, and others not heads of families have made selections. All have made some improvements in the way of building houses, corrals, fences, and irrigating ditches. Unless there is a change of sentiment, the Indians, I think, will take their allotments willingly, when the proper time comes.

EMPLOYÉS.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the present agency employes; they have been faithful in the performance of their various duties, and our mutual relations have been pleasant and harmonious.

In conclusion, I heartily thank the officials of the Indian Office for the kind and courteous treatment shown to me during the past year, and I shall endeavor to merit your confidence and esteem in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FOSHER, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, In the Field, September 11, 1890.

SIR: The obligation to prepare my annual report comes in the midst of visitations of Indian schools and agencies on the Pacific coast. I deem it inexpedient to return to Washington, D. C., for this purpose, it being desirable to complete my work among the schools in this far-off region without incurring the expense and loss of time which a trip to and from Washington would involve.

According to previous custom, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will embody in his report the statistical data relating to the Indian schools; and therefore it seems most fitting that I should comprise in my report such matters as have come under my personal observation in

the field.

During the sixteen months that have elapsed since my appointment, on the 1st of May, 1889, I have been in the field thirteen months. In this time I have visited a part of the schools in the Indian Territory; all the schools in Nebraska, except those at Santee; the Crow Agency schools, in Montana; the Nez Percé and Cœur d'Aléne schools in Idaho; all the schools in Washington, save at the Neah Bay and Colville Agencies; * all in Oregon; all in California, except at Round Valley; all but two in Arizona; nearly all in New Mexico; all in Nevada, except at Western Shoshone; and the following large industrial schools: Lincoln Institute, Carlisle, Hampton, Haskell, Chilocco, Genoa, Albuquerque, and Chemawa. This makes more than eighty schools in all, besides repeated visits to several. I have visited fifty Indian reservations, situated in twenty-three agencies; and half a dozen military reservations. Number of miles traveled in this service to September 11 is 28.340, of which 2.610 miles were by wagon. Such has been my field of observation.

When I entered this service, I resolved to hold my preconceived opinions regarding Indian matters tentatively, until such time as I should have opportunity to test them upon a more definite basis of facts. I have therefore been studying the Indian problem in the field, by personal observations and close contact with the living issues. Nor have my observations been confined to the more progressive tribes. In southern Montana, among the Pah Utes of western Nevada, all through Arizona, even to the blood-thirsty Apaches, and with the quaintly civilized but non progressive Pueblos, I have come in contact with the Indians farthest removed from our civilization. On the other hand,

I have visited some of the tribes most advanced in civilization—the Omaha, Nez Percé, Yakama, Umatilla, Puyallup, Tulalip, S'Kokomish, Chehalis, Klamath, Siletz, Cœur d'Aléne, and fragments of the Digger.

As a whole, I have found the Indians of northern Idaho, Washington, and Oregon the most advanced in civilization. These Indians, so far as I can learn, have not been pauperized by rations from the Government; and I believe that many of them have been under the administration of a larger number of excellent agents who held the office for a longer term of years than have the Indians of some other sections of the country. Then there has been a larger amount of continuous Christian effort among the Indians of this region during the last sixty years than among the Indians elsewhere, except in the five civilized

tribes of the Indian Territory.

The type of white population which pushed over the mountains into the Northwest section brought with it the very best elements of the civilization in the United States, very different from the Mexican civilization which penetrated and largely dominated the tribes along our southern border. While therefore among the southern Indians the prevalent variation from their own dialects is the Mexican language, the Indians of the Northwest speak much English. In the Northwest, board houses of three, four, and five rooms have taken the place of brush houses, and the old-time Indian costume has almost wholly disappeared; but only wykiups, except now and then rude adobes and more rarely still timber houses, are used by the Indians of Arizona, western Nevada, and southern California. In the Northwest I found no Indians bearing firearms; and in Nevada, California, New Mexico, and Arizona also these weapons have disappeared, except among the fierce Apaches, and to a small extent among the Navajos. The deep shadows of ignorance, pagan superstition, squalor, and ultra conservatism, so painful and oppressive among the tribes of Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, measurably disappear as we come among the Indians of Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho. Filthy, unkempt, ignorant, lazy, lounging Indians there are still in the Northwest, but they are rapidly falling into the minority. The Indian skies of the Northwest are many degrees brighter than those of the Southwest, but they are still flecked with clouds and mists, leaving yet much work for philanthropists and the Government.

It must be confessed that the Indians of Arizona have points of physical superiority over those beyond the Cascades. Their complexion is very dark, and they wear their long black hair unkempt and often thickly matted; but they are tall, straight, and muscular, without corpulency. How such powerful physiques have developed in the hot zone of Arizona I can not understand. They are really strong, of great endurance and agility, as is abundantly attested by railroad agents in charge of construction gangs. Mojaves and Yumas are much preferred to Italians and Irish for such labor. They are declared to be quicker and better able to endure the heat, and many of them are earning a good living by such labor, and most are eager to obtain opportunities for work. When we come to mental ability, we find the Indians of Arizona inferior to any others. The children are slow to learn, sorely taxing the patience and ingenuity of teachers; and the environments, I regret to state, do not stimulate the children to progress or the teachers

to enthusiasm.

While all Indians are more or less improvident, and some in all sections recklessly so, those of Arizona, particularly the Yumas, Mojaves, Hualpais, and Apaches are the most improvident of all.

The Maricopas, living near the thrifty towns of Tempe and Phœnix, are evidently borrowing civilized methods and habits, and are learning

to make more regular provision for their needs.

The Pimas, situated a little more remotely from civilized communities, are utilizing their valleys and scanty water supply for the cultivation of grain, selling yearly to the traders 6,000,000 pounds of wheat in exchange for goods. They occupy a narrow strip of land extending 40 miles along both sides of the Gila River. The high land back of the river is arid and barren, but the soil of the valley is fertile, and, with sufficient water supply for irrigation, will support the Pimas and in part the Papagoes. I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Department to the fact that the white population near the Pima Reservation, by turning aside and storing the water supply for their own use, are imperilling the welfare of the Indians. It is greatly to be feared that soon the Indians will find themselves without even the meager supply of water which they have been accustomed for centuries to appropriate. To allow this absorption of water by the whites is a palpable violation of "the rights of eminent domain" recognized in constitutional law. It will also be a great misfortune, pauperizing these hitherto self-supporting, worthy Pimas, who derive their subsistence from the raising of horses and cattle and the cultivation of the soil. They have been farmers for centuries, raising wheat principally. White men, with all their skill, cannot live in a country like this without water for stock and for irrigation; how much less this simple people, unacquainted with art and civilization. Better leave the Pimas, in blankets and long hair, to subsist on berries, than to educate them and then take away from them their last drop of water. In that case education will create new needs which can only remain unsupplied.

The Papagoes have a very limited area of agricultural land; nothing at all adequate to their needs. The small area assigned them contiguous to Tucson on the south comprises only 2,500 acres which can be irrigated. Another small reservation for these Indians is located at Gila Bend, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. On these two reservations live from 300 to 500 Indians, a small portion of a tribe hitherto estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000 souls. The larger portion of these Papagoes roam over that part of Arizona lying south of the Southern Pacific Railroad, some of them making foraging journeys far down into Sonora, Mexico. They are self-supporting after a fashion. Those living on the reservations cultivate the soil so far as it is cultivatable; some assist the Pimas in harvesting, receiving grain for compensation; and the migratory portion raise horses and cattle. In the summer season all these classes use the fruit of the cactus plant and wild

berries for food. It is a marvel how they live.

About 90 miles to the south of Tucson are two Papago villages, each with nearly thirty miserable, squalid adobe houses, with not a drop of water within many miles, except what is caught in a pool during the rainy season. In a short time the water in these pools becomes indescribably thick and vile from being the common resort of Indians, cattle, and swine. The pools soon dry, and the Indians roam into the mountains in pursuit of water for themselves and their stock. In a large area traversed by the Papagoes there is no permanent supply of water for irrigation, nor will the land furnish subsistence to appease the hunger even of the coyotes and gophers, which are barely maintaining a starving existence upon it. At this point I can not resist the assertion that the primary and principal education to be given these children, for the present, is the imparting of such knowledge as will

bring new and practical arts of civilization to bear upon their sterile fields.

Much can be said in praise of this people. The women are remarkably chaste. An old prospector and miner said: "The Papago women stoutly resist the temptations of miners even when large pieces of gold are offered." The Papagoes are quite industrious, according to their opportunities, and those I saw in Tucson and vicinity were decently dressed, with clothing usually clean and well repaired. A close observer of these Indian says:

Ultimately the Government will be compelled to gather these Indians together, give them a place to dwell, and in some way secure water, without which industry is unavailing and living is impossible in this country. As the white population fill up the Territory, the little the Indian has possessed, so far, will be taken from him, and he be left to drag out a miserable vagabondish existence or to starve.

The Moqui rank among the most staid and conservative of all Arizona Indians, and everything about them wears an antique appearance—their walled habitations on lofty cliffs, to which fuel, produce, and water are carried with great labor; their old-time customs, of which they are very tenacious; their strange pagan shrines and rites, perpetuated from times immemorial; their grotesque snake dances; their peculiar form of self government; their repugnance to education; their jealous guarding against any modification of tribal ideas and customs; their shrinking timidity in the presence of hostile invaders; and their unchanging identity for centuries. Such are the Moqui whom we seek to assimilate to our civilization and incorporate into our national life. They live in several large communities, aggregating 2,200 people, weak in chivalry, but strong in their isolated, lofty, rocky homes. They are withal industrious, and rank among the best farmers, cultivating their low lands at great disadvantage, because so far from their habitations. Within the past two years the Moqui are being induced to build houses in the valley and live in them-the first indication of change among a hitherto unchanging people. It is hoped that this step will let in sunshine and progressive ideas which will revolutionize their tribal life.

The Navajos live mostly in Arizona; but a by no means unimportant part of the tribe occupy the northwest corner of New Mexico. On the border of the two sections a mine of gold and silver of remarkable promise and a huge vein of coal, much like the Lehigh of Pennsylvania, have been recently discovered. These Navajos are estimated variously at from 16,000 to 22,000, and have flocks and herds which approximate 1,100,000. The number of these Indians has probably been exagger. ated. They have a large reservation, much of it being mountainous and arid, producing little feed for flocks; and, very naturally, this people are extending beyond the reservation borders, taking up claims and settling in unoccupied valleys north of Gallup and Manuelito. The Navajos, hitherto very nomadic, are becoming stationary. Two hundred houses were reported by the police as in process of building at the time of my visit last May. The Navajos are devoting more attention to agriculture, but are very conservative in regard to education.

Altogether this is the largest and most powerful aboriginal tribe I have seen, not merely numerically, but also in respect to mental acuteness, sagacity, and physical prowess. It is certain that the Government must manage this tribe wisely and effectively, or it may become an element of trouble not easily controlled. Under recent experiences they have become and are now tractable, improving in harmony and the arts of civilization; but the latter they are gaining slewly. Schools and Christian missions in their midst will be helpful and hopeful factors.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico retain a very unique type of the olden time civilization. One goes from pueblo to pueblo looking in vain for any variation. In habitations, in social life, in dress, in methods of agriculture, in forms of internal organization, in religious notions, in relation to the state, and in current ideas, the nineteen pueblos are essentially the same The chief difference is in population, which ranges from 18 in the smallest to 1,547 in the largest. The total area of these pueblos aggregates more than 900,000 acres; and the land of each pueblo is held in common, under patents granted by former civil governments. These pueblos are situated almost entirely in the valley of the Rio Grande, from which, through irrigating ditches constructed by former generations, water is distributed over large areas. Crops are raised in common, but there is some personal ownership of flocks, and a few people become wealthy. In most of the pueblos a supply of grain

is held in store to meet the emergency of a possible famine.

Their houses are piles of adobe, built against and upon each other and entered from above by ladders, up and down which all household stores are carried. In these ramparts of squalor, with little light and slight ventilation, and with the retained germs of frequent infectious diseases, a long succession of families have lived for centuries. conservatism of these Pueblo Indians is too deep and radical to be easily estimated. They are jealous beyond measure of any change in dress, modes of living, methods of husbandry, religion, government, and ideas; and they concentrate an amount of opposition against actual or suggested modifications which it is impossible to weigh. While yielding obedience to the Roman Catholic Church for the most part, they still retain the ancient pagan religion and maintain the old pagan shrines. They are a peaceable, quiet people, of fair average morals, and tolerably industrious during the agricultural season. Having light complexion and slight physiques, they are not robust like the Indians of Arizona, and are probably diminishing in number. As the Pueblos are now constituted, they furnish the most difficult but one of the most important fields for educational work in all this southern country.

The Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches are in New Mexico. The former number less than 500, and the latter are even fewer. The reservation of the former, with nearly 500,000 acres, has only about 4,000 of tillable land, and of this only 245 acres are reported as actually cultivated by Indians. It is not surprising, therefore, that 80 per cent. of their subsistence comes from Government rations. The Jicarilla Apaches, in the extreme north of the Territory, exhibit an inborn thrift by their successful farming and the erection of a large number of houses. Both these branches of the Apache tribe, though quite wild, and not fully adopting citizens' costume, possess more real vigor than the

Pueblos.

All these Indians are slowly but steadily emerging from the hostile and almost chaotic conditions through which they passed during the

wars in the earlier part of the last decade.

My observations of the Nevada Indians were confined to the western part of the State, among the Pah Utes of Pyramid Lake and Walker River Reservations, and among the Washoes hanging upon the skirts of villages. The latter, living in the poorest wykiups I have seen, are roving and dissolute in their habits. About two-thirds of the Pah Utes can speak considerable English, and the tribe receives only 12 per cent. of its subsistence from Government. In these two western reservations are 641,815 acres, of which only 7,500 is reported as tillable and

1,550 as actually cultivated by Indians, or about 1½ acres per capita. These Indians are slowly beginning to raise cattle; their great lakes, abounding with an almost inexhaustible supply of game fish, which furnish excellent food and means for obtaining money, are a temptation to neglect husbandry. The Pah Utes cling to their old-time superstitions, shift their residences with the seasons, in pursuit of berries and game, and do not appreciate education. It should be added that Nevada as a whole does not furnish strong inducements for agriculture to

any class of people.

The most distinctively aboriginal population of California is known as the Mission Indians, who live in San Diego County. Until recently they were supposed to be dwindling in number, but of late it is thought they are increasing a very little and now number about 3,000. They dress in citizens' clothes, are fairly industrious, though working at great disadvantage. Being docile in habit, they suffer much from the intrusious upon their land by Mexicans and whites, who drive these Indians from the fertile valleys into the surrounding foothills. Numerous are the cases in which, after cultivating tempting fields for many years, they have been obliged to abandon such property and take refuge on barren hills, all because of the greedy white and his superior craft. Vexing and pending questions in regard to claims and boundaries, disturb the life, depress the ambition, hinder the agricultural and social progress, and destroy the interest of these Indians in educational matters. When will the Government help to settle such questions? The paternal office of the Government in this matter is indispensable, because of the simplicity and childlike dependence of the Mission Indians, notwithstanding a century of contact with white civilization.

There is a certain class of persons through all this western country who seem possessed with a mania for grabbing Indian lands. It matters little what the land, it may be the snow-crowned summit or the rock-strown side of a dreary mountain, but if it has been set apart for Indians, white men immediately begin "jumping" it. Neither does it matter how many good farms are still on the market, there are men who begrudge any land set apart for Indians by treaty, and who are

perpetually contriving to obtain such land.

The Indians of California who live between San Bernardino on the south and Round Valley and Redding on the north, are known, with few exceptions, by the general name of Diggers; but the Digger Indians are of very diverse classes. The lowest and most abject portions, or the typical Digger, live in the vicinity of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and subsist chiefly on nuts, roots, yellow jackets, fish, and berries. They are few in number, quiet and retiring in disposition, and shun our civilization.

The other Digger Indians, whom I met in considerable numbers north of Sacramento, are a credit to any tribe. They represent thrift, enterprise, business ability, and a fair amount of property. They live at rancherias near white populations, with whom they mingle creditably; they speak English freely, and desire the education of their children. They are among the very best Indians I have met, and can not long be denied eithersely.

denied citizenship.

In the northern part of California are other Indians deserving of mention. In the northeast are mixed classes of the Snake and Pitt River type with a fusion of Modocs and Klamaths, who have always been self supporting. They are very desirous for having their children educated and taught "white men's ways." A very interesting memorial asking for these advantages was recently forwarded to the President

of the United States. It is a question whether there are a sufficient number, in any one community, to make it practicable for the Government to do much for them educationally, save through the public schools.

In the northwest, between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the coast, and from the south Oregon line to the Klamath River, are about 1,900 Indians, called Klamath River Indians. In Hoopa Valley, on the Trinity River, a branch of the Klamath, are 470 more. These two communities bear essentially the same characteristics. The Hoopas have a formally set apart reservation, but the Klamath River Indians occupy a region never designated as a reservation. Twenty years ago (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1870, p. 81) it was reported that from the mouth of the Trinity River, where it enters into the Klamath River, to the coast, a distance of 45 miles, there were 32 Indian villages, with a population of 2,400, having 340 houses. By such long occupancy and quiet, loyal conduct, have they not gained the right to have this region formally set apart for them as a reservation? They are physically a good type of Indian, vigorous, self-supporting, and in some degree progressive, but nothing has been done for their education.

The Nez Percé, Cœur d'Aléne, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Yakama tribes are agricultural and stock-raising people. When we say that a goodly number in each of these tribes are in well-to-do circumstances, single Indians owning hundreds of cattle and raising thousands of bushels of grain annually, we do not wish to be understood as saying there are not shiftless, lazy, vicious, drinking Indians; but as a whole these tribes represent very wholesome and encouraging progress toward civilization. They maintain churches, adopt our marriage customs, and observe the rights of property more carefully than too many white

people around them.

Almost the same words said in the previous paragraph may be applied fittingly to the Indians of the Klamath and Siletz Agencies. Even the Modocs and the Snakes a little time ago regarded as fierce and untractable, are becoming among the most quiet and orderly of Indians. At Yainax some of them have large fields and flocks.

The Indians of the Puget Sound, though of many different tribes, impressed me as being much alike. They are shorter in stature than most other Indians and lighter of complexion, bearing a decided Mongolian type. Most of them have received their lands in severalty, though in many cases the patents are not issued. The region in which they live does not afford so good opportunities for agriculture as many other parts of the country; nevertheless all these Indians raise some crops and cattle, supplementing these gains by hop picking, silmon fishing, and logging, and they live quite comfortably. As they appear around the towns, some are squalid, but most are rapidly improving their personal appearance as well as their home and social life. Their houses are built of lumber and tolerably supplied with furniture. These Indians are learning to compete with white men in trade. Most localiities are favored with church and pastoral services, and many Indians show the good effects therefrom. Of course there are drunken Indians, to the shame of white men be it said, who by depraved arts appeal to the peculiar susceptibility of the Indian to drink: and no people are so quickly and fatally demoralized by liquor as Indians.

The Crows of Montana whom I visited early in the year, are a large tribe of about 2,500, scattered over an immense reservation, only exceeded in extent by that of the Navajos. Of this vast area, only four-hundredths of one per cent. is tillable, and hitherto only one half of that has been cultivated by Indians; and on those vast untillable lands the

attention of the Indians has been given to stock raising. Sixty-three per cent. of the subsistence of these Indians still comes from the Government, and they are very unwilling to adopt the customs of civilized life; only one-eighth of them live in houses, and about the same proportion dress in citizen's costume. They practice polygamy, retain the darkest superstitions, are very unchaste, and fearfully addicted to abortions. Under the able management of a strong agent, and the overawing influence of Fort Custer, this tribe though possessing much of the old-time ferocity, is quite orderly and tractable. The Crows have a strong dislike to civilization and education, and the process of bringing their children into the schools is very slow.

DECLINE OF INDIAN POPULATIONS.

In studying the field through which I have traveled I am led to inquire regarding the prospective needs of the Indians in regard to education. The future outlays of Government, in founding new schools and enlarging those now in existence, must be determined in part, at least, by the increase or decrease of the Indian population as a whole and in specific localities. If the Indian population of the country is rapidly diminishing, of course it will affect in a short time the educational work of the Government; or if it is diminishing only in some localities it will affect the question of the size and nature of the schools in said localities.

It is too soon to examine this question in its largest scope, for the needful data are not yet ready. And when the Indian census for the whole country is completed I am satisfied that comparisons with former periods, save in some localities, will be unsatisfactory, owing to the random estimates of the Indian populations by some former census takers.

I have examined the census of the present year so far as obtained and given to me by the Indian agents, and compared it with those of former periods. Having made a special study of the census for Oregon and Washington, I ask attention to the following exhibits of the Indians in those two States:

OREGON.

Agencies.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Grand Ronde	1, 100 4, 000	869 1,023	379 835
Alsea	2, 3001	1, 109	571
Umatilla Warm Springs Gattering Indians on rivers.	850 1, 025 1, 200	910 554 800	999 923 600
Total	10, 975	5, 265	4, 307

Some persons well acquainted with Indians in Oregon think that the 4,000 for Klamath, the 2,300 for Siletz, and the 1,200 on the Columbia and other rivers, are fabulous numbers for 1870. Later inquiries, however, have led to the conclusion that the 2,300 for Siletz and the 500 for Alsea in 1870 are not far from correct. This is the opinion of General Benjamin Simpson, who for eight years at and near that time, had the charge of the Indians at Siletz. The numbers for Umatilla appear consistent; and those for Warm Springs in 1870 and 1890, but those for 1880 are certainly fauity. The only figures for 1870 about which I am

in doubt are the 4,000 for Klamath. Those on the rivers were probably about correct at that time.

By actual enumeration this year the Indians at The Dalles, The Locks, and at Celio, covering a distance of 60 miles along the Oregon side of the Columbia River are found to be 128. I found no person who believes there are now over 300 Indians on the Oregon side of the Columbia from its mouth upwards. There are some Indians on Rogue River and on the coast. Probably 600 will comprise all the river Indians.

WASHINGTON AND NORTHWESTERN IDAHO.

The statistics of the number of Indians in Washington for two periods, 1870 and 1890, are the most satisfactory of any I have found. Those for 1870 are taken from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1870, pages 16 to 18, as reported to the office by Col. Samuel Ross, superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory. From reading the entire report of that gentleman, pages 16 to 30, it appears that unusual care was taken in collecting and preparing the statistics, much more care than in the preparation of some other statistics of In-

dians reported that year.

From personal inquiries made of the Indian agents in every one of the reservations in Washington, I have come to regard the census for 1890 as very reliable. Of the census for 1880 I can not speak. I give below a table carefully prepared, showing the decrease from 1870 to 1890. It should be added that the classification of the Indians in 1870 was very different from that of the two other periods, and also that the Cœur d'Alenes of northern Idaho are included each time, being a part of the Colville Agency. The Nez Percés are also included in the table because, since 1870, some of that tribe have been transferred to the Colville Agency. This will make the comparison equitable through the different periods. The area included in the table is the region west of the Rocky Mountains and north of Oregon.

Agencies.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Puyallup. Tulalip. Neah Bay Colville Scattering Moses' Band Yakama Yakama off Reservation Nez Percés.	16, 286	2, 770 2, 898 1, 038 3, 503 *150 3, 930	1, 830 1, 212 696 3, 201 400 1, 428 †2, 000 1, 715
Total	19, 079	15, 479	12, 48

^{*}Formerly included in Columbia Reservation, now with the Nespelins in the Colville agency †Reported in 1888 and 1889 at 2,000, but number doubtful. "Yakamas off the Reservation" were probably included in statistics for 1870 and 1880.

We have in this table a striking exhibit of decline. Since 1880 only one tribe seems to have increased—the Nez Percés.

In the above for 1870, are a few Indians whose number for 1890, I have been unable to learn, viz, the Nooksacks, Skagit River Indians and San Juan Indians. The first of these are nearly all full bloods, the last are mixed to the furthest degree.

The decline of the Indian population, west of the Cascades, along

Puget Sound and the coast, has been even greater.

Oregon and Washington Indians, west of the Cascades.

Agencies.	1870.	1890.
North of the Columbia River in Washington : Puyallup Neah Bay Tulalip.	3, 164 792 2, 275	1, 830 696 1, 212
Total. South of the Columbia River in Oregon: Siletz	6, 231 2, 300 500 1, 100	3, 738
Total	3, 900	950
Aggregate	10, 131	4, 68

In the statistics for the Tulalip Agency for 1870, given above, I have reckoned out seven tribes which Agent Talbot says are not now within his agency, viz, Nooksack, Skagit River, etc., and consequently not included in the statistics of 1890. Five tribes included in the Tulalip Agency in 1870, Agent Talbot says, have disappeared entirely. These I have allowed still in the figures for 1870, presuming they are absorbed in other tribes whose statistics are reported for 1890.

It is evident that care should be exercised against too large expenditures for new schools in this northwest section. It is important to study each locality discriminatingly and continue to improve the school buildings already erected.

THE FIELDS SCRUTINIZED.

I propose now to look closely at the aforementioned fields and show where are the greatest educational needs, to what extent they are supplied by existing schools, and how far the Indian children of school age are being drawn into these schools. This will show the localities where the largest expenditures should be made.

The agencies and reservations in the State of Washington will be

examined first.

The Puyallup Agency.

	2	20 per cent. reck-oned to be of school age.	Num-	Num- 20 per	Pu			
Reservations.	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.		ber on the res- erva- tion, 1890.	cent. reck- oned to be of school age.	In reserva- tion schools.	In St. George's Roman Catholic school.	In Chem- awa school.	Total pupils.
Chebalis	148	29	135	27	30	3	4	37
Nisqually	94	19	94	19	13 95	10 23	6 16	29
Puyallup Quinajelt	611	123 62	611 228	123 45	30	23	10	134
S'Klallams	345	69	440	#0	47			47
S'Kokomish	191	38	191	38	47 24	5	1	30
Squacksons	128	25	60	12	6			6
Total	1, 830	365	1, 319	333	245	41	27	313

The capacity of the Indian school buildings, including the St. George's Roman Catholic contract school, two day schools at Port Gambel and Jamestown, and making no account of sending to Chemawa, is 405, with 365 pupils at the highest rate of reckoning, and an actual enrollment of 313.

The Tulalip Agency.

Reservations.	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.	Children be- tween 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in Tulalip school.	Pupils in St. George's Roman Catholic contract school.	III OHO	Total pupils in school.
Snohomish* Lummi† Swinomish Madison Muck leshoot	443 295 227 144 103	84 71 42 29 27	48 32 10 7	1 1 13	1 6	52 33 10 14 13
Total	1, 212	253	‡97	18	7	122

* Or Tulalip.

t Last fiscal year this school sometimes enrolled 136 pupils.

The capacity of the school buildings in this agency, aside from the day-school building at Lummi, is 190. Allowing some pupils to go to St. George's, near Puyallup, and others to go to Chemawa, the children at this agency may be regarded as well provided for. The late agent, Mr. Talbot, writes: "You can safely estimate that 50 will not attend any school, or at least they can never be found when school is in session." Mr. Talbot speaks from a large experience in trying to draw the children into school. It is to be hoped that the actual enrollment will rise considerably above the present number—only half of those of school age.

Neah Bay Agency.

Reservations.	Total popula- tion, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in
MakahQuillehute	454 242	*69 54	56 154
Total	696	123	110

^{*}Ten of these are diseased, blind, or in some way unfit to be in school. According to the Indian Bureau method of reckoning 20 per cent. of the total Indian population as children of school age, the Makah tribe should have 90 school children; but an examination of their census shows that the average number of persons in the families of this tribe is only 2.8 each.

†A day school which sadly needs a good building. It is among very worthy Indians and in the

hands of excellent teachers.

[†] A day school has been started lately on this reservation, with accommodations ample for all the remainder of the children of this tribe.

Yakama Agency.

			Pupils in school.				
	Indian tween of	ren be- tween and 16 re-	Reservation school.	Roman Catho- lic con- tract school, North Yaka- ma.	Chemawa school.	Total pupils.	
Yakamas, Klickitats, etc	1, 428	*200	284	†67	‡30	9	106

The capacity of the Government school when the new edifice is completed will be 150, and the contract school at North Yakama accommodates 65, making 215. This is one of the reservations where there needs to be put forth greater efforts to bring the Indian children into the schools.

Colville Agency.

Reservation and scattering Indians.	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.	dren be-	Catho-	Pupils Cœur d'Alêne Roman Catho- lic con- tract school.	Pupils in Chema- wa school.	Total pupils.
Cœur d'Alénes	422	54		72		72
Lower Spokanes Lakes		66 91				
Colvilles	247	44	58			58
Okonagans	374	69	26			26
Moses' band of Columbia	443	66			2	2
Joseph's band of Nez Percés	148	11				
Nespelims	67	16				
San Puells	350	50	2			2
Off reservation: Calispels	240	*40	. 1	1		0
Upper Spokanes		120	1	5		6
West of Okonagan River	4300	*60			********	
Kootenais, northeast of Colville	*100	*20				
Total	3, 601	*607	87	78	2	167

^{*}Estimated by Agent Cole.

Probably should be larger.

Here are 607 children under or near the jurisdiction of the Colville According to Government method of computation there should be 720. The attendance in all the schools last year was 167 pupils. The Okonagan and Nespelim schools were not opened till September of 1890. The four Roman Catholic contract schools at Colville and at Cœur d'Alêne have had an enrollment of 165 during the past The capacity of these schools is somewhat greater, but they are intended to accommodate white pupils in part.

A good boarding school located on the Lower Spokane Reservation near the agency, with capacity for 150 pupils, is a desideratum, and the Nespelim school should be converted into a boarding school with

enlarged capacity.

^{*}I am quite certain this number is too low, and only an estimate.
†Not half as many as a few years ago. The school building barned in April, 1889, and owing to many delays the new building is not yet ready. Hence diminution.
‡Reported to me as having come from the Yakama Reservation.

Moreover these tribes are increasing in population, the births last year being 223 to 117 deaths. Such indications of large relative increase are not common among Indian tribes. This statement applies only to the reservation Indians.

Grand Ronde Agency.

	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.	O contra TO	Pupils in the reser- vation schools.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total papils.
Grand Ronde and other tribes	379	76	65	1	66

It is evident there needs to be no enlargement of school accommodations on this reservation. The building occupied by the boys, however, should be made more comfortable and an addition made for a boys' sitting room.

Siletz Agency.

	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.	6 and 16	I COOL AW.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Tribes of Siletz Reservation	571	106	65	11	76

Since the latest published statistics the capacity of the home school has been enlarged so that about 85 pupils can be accommodated. During the present autumn the attendance at the reservation school has been increased and a larger number sent to Chemawa, so that all the children are now well provided with school facilities.

Klamath Agency.

	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reserva- tion school.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total p pils.
Kalamath	} 904	180 {	113 }	5	198
Total	904	180	193	5	198

The dormitory capacity of these two school buildings is ample, but there should be a new building for recitations, assemblies, etc., at Klamath and an enlargement at Yainax for a boys' sitting room.

Warm Springs Agency.

solvents in convenies greater, but mire propriety parts with Lower spot and Possection	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reserva- tion school.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Warm Springs and Sinemasho,.	923	176	135	13	148

The number of children of school age reported is almost up to the number obtained by the Government method of consputation. The families on this reservation average 3.2 persons in each. One hundred and forty-two Indians are over fifty years of age and thirty-four over

seventy years.

Since the erection of the new addition to the Sinemasho school, the two buildings will accommodate 150 pupils. These, with some sent to Chemawa, comprise the whole. These school buildings very much need a generous outlay for improvements, and the Indians upon this reservation deserve this attention.

Umatilla Agency.

Tribes.	popula-	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in Gov- ern- ment reser- vation school.	Pupils in Ro- man Catho- lic Uma- tilla school.	Pupils in Cœur d'Alêne schools.	Pupils in Che- mawa school.	Total pupils.
Umatillas, Cuyuses, and Walla Wallas	999	198	*75	15	5	5	100

^{*}The past year was a broken one, on account of the necessity of moving the school out of a dilapidated, dangerous house. A larger attendance may soon be expected.

The capacity of the two new buildings just completed for the Government school will be more than 150 pupils, which will accommodate all children who do not attend either Chemawa or the Roman Catholic schools.

Nez Percé Agency.

e than the 30 per com, in some force.	Total Indian population, 1890.	DOLMCOT	TOUGIAS.	Pupils in Cœur d'Alêne schools.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Nez Percés	1,715	347	125	19	8	152

From the above statements it appears that there are 195 children of school age on this reservation not yet gathered into any Indian school. In the school buildings already on the reservation there is room for 100 more pupils, or at least with a small outlay this additional number can be accommodated. Since the present year opened Carlisle has received a dozen or more pupils from this reservation.

The Pueblos of New Mexico.

					Pu	pils er	rolled	in the	school	ls.		
	390.	Bultz	In d	ay sch	ools.		In	boardii	ng scho	ools.	77	
Pueblos.	Total population in 1890	Children school age.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian school.	Government school.	Albuquerque Government school.	Albuquerque Pres- byterian school.	Bernalillo school.	St. Catherine's school, Santa Fé.	Ramona school, Santa Fé.	Carlisle.	Total pupils.
Isleta	1, 007 1, 547 374 963 91 204 151 382 597 19 102 285 86 483 110 499 271 969 145	221 473 69 228 16 47 727 67 154 2 20 102 19 134 27 106 79 203 36	49 42 29 37 45 30	47 12 53 57	30	47 40 6 2 10 4 20 4 11	3 48 1	1 5 4	22 6 1 4 4 5 1 3	2	1 107 13 1 5 1	2011 112 48 *307 2 9 44 44 468 55 4 35 8 95
Total	8, 285	2, 050	269	169	30	154	53	53	50	4	131	913

^{*}Probably the day schools contain some pupils under six years and the boarding schools some over

The number of children of school age furnished from the agency census for 1890, viz, 2,050, is considerably more than the 20 per cent. of the estimate of the Government Bureau, viz, 1,656.

For the above 2,050 children of school age, the following provisions already exist:

Government schools (boarding): Albuquerque Santa F6 (new)	200 250	
Contract, boarding:	-	450
Presbyterian, Albuquerque	120	
Congregational, Santa Fé	75 50	
Roman Catholic, Santa Fé	125	370
Contract day Government day		670 50
Total		1.540

But the above accommodations are shared by 208 pupils from Arizona, Mescalero, and Jicarilla Apaches, and Navajos, etc., reducing the 1,540 to 1,332. The Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches, both numbering about 700, are not included in the above statistics. The former have a school; and only 20 pupils from these two tribes are reckoned in the 208 above mentioned. The Pueblo Indians present indeed a needful field, but one of the most difficult fields to cultivate, owing to their determined resistance to education.

Northern California.

	Total Indian popula- tion, 1890.	Children of school age.	Pupils in three reserva- tion day schools.	Pupils in four Roman Catholic contract schools.	Capacity of school buildings.
Round Valley Hoopa Valley Klamath River Digger Indians (582 470 †1, 900	85 80 380	71 *45	105	80 60 175

*Attendance could be increased by making this a boarding school. It is difficult for a part of the pupils to attend the school daily because of having to cross the Trinity River, which runs through the reservation lengthwise.

the reservation lengthwise.

In the region of the Lower Klamath and Smith Rivers are 1,900 Indians, a well-developed and self-reliant people, who have no school accommodations. By removing the military, no longer needed, from Hoopa Valley, that post could be turned into a boarding school for the Hoopa Valley and Klamath River Indians, a very desirable move. This is a large and, with the military removed, will be a very important field for educational work.

In northwestern California are bodies of Digger Indians, living on rancherias not far from cities and villages, among whom the Roman Catholies have four day schools—at Ukiah, Hopland, and two near Lake Port. These Indians are found all through Mendocino, Lake, and other contiguous counties. They are among the best Indians I have seen and should not be estimated on a low scale because of the reproachful name Digger. A considerable number is found at Manchester and also at Upper Lake who are calling for day schools. The \$10 per quarter offered by the Indian Bureau to pay for their education in the public schools is at present their only recourse.

In Northeastern California, beyond Redding, are Indians calling for schools. There are supposed to be nearly 7,000 Indians in California not on reservations.

Mission Indians in southern California.

Tribe.	Total Indian popula- tion.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in Govern- ment day schools.	Pupils in San Diego Roman Catholic contract school.	Total pupils.
On reservations.					
, Morongo	208		43		43
2. Saboba	157		35		35
3. Coahuilla	275		25	1	26
Temecula	133		34	9	43
5. Pala	79			5	5
8. San Lnis Rey	186		29	10	39
7. Protrero	167		25		35
8. Capitan Grande	97				
9. Sycuan	35			4	4
0. Mesa Grande	178		26		26
l. Cosmit	45				
2. Inija	32				
3. San Ignacio.	74				
4. San Isidore	55				
Total	1, 721				
Not on reservations. 1. Agua Caliente 2. Pauma 3. San Felipe	156 83 100		35		35
4 Santa Isabel.	136				
5. Matajnay	29		,		
6. Porte La Cruz	19				
7. San Juan	24				
8. Twenty-nine Palms	21				
9. Campe	42				
0. Long Canyon	58				
1. La Pasta	29				
2. La Puerta	18				
3. Santa Manuel	37				
4 Mancinitae	46				
5. San Luis Rey, or Old Mission	65				
6. Santa Rosa	25				
7. Laguna	36				
Total	924				
Other mission Indians beyond Banning on the border of the "Desert," who refuse to be counted	250			*22	22
Aggregate	2,895	867	265	51	321

^{*} From other scattering points.

The foregoing statistics furnished me by the agency clerk at Colton, and by the reverend superintendent of the San Diego Roman Catholic Contract School, show the character and extent of the educational field among the Mission Indians. They number 2,895. At the Government method of calculation there should be 578 children of school age, but the figures sent me say 867, or nearly 300 more, which is certainly exceptional among Indians if the statistics are correct. But only 321 have been provided with education the past year. The new contract industrial school at Banning and the other planned to be started at Paris will help to meet the needs. There is certainly little encouragement to open more day schools, the local populations are so small. I have given each in detail in the table for the purpose of showing that boarding-schools are needed if we would meet the case.

THE YUMAS IN CALIFORNIA.

These Indians, about a quarter of whom may be found in Arizona in certain seasons of the year, have been reported as numbering 1,118, though I have been unable to get the figures for this year. The number of children of school age is not far from 225 and the actual attendance has ranged from 100 to 130, but there are accommodations for a larger number in the Government school buildings.

ARIZONA.

Navajo Agency.

	Total Indian population.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reserva- tion schools.	Pupils in Albu- querque Govern- ment school.	Pupils in Grand Junction school.	Pupils at Carlisle.	Total in school.
Navajos	*15, 000 *2, 200	3, 000 440	97 14	6	81	4	138
Total	17, 200	3, 440	111	6	31	4	152

^{*}Estimated by the Indian Agent, who writes that no census for 1890 has been taken. They have been estimated, in past years, at from 15,000 to 22,000. They have wandered so widely with their numerous flocks that it has been difficult to obtain an accurate census. All who know them well agree that the Navajos are steadily increasing, and are one of the most thrifty tribes of the American Indians.

In this agency is the largest field for the outlay of money for Indian education by the Government—3,440 children of school age, with only 152 in attendance, last year, in all schools. The accommodations have been recently enlarged at Fort Defiance, but it is doubtful whether over 200 pupils can find room in the present buildings at both the latter place and at Keam's Cañon. Within the next two years several large school buildings should be erected within the Moquis and Navajo reservations.

San Carlos Agency.

	Total Indian popula- tion.		Pupils in reserva- tion school.	Pupils in Carlisle.	Total pupils.
San Carlos and White Mountain Apaches, and portions of Yuma and Mojave Indians	*4,000	800	97	115	212

In the school buildings at San Carlos there are accommodations for only about 50 pupils, and even those buildings are miserable structures and some of them have been condemned as unsafe. During the past year the boys have been lodged in tents, for the want of other room. The attention of the Apaches is now more than ever turned to the education of their children. It is proposed by the Department to expend \$12,000 in school buildings this year—too little by far. It is hoped that the school accommodations, now contemplated, will be speedily provided; and, within the next two years, they should be enlarged to 400 at least.

Pima Agency.

had or and all the had been a standard and the had been a	Total Indian popula- tion.		Pupils in the reser- vation school.	Pupils in the Pres- byterian school at Tucson.	school at	Pupils in Govern- ment school at at Albu- querque.	Total pupils in school.
Pimas	4, 414 *3, 363	1, 062 † 672	117	} 77	{ 22 2	123 10	
Total	7,777	1,734	117	77	24	133	351

^{*}Agent Crouse writes, "The statistics of the Papagoes are estimated. This was necessary, as it was impossible to take a census of that tribe, except the 363 Indians living on the reservation at San Xavier. Special census agents have, however, placed the estimate from 1,000 to 3,000 higher than mine."

†Calculated at 20 per cent. on 3,363, a low number.

The Government school at Sacaton has just been rebuilt and enlarged, but it can now accommodate but few more than 117. The Presbyterian school at Tucson has been enlarged so as to accommodate 150 pupils. Allowing the same schools to draw pupils from these tribes as in the past, with the added capacity of the school buildings, there are accommodations for not over 450 pupils, or one-quarter of the children of school age. This is, therefore, one of the large needy fields.

Colorado River Agency.

The control of the property of the control of the c	Total Indian popula- tion.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reser- vation school.
Mojaves on reservation	*640 *200 *667 *410 *700	*111 †40 †133 †82 †140	69
Total	2, 617	506	69

^{*} Figures given by Agent Allen.

The agent writes: "The Chimehuevis, Mojaves at the Needles, Fort Mojave, and the Hualpais are estimated. They properly belong to this agency, but have been off the reservation for several years."

The capacity of the Colorado River Agency School is only about 60. Here, therefore, is a great field. The new school, just opened at Fort Mojave, will help to meet the needs, but there is still occasion for another school.

[†] Calculation on the basis of 20 per cent.

In Arizona we find the greatest needs for Indian education. The Indian population of this Territory, heretofore estimated at about 35,000, as given in the foregoing tables foots up at 31,594, with the probability that it is somewhat larger. The school population is 6,480, and the number of pupils actually in schools the last year, including those drawn to Albuquerque and Grand Junction, was only 786—and this number is not far from the measure of the total capacity of school accommodations for the Indians of Arizona.

INDIAN YOUTH OVER SIXTEEN YEARS.

The school age designated by Government for Indian pupils is between six and sixteen years, but there are many others older than sixteen years who could and should be in some school. The practice is to welcome and retain these pupils till twenty years and even longer. Some of these older pupils begin their school days very late in life, and often come feeling it is their last chance for such benefits. They are usually dutiful and show a great interest in the school lessons and especially in the arts of industry. Ample provision should be made for all pupils of this class who can be induced to attend the schools.

I think it will be safe to add another hundred to every five hundred, computed on the basis of 20 per cent., for these young Indians over sixteen years who will be benefited by spending some months every year in the reservation schools or by going for a longer period to the large

industrial training schools.

There can be no question but that many children under six years of age could be advantageously admitted to the Indian schools. I have seen a few, and they have been among the most interesting and promising of the pupils in the school. Especially will this plan be helpful among tribes where no English is spoken at the homes.

RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

The functions of my office being to inspect and report, with criticisms and recommendations, I have aimed to make the scope of my investigations as broad and practical as possible. Keeping almost constantly in the field, I have visited nearly all the larger training schools, many contract and day schools, but have given especial attention to reservation schools, because they present the primary phases of the Indian problem. As before stated, my preconceptions of the Indian question, formed in the East, I have tentatively held in abeyance while studying the problem in the field. In this personal contact with the living issues I have found a more definite basis of facts on which to form opinions and hope thus to develop common-sense views on Indian affairs.

The needs of the reservations press heavily upon my mind, having viewed them face to face. The question is what educational provisions will promote most effectively the objects sought in the Indian Service.

The deportation of pupils from the reservations to the great training schools is one of the prominent measures widely attracting public attention. This class of schools has done much good, and will continue to render valuable services. They should still be fostered and made as effective as possible. As object lessons, close at hand, they keep our older population located at a distance from the reservations in touch and sympathy with the Indian work. They also introduce many educated young Indians into positions of life settlement among our established communities. This is one of the most important lines of effort,

and its value is not likely to be exaggerated. Let these channels for the transportation of Indian pupils from the reservations to the older centers of the nation be enlarged and the flow accelerated. The culture of these great schools will fit the pupils for absorption into our national life. Let the educated young Indians, as far as possible, be sifted through all our communities. The "segregation policy" of the reservation system is only a provisional arrangement to continue for a limited period. When the reservation system is abandoned and the tribal relations are dissolved, as they will be in the near future, all space limitations hitherto hemming in the red men will be removed, and the Indian left free for the widest circulation among the populations of the whole country. Thus the large industrial training schools, if encouraged to locate their graduate pupils in the older sections of the country, will be leaders in the work of introducing the Indians into homogeneous relations with our best civilization.

An acute observer has said:

The idea that the young Indians who are educated at the East should all "go back to the reservations to lift up the tribe" has been inculcated and insisted upon with to the reservations to lift up the tribe" has been inculcated and insisted upon with an emphasis somewhat extreme. It is certain that nearly all the young people will go back for the present, whether it is best for them to do so or not. But if any Indian has a real opportunity to work and make a living in manly ways anywhere among white people, he will probably, in most cases, do more to "lift up the tribe" by keeping himself up out of the squalor and disorder of savagery than he can accomplish by going back to the reservation, unless he has a certainty of employment there which will secure him a living. " "

I was requested when I went out to the Indian country to find out as much as I could of the situation of the students who had returned to the reservations from

could of the situation of the students who had returned to the reservations from Carlisle and Hampton. I saw many of them. I think they are generally doing as well as we could expect, which means that we could not reasonably expect much of these young people. It is a short story. When they have employment they do well. But there is little employment for educated young Indians on the reservations, and there is a general prejudice, among both Indians and white employés, against the young men who have returned from the Eastern schools. I saw some pathetic eases of returned students who are eager to work, and who keenly feel the degredation of enforced idleness, but who could obtain no employment. There were tinsmiths, harness makers, carpenters, etc., among a population where there would not be a stroke of work for them from the beginning of the year to its end. An idle man does not "lift up the tribe." Unless there is a specific place or duty awaiting a young man's return to the reservation, I would say to him, "Go anywhere among civilized men and do hepest work for your living rether than return to be incorporcivilized men, and do honest work for your living, rather than return to be incorporated into that hopeless, inorganic cake of savagery." When I saw stalwart, manly-looking young fellows in the Indian country wasting their years to no worthy end, I wanted to say: "Escape for your lives. Run away, get over the line, and keep going till you are so far away that it would be hard to get back. Work on a farm, do anything that is honest, live among men and become a man."

It is sometimes urged that the affection of the Indians for their children should be decisive in this matter; that its should outweigh all other considerations, and should be spoken of only with a solenn hush and veneration. But English mothers love their children as well; yet I have seen their younger sons herding cattle in Texas and Montana, overseeing miners in Alabama, and serving in restaurant kitchens in New York and Philadelphia. Our own children leave home early and go all about the world, to find work and make a living. Hundreds of tenderly reared daughters of Vermont mothers are in cotton mills of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. There is not much substance or practical value in this talk about the Indians loving their children so well that they can not bear to be separated from them. It has been used "for all it is worth" and a great deal more. If Indians are to become civilized, they will have to accept some of the risks and hardships of civilized life.

But it will not be presumed that more than a small portion of the 40,000 or 50,000 Indian youth in the country can be transferred to the larger training schools in the older States. The base of operations and the main efforts must certainly be on the enemy's own ground—in the reservations. This has become a settled conviction with me. The most important and urgent work for the present is in the reservations, in

civilization.

some of which the schools need to be enlarged and in others multiplied. The time has come to build more at the base and extend our educational work in the midst of the red men. Simply educating a few pupils at the East will not relieve the heartbreaking necessities of the reservations. Great good can be done for the adult Indian populations by maintaining in their midst schools for the education of their youth. These institutions, if properly conducted, will be instructive object lessons, close at hand, promoting civilization. To merely transfer a few Indian children to Eastern schools, without maintaining schools on the reservations, leaves the fatal downward gravitation still unchanged. Graduate pupils returning to such reservations will be unable to withstand the evil tendencies. The education of the many on the reservations is better than merely to educate a few far away from the reservations. Only by lifting the whole reservations can we avoid a large and irretrievable loss and furnish a ground of hope for the future of the Indian masses. Much waste is inevitable in any efforts to lift humanity, but in this case we shall diminish the waste if the lever is applied directly and more powerfully to the reservations.

In visiting over fifty reservations I have been brought constantly face to face with the painful realities of this question, especially among the Pimas, Papagoes, Navajoes, Hualpais, Mojaves, Pah Utes, Crows, etc., where the school facilities are exceedingly meager or entirely wanting. I have been distressed not a little to find some of the worthiest agents in the Indian service upon some of the largest reservations, each of them having within their bounds more children of school age than there are pupils in all the great industrial schools combined, cut down to the most meager appropriations for schools in their reservations, and even these small amounts secured, in some cases, only after long and repeated solicitations. The Government should not cripple the industrial schools, nor should it minimize its expenditures for education on the reservations; its highest obligation is to help those farthest removed from

This delay to which I have referred, in obtaining schools on some of the remote reservations, is very discouraging. Twenty years ago General A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, wrote the Department as follows:

I had an interview a few days since with one of the chiefs, Antoine. He informed me that they wanted nothing from Government except schools. He emphatically declared that they had stock and grain and money in abundance, and when they needed tools they could buy them, but that he had pleaded in vain for schools for years past, and that he wanted his boys to learn to read and write as American boys do, and begged my influence to have a school established among them. I at once inquired of Captain Grossman, Indian agent on the reservation, why a school had not been established; he replied that he was restricted to an allowance of \$600 per annum for that purpose, and that no teacher could be obtained for that sum.

And now after twenty years, in this tribe of 4,000 Indians, with a school population of 800, there is only one school with accommodations for about 100 pupils. But these Pimas have always been true friends of the whites.

SCATTERING INDIANS.

There is a large Indian population in the far West not reckoned in the foregoing statistics. These Indians are sometimes reported as "scattering," because sustaining no relation or but slight relation to the reservations.

Hanging upon the skirts of villages and cities is a roving half-gypsy class of Indians holding a quasi relation to some reservation, who often

shift their homes to the mountains, to the seashore, to the hop fields, etc., and who take their whole families with them. This is an evil to be abated if we wish to advance the children in education or the parents in civilization. Many of the children are out of school for months, and out of easy range of the police sent to gather children in. Some schools never have a full quota except during the hard winter months. As soon as spring opens the pupils skip away like rabbits and never reappear, until driven in by the pinching severities of another winter. How much progress in education can this class of pupils make? And yet they often comprise fully one-third of the whole school.

Another, not small portion of the Indian population, sustain no relation whatever to any reservation; but, with a semi-intelligible dialect and a mongrel costume, find it easier to lead this half gypsy life than to settle down as orderly citizens. This class numbers thousands, scattered through California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, though fewer in the latter State. They range along the Columbia River, the Rogue River, the Pacific coast, east of Mount Shasta, along the Sierra Nevada, etc. Some of them are doing quite well in spite of their isolated condition, except on the line of education, which is wholly neglected save the knowledge gained from irregular contact with whites.

There are other Indians not connected with any reservation who are permanently settled upon lands gained either through the usual Government channels or by long years of possession, and who in respect to industry, temporal circumstances, and character, are seldom exceeded by the best reservation Indians. Some of these are the Nooksacks in northwestern Washington, the Klamath Rivers near the Pacific coast, the Diggers in Mendocino and Lake counties, in California, and some others.

Many of these scattering Indians, though quiet and inoffensive in a general way, are simply dogging our civilization. They have gone about as far towards civilization as can be expected until some radical change is made in the conditions under which they live. What can save them? Can education? No, for most are beyond the reach of our Indian schools a part of the time and some all the time. Can religion save them? No, for they are in too individual a form and are too transient in their habits to be benefited by continuous religious efforts.

Are these scattering Indians the "wards of the nation?" If so, what can the general Government do to provide for their elevation? If they are to be saved work must be done very soon. The policy inaugurated by the Indian Office of allowing a quarterly per capita payment for the education of children of this class in the local public schools is a step in the right direction; but this action needs to be supplemented by some provision for the supervision of these Indians and some power to force attendance upon these schools.

Are these scattering Indians members of the "whole human family?" If so, then every Christian community in which is found one of these Indian families is bound by the great law of "the brotherhood of man" to see that this family is brought within the pale of religious influences.

QUALITY OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

I need not speak at length upon this point. Two thoughts will commend themselves widely.

First. The literary instruction should be elementary. Even in the higher training schools, a portion of the pupils, as they are now gathered, begin on the same low level as the reservation pupils. This in-

struction should include primarily English speaking, to be followed by drawing, reading, writing, and spelling. So much arithmetic should be learned as will fit the pupils to transact necessary business, as laborers, artisans, and traders; and to guard their interests against the trickery of white men. A knowledge of elementary geography especially of the topography of our world, its natural, political, and climatic divisions will broaden thoughts, dissipate many Indian superstitions, and help prepare these pupils for contact with the outside world. The elements of anatomy and hygiene will be very serviceable, in practical life and in leading Indian youth from under the tyranny of the old medicine quacks. The knowledge of the structure of sentences, taught in a simple way, will facilitate the acquisition of English. But first, last and always, English conversation and intelligent English reading should be made prominent features of the school room drill.

The chief periods and the leading events and characters in the history of the United States should also be taught. But do not let the classes be kept too long upon the details of the early discoveries. I find that most history classes in Indian schools have not yet passed the period of the discoveries; a few have reached the Indian wars upon which they are dwelling at such length as to leave the impression that the leading events in United States history have been the fighting of Indians. Very few know anything about the grand events of the later

periods.

Lessons in civil government are best given in brief oral lectures, if

accompanied with suitable drilling.

Talks upon botany and zoölogy, illustrated from the surrounding country, will discover to the teacher with what sharp eyesight and keen insight these children of the forest and plain have studied the habits of flowers and animals.

Beyond these elementary branches instruction may be given in the training schools to such pupils as show genius for further progress, and exceptionally bright pupils may be aided to obtain a collegiate education. The universal demand in these days for good nurses, and the great need of women with medical knowledge among the Indians, open fields into which many noble Indian girls should be introduced.

Second. Far more important to these children than literary culture. is industrial training. In many reservations I have visited industrial training is a necessity in order to a livelihood. Instruction should be chiefly in agriculture, gardening, fruit raising, and care of cattle, especially of cows. Blacksmithing, carpentering, and shoemaking will be valuable aids. In the large industrial schools other trades may be taught, some of which will be serviceable to boys settling down in the older communities, and any of which will be broadening in their influ ence upon boys returning to reservations, even where these trades can not be utilized. But such trades should not be pursued to the neglect of practical knowledge which is indispensable amid the rigorous necessities of the home field. Sometimes boys have been taught almost exclusively some trade which can never be utilized on a reservation, and thus equipped are sent back depending upon that trade for a livelihood. They are grievously disappointed and injured and unable to turn their hands to other work. If they had been taught farming, or care of stock or gardening, they could have done better; but it must not be forgotten that there are reservations where little can be done on the line of agriculture, and raising stock must be the main reliance.

It is very important in our Indian schools to guard against the unduly intensified and overstrained methods of many modern educators.

Some of our most intelligent and highly educated citizens, like Rev. Edward Everett Hale, L. L. D., and the celebrated English Review writer, Frederick Harrison, frequently protest against it. The latter in a recent number of The Forum, said:

I have now an experience of some forty years as student, teacher, and examiner; and it forces on me a profound conviction that our modern education is hardening into a narrow and debasing mill. Education is overdriven, oversystemized, monotonous, mechanical. At school and at college, lads and girls are being drilled like German recruits—forced into a regulation style of learning, of thinking, and even of writing. They all think the same things, and it is artificial in all. The round of endless examinations, reduces education to a professional "cram," where the repetition of given formulas passes for knowledge, and where the accurate memory of some teachers "tips" takes the place of thought. Education ought to be the art of using the mind and of arranging knowledge; it is becoming the art of swallowing pellets of special information.

Indian pupils should be taught to study nature amid their home surroundings on the reservations, to use their minds in picking up, classifying, and applying facts within their reach, good topics for many oral lessons teaching the pupils how to observe and think. The industrial teacher at every Indian school should be a man who will study the peculiarities, agricultural and climatic, of the reservation in which the pupils live, and will teach them the methods of husbandry adapted to their locality, the kind of vegetables, grains, and fruits suited to them. There are some reservations where in three out of every five years, all agricultural crops fail. In these places instruction should be given in stock and sheep raising, with special reference to the care of the young in the flocks.

I know of one Indian who, starting in life as a slave child, captured in war, became first a rail-splitter, and later a cattle raiser, in which he has been so successful that now his property is rated at tens of thousands of dollars. His home is situated 5,000 feet above the sea level, where agriculture is precarious, except hay raising, but he was instructed and guided by a wise industrial farmer employed by the Government, in his locality. This Indian is withal a man of high character, morally and intellectually, and very industrious. Other conspicuous examples can be pointed out on many reservations; and these examples will be multiplied many fold if the Government is careful in regard to the character and qualifications of the farmers and industrial teachers sent out to instruct her "wards"

If examples of what Indians have done on the lines of morality, industry, and education were oftener taught to the pupils in these schools and less often the examples of the old world heroes were used as illustrations, these pupils would acquire faster the so much needed self reliance which is to make them men and women, among men and women.

HINDRANCES.

Of the many impediments in the way of the best concentration and unity of labor in the Indian school service I will mention a few, as I have met them in the field.

Frequent changes in the personnel of the Indian Bureau at Washington, at the agencies, and also in the schools is one of the serious obstacles in the way of systematizing and making effectual the work of Indian school education. It is one of the weaknesses of human nature, except in rare instances where it rises above the common level, that new incumbents look with jealous eyes upon the work of their predecessors, criticize it unkindly, and often discard methods which

were in a fair way of achieving success. If the new officer criticizes very much, it is safe to assume that he is inferior to the departing one, and that such criticisms and changes are prompted by incompetence rather than by genuine ability. All changes cause great waste, and no change should be made except for grave reasons. It takes not a little time for new comers to gain the confidence of Indians, old or young; and when gained it is no small loss to sacrifice this confidence. Indeed

frequent changes are the bane of the Indian service.

But the appointment of superintendents, teachers, and other employés, on the nomination and solicitation of politicians, as rewards for party services, more seriously than any other single cause, militates against the welfare of the Indian schools. Some candidates are brought forward because of political services on the rostrum, or in the caucuses, or in the field. Others because they are political paupers or dead beats who must have a Government position in some school, so they may "get a piece of bread." Some applicants presented are utterly wanting in character, competency, or fitness, though some friend has been found willing to certify to their possession of these qualities, thus grossly misleading the Congressmen who have presented the names to the Indian Bureau. The removal of devoted, self-sacrificing laborers, who have performed the best of services in the Indian schools, to make places for such make-shift candidates is a serious offense. How many schools have been crippled and retarded by such action! I can not help asking why Indian schools should be subjected to such political interference, when partisanship is not allowed to touch our public school system. Must the Indian schools be the foot balls of the politicians? Must partisan claims override genuine merit? I am surprised to find officials in high positions who have no just conceptions of the character and qualifications needed for good service in an Indian school. It has been said too often in regard to unworthy aspirants for such positions that "any one is good enough for an Indian school." have personally seen many examples of the disastrous workings of this low and scandalous policy.

Sometimes trouble in an Indian school grows out of want of affinity between employes. They belong to radically different types of society, a high and a low type; and the school force is continually disturbed by the petty jealousies and complaints of persons unable to rise to the level of the better elements associated with them. Indeed this is liable to be the case in all public schools; but where the employed constitute a community by themselves, as they do on reservations, the

trouble becomes more serious.

Sometimes there is a good superintendent, but cold and stiff, and his associates are of such a different type as to make a great gulf between them, though the teachers may be as truly devoted to their work as the superintendent. They meet, speak, and work, but without sympathy or commou impulse. Sometimes the agent looks askant upon school officials not chosen by himself, and coldly neglects the school until he can find occasion, real or fancied, to complain of those officials to the Department and procure their removal.

A lack of appliances for school instruction—books, maps, black-boards, globes, kindergarten materials, etc., is another great hindrance to success. The fault sometimes is because these articles are overlooked when the annual estimates are made up; sometimes because the agent has no idea that such helps are needed in schools, the old superintendent doesn't care and the new superintendent is not yet on the ground; and sometimes because no one save the agent knows that such

helps have come, and he believes they'll keep longer in the warehouse than in the school room.

The following utterances from one long deeply interested in the Indian question, and one* of the most prominent members of the Board of Education, Boston, Mass., are worthy of special attention, because of his long experience in the practical work of selecting and assigning teachers.

The principles laid down should be these: (1) That all appointees should be certified as to character and teaching ability by the supervisors or expert teachers. The appointment should always depend upon professional and not political qualifications, and upon professional and not political indorsements. (2) After a proper and limited period of probation, all teachers should be put upon a permanent tenure, removable only for cause. (3) If the conditions first named are fulfilled, the religious sect or political party to which one belongs should not be a barrier on the one hand or a motive for appointment on the other. (4) Vacancies should be filled, wherever possible, by promotion from a lower to a higher grade.

The objection will be made that while this is practicable in our regular schools, it

The objection will be made that while this is practicable in our regular schools, it is impracticable in the Indian service; that it is difficult to get teachers for this work, etc. I would reply that the way to get good teachers is to raise the standard and make the position permanent. Is it any wonder that teachers have not been eager to take such appointments when the positions have been so insecure and dismissals likely to come any moment? Let the conditions be made right, and there are enough consecrated young men and women in this country to fill every place.

While there may be some difficulty in carrying out in detail the aforementioned scheme in so widely extended a country and with such a diversity of inspectors, agents, superintendents, etc., reporting in regard to teachers and schools, nevertheless it must be confessed that the principles laid down are essential, just, and rational, and should be used as beacon lights in the administration of Indian schools. At the same time it must be kept in mind that adaptability to this Indian-school work depends upon peculiar qualities more important than purely scholastic qualifications; and that political or denominational availability is a questionable qualification.

It is becoming a matter of great importance that the Government look carefully into the character of the men appointed as Indian agents, lest the progress of the Indians be retarded and their characters vitiated by those intended by Government to be leaders and benefactors. The standard of agents and employés must advance as Indian civilization advances or Indian civilization will turn the other way. Under the administration of some Indian agents this downward gravitation is painfully apparent. Only a high type of officials can now be the true guides

of these tribes to the more advanced stages of civilization.

SYSTEM.

The work of Indian education under Government direction hitherto has been quite incoherent and without matured system. Methods and machinery have been abundant, but too inorganic and inefficient. Exceptionally good schools have existed; able superintendents, zealous teachers, and ambitious pupils each and all have labored faithfully; but as a whole the work has been too inchoate, with great wastes of force and means. It is a matter of congratulation that now all along the lines from Washington to the reservations there are indications of convergence, of organizing life forces, and increasing unity of aim and effort. How far this can be carried remains to be seen. The diversities are so great as to seriously militate against attempts to combine in one

general system children of tribes most remote from civilization with those far advanced--children of roving tepee Indians with those whose

parents are settled and domiciled.

The complex character of the work in the Indian Bureau is a disadvantage long felt by those familiar with it. The solution of the difficulty, however, is not clear. It is often suggested that the educational department should be separated from the purely economic, legal, and judicial department of the Bureau, and that the superintendents of schools should be independent of the Indian agents; but so many questions naturally run into each other in the course of administration both at Washington and at the agencies that no one has been able yet to draw the line of demarcation for a new policy. Moreover the fear is not without foundation that to change centers of responsibility may involve much loss of time, energy, and labor. Continuity of methods is generally favorable to development; nevertheless it has been found sometimes that radical changes are necessary to successful administration.

CONCEITS OF PROGRESS.

Nothing is more natural than for persons only a few weeks or months in the Indian Service to write extravagantly about the progress of the Indians towards civilization. Many rose-colored reports continually come to the Indian Bureau from persons who have not yet settled down to the basis of life on Indian reservations. Indian conferences and anniversaries in the East are often regaled with vivid descriptions of the rapid strides of the red men towards citizenship. Judging from these immature sophomoric utterances we might infer that Indian reservations, Indian agencies, and Indian agents must soon be consigned to oblivion These enthusiastic friends of the Indians who have just pushed to the front are very unappreciative of what has been done by oldtime agencies in this field. With little knowledge of the past, methods instituted and worked years ago are taken up and advocated by these reformers as though they were the real discoverers and held the exclusive right to patents which are to solve finally the Indian problem. Veterans who have retired after many years of heroic service smile at the conceit of the newly fledged advocates. Persons who presume that little has been done until now may be instructed by a few quotations selected at random from reports which came to the Bureau twenty years ago.

1. "Forty-nine pupils have been maintained and educated through most of the year. The boys have made good progress in the studies usual in common schools, and have labored with skill and industry in the gardens. The girls have made rapid advancement in their studies, and are excellent seamstresses."

2. "During the past year I purchased for the Indians 1,400 fruit trees of assorted varieties. These were set out on the reservation and on lauds cultivated by the In-

dians for their own benefit."

3. "Drinking, gambling, and licentiousness have been charged as peculiar vices of the Indians. I do not think there is any great difference in these respects between them and the uneducated whites. Give the Indians plenty of work, with fair and regular pay, and they will labor as industriously and live more virtuously than any other uneducated people I have encountered."

4. "The plow and wagon maker, the carpenter, the blacksmith and gunsmith, have all been constantly employed in attending to the wants of the Indians, either in repairing old or in making new articles for their use. In the school, instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic has been given in the morning, and saddlery was taught in the afternoon with good success."

5. "It is no longer a problem in my mind whether Indians can be civilized and Christianized; this fact has been fully and practically demonstrated among the ———— In-

dians. Those people are making rapid strides in the arts of husbandry, in the fencing and general cultivation of the soil. They also manifest deep interest in Christianity; they have a fine church erected and furnished at their own cost. Twerty-three of their children attend school at ---- and some of them have made quite a good degree of proficiency. In consequence of their improvement in their moral and social condition, their numbers are increasing. There is also a corresponding increase in their flocks and herds and a great augmentation in their domestic comfort. In consequence of this favorable condition among them, they have mostly abandoned their tribal relations; and they are living scattered over the reservation on lands they cultivate. I find they are more healthy and industrious and cultivate more land."

6. "A decided progress in civilization has been made. " " These people now

believe that the Government now recognizes them as wards or children; provides for their wants, not as aliens, but only to prepare them for the duties of citizenship; that they have a part in all that pertains to the General Government; that they are to enjoy all the rights of citizens, and that whenever they prove, by the adoption of our manners and customs, the abandonment of their native ways, they are then qualified to enjoy such a boon. I assert, fearless of contradiction, that this very idea has done more in one year to elevate the Indians in Oregon than all the cruel and inhu-

man regulations ever invented could accomplish in ten years."
7. "My predecessors recommended in the strongest terms that the land on the agency be surveyed and given to the Indians in severalty. * * * No man can visit this agency without being impressed with the wonderful improvement of these In-They are marching along, not slowly, but with rapid strides to civilization. Less crime has been committed by them in the past year than by the same number of whites. Not a drunken Indian has been seen on the agency during the year. The studies pursued in the school are as follows: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Some pupils are quite intelligent and studious, are good readers and spellers, write a good hand, and have stored their minds with a large amount of practical knowledge. * * * Quite an extensive garden is being cultivated by and for the school, and it will afford them a large amount of good and wholesome food.

* * In addition to their study of books, the girls are taught the art of housewifery, and the boys to perform all kinds of labor that boys of their years are capable of performing.

8. "Great care will be necessary to make the school attractive and interesting to

the children to insure its prosperity. It will be well to have needlework and some

other light branches of industry carried on in connection with the school."

9. "The studies pursued have been: Reading, in which much advancement has been made; writing, specimens of which would do credit to many white children; arithmetic, in which ordinary ability has been displayed by the pupils; geography and Mitchell's ontline maps, in which a greater degree of interest has been manifested than in any other study; and vocal music. The comparative advancement of these children with those of the white is most astonishing, and although hardly credible, I must say that by far a greater degree of acumen of intellect and a desire for the acquirement of knowledge has been exhibited than will be found among white chil-

dren of the same age.

10. "The course of instruction has been purely elementary; but there are some exceptional cases where there has been a diligence displayed on the part of the scholars

which has far advanced them beyond white children of the same age.

11. "The girls have been instructed as far as practicable in the rudiments of house-keeping, the making of clothes and other domestic occupations, and such other necessary work as will qualify them to fulfill in the future the place of good housekeepers; and they not only exhibit a willingness on their part to learn, but are constantly inquiring for information which will eventually make them qualified and competent honsekeepers."

. 12. "We have in our school adopted the method of object teaching, using illustrated charts and cards upon which are fastened miniature articles of shell, furniture, cooking utensils, etc. The children readily acquire the English of these and are much

pleased and interested."

13. "Our method is object teaching, from the liberal supply of toys, cards illustrated, and pictures sent by ———, and also all household articles which we could carry from our house to the schoolroom."

14. "The skill and industry displayed by these young Indian mechanics is as unexpected as gratifying. * * * The labor of making the bricks is performed chiefly by the Indians, under the supervision of two white men; but it is designed, in a short time, to use Indian labor alone in the manufacture of them."

Such were the views of Indian progress entertained twenty years ago by prominent persons familiar with the condition of Indians at that time; and that is the way many speak of the progress of Indians at the present time. These utterances are made in all sincerity, though ofttimes too sanguinely expressed. It is well that Indian workers are hopeful and see gleams of light, otherwise no one could toil on. A brighter day for the Indian is certainly coming; but we should not close our eyes to the fact that for years to come there will be mists and clouds in some localities, and in many others periods of protracted darkness. No one line of policy, no single compendious method will fully solve the problem; and for years to come philanthropists will find among our Indian population ample fields for toil.

No class of people more readily fall from stages of progress than Indians. It is difficult to impart to them staying qualities. I have personally visited several of the localities referred to in the preceding quotations, and after going over the reservations can not refrain from saying that the present condition of the Indians in some cases, in respect to thrift, industry, crops, sobriety, dress, etc., seems much inferior to that described twenty years ago. The houses are poor, indecent, filthy, and out of repair. With some of the best land in the world and good markets near by, they raise only small quantities of produce, preferring to get money by catching a few fish. Many Indians are addicted to drunkenness and gambling, and some are violently opposed to the education of their children. But twenty years ago we were told "those people are making rapid advances in the arts of husbandry, in the fencing and general cultivation of the soil."

In another place my statements only apply in part, but the condition of the school has apparently retrograded. The school garden has not been for years what it used to be, and the girls learn little needlework. I have visited Indian schools which were among the oldest in the serv-

ice, but which now are among the most inferior.

In many places there are only relics, and in some places not even relics, of the fruit trees set out fifteen or twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago certain tribes were described as follows:

They are the most degraded of any Indians in the State. They live around the towns, doing transient jobs of work for the whites for wages, victuals, or old clothing. They kill some game and catch a few fish, for which they generally find a ready market. About two months in the year they spend in gattering pine nuts in the mountains for winter use. The majority of them are slovenly in appearance and filthy in habits. They are peaceable, inoffensive and tractable. * * * They have no horses or other domestic animals, and live principally on lizards, snakes, sunflower seeds and pine nuts. * * * There are a few who engage in farming to a limited extent; they raise a small quantity of corn, wheat, and melons; but those who are disposed to labor have no kind of uteusils, using sticks to plant and knives to harvest.

The above description of a particular tribe twenty years ago is still literally true of them, and also of many other Indians, but I do not refer to the tribes of Arizona and New Mexico.

Twenty years ago, Sarah Winnemucca, a native Pah Ute interpretress, at Camp McDermit, Nevada, wrote:

If the Indians have any guaranty that they can secure a permanent home on their own native soil, and that our white neighbors can be kept from encroaching on our rights, after having a reasonable share of ground allotted to us as our own, and giving us the required advantages of learning, etc., I warrant that the savage (as he is called to-day) will be a thrifty and law-abiding member of the community fifteen or twenty years hence.

The period referred to in the foregoing hopeful utterances has more than passed, and still the conditions of Miss Winnemucca's prophecy are unfulfilled, and consequently the results are not yet realized, especially among the Pah Utes of Nevada. There still remains the question

of allotment, the advantages of learning, a permanent home, and whether white men can be kept from encroachments upon Indians' rights.

The question of abandoning the reservation and agency system, agitated for more than a score of years, is still an open question and likely to remain so for a long time to come. Some Indians may not need this aid, but the class is not numerous. Most Indians for a long time will need protection against the rapacity of the whites who hover like vultures upon the borders of the reservations, and are never more greedy than after allotments are made to the Indians. As a race the red men lack self-reliance and self-directing power—the natural effect of the centuries of ignorance, idleness, and hap-hazard lying behind them—and will long need to hold the relation of wards, that they may have the benefit of paternal counsel and advice. We must not expect that a few Indians right out of savagery can acquire such developement in civilization as to leaven at once the mass of barbarism. But only men of high character should be selected by the Government to hold the relation of Indian agents for the nation's wards.

Such are some of the phases of this problem which will long wait

full solution, however much we may desire the hastening.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL DORCHESTER, Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION AMONG THE SIOUX.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., September 27, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, at your request, the following report of my work from the date of my appointment as supervisor of education among the Sioux, March 5, 1890, to October 1, 1890. The time has been so short as to enable me to make but a partial survey of the field, and my account of the schools will, therefore,

be necessarily incomplete.

The position of supervisor of education having been created at the time that I was appointed to fill it, my duties and powers are not defined by any precedent, and may be modified or enlarged to suit the exigencies of the work and the development of events. In a letter of instruction, under date of March 5, I am directed to "sys'ematically visit all the schools among the Sioux, ascertain what they need, report the deficiencies, advise inexperienced teachers, devise ways of reaching the children, introduce industrial training into the day schools, and, in general, systematize, extend, and improve the schools as far as possible."

Acting upon these instructions and guided by previous experience and knowledge of the situation, my aim is to leave nothing undone which I can by any means do to encourage and rouse the teachers, to interest and stimulate the children, to satisfy and inform the parents, and to lay before the Indian Department such detailed, exact, and reliable statements as will enable you to improve the teaching force, place new schools to the best advantage, and properly equip with necessary buildings, fur-

niture, and supplies the schools already established.

To begin with the most important factor in any school, the teacher, * * * I understand it to be the present policy of the Department to man the Indian schools with trained, experienced, successful teachers, and if the work is to be judged by its results it would be true economy to engage such at double the salary paid to the incompetents. The difference in the advance made by two neighboring schools in the same number of years is often startling. It is no exaggeration to say that one teacher will accomplish treble or quadruple the work of another in a given length of time. I consider the greatest lack of the Sioux schools at this moment to be a lack of skilled teachers, and that no pains should be spared to seedre for every vacancy a live member of the profession with a reputation to sustain.

I beg to remind you, in this connection, that women are generally more successful than men in the primary school room, and notably so, in my opinion, in this Indian school work, as they are also far more likely to win the affection and call forth all

the higher qualities of the primitive people by whom they are surrounded.

Knowing, however, that no sweeping change is likely to be effected, it has been my policy to endeavor to make the most of the material at hand, and to do better things with the present corps of teachers than have been done before. I have recommended the removal of school employés only in a very few cases which I was forced to regard as hopeless. After I have listened to the usual recitations and observed the method, or want of method, of each teacher for two or three hours, I usually question the children somewhat, and if I am dissatisfied, illustrate what I regard as better ways of teaching by giving several lessons myself. Sometimes I take the whole school for an afternoon and teach for the benefit of the teacher. The commonest defect in these schools is in the language work; the reading is apt to be mechanical and parrot-like, with no attempt to make the children understand and use the words which they merely learn to recognize at sight. After I have thus indicated to the teacher the general scope of my ideas of school work I talk with him after school as long and as freely as possible, pointing out what I regard as the special defects of his work in such a way as to stimulate and help, if I can, without awakening resentment or wounding his self respect—a delicate task.

After leaving the school, I write to each teacher a letter of criticism and suggestion, repeating and dwelling upon the points made in conversation with a view to impressing them upon the memory. If I consider his work good and satisfactory, I commend it warmly, and if I regard him as hopelessly unfit for his position, I tell him so.

My next step for the imprevement of the teachers was the holding of teachers' institutes and the organization of teachers' reading circles. Until the summer of 1890, there had been no general teachers' meetings in any of the agencies. I have now held three for the teachers of the Pine Ridge, Crow-Creek and Lower Brulé and Cheyeune River Agencies, and propose to hold one or two more during the present autumn. Nearly every teacher in the three agencies at the time attended these meetings, which were in each case of three days' duration. All agency employés, missionaries, and visitors are cordially invited to attend the meetings, and those who are able to do so are requested to address them and take part in discussions. Complimentary invitations are extended to all teachers of contract or mission schools in or near the agency at

which the institute is held.

The superintendents of the boarding-schools and others have aided me in giving talks on methods in reading, language, arithmetic, geography, etc., illustrated by black-board outlines and model lessons. The afternoon lessons are usually devoted to the more general aspects of the work—school government, sanitary conditions (upon which the agency physician is asked to speak), training for citizenship, the preparation of the teacher, eastern schools and Indian associations, being among the many subjects discussed. Questions are freely asked and all are expected to take part informally in the discussions. The institute at Cheyenne River Agency being held while the schools were in session, two mornings were given up to a careful study of the actual work in the school-room, at the two excellent boarding-schools. The social features of these reunions have not been forgotten, and picnics, drives, dinners, and afternoon teas have brought the teachers together in pleasant ways, the more keenly enjoyed by those whose lives, at their remote posts, are lives of extreme isolation.

I think there can be no question that this experiment has proved a success, as is indicated by the growing interest and animation of the teachers; their voluntary requests for a continuance of the institutes, and, not least, their willingness to spend time and money in acquiring a better mastery of their profession. Branches of the Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union, organized at each institute, number now eighteen members in all at the three agencies, pledged to a three years' course of professional study. Other books have been sent for and subscriptions to educational journals taken. These evidences of growing interest and ambition are encouraging, and I regard it as important to develop this line of work, and hope to hold institutes or summer schools of much longer duration where primary methods, kindergarten, physical culture, manual training, etc., may be systematically presented by compe-

tent instructors.

I will next consider briefly the present condition of the school buildings among the Sioux, with the amount of stock, school furniture and supplies. These are all,

in my opinion, sadly limited in quantity, and usually deficient in quality.

There is not one Government boarding school, that I have visited, with room and conveniences for the work. They are, as a rule, overcrowded, badly arranged, more or less out of repair, and generally unsatisfactory. The dormitories are in every instance too crowded and insufficiently ventilated. A bath-room or a hospital-room is seldom to be found. The want of suitable sitting-rooms or play-rooms for the children is a serious one. The school-room furniture is usually scanty, and the modern helps, such as number tables, molding-boards, kindergarten tables and material, etc., entirely lacking. The text-books are of many different series—good, bad, and indifferent. The clothing furnished the children in the boarding schools is fairly good and their appearance usually neat, but there is a deficiency in the matter of woolen underwear and other things which do not appear. The food I regard as of insufficient variety, and would state that more vegetable and farinaceous foods, dried or preserved fruit, milk and eggs are needed, and that more skill and care in the cooking should be insisted upon. There are no training shops in connection with any of the Government schools which I have visited, and the barns are ordinarily few and poor, while the amount of stock kept is altogether insufficient, and the garden or farm usually too small to fully supply the school.

In the day schools the accommodations are equally limited. A day school building usually consists of one class-room and two or three small rooms for the teacher or teachers, sometimes a family of several persons. These schools vary in size from ten to seventy or more pupils. In many cases the school-room is too small, or another recitation room may be needed; and a large room for school kitchen, dining, and sewing rooms is wanted at all. The teachers' quarters, too, are contracted and sometimes very uncomfortable, owing to the open construction of the building. The new day school buildings should be much more commodious, or, better still, consist of a separate school-house and teachers' cottage; and additions are wanted at nearly all

the present schools.

It is my opinion, based upon an experience of three years as teacher of an industrial day school, together with my observation of other day schools, especially some of those at Rosebud agency, that, given a suitable building, furniture, and utensils, a

supply of clothing and sewing materials, and rations for a substantial midday meal, with two capable persons in each school, nearly as thorough and practical work may be done in a day as in a boarding school, at far less expense. I regard it as only reasonable and humane to allow the Indians an opportunity of educating their children without forcing them to a complete separation, and I have seen remarkable instances of the good influence of such a school in an Indian community. Therefore I continue to urge this extension and improvement of the day school system, while admitting that, as matters now stand, the boarding schools can usually show the better results.

In my talks with the day school children I usually direct their thoughts to the idea of a possible promotion to the boarding school as a special privilege and stimulus to exertion, and often suggest the transfer more particularly to a few of the oldest and best scholars, cautioning the teachers as well not to threaten their pupils with the boarding school as a punishment for bad behavior, as some have been in the habit of

doing, but to offer it rather as a reward.

No feature of the work, as I see it, is more striking, or, properly viewed, more encouraging, than the intelligent interest in their schools which is now so general among the Sioux. I suppose I am safe in asserting that my familiar knowledge of their lauguage and habits of thought not acquired without study and pains, together with the fact that I had already traveled much and was quite generally known among them before I took up my present work, give me unusual advantages for ascertaining facts known to the Indians and getting to the bottom of their opinions. Well as I thought that I knew them, I have been surprised again and again by the shrewdness and soundness of their judgments upon particular schools and teachers. They are, like other people, occasionally untruthful, but they are keen students of character and do not often make a mistake. The suggestions for the general improvement of the schools, volunteered by thoughtful Indian parents, returned Carlisle and Hamp-ton students and others, at different times and in different places, have included nearly all the important recommendations which, independent of these suggestions. I have thought it right to make. Only in one or two instances have I found it necessary to urge the parents to send their children to school, while in a great number of cases the Indians have sent for me and urged the establishment of more schools or the enlargement of those which they already had. They have written long lists of names of children who were ready to attend a day school if one could be built, and have begged me to go with them behind their own teams to verify the location.

I have observed a strong and very generally expressed preference for schools at home to those away from the reservations, and while I myself favor home schools for the majority, I take care to point out to the Indian parents and the teachers of reservation schools (who are usually of the same opinion) the popular enthusiasm which has been aroused by Carlisle, Hampton, and other eastern schools, and their advantages in point of breadth and thoroughness of training. I have been in the habit of showing everywhere my Carlisle and Hampton photographs, and take care to ask for, and see, if possible, the graduates of those schools wherever I go.

I believe that the Sioux as a people are now so thoroughly persuaded of the neces-

sity of an education for their children, and so far on the way to an intelligent grasp of the whole subject that if they can be gradually thrown more upon their own responsibilities and resources, they will soon be in a position to take care of their own schools. In the mean time, I remember that these schools are built and conducted with Indian funds, and endeavor to recognize fully their claim to pronounce upon them and to have a voice in their management, believing that in this way we are

developing self respect and independence.

I have inspected three contract schools, all Roman Catholic, and two Protestant-Episcopal mission schools. The three Catholic schools vary greatly from each other in building and sanitary arrangements, the one at Pine Ridge being the best, and that at Crow Creek the poorest in these respects. All have good farms, and two have small shops. Neatness and industry are features of these schools. I regard the classroom work as open to criticism on the ground of being mechanical and lifeless. Words and rules are committed to memory and the reasoning powers but little developed. I should say, also, that the atmosphere is unhomelike, and no social intercourse whatever is permitted between the boys and girls. I think that all contract schools should be required to pursue the official course of study, and in every way to come up to the standard of the Indian Office. Bishop Hare's two mission schools at Rosebud and Cheyenne River Agency are models of their kind, and in the arrangement of the house and grounds, industrial training and class-room work are among the very best Indian schools.

I have referred to the course of study. I keep a permanent record of the name, age, number of years in school, grade, general health, and such important facts as I can gather in regard to each individual pupil in the schools. I graded them at first in the only way possible, by the reader, meanwhile advisin the teachers of neglected oints, and looking forward to the establishment of reco nized grades, each corresponding to a year's work. So soon as I had received a copy of the new rules for Indian schools, with a course of study, I began to aid the teachers in each school to classify the pupils by it, and taking them up individually, by name, recorded the grade to which each should work during the present school year. The classification must necessarily be at first imperfect, owing to the lack of system which has formerly prevailed, and the one-sided teaching hitherto done in many of the schools, but by patient and well-directed efforts these irregularities can be smoothed away, and it would be hard to overestimate the benefit to teachers and pupils of knowing what is expected of them and working toward a definite plan. My criticisms are also rendered less arbitrary, for now each teacher can compare his work with the standard and see for himself wherein he has failed and in what he has succeeded.

I have attempted to supply a want by arranging a daily programme for day schools

based upon the course of study which is now approved and in practice.

During the last six months I have traveled in wagon and on horseback some 1,500 miles, and have passed fifty-five nights in my tent. Most of my meals during that time have been prepared and eaten in the open air. My outfit, at my own request, consists of a roomy mountain wagon and two good horses, with complete camp equipage, and an Indian man and his wife to accompany me, and I am thus entirely independent and reasonably comfortable. The great distances to be traversed and the total absence of railways and hotels renders this the only practicable method of reaching all these schools, and much time must of necessity be consumed on the road. I have visited thus far thirty-seven schools, on the Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne River Agencies, taking them in the order named, and I hope by being constantly in the field during the months when such travel is possible, to visit every school under my supervision twice in a year. If it no dates beforehand, and my coming is always unaunounced. I am in constant correspondence with many of the teachers, and hope to render them some assistance in that way during the winter months, when but little traveling can be done on the prairies.

ELAINE GOODALE, Supervisor of Education among the Sioux.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZONA.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., August 26, 1890.

SIR: Complying with Department instructions of August 7, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Moqui school.

Having taken charge the first of July last, and the school records being very limited, I can write of past work only by inference from present observations.

This school was opened in June, 1887, in buildings previously occupied as a trading post, and hence not as well adapted to school purposes as the majority of Indian school buildings. The arrangement of buildings for the several school purposes, the daily routine of school duties, the discipline, the accomplishments of scholars all indicate but little advancement. A few of the pupils understand a number of the most common short sentences in use, nearly all write quite well, about ten are good in addition, all work well, the Moqui being an industrious, self-supporting people, and a number speak a very little English.

I have so changed the arrangement of buildings, rooms, and property as to better teach the order, system, and neatness so wanting in an Indian, and also increase the

effectiveness of the school in general and the accommodations for all.

The facilities for teaching the industries are very limited, the carpenter-shop being the only room or building available for teaching other industries than those necessi-

tated by a boarding-school.

The greatest obstacle to success has certainly been the disinclination of parents to send children. The school equipments are better than the average. We hope to slowly overcome prejudice by causing the school to work successfully, thus really advancing the pupils in civilized manners and accomplishments, and by showing the

Indians that we are truly and personally their friends.

The Moquis build their houses of stone, but a straight or perpendicular wall is never seen; weave blankets, but by slow and tedious process; make pottery, wholly by hand, consuming much time; use wood for fuel, and pack it long distances, while coal is much nearer; grind corn on stones by hand, very arduous work, done entirely by the women; have comparatively little live stock, and know little about its care, and know more about farming, as adapted to this region, than perhaps the white man could ever teach them; hence, I think that the industries as taught by the trowel, plumb-line and level, square and saw, weaver's loom, potter's wheel, miner's pick, and miller's burr should be introduced to their industrial school.

The relief from toil, which the introduction of improved methods in these industries would bring, would give much more time for making clothes, furniture, and utensils, house decorations, house keeping, cooking, laundrying, and care of stock, and do away with so much filth and hardship, returning therefor health, affluence, and civilization, in all of which named arts, also, the children should be instructed

at school.

The recent visit of Moqui chiefs to Washington and the East seems at present to have done good for the school, as the talk all seems to be favorable.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA, July 31, 1890.

SIR: Gradual, systematic improvement has characterized our school work during the past year. The results on the whole have been very satisfactory, and lead me to indulge the hope of eventually eradicating much of the ignorance existing in this

tribe. A seeming obstacle to the succe sful progress in some instances is the indifference manifested by parents as to the future welfare of their children. Slow to appreciate the benefits derived from an education, many deem it a personal favor to us to send their children to school. And some think the Government should show due appreciation of such kindness by the bountiful issue of rations to Indians.

A compulsory school law, strictly and impartially executed, would do much towards adding to the attendance of pupils and increase the usefulness of this school most mate-In a choice between a state comparatively free and untrammeled, one of ignorance, vice, superstition, want, and squalor, lacking the comforts and many of the necessities of an enlightened and Christian life, and that which by the addition of education, promises benefits, the enjoyment of comforts, and security against want, to the Indian, who can hesitate? Surely the latter seems to offer the greatest inducement. The history of education from time immemorial has been the advancement and enlightenment of mankind; in this lies the hope for the Indians. Knowledge of a higher, purer standard than that afforded by the recitations and incantations of the so-called "wise men of the tribe" is needed ere much can be hoped for. A compulsory educational law is in force in many of our States. Can we say that this is an infringement on the rights and privileges of the white mau? Certainly not.

The Indians should be amenable to the same law in its entirety. No mitigating circumstances (of which it is my opinion none exist) should entitle him to the abatement of any of its stipulations. To appeal to him whose sole aim in life is the gratification of the wants and desires of his animal passions; to importune one whose training has been such as to unfit him to render an opinion as to what would be best for his children, seems to me irrational. They should be compelled to accept the educational advantages of a generous, munificent Government, and I earnestly believe the

result would justify any coercive measures necessary to bring that about.

To the self-sacrificing zeal, devotion, and indefatigable labors of the school employés can be attributed the improvement already secured. It is a source of no little regret to me that no encouragement is offered the pupils after their graduation. The field for labor here being circumscribed, of necessity they return to the reservation, and retrogression on their part can not be attributed to lack of education, neither is it wholly the fault of the individual; necessity forces him to it, the needs of the body acting as a powerful factor in this retrograde movement.

Thanks to the generosity of the Department, much of the needed repairs to buildings have been accomplished during the year. A new and larger pump has replaced the unreliable one of last year. The addition also of a settling tank insures a bountiful supply of wholesome water to the school. The irrigation, by a system of ditches soon to be in operation, of several acres of land, and the cultivation of same, will

furnish the needed instruction in agriculture to the male pupils.

The sewing-room has proved to be a great success here. The girls learn to cut and make their wearing apparel; they manifest great interest in the performance of tasks assigned them. The specimens of needle, crochet, and embroidery work also are very creditable; in this many display evidences of artistic taste. In the kitchen they have acquired a knowledge of household duties in the work of the several departments; their assistance has been cherfully reudered.

The apprentices of carpenter and the industrial teacher show signs of improvement in the several departments of labor; the male pupils have also received instruction

The great objection of Indians to having their sons labor has been quite an obstacle to the enforcement of any general rule in this. I hope by kindness and in the course of time to overcome this opposition. Let the Indian once appreciate the value of that which is supplied by the labor of his hands, and the most serious drawback

to their becoming useful citizens of this great Republic will be removed.

The sanitary condition of this school, excepting that period when la grippe visited us, has been good. In this connection I wish to remark that at no time since the beginning of my connection with this school has the Indian "medicine man" seemed so utterly inefficient. I may also add that the same want of power will have a tendency to increase the value of our medical supplies, and to a certain degree throw discredit on the representations of the "medicine men" hereafter.

Great care has been exercised in every respect to keep the buildings clean, dormitories well ventilated, and to remove everything tending to create or harbor disease. The personal habits of the pupils have also received attention, weekly bathing being practiced; and by the exercise of great patience and persistent effort, have pre-

vailed on them to forsake many of their former habits of life.

In reviewing the work of the past, it is with a feeling of conscious pride that I contrast the ill-fed, little-clothed young children whose strongest desire seemed a wish to flee from the presence of a white man, with the happy, well fed, clothed, and housed pupils of to-day, whose deportment shows the effect of the civilizing influence of education, and is an evidence of the generosity of a nunificent Government.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the support and thoughtful consideration shown for the work at this school by the officials of the Indian Depart-

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL. Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., September 5, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 1. 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this school.

FARMING.

During the past fiscal year little or no advancement has been made in this department of school work. Owing to the poor quality of the soil, which is adobe strongly impregnated with alkali, it is a difficult matter to secure any crops at all. Last year's work yielded 40 or 50 tons of alfalfa hay and 3 tons of oats, unthrashed. This small showing is partly due to our lack of agricultural implements.

The stock belonging to the school should be sold as soon as possible and replaced only by thoroughbreds. The latter can be kept as cheaply as those of the present poor quality and the profits realized will be much larger. There has been an increase poor quality and the profits realized will be much larger. There has been of 2 colts, — calves, and 7 pigs, all of which are in a thriving condition.

TRAINING SHOPS, ETC.

Before they came the pupils of this school were told that there were work shops and tools and they would be taught trades. As a matter of fact there is not a single shop in connection with this industrial training school and the tools are of no consequence. It can be readily supposed, then, that no systematic instruction in any of the trades could be given.

The small number of girls has necessitated the detailing of boys to do what naturally belongs to the opposite sex. They have taken turns at washing, cooking, sweep-

ing, etc., quite readily, and as a rule their work has been satisfactory.

EDUCATION.

When I assumed control here my immediate attention was given to the school itself. Previously the pupils had been allowed to commit nuisances in and around the buildings. This was at once stopped. They had wandered at will, trespassing upon neighboring ranches and helping themselves to anything good to eat. This was checked, and work suited to the size and strength of the individual was provided for many of them.

Special attention was paid to school-room work. The pupils were graded according to ability, classes were formed, and recitations heard. Good order was required and prompt obedience expected. Both are now striking characteristics of my class-room.

While all have done better than might have been expected, I am pleased to see that the little fellows have led the big ones. Their advancement in the ordinary branches has been rapid, and I hope permanent; but they seem to take hold of drawing, penmanship, and music more readily.

During the latter part of the year kind friends have remembered the institution by sending regularly papers, periodicals, etc., for the school. Many of these have been in advance of our grade of work, yet they have helped to interest our boys and girls,

SANITARY.

The general health of the school has been good. There were several cases of diphtheria last winter and for a time sore eyes gave considerable trouble. At present all are well, yet it is a matter of surprise that such is the case. The water used for drinking and cooking is what is known here as "ditch water." Coming down the Grand River it flows through an irrigating ditch in which dead animals and other decaying matter are often found and has to be used by our school, although thick with mud and strong with alkali. The physician assures us that a continued use of this water will develop cases of fever. The vast amount of sickness in this valley every summer is attributed to its use.

Owing to the impossibility of getting water in sufficient quantities with our present facilities, the regular bathing of the school was interfered with; but when the water was turned into the irrigating ditch in the spring, it was resumed, although both the bath-tubs and wash-basins were in very bad condition. They had evidently been allowed to go out of use. Since then they have been put in order.

CLOSING REMARKS.

In the absence of everything pertaining to an industrial training school I feel justified in claiming that its interests have materially advanced during the year. Any standstill in its progress has resulted from a lack of material to work with.

It is expected that with a large appropriation this school will make a long stride forward and upward and take its place among its sister schools. In the event of this appropriation there will be no doubt of the future condition of this school. Its success is a certainty. Without it its failure is sure and sudden.

I have the honor to remain yours, very respectfully,

SANFORD P. RECORD, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, N. DAK.

FORT STEVENSON, N. DAK., Angust 9, 1890.

SIR: In submitting my second annual report of this school, it is gratifying that I can speak of the year's work as one of general improvement and advencement.

The attendance has been still larger than last year—the average by quarters being as follows:

First quarter	 76
Second quarter	 106
Third quarter	 110
Fourth quarter	 112

The two months vacation during the summer materially lessens the average for the first quarter and correspondingly affects the general average for the whole year. An increase of ten or twelve more pupils, which I hope to secure in the near future, will fill the school to the extent of its capacity.

The fort, an abandoned military post, was opened for school purposes the 18th of December, 1883. On this date 20 pupils—15 Arickarees and 5 Gros Ventres, were enrolled under the newly appointed superintendent, Mr. F. B. Wells. After a year and a half service, Mr. Wells was succeeded by James Bastron, whose administration lasted forty days. On October 28, 1885, the superintendent was made a bonded office and the school withdrawn from the supervision of the agent. George W. Scott was placed in charge.

The work of building up a school here was arduous and, in many respects, difficult . and discouraging. The average attendance up to this time had not exceeded 50.

On May 24 of the following year (1886) a tin shop and blacksmith-shop were opened. Previous to the opening of the latter the work had to be taken to Fort Berthold, 17 miles distant. On the 7th of June a shoe-shop was opened, and a little later in the same month a carpenter was engaged, and this branch of industry opened. The average attendance had increased to 71.

During the fiscal year 1887 extensive repairs were made on some of the buildings, designing them for the boys' quarters, a shoe-shop, and harness-shop. They were neatly and appropriately fitted up, but in January they took fire through some defect in a flue or otherwise, and were entirely consumed. They were never rebuilt, and the boys have since occupied quarters adjoining to those used by the girls, while the shoe and harness shops were opened in small and inconvenient rooms.

The blacksmith-shop was closed during the year by order of an inspector. The average attendance for the year dropped to 67.

Early in the fiscal year 1888, instructions were issued to the agent from the Indian Office to withhold the rations till the school should be filled. The plan worked satisfactorily and in December the average attendance for the month was 111, and for the year, 96. New floors were laid in some of the rooms and the buildings all painted on the outside. Carpentry and tin-smithing were carried on throughout the year. The harness-shop and shoe-shop were closed in April.

At the close of the first six months of the fiscal year 1889 the superintendent was

transferred, and on the 8th of January the present incumbent receipted for the

property and assumed charge.

There were 85 pupils in attendance, speaking the Indian language freely and without restraint. This no doubt was as great a hindrance to the success and advancement of the school as could have possibly existed. It took months of hard and persistent effort to overcome that which had been allowed to exist from the begin-

The blacksmith-shop, the tin-shop, the shoe-shop, and the harness-shop were all closed. The want of proper equipment in the other departments of the school-especially in the laundry and kitchen-suggested the same thing. The average attend-

ance for the year was 85.

Early in the present year steps were taken to secure water-works for the school. A large receiving tank and tank-house were constructed. An aerometer was purchased from the aerometer company of Chicago, together with the necessary pipes, hose, etc., to conduct the water not only to the buildings for school purposes, but to the barn for the stock. The whole of the arrangements are not yet complete, but when finished no more simple but effective means for supplying water can be had.

Besides the tank-house another nice building for the storing of ice has been erected, and in the winter some 60 tons of ice were housed for summer use.

A large and commodious range with steaming-table and hot-water tank has taken the place of the old and broken cook stove in the kitchen, which caused so much trouble and annoyance. In the laundry, the purchase of an appropriate heater with boiler, hot-water tank, and dry-room attachment, has completely revolutionized the work in this department.

In the boys' department, new floors have been laid in the sitting-room and wash-

room, and other improvements made. A fine heater and circulating boiler of 192 gallons capacity takes the place of a caldron kettle, and the mechanic is at this date engaged in constructing 7 bath-tubs (of galvanized iron) and 7 rooms which are

to be connected with the supply of both hot and cold water.

The dining and assembly rooms as well as the kitchen have been thoroughly renovated and neatly painted, as likewise the office and all the employes' rooms. with the numberless minor improvements, such as carpets, furniture, etc., place us on such advance ground that one almost wonders how the work heretofore was accomplished.

SCHOOL STOCK.

The dairy consists of 30 milch cows, which supply an abundance of milk to the school and produce butter enough to last the year round. The total number owned by the school June 30 was as follows: 7 horses, 95 cattle, 35 swine, and 138 head of sheep.

FARMS.

The tillable land of the school has been worked as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat	45
Oats	55
Corn	10
Potatoes	
Garden	20

Besides this about 25 acres are being summer fallowed. The prospect of obtaining even fair results is at this time doubtful and discouraging.

MECHANICS.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops have been under the charge of the same teacher as last year. He has been assisted by pupils detailed for these especial trades and the work done has been thorough and substantial.

SHOE SHOP.

John P. Lindeleaf is still retained as instructor in this department. On an average he has taught six boys during the year. I learn from his report that over 1.000 pairs of shoes have been mended and 212 pairs have been made new. The outside work has been considerable.

TIN SHOP.

This department has remained closed during the year.

SEWING-ROOM.

The regular monthly system of details has placed some twelve or fourteen girls in this department. The work consists in fabricating for general school use, in making the clothing for girls, and in repairing and darning for the entire school. A step in advance in this department during the year has been the teaching of some of the older girls crocheting and embroidery. The readiness with which they take up the work is surprising.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

The general housework, laundry and dairy work have been as last year under the supervision of the matron, and means are at hand now to more thoroughly than ever train the girls in the work of these departments.

SANITARY.

With the exception of a severe skin trouble among the boys during the last part of the winter and early spring, the health of the school has been very good. Only three deaths occurred during the year.

GENERAL.

Very gratifying results have been obtained in the school-rooms. In the dining-room the use of table linen for every day gives a more cheerful appearance, and inspires more neatness on the part of the pupils. In the girls' dormitory the adoption of white spreads for constant use has not been without similar influence. In short, the general improvement about the school, in the rooms and upon the buildings, gives them a much better appearance than they possessed a year ago.

much better appearance than they possessed a year ago.

Still our wants do not cease. More repairing must be done. A vegetable cellar unst be built before the cold weather comes on. A coal-house should also be constructed. The boys and girls' sitting-rooms should have new and proper furni-

ture, etc.

A great difficulty has existed in the numerous and oft-repeated visits of the parents of the school. Scarcely a day passes that does not find some of them present, exerting an influence to a greater or less extent over their children. The superintendent has been compelled many times to drive them from the premises. Appeals have been made to the agent, but either from want of control or inattention they have been in vain. Difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining children for the school, hence the attendance is not as large as it should be. The parents have been given to understand by the agent that they are at liberty to place their children in either of the three schools, viz, the Government, the contract or mission, or the Catholic day school, and as they (the parents) prefer that their children shall not be in school at all, they naturally choose the one which comes nearest their ideas—the one which is only a school in name, not calling its pupils together, but gives them the freedom of the home and reservation. This condition of things should be stopped and the children placed in school somewhere.

I must not omit to speak of the advance in manner and pride of dress, both among the boys and girls. On Sunday, white dresses and aprons, sailor suits and hats, buttoned shoes, parssols, and fans, all of their own purchāsing, render many of the girls as becoming as those in white communities among civilization; while the boys take a great pride in white shirts, collars, ties, cuffs, hats, etc. A little more than a year

ago these things were unknown.

But as if to crown the labor of the year and brighten up the dark spots and bring joy into the hours of care and anxiety, the evidence of a work more lasting is about us. Eighteen of the students have been received into the mission of the Congregational Church, and more will follow, anxious to know not alone the "white man's way of life," but the ways of a life infinitely more blessed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. GEROWE, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT HALL, IDAHO.

FORT HALL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, Blackfoot, Idaho, September 9, 1890.

SIR: Pursuant to circular instructions of August 7, 1890, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the Fort Hall Industrial Boarding School. On September 9, 1889, I receipted to Stanton G. Fisher, United States Indian agent, for the public property, and assumed charge of the school.

The Fort Hall school buildings were erected by the United States War Department during the years 1870 and 1871. We have no school records on file in this office earlier than 1886; but we are reliably informed that the property belonging to the War Department was transferred to the Interior Department by an act of Congress in the year 1882. In the year 1882 the first school was established, under the management of the United States Indian agent, Cook, and from that time to the present these buildings have been used for the education of the children of the identical Indians, on account of whose hostility to the whites it became necessary to con-

This school, farm, and garden are located 18 miles northeast of the agency, on a plateau 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. This valley thus formed measures from one-fourth to 1 mile wide and 3 miles long, containing 600 acres of unsurpassed pasture and meadow land, and 150 acres of the most fertile agricultural land of the Northwest. Nature seems to have mapped out this tract of land for an "Indian industrial school," and lavished upon

it all the requisites to make it attractive, homelike, and self-supporting.

It must not be forgotten that Idaho is possessed of a dry climate; therefore agriculture can only be successfully pursued by means of irrigation. To supply the demands of agriculture a warm stream (temperature 70 degrees) rises out of the foothills 3 miles east of and flows past the school buildings, with a capacity of 600 inches of water, which, by means of a system of ditches, costing in labor no more than \$150, can be made to irrigate the entire valley. A clear cold stream of pure water rises about 3 miles northeast of (and by means of iron pipes, laid March, 1890, is conducted into) the school buildings. The cold and warm streams unite 30 rods west of the school buildings and form what is known as Lincoln Creek. Lincoln Creek actively flows to the northwest extremity of Lincoln Valley, where its mission seems to have ended, by forming a well-stocked duck pond of 250 square rods in area. Neither Indian nor white man has ever been able to discover an outlet, yet the water is clear and free from foreign substances.

SCHOOL.

The greatest difficulty we have experienced is in securing an early attendance at the opening of the school year. This tardiness is due in part to the fact that the haying season in this climate extends from July 15 to October 1. Those who are averse to school require the services of their children until having is completed. Another and I believe the greatest obstruction to filling up the school early is traceable to the influence of the "Medicine men." They (shrewdly from their standard of intelligence) well know that if the children are educated the business of the "Indian medicine man" must give way to a practice of higher intelligence.

That you may fully understand their methods, I will give you their latest, and, I am sorry to say, one of their schemes that caused our agent and myself a considerable trouble to overcome. In the months of May and June the "medicine men" secretly but studiously circulated among the Indians that in July all the white men in Idaho would die, and all the "dead Indians," deer, bear, and buffalo would come to life again. All the stores, houses, and horses belonging to the whites were to fall to the Indians. When this much-desired condition of things did not appear, the defense of the medicine men was that they sent too many of their children to the white man's These influences, aided by minor ones, cut down the first quarter's average, and make a bad showing for the entire year.

I have collated from our records the average attendance for the last quarters of and

for the three years, as follows:

1888—for year	69;	last quarter	90
1889—for year	72;	last quarter	81
1890—for year			

The children have shown remarkable progress during the past year. While we have had but two literary teachers they have been untiring in their efforts to teach 101 scholars the last quarter. We are now authorized to employ the much needed third

teacher. With the increased help and enlarged buildings we enter upon the school year 1891, with high hopes of improving upon the work of 1890.

Upon assuming charge of the school one year ago we found 60 acres partially fenced, of which 38 acres had been plowed. We found 700 acres of tillable land, used by neighboring stockmen, which naturally and from necessity belonged to the school farm. I also found on our property 6,400 pounds of fence wire, which the Indian Office had furnished more than two years before. When I found those children without either milk or butter, with but three cows, and no place but the garden, and campus inclosed, in which to pasture them, I could but conclude that the Indian Department had been much more considerate of the wants of the Fort Hall school than the management had been of its own. It is conclusive that somebody has been

either criminally negligent, or totally incompetent to provide for the wants of the schoo

We immediately proceeded to repair the irrigating ditches, which had grown with talus and other obstructions in such quantities as to make the labor of cleaning them equal to the making of a new ditch of 1½ miles in length. We securely fenced 440 acres of wild land, which added to the original 60 gave us for pasture and agriculture 500 acres.

Our energies the past year have been chiefly directed to the repairing of buildings, ditches, and fencing with the help of the boys one-half of each day. It is impractical

to break up and cultivate this wild land the same year; therefore our

FARM AND GARDEN

have been confined to the original 38 acres broken some years ago. Our farm and garden products for the fiscal year 1891 can be safely estimated as follows:

		Quantity.	Acres.
Wheat	bushels	125	(
)ats	do	650	24
Potatoes	do	200	4
Curnips	do	30	1
Onions		50	1
Beans		30	
Peas		30	
Melons		300	1
Hay	tons	180	

^{*} Cut outside of original inclosure.

STOCK.

We found at the school September 9, 1889: Horses, 2, and two condemned; cows, 6; cattle other than cows, 17; hogs, none; chickens, 11. Through the kindness of the Iudian Office and the increase of stock, we are able to report September 9, 1890: Horses, 6, and two condemned; cows, 30; cattle other than cows, 40; hogs, 15; chickens, 75.

THE SHOE AND HARNESS SHOP

is under the charge of an experienced and competent instructor. This industry is one of the most valuable to the Indians on the reservation, as well as to the 4 boys who have been regularly detailed to work half of each day in the shop. They have repaired harness for 90 Indians, besides new work, and the repairing of shoes and harness for the school.

CARPENTER.

Work has been unlimited in amount. We received authority to employ a carpenter April 1, 1890. We detailed 2 boys, who became the constant companion of the carpenter. Their work has been exclusively upon buildings, which have apparently taken upon themselves new life.

SEWING ROOM.

The work in this department has continued during the year. Eight girls have been apprenticed, each working one-half of the day. There has been fabricated during the year 409 articles of clothing, such as dresses, underwear, sheets, bed spreads, etc. The boys' clothing as furnished the school was sewed with a poor article of thread, consequently it became necessary to sew them anew before wearing them. The instructions given in our sewing room are indispensable to the girls as well as to the proper conduct of the school.

LAUNDRY

is just as we found it, with the exception of having supplied it with water through iron pipes instead of carrying it from muddy ditches. We have made no material improvements in the laundry because the building is too small to admit of the machinery, by means of which 10 girls can do the washing required for 100 children. With the use of the material now on the ground we expect soon to make the laundry a creditable building, large enough to contain washing machines and wringers sufficient to do the work by water-power, which we can readily apply.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

In an institution like this, having for its object the instruction of the children in the practical affairs of life, we are diposed to believe there is no industry so important to our girls as that learned in the kitchen and bakery. The successful management of this department contributes more to the contentment and health of the children than all others combined. The superintendent of our kitchen has been relentless in her efforts to make her department among the most successful, and she has not failed.

OUR BUILDINGS

were all alike; if we were to describe one in detail we would have described all. From every point of observation they gave unmistakable evidences of neglect and the practice of unwise economy. I will be disappointed and to blame if, after we have made use of the material provided, our horses, our cows, and our hogs have not a more comfortable and inviting dwelling place than we found here for the children and employés. The walls that were once plastered and papered had for yards square lost all evidence that they ever possessed either. The floors of the verandas, in front of the buildings, were broken so full of holes that it was unsafe to attempt to cross over them except in the full light of day. Not a single walk of any kind connected the buildings and children and employés alike were seen tramping through mud from 1 to 6 inches deep during the rainy season. The plastering was off the school-room, in which children were compelled to sit five and one-half hours each day with no protection except a single-inch board from a temperature of 40°. There was absolutely no place provided for stock, except horses.

The boys' sitting-room had neither floor, ceiling, nor lining. It was not unusual during the cold weather to find the boys perched upon the ceiling joists that they might make use of the heated stove-pipe, which extended out through the roof. As a result of the misnamed policy of retrenchment and reform we found the effort being made to reform 44 girls by retrenching them in buildings only large enough to comfortably accommodate 25, even had the buildings been in fair condition.

Through a more liberal yet economic policy this institution has been inspired with

Through a more liberal yet economic policy this institution has been inspired with new life. It has been assigned new duties, but not without the means by which those duties could be discharged. During the past year we have been authorized to add to our force of employes 1 farmer, 1 carpenter and blacksmith, 3 regular male assistants, and 1 additional literary teacher, with \$500 for the employment of irregular labor.

Since September 9, 1889, we have been furnished building material as follows: 110,000 feet of lumber, 25 doors, 50.000 shingles, 40 windows, 90 bushels of lime, 1,500 feet of 4-inch water-pipe, all of which were required for the best interests of the school service, and is being speedily consumed in the repairs of old buildings and in the construction of new ones. We have built a new and commodious girls' building, milkhouse, bath-house, and a number of small buildings. We have advertised for the building of a new barn and stable. Ground has been broken for a new school building, with a capacity to accommodate 150 children. An addition to the boys' dormitory will be built within the next sixty days. We have plastered and whitewashed the school-room and the boys' dormitory. The boys' sitting-room has been floored, ceiled, and lined. All the buildings except the laundry have been repaired and connected with each other by substantial walks, and supplied with an abundance of pure water. Material is on the ground to make the laundry a creditable building and the equipments estimated for which will greatly facilitate the work of the laundress and her assistants.

I can see no obstacles in the way of successfully teaching all the industries at this school that can be taught at any school of its number. The children have shown a surprising interest in their work in all the departments, consisting of shoe and harness making, carpentering, farming, and the care of stock, sewing; laundry work, cooking, and general housework.

I would suggest that there be added to the present corps of employes one wagon-maker and blacksmith. The work to be done by a wagon-maker is indispensable to

a farming community. The industry of wagon making taught in the school would qualify the rising generation to take care of themselves in the future, and at the same time by repairing the wagons for the Iudians on the reservation the Government would be relieved from purchasing new wagons, and our boys would have the experience of repairing the old ones, which, in many instances, are thrown away because they have not the means of securing a few dollars' worth of repairs.

I believe every reservation school large enough to support it should have a tailor shop. I have every reason to believe that there are a vast number of Indians on the

Fort Hall Reservation who are to-day wearing blankets that would make and repair them.

Permit me to call your attention to our ability to raise our own beef cattle. We now have inclosed 500 acres. There are 250 acres which belongs to the school, now used by stockmen, which can be fenced for \$75. Our beef is now shipped from Pocatello, 25 miles by rail, and freighted by wagon from Blackfoot, 10 miles to the school. Our present contract is nearly 8 cents per pound; at this rate the beef required for 120 children will cost the Government \$2,500 per annum. While the land upon which the identical cattle are raised belongs to the school, we are paying private individuals for the cattle, for driving them from the school lands to Pocatello, a distance of 35 miles. We then pay the expense of returning the beef to us from Poca-I feel confident that if you advance to us the cost of one year's supply of beef that we can so invest it as to relieve the Indian Office of the necessity of contracting for beef in the future. Of the \$2,500 referred to I would suggest that \$1,200 be expended for 40 three-year-old steers at \$30 each; \$800 for 40 two-year-old steers at \$20 each; \$300 for 10 young cows at \$30 each. The above cattle added to our present herd would make it unnecessary for the school to call upon the Department for future contracts. The remaining \$200 would be required to build a slaughter house and refrigerator. You will see that to furnish our own beef we would only require that the frigerator. You will see that to furnish our own beef we would only require that the cost of one year's beef be advanced and judiciously invested, thereafter relieving the Indian Office of further expense or trouble.

Extending my thanks to your office and the honorable Secretary of the Interior

for the kind treatment received in the past,

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Y. WILLIAMS, Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, AT LAWRENCE, KANS.

LAWRENCE, KANS., August 25, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to forward my first annual report of Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. My bond was filed September 23, 1880, and I entered upon the duties of the office the 1st of the following October. My report,

therefore, will cover only the last nine months of the year.

Immediately upon my arrival I began an examination of the property turned over by my predecessor and found that it tallied with his return. The buildings, as a rule, were in good condition, though some of them needed minor repairs. The grounds immediately surrounding them were well kept, but the farm, garden, and orchards gave evidence of a lack of careful management. The farm is large, though much of the soil is poor, yet with careful management and thrifty cultivation may be made to produce abundant crops. The cattle were nearly all in poor condition and of inferior quality. They had not had proper protection from the weather during the winter previous and some of them were lame, their hoofs having been frozen while standing in the mud of the barnyard.

The work in the shops of the tailor and seamstress was behindhand, and there was a great lack of clothing both for boys and girls, as well as sheets, etc., for the beds. There was also a great scarcity of water, and it was sometimes a very serious problem to obtain what was necessary for cooking and ordinary washing purposes, to say nothing about bathing. The business affairs of the institution were in excellent condition, but the moral, social, and religious influences were not what they ought to be. In many respects the discipline was commendable, but there were certain features that did not tend to develop the nobler and manlier qualities. * * * Some changes in employés have been made for the good of the service and in every instance have so resulted. At the present time the employés, with very few

exceptions, are heartily in sympathy with the spirit of my administration and seem desirous of co-operating with me in every way that will tend to the highest good of the Indian pupils. This gratifying state could not have been brought about without the hearty co operation, encouragement, and sympathy of the Department. It has been my aim to secure employés solely on the basis of their fitness, regardless of their race, religion, or politics, and this will continue to be my aim, and those who faithfully perform their duties will need have no fear of my recommending their dismissal.

Haskell Institute was established in 1884 and much good for the Indians has been accomplished, but, under conditions such as I have named, the results were far from what they might have been. There is now not only an earnest and, in the main, hon est co-operation with the management, but there is a general and wide-spread kindly feeling on the part of the community and State at large toward the institution. With the continuance of this support and the co-operation of the Department, Haskell Institute should reach a plane that it has not yet attained.

THE SCHOOL.

The school was not well organized or well graded, and in some instances there were teachers in charge of rooms who had had no special preparation for their duties. They were all excellent women, but the results obtained were very different from what they would have been had they been educated and trained for the positions they were occupying. It is a mistaken notion that should long ago have been exploded that a person is capable of teaching because he is educated. To be a successful teacher, it is not enough to possess knowledge. It is true there must be the possession of knowledge, but it is of far more importance to the true teacher to have the ability, the tact, and the faculty of imparting knowledge to the young mind and awakening it to its highest possibilities. There has been great absence of professional spirit—a spirit that leads to the extended study of the best educational papers, magazines, periodicals and books on psychology and pedagogy, school management, etc., that are so accessible at the present time.

A course of study has been prepared. The work has been better graded, and with a greater professional spirit and skill, I confidently expect far more important results the coming year. Kindergarten material has been purchased, and I shall encourage the teachers to subscribe for the best educational periodicals and to purchase and study one or more of the standard educational works of the day. A portion of the annual summer vacation could, with great profit and a small expense, be spent at a good summer school for teachers. The best work has been done in penmanship, drawing, and English composition. It is very desirable that music charts be purchased, and that we have a teacher who can give quite a portion of her time to instruction in music. If a teacher could be found well qualified to teach music, drawing, and penmanship as specialties, her time could be wholly and profitably employed on these subjects.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

This is carried on with a high degree of success. There has been an improvement in the farm and garden; and the work in the shops of the harness-maker, the shoe maker, the tailor, the blacksmith, the wagon-maker, the painter, and the seamstress has been well done, in the main, and the amount and quality of the manufactured product has been very satisfactory. I should also add that the work in the bakery the kitchen, and the dining-room has been of a sup-rior order.

Most of the industries are hampered by lack of room. We have now, by enlargement, a very fine tailor-shop. The harness shop and the shoe-shop are both too small The wagon-maker and blacksmith are both sadly in need of additional room, aside from the fact that their present quarters are poorly adapted to their work because of insufficiency of light. The paint-shop is overcrowded and does not afford sufficient room for wagon painting, to say nothing about the storage for a limited time for the

finished product.

The pupils make and repair all of the outer and under clothing and the boots and shoes worn by the pupils. They also make and repair all of the wagons and harnesses used, besides selling several thousand dollars worth a year. The industrial department can be made a more important feature than it ever has been. Under proper management there will be no trouble in producing and selling goods of greater value than heretofore. In view of the proposed buildings and improve ments during the coming year, I do not advise at present any modification of the industrial department. There will, however, at some time, be need of technical industrial training, but while building and repairs are going on on an extended scale, as they will of necessity for a year or two to come, the young men will get training under the various employed that will be of a more practical nature than that afforded at the present time in our technical schools. After the needed buildings have been erected and Haskell Institute has become well fitted with all the necessary buildings and conveniences, it will bu necessary to make a great change in the character and methods of our industrial work until that time, the methods at present employed are the best.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The hospital was a cheerless and uninviting place, and the pupils, as a rule, when sick were averse to going there. There has been a change in the head nurse. The wards have been cleaned and brightened up, and, though only a part of the work intended has been accomplished, a great change has been made, and the pupils have a more kindly feeling toward it. A two-story addition has recently been built, giving on the lower floor a large kitchen and on the upper an additional ward. The diningroom and old kitchen can now be thrown into one room, making a large dining-room, which has long been needed. A few lounges, easy chairs, and other furnishings, such which has long been heeded. A few lounges, easy chairs, and other lumishings, such as should be found in a hospital, ought to be provided. Delicacies have been provided, and it has been possible to give the sick different articles of food from what have hitherto been furnished. Rations had been issued to the hospital of the same kind and quality as those issued for well children for use in the dining-room. It is my intention to paint the exterior, better grade the grounds, and beautify the surroundings, so that the hospital may be what it should be, comfortable, cosy, homelike, and attractive.

A variety of new shoe machinery and tools has been purchased, and will be put into

use as soon as the shoe-shop is enlarged.

A complete steam cooking plant is now ready for use in the new kitchen. The old kitchen and dining-hall will soon be vacated for other purposes. The steam-cooking apparatus will be put into operation and the splendid new, large, light, and airy

apparatus will be put into operation and the splentid new, large, lagar, and dining-room used as soon as the pupils return from their summer vacation.

The old plank walks have been replaced by new and several hundred feet additional put down. A large play-house for the children has been built, a number of swings erected near by, and an ample croquet ground prepared in close proximity. These are mainly for the use of the smaller girls and boys, and are greatly appreciated by them. A large piggery and additional cattle-sheds have been constructed. Wardrobes have been placed in nearly every room in the girls' dormitory. New tables have been made for the dining room, and the assembly room of the large boys' dormitory has been entirely refitted; the walls were sheathed, the windows cased up, and an additional floor laid. The whole interior was neatly painted, the walls hung with pictures, and the supporting columns frescoed with red, white, and blue The p ctures and bunting were purchased and paid for by the boys themselves; the frames were all made by members of the carpenters' detail. Fences have been repaired and repainted. A new fence incloses the hospital grounds, and a variety of other minor improvements and repairs, both within and without the buildings, have been made. All the work of building and making these improvements, with the exception of plastering the rooms in the hospital addition, including painting, has been done by Indian pupils under the direction of employes.

Among the more important improvements during the past year has been the constructing of 12 miles of macadamized road, with the necessary culverts and water-ways; the extension of the city water works to the entrance of the grounds; and providing the girls' dormitory, the dining-room, and hospital with steam-heating

apparatus.

The macadamized road extends from the entrance of the grounds directly north to the limits of the city of Lawrence. It is a substantial roadway, 24 feet wide, 12 inches deep at the center, 9 inches on the side, built of limestone. While it will be inches deep at the center, 9 inches on the side, built of limestone. serviceable at all times, it will be greatly appreciated during the muddy weather of

spring and autumn.

The extension of the city water works to Haskell Institute made possible the laying of several hundred feet of water mains around the grounds, affording necessary protection in case of fire, as well as furnishing an abundant supply of water for all other purposes. No one thing has been done at Haskell Institute since it has been established that has contributed so much toward comfort, health, and safety as the introduction of water.

The fitting of the girls' dormitory, diving-room, and hospital with steam-heating apparatus has been done under the direction of the engineer, assisted by the irregu-

lar white employes and a large force of Indian pupils.

It is gratifying to observe that Indian boys and girls, under proper supervision and competent instructors, usually work as honestly and faithfully as white boys and girls of a like age and under similar circumstances. While it is doubtless true, that the Indian in his home environment is lazy and possesses many other undesirable traits, yet when his children are taken away from home surroundings and placed in a school with civilizing influences, under instructors who are competent and have a heart in their work, it is found that they are very much like white children, and, in the main, will act as white children would under like circumstances.

Water-closets, urinals, lavatories and bath-rooms ought to be constructed as soon as possible in rooms, well adapted for the purpose, in the basements of the boys'

dormitories.

The homestead lot of thirty acres of O. E. Learnard, esq., containing his residence and other buildings, should be added to the Institute grounds. It can now be purchased at a very reasonable price, and this acquisition should not be delayed. The house can be used as a residence for the superintendent, while the numerous outbuildings could be taken down and used in making additions to the cattle-sheds and tool-house, which are altogether inadequate for the proper protection of the cattle and the storage of farming machinery.

With the expected increased attendance of pupils, it will be necessary to cut up the hall or chapel in the school building into school rooms. You thus see how important it is that a large chapel for the purposes of general gatherings should be

erected.

milk.

There is no gymnasium or place where instruction can be given in physical training. An educational institution at the present day is scarcely deserving of the name, unless it is furnished with a gymnasium fitted up with all the modern conveniences for carrying on successfully the best physical training.

Now that we are provided with an abundance of city water, 500 feet of hose and a suitable carriage should be provided without delay. For inside fire protection there should be erected in each of the large buildings a stand-pipe of sufficient size, with a

coil of hose attached in each corridor, ready at all times for immediate use.

In view of the large number of coal-oil lamps in constant use, with the danger arising therefrom, I think it especially important that an electric-light plant should be established at an early date. The buildings and surrounding grounds are lighted at night by coal oil lamps. I am not sure but a saving in expense could be made if an electric-light plant was put into immediate operation. However this may be, the present danger would be avoided by having all of our larger buildings and the surroundings lighted by electricity. The necessary dynamos could be located in the

engiue house and the power required readily furnished.

A great need at the present time is the erection of a mess-house and several cottages for the use of the employés. The rooms in the dormitories now occupied by employés could be vacated, thus enabling us to largely increase the attendance. Aside from gaining additional room, I believe the influence would be very beneficial to the pupils themselves. Some of the employes, especially the teachers, do not seem to be able, while living in the dormitories, to mingle with the pupils without giving more or less occasion for gossip or scandal. I do not mean that there has been anything bordering upon an immoral nature, but there have been many acts improper, or to say the least, that indicated an absence of good judgment. It has come about, I admit, in a measure, from their environment, and yet there should always be in the mind of every employe, whether teacher or otherwise, that they are to bring the pupils up to their level and their ideals, rather than descend to those of the pupils. There has seemed to be on the part of some the idea that it is necessary to mingle with them on their own level, in my judgment, a very much mistaken notion. The true secret of managing young people, and for that matter, of managing all people, is to draw them to you by commanding their respect and esteem. This can not be done in mingling with them on their level, nor can it be done by favoritism. the employes can live outside of the dorinitories in pleasant, comfortable homes, where they can be free from the noise, confusion, and annoyance that must at times arise in a building where there are large numbers of young people, there will be a great improvement in this respect. I know of no one thing that will raise the general tone of the institution like providing employés with homes apart from the pupils. It is, of course, to be understood that the few employes directly in charge of them shall live in the dormitories with them.

There is also immediate need of the erection of a store-house and an office building. I have referred in the past to the store-house, and as steps are being taken to its erection, I need make no further mention of the matter. The offices at present are in one of the dormitories. There is at times an absence of quiet that makes this location very undesirable. The offices should be by themselves and apart from the noise and confusion that necessarily arises where large numbers are congregated, and

should be located near the entrance, convenient for business callers.

There is urgent need of establishing a good monthly or semi-monthly newspaper, devoted to the interests of Haskell. It would give her a name, influence, and character that she does not now possess, because her nerits are not as widely known as they deserve. It would afford a large list of exchanges for the reading-rooms, whose existence now is almost only in the name. Last, but not least, the work required for such an enterprise would all be done by the pupils, thereby teaching them an educational and useful trade.

A cellar for the storage of vegetables and a building for dairy purposes are necessary adjuncts to a large farm and boarding school. They should be provided in the near future. It may be claimed that Indian children do not like milk. They are as fond of sour milk as the Irish peasantry, and I believe they can be taught to like sweet milk. Tea and coffee, that are now regularly used, should be supplanted by fresh

Bacon or pork in any form should be served very sparingly, if at all. If it is suitable to be used by any people, it certainly ought not to be placed before children who have more or less of inherited disease. I did not estimate for any bacon for the coming year, and beef will be our only meat. It would be wise to reduce the quantity of beef and substitute mutton and dried fish.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The complaint is sometimes made that when the pupils leave the large industrial schools and return to the reservations, they go back to their former barbarous condition, or even worse. These statements are made largely by Indian traders and other white people or squawmen living on the reservations who are interested in preserving the present order of things. If there is any place in the world that is desolate, lonesome, and unattractive and almost entirely divested of elevating influences and ennobling surroundings, it is an Indian agency, and this I say from personal observation and inspection. The wonder is, that when they return they do as well as they do. Just how it should be done I can not tell, but I sincerely believe that the United States Government should make the conditions on the reservations more favorable for educated (I ought to say partially educated, for they can only be partially educated in a three or five years' course of study) returned Indian pupils. Until these conditions are greatly improved, all possible influences ought to be brought to bear upon the pupils in these schools to prolong their stay until they have mastered a trade, and then, like white young people, go out in the world and get a living. Some are already doing this and many may. Is it a matter of surprise that returned Indian pupils do not always profit by the instruction received, when educated white people in the Government service, sent out to exert elevating and civilizing influences, are so affected by their surroundings as to practically adopt the Indians' garb and in other respects live like a savage?

A few weeks since his excellency Governor Humphrey and nearly all of the State officials spent the afternoon at Haskell, and during the visit and frequently since, in public and in private, have spoken in high terms of what they saw. After visiting the shops, dormitories, etc., they were entertained by music by the band followed by a game of base-ball. They were surprised at the music, and the skill of the base-ball nine. A short time ago the band and the nine received \$100 for a day's service.

Haskell Institute is the great Indian industrial school of the West, and it should be made great in every proper sense. There should never be satisfaction with present attainments, and stand still or backward should not be the motto, but "forward" should be the word. The need of the work is urgent, and now that it has been established the standard must be raised, and it must be kept advancing until, if necessary, it shall some day become the great Indian college of the West. A great work has been done and is being done, and with proper support from Congress and under the wise management of the Department and a hearty co-operation on the part of the superintendent and employes, what has been accomplished will be but a beginning of the great work in educating, civilizing, and making American citizens of these dusky wards of the nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS MESERVE, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA, NEBR., August 16, 1890.

Sir: In answer to your circular (education) dated August 7, 1890, I would respect-

fully submit the following:

This school was opened February 20, 1884, with 74 pupils from Rosebud Agency, Dak. On the 24th of the same month 18 arrived from Yankton Agency, Dak., and 47 more during the summer from Rosebud, making an aggregate of 136 pupils; 83 boys and 53 girls, ranging in age from seven to twenty-two years.

During 1885 pupils were admitted from Omaha and Winnebago Agencies in Ne-

braska, the whole number enrolled for that year being 129 boys and 48 girls; ages, seven to eighteen years, a few over eighteen being admitted by special permission of the Indian Office. In 1886 the quota was about the same as in the previous year; in 1887 the quota was 170, some weeks as many as 215 children were carried; in 1883 the quota was 170; in 1889 the average attendance was 160, although the quota should have been 170. In 1890 the average attendance was 176, and the highest number carried at oue time was 210. For 1890-'91 the attendance will probably reach 250.

At the present time the following tribes are represented: Sioux, Omahas, Winne-

bagoes, Poncas, Arickarees, Mandans, Arapahoes, and Santees.

FARM.

The school farm consists of 320 acres, a rich soil lying nearly level upon the first and second benches, east of and adjoining the town of Genoa. It is crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad from east to west, the road running about 75 yards south of the main building. About 20 acres are used for school grounds, leaving the balance for farming purposes. In addition we have rented 120 acres, making a total of 480 acres now used for school purposes, 320 of which are under actual cultivation.

We also have 30 acres of hay land, the remainder being composed of orchard, campus,

and pasture ground.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

At the beginning of the year 1884 there was but one school building, 110 by 45 feet, with three floors. During this year wings crossing the ends of this building were erected, each 80 by 20 feet. The basement was used as dining-room, kitchen, pantry, boys and girls' assembly and wash rooms, and commissary and store rooms. First floor comprised four school-rooms, one dormitory, office, reception-room, and officers' room; second floor, sewing-room, infirmary, four dormitories, teachers', employes', and store rooms; third floor, two wings, all dormitories, accommodating about 150 pupils besides the officers and employés.

During this year a carpenter shop was built, 20 by 30 feet, one and one-half stories high, frame. A log-cabin 18 by 30 was occupied by the school farmer and his family. A corn-crib, out-buildings, and a few sheds for cattle comprised the balance of the

buildings.

During 1885 one shed was burned to the ground, while there were no buildings,

crected and no improvements made.

During the three years, 1886-1888, a new carpenter shop, 20 by 40 feet, two stories high, was built. This is a frame building. Also, a barn, a corn-crib, and a hog-shed-all frame, a granary and root-cellar, and an ice-house, both brick. A 60-foot wind, mill tower, with a 12-foot wheel, was erected, together with a 300-barrel tank, sufficiently elevated to carry water to the third story of the main building; 500 feet of water-main was laid and a cess-pool dug and connected with the main building by 300 feet of 6-inch tiling. The old laundry was repaired, and a new hospital and a dining room were erected. The aggregate cost of all the improvements during these three years probably did not exceed \$7,000.

During 1889, there were no improvements beyond necessary repairs to the various

bnildings.

In 1890, a large, two-story brick building was completed and accepted by the Government. It is 40 by 60 feet, with a one-story addition about 24 by 20. This building complete without furniture cost \$6,560 and is to be used as a dormitory and school-

rooms.

During the spring of 1890, a fence of five barbed wires was built around the farm and orchard, the total cost of the same amounting to about \$600. Posts and suitable frames and wires were placed in the vineyard to support the grapevines; two coal houses were built for use of hospital and shops; one water-closet; two hay-racks; stable enlarged and repaired; cow-shed enlarged; a fence of five barbed wires was erected around the stock-yard, and at the bottom of the fence two boards were placed between the wires to keep hogs in the inclosure. About 10 acres were fenced for stock-yards; on Arbor day, over 300 trees of different varieties were planted; main building was repaired on the inside; railroad company erected a fence on both sides of their track, which runs the entire length of the farm.

sides of their track, which runs the entire length of the farm.

A large fish-pond, containing over an acre of land, was excavated to the depth of 4 feet. Fish will be sent here in October to stock the pond; this pond will also furnish

icé enough for school purposes.

Boys' assembly and wash-rooms floored and wainscoted; new tops placed on two old porches; broom factory ceiled and refloored; new hospital building turned into living rooms for employes by having partitions built; board walks kept in condition; main building reshingled and farm buildings repainted.

The total cost of these improvements during 1890 would probably reach \$12,000.

COMPARISON.

When I assumed charge of this school I found things in a state resembling chaos. The former superintendent had been suspended, and his wife (the acting matron) naturally failed to take an active interest in taking care of the girls and looking after the interests of the school.

The boys and girls had received no pay for nearly a year and did not want to work. The school was \$8,000 or \$10,000 in debt, and had not enough money on hand to pay the regular employés. I was ordered to reduce the expenses of the school 50 per cent., and did so by reducing the salaries, each employé for the fourth quarter, 1889, receiving but half-pay for his time.

No attempt had been made to grade the pupils, and it can be readily imagined how a school of nearly 200 pupils would get along without systematic grading.

The farm was in a very poor condition, no fences, and had, as an experienced farmer said, "Gone to weeds." The harness-shop and the printing-office were both closed, and had not been running for some time. The buildings and board-walks were sadly in need of repair, and things in general presented a very demoralized

appearance.

At the present time the school is in fine running order and in a prosperous condition. The pupils are apparently happy and contented and willing to perform the work assigned them. The regular employes have been paid all the money due them. The school has been regularly graded, a full course of study being now on file in your office. Blackboards have been placed in the various school-rooms, and the same are in daily use when school is in session.

A fence has been built around the farm, and the weeds have been cut down and

cleared off, until now it looks like what it was intended to be, a model farm.

The harness shop was reopened January 1 and is now on a paying basis, giving work to about 16 boys per day. The printing-office was cleaned out and started and our school paper, The Pipe of Peace, has been making its semi-monthly appearance. The buildings and walks have been repaired and needful additions made to them.

NEEDS.

What we most need is a school building specially arranged for school purposes. The rooms we use at the present time are too small. They were built for bed-rooms and were afterward turned into school rooms. A separate school building with about eight rooms would meet the demand for the present.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Shoe-shop.—This shop has had an average detail of 12 during the year and has furnished shoes for the entire school, besides doing the necessary repairing; 320 pairs of shoes have been made during the year. No team work is allowed in this shop; that is to say, the boys are not allowed to work on different pieces and make a specialty of certain parts of the work. I have adopted the following plan, and find that it answers the purpose better than the one I found in vogue when I took charge: A boy measures the foot, cuts the shoe, and makes it entire; he is thus enabled to perform all the work implied in making a complete shoe and is really a shoemaker. We sent home 6 boys this year who could fit, cut, and make a pair of shoes.

Tailor-shop.—The following articles have been made in the tailor-shop: 377 coats, 377 vests, and 381 pairs pants. The boys are taught cutting and fitting and the trade in detail. Quite a number of suits have been made for outside parties and considerable money has been derived from such work and repairing. The rule applied in the shoe-shop holds good in the tailor-shop; a boy must cut, fit, and make a

suit all by himself.

Harness shop.—The shop has produced nearly fifty sets of double harness and a large amount of strap work, besides doing considerable repairing. We have a Government contract for 330 sets of double harness, and hope next year to have a contract twice that large. Heretofore, we have been compelled to offer the harness made at public auction. Bidders would meet and, knowing that we had quite a lot of harness to sell, would pool on a price, and we were obliged to sacrifice our harness. Now we have a ready market, the Government pays us a fair price, and we are sure

of making some money out of the contract.

Broom factory .- The boys are taught this trade in its entirety. They plant the seed, care for the corn, and take it through the different processes in order to prepare it for making brooms. They then make the brooms, and fine ones they make, too; 7,500 brooms and 576 whisk brooms have been made by an average detail of 10 boys. The same trouble was encountered in selling these brooms as in selling harness. For this year we have a contract with the Government for 980 dozen brooms and 100 dozen whisk brooms. Our factory furnishes all the brooms used by the Indian schools. This is a paying industry. This factory was opened October 1, 1889, and is one of the improvements of my administration.

I have also recommended a blacksmith shop and hope that it will be allowed.

CARPENTER SHOP.

Six boys, under the direction of a competent instructor, are detailed to perform the carpenter work. They are taught the use of tools and the carpenter trade in general. They have built four new buildings on the school premises, and have, without any, instruction, erected several handsome residences in the town. In addition to this, they have done a great deal of repairing about the school buildings, fence, The following table will show the products of school farm and miscellaneous receipts of the school for the fiscal year 1890:

200 bushels beets, at 50 cents. 5,000 head cabbage, at 3 cents. 3 tons sorghum cane, 65 gallons, at 50 cents. 200 bushels carrots, at 50 cents. 2 tons broom corn, at \$80 100 tons hay, at \$4 300 bushels onions, at \$1 250 bushels parsuips, at 50 cents. 1,500 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents. 3,000 watermelons, at 5 cents. 4,500 bushels turnips, at 30 cents. 3,000 watermelons, at 5 cents. 41 sets double harness, at \$17 (estimated) 425 dozen brooms, at \$1.75 (estimated) 15 hogs (sold for cash) 6 cows (killed for use, estimated) 18 cattle (increase, estimated) 6 hogs (killed for use, estimated) 45 tons ice, at \$10	\$100, 00 150, 00 32, 50 100, 00 1, 125, 00 160, 00 400, 00 300, 00 125, 00 90, 00 150, 00 940, 00 144, 00 144, 00 125, 00 697, 00 743, 00 144, 00 125, 00 690, 00 100, 00 100, 00 100, 00 100, 00 100, 00 100, 00
Various small vegetables not taken up on property papers, sweet corn, squashes, etc. (estimated) Proceeds repairing done in shops for outsiders	700, 00 250, 00
Total	7, 250, 50

Following is a statement of the acreage of crops on our farm the present year, together with a fair estimate of yields and values and of the probable miscellaneous receipts of the school:

Kind of crop.	Acres.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Value.
	50 25 120 40 20 2 1 4 8 8 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 4 0 8 8 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	, estimated value	50 bushels	
980 dozen brooms, at \$2.50				2, 450. 00 63. 80
Total estimated resources for present year				12, 775, 20

Our table has been supplied with a varied and ample amount of vegetables, and I think that the good health of the pupils has been, in a great measure, due to this fact.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry work is performed by a detail of about 15 of the girls, assisted by 10 or more of the smaller boys. The work is done by hand, in ordinary wash-tubs. This method is preferred, because the girls will have to wash by hand when they return to their homes on the reservation.

GIRLS.

The girls, of whom about 7b have been in regular attendance, have made marked progress during the past year. Under the direction of the matron, they have been detailed to their different posts in the various works of the household; put to work in the sewing-room, dining-room, laundry, bakery, and dormitories, thus having ample opportunities to learn to do well all that would be required of them in their own homes. Even the very smallest have some little work assigned to them under the guidance and direction of the larger girls, who feel the importance of the responsibility placed upon them.

The rule is, school one-half of the day and work the other half, which makes a pleasant and agreeable change, and prevents either duty from becoming irksome. The girls perform their duties cheerfully and willingly, and are generally ambitious to do as well as they can whatever they have to do. Excellent cooks and bakers are found among them, and very few who can not prepare a very clean and palatable

meal. The domitories have been kept in unusually good order.
Private rooms have been assigned to several of the larger girls, and they have shown great pride in keeping them clean and in making them pretty and tasteful. Several of these rooms are covered with neat carpets, the result of work done by the infant class in the sewing-room, who cut and sew into balls all the rags and cuttings, thus learning lessons of industry and economy which will be of use to them in after life, at the same time adding very much to the homelike appearance of the rooms.

The large girls of the sewing classes have accomplished more during the past twelve months than during any previous year. They have made all of their own clothing and the underclothing of the boys, besides the mending and stocking darning for the whole school. This work, together with that of cutting and sewing rags for making carpets, keeps busy the average number of 10 to 12 girls who compose the

morning and afternoon classes in the sewing-room.

The girls are attaining great proficiency in the cutting and fitting of dresses and other garments, and exercise considerable taste in the making of their clothing, some of them being very particular as to their personal appearance. Their day's work being completed, they endeavor to make some change in their dress, so as to present a neat and clean appearance at the evening service or in their walks about the school grounds. The girls as well as the boys have the privilege of spending their own earnings, and exercise very good judgment and discretion in the disposal of their money, as is manifested by their purchases of pretty and tasteful dresses, hats, and ribbons, in the wearing of which they take a great deal of proper pride.

SANITARY.

The health of the school for the past year has been better than for any previous year. Our good fortune in this regard is greatly due to the location of the school, aided by a systematic and determined effort to keep the children clean and the build-

ings free from filth and dirt.

The various improvements that have been made from year to year have increased the efficiency of the school in every respect, and in no direction is this more clearly shown than in the sanitary condition. But one death has occurred during the year, that of an Arapaho boy, from consumption. Authority had been obtained to send him home, but he chose to remain rather than go back to the agency.

Very respectfully,

W. B. BACKUS, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., August 15, 1890.

SIR: Pursuant to circular instructions of August 7, 1890, I have the honor to herewith transmit my second annual report of the Government Indian Industrial School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The main building—a large two-story irregular frame building, veneereed with brick, containing dormitories, dining-rooms, office, and employes' rooms—and the one-story school-house, built of very soft pressed brick, containing one large and two small recitation-rooms, separated by a hall, were erected in 1884, at a cost of \$23,500. They were occupied and formally opened in August of that year, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. In the same year two additional buildings were commenced, but were not completed until 1888.

In 1886 the school was made a Government training-school for Indian children. From the organization of this school in 1884 to the time the Government assumed control, a period of two years, the average attendance was 135 pupils, of which three-fourths were boys. These pupils were secured from various pueblos in the vicinity of the school. At that time the only industries taught were farming and carpentering. When the school was changed from a mission to a Government school Mr. P. F. Burke was appointed superintendent, and immediately proceeded to fill the school with pupils, which required 150. They were taught farming, carpentering, painting, baking, cooking, laundry work, and sewing. A shoe and harness shop were added in

On the 25th of May, 1889, I receipted for the public property at this school and

assumed charge.

The farm upon which this school is built consists of 66 acres of the worst alkali land in the whole Rio Grande Valley. However, I think by persistent effort in reclaiming it by fertilizing and careful cultivation the whole may eventually be made productive. Heretofore the efforts were misdirected in trying to cultivate the whole farm without fertilizing the soil. As a result the seeds were eaten by the alkali as fast as sown. Although much time and money were expended, nothing has been raised. Since taking charge, I have instructed the farmer to divide the farm into small beds, and to thoroughly manure each before planting. By this means we have secured very satisfactory results. Although the amount produced appears small, yet the amount of ground cultivated is small. I would have the honorable Commissioner to know that this is the first time anything has been raised on this farm. I feel that the right course is being pursued, and that the whole farm can be made productive.

Estimated number of acres cultivated 7, from which was produced 800 pounds of corn, 4,000 pounds of oats-hay, 200 pounds onlyns, 400 pounds cabbage, 2,000 pounds squash, 8,000 pounds alfalfa, and 50 watermelons. Many shade trees (cottonwood) have been planted. Three-fourths of them are to-day in a thriving condition, and bid fair to make handsome shade trees and ornaments to the grounds. A large number of fruit trees of all kinds were planted, but the alkali has killed most of

them.

The industries taught the boys here are farming, carpentering, shoe and harness making, house painting, tailoring, baking, and cooking. Cooking, sewing, laundry work, and general housework are taught the girls. The industrial departments have all shown a decided improvement in the last year, owing partly to increased facilities and largely to increased interest by the pupils as they become more proficient in their various trades and the earnest efforts of the employés having charge of these departments.

CARPENTRY.

In the department of carpentry the number of boys given instructions has varied, owing to some of the boys showing no aptitude for this trade and being transferred after a few weeks' trial to another department. The number of boys now being instructed in this department and who have been under instructions during the past year is 18. Below will be found a summary of the work done by them. Manufactured: 10 clothes-closets, 3 blackboards, 1 coffin, 4 coffin boxes, 1 scraper, 1 kindergarten table, 3 dining-tables, 1 barn 32 by 48 feet two stories high, 1 coal-house 20 by 30 feet, besides laying 500 linear feet of sidewalks, siding the bakery all around, laying floors in two dining-rooms, 1 porch, 1 ktchen, 1 school-room and hall, and screening 1 porch 75 feet long. In addition they did a large amount of repairing on farm wagons, windows, cattle-sheds, fences, and painting buildings and inside woodwork. The boys show a marked improvement over last year. I consider this department a decided success.

SHOE AND HARNESS MAKING.

This department has also shown a decided advance in every particular. More especially in the general knowledge of the shoe trade acquired by those boys who have been in the shop two years or more. Some of them can now make shoes complete without any aid whatever from their instructor. They select the upper leather and sole leather with good judgment, cut out and make shoes complete that will compare favorably with the work of the average journeyman shoe-maker. This is particularly gratifying to me, because it shows that the Indian youth is more susceptible of acquiring knowledge and an expertness in the use of tools than is generally believed. The number of boys instructed in this department during the year was 12. The following shows what was done: Manufactured, 65 pairs men and boys' shoes, 134 pairs women and misses' shoes, and 52 pairs children's shoes. There were repaired, 1,085 pairs boots and shoes. The shoe-shop can manufacture all the shoes needed in the school.

In the harness-shop but little was done, as the instructor kept all but 2 of the boys who were detailed to him working at shoe-making. There were manufactured one set of double-breeching harness and one set of single harness.

A large amount of repairing was also done. I intend to increase the facilities and enlarge the scope of this department during the ensuing year, as it is a very important trade to the Indians and one which they seem readily to acquire.

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

This department has been in charge of a very competent instructress, and a constant improvement in neatness, skill, and diligence is noticeable. Some of the sewing done by the girls in this department can not be excelled. The number of girls taught sewing during the year was 16, who did the following amount of work. Manufactured: 236 aprons, 33 bedspreads, 93 chemises, 170 dresses, 261 pairs drawers, 194 pillow-cases, 224 sheets, 107 hickory shirts, 67 boys' waists, 85 towels; besides, a great amount of repairing was done. It was and is now necessary to keep several girls constantly employed in repairing boys' and girls' clothing, darning stockings, and sewing on buttons. This department is keeping pace with the others and is very satisfactory to me.

TAILOR SHOP.

This department has been in operation but six months, during which time there have been 10 boys learning the trade. They seem to learn readily, and to be much interested in this trade. There were manufactured: 21 boys' jeans coats, 1 tent 10 by 14 feet, 7 pairs boys' jeans pants, 14 boys' jeans suits, 143 hickory shirts, and 128 uniform suits of blue cloth. I consider this a most excellent showing, and this a most important trade, one that will be of vast benefit to the Indian youth, because when an Indian has been induced to adopt civilized dress an important step in civilization has been taken. Since this trade furnishes knowledge that pertains to the neatness and refinement of the person and since neatness and refinement of the person is essential to the highest civilization, this industry should be fostered. In fact, every idea, every resource of the ingenious mind, should be brought into action, to uplift, to elevate, and to enlighten the poor Indian. Everything should be done to lift him from his barbaric state of ignorance, indolence, superstition, degradation, and immorality to that higher plane, that nobler condition of the human mind, that can only come from Christianity and civilization.

THE LAUNDRY.

A laundry is an absolute necessity in an institution of this kind. Heretofore, our facilities have been of the crudest kind, yet the work has been well done. The girls have been taught to wash, to starch, and to iron clothes of all kinds. The water in this locality is strongly impregnated with alkali, the soap is of an inferior quality, and the starch is no better. The only thing of good quality used in this department is the sunshine by which the clothes are dried. It is my intention to have, if possible, a modern laundry with the necessary machinery. This school should have a first-class steam laundry, and I hope the Department will not fail to provide it with one. A building is being constructed very suitable for a steam laundry.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

In the kitchen both boys and girls are taught cooking, such as making tea and coffee, boiling potatoes, beef, cabbage, and onions, frying meat, onions, roasting and baking meats, and browning coffee. The care of dining rooms, setting and clearing tables, washing dishes, and waiting at table are also taught. There are in this department 19 boys and 4 girls. Some of the boys work in the bakery, where they are taught to bake bread, to set sponge, to make pies and cakes. All the baking for the school is done in the bakery. The kitchen and bakery are managed by a man and his wife, who are very competent and who take an interest in the work. They are managing their departments with skill and judgment.

I am very well pleased with the progress made in all the industrial departments. With improvements now being made, which will give more shop room, and with the aid of the more advanced pupils, I hope to have a larger number learning the various

trades.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

There were five teachers employed in this department, one principal and four The results of this department were not so flattering as were those of the industrial departments. This is due to the fact that most of the teachers were unacquainted with the Indian character and the nature of the Indian work. was more arduous and irksome than they had anticipated. Not finding their ideal they became somewhat despondent and discouraged, seemed not to be able to buckle on the true missionary armor that is so essential for this work and to move forward into the field of action.

A system of reporting on the language spoken, whether Indian or English, was followed throughout the year with satisfactory results. The results are gratifying, as I find very nearly all the pupils understand and are sufficiently conversant with the

language to carry on an ordinary conversation in it.
Owing to a majority of the pupils being those who had never attended school before coming here, the work was necessarily of a primary nature. The boys and girls show themselves to be very much interested in acquiring knowledge from books, and I am convinced that, notwithstanding the very general opinion to the contrary, they are as susceptible of literary instruction as are the American youth.

The greatest difficulties with which I have had to contend are:

(1) The difficulty of sccuring pupils for the school. (2) The securing of suitable employes. Employes who would have an interest in the work other than to do the

least amount possible to retain their positions and receive pay.

In my mind, the first difficulty may be overcome by the passage of a compulsory education law by Congress, and the authority and means given to the agent to en-The facts relating to the securing of children are as follows: (1) Very force the law. many of the Indian parents are much opposed to sending their children to a school of They would rather have them avoid the white man's ways and cling to the any kind. tribal customs of their forefathers. Every effort is used to teach them to hold fast to Indian customs. (2) It frequently happens that upon setting out to procure a certain number of children to maintain the average the superintendent, who started "with hopes high burning," is dismayed upon entering a village to find the field already occupied, and a brisk competition for pupils going on between a superintendent, who started the started of the started already occupied, and a brisk competition for pupils going on between a superintendent. tendent of a Presbyterian mission school, a priest who is working for a Catholic school, and the local teacher of a day school who is trying to prevent the others from taking children from the village, thereby affecting her interests. Such a clashing of interests, such a working at cross purposes, is wrong; it is doubly wrong when, as sometimes occurs, they all come together and have a triangular duel of words. The

as sometimes occurs, they all come together and have a triangular duel of words. The effect on the Indian mind can only be damaging to the service, and always confirms the Indian parent in his opposition to education. This competition for pupils should not be permitted, nor is it at all necessary. There are children enough to fill all the schools now in operation, and yet not all be provided for.

The Indians of New Mexico are a simple-minded, innocent people, easily amused and easily ruled. If firmness is displayed in dealing with them opposition ceases. Their bump of veneration is large. Their veneration for the power and authority of the agent, or, in fact, for any one clothed with authority by the "Great Father at Washington," amounts almost to awe. My idea is that a Pueblo agent, armed with authority to compel the Indians to send their children to school, and a pen who with authority to compel the Indians to send their children to school, and a man who would display a proper degree of firmness, could fill all the Indian schools in a very I do not offer this as a solution of the Indian problem, but I do think this method of procedure would greatly assist the schools in so far as they help to

attain that object.

I think the difficulty of securing suitable employés may be overcome by allowing the superintendent to appoint all his employés, who will the more readily recognize his authority and judgment, as their appointments come through him. They will rely more upon their competency, earnestness, and fitness for the service, than upon the favoritism of some politician, who has a "pull," but has no idea of the needs of the Indian service. My experience with employés who have been employed without my recommendation is, they have not been so amenable to the rules and regulations so necessary in an institution of this kind as others. Neither have they shown that diligence, earnestness, and missionary spirit which have been shown by employes who knew their tenure depended on their merits alone.

SANITARY.

During the year the general health was good. There were three deaths, but none from the sanitary conditions of the school. It is almost impossible to secure perfect drainage here, owing to the level nature of the ground. Great care is observed to keep everything clean. The slops and refuse are carted to a distant part of the

farm. The halls, dormitories, and dining-rooms are thoroughly scrubbed and disinfeeted with chloride of lime every week. Cleanliness of the person is enjoined and rigidly enforced. Ventilation is looked after and made as perfect as possible. In fact everything is done with care and watchfulness to protect the health of the children in this institution.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

The public interest in the success of the school is greater than ever before in the history of the institution. People in this locality begin to acknowledge what can be and what is being done for the Indian. The churches and benevolent societies of the town are interested in the welfare of these Indian children. Our pupils are welcomed to the various Sabbath schools of the city. The most amicable relations now exist between the school and the community.

Thanking you for past favors, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. CREAGER, Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., September 10, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your Office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

My incumbency dates from April 12, 1890, while the main building was in the hands of the contractor. Up to the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1890, the building was still unfinished; consequently this report will be brief and principally historical.

The school building is situated 2 miles south west of the city of Santa Fé, on a tract of land comprising 106.48 acres, donated to the General Government by the citizens of Santa Fé for the purpose of establishing thereon an Indian industrial training school. The original appropriation for the erection of a main building was \$25,000. This amount was found to be too small to erect a suitable building, and an additional amount of \$6,000 was appropriated by Congress, making a total of \$31,000. The contract for the erection of the building was let May 7, 1889, for \$27,099, and work began July 10, 1889.

The land on which the school is located is well adapted to farming and can be

utilized with sufficient water for irrigation.

For the purpose of procuring a supply of water for irrigation two plans suggest themselves: One is to construct a dam across the Santa Fé River some distance above the school and conduct the water thence to the farm into a reservoir constructed for the purpose of storing the water till needed. The water may be conducted through a large pipe laid underground, or possibly through an irrigating ditch. The other plan is to sink an artesian well upon the school grounds and, if a flow of water is not obtained, by means of a steam pump raise the water to the surface as needed. An abundant supply of water can doubtless be procured in this way. An objection to the first plan would be that it would probably require action on the part of the Territorial legislature in order to carry it into effect.

With sufficient dormitory room and the necessary additional buildings the school can be made to accommodate 250 children.

The only facilities so far offered for industrial work are two large rooms in the school building. One is for the use of the seamstress and the other for the tailor.

I would recommend that there be erected as soon as practicable the following additional buildings: A laundry, with wing for girls' washroom and bathroom; a bakery, a barn, a workshop sufficiently large to accommodate a carpenter and shoemaker; a hospital with separate wards for girls and boys; two small store-houses, practically fire-proof; and a kitchen with wing for boys' washroom and bathroom. I recommend the erection of additional bathrooms for the reason that the rooms at present intended for that purpose are not well located; also, one of these rooms may be used for an employés' sitting-room (for which there is at present no provision whatever), and the other bathroom may be used for a boys' dormitory. There is at present no dining-room for employés. I therefore recommend that the present kitchen be used for employés. ployés' dining-room, and that an additional room be built for kitchen for the school. I find that the soil of the farm is suitable for the manufacture of brick. I there-

fore suggest that after school opens brick for the erection of additional buildings may be made upon the school grounds by the larger boys of the school under the di-

rection of a competent foreman and with little expense to the Government.

It has been demonstrated that fruit-raising is one of the most profitable industries of this part of New Mexico. I would therefore advise that a large part of the school farm be planted to fruit of the varieties adapted to this climate. If properly cultivated the land would be made to yield a rich return and the school, in a large measure at least, be made self-supporting. The Indian children, the girls especially, could be taught the art of canning fruit, which would prove to be a valuable employment in their homes, particularly among the Pueblos, who are largely engaged in fruit-raising.

In closing this report I would commend the wisdom of establishing a school at this place. The building is finely located, at a convenient distance from Santa F6, with a beantiful view in every direction. Perhaps a more delightful climate or a more healthful location for an Indian school could not be found within the United States than in the vicinity of Santa F6. With the proper financial aid I see no reason why

this school can not be made a grand success.

Very respectfully,

S. M. CART, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., August 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this school according to your request of August 7, 1890.

The thirteen and one-half sections, 8,640 acres, constituting the school reserve, were set aside by Executive order on July 12, 1884, as follows:

It is hereby ordered that the following described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz: sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, 20, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have [been]or may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

This tract of most excellent land adjoins the State of Kansas and is 5½ miles south of Arkansas City, a prosperous mercantile and manufacturing city. Chilocco Creek flows diagonally through the reserve and affords excellent water for stock at all seasons. Near the buildings are three good springs, from one of which water is pumped to the tank for the supply of the school. The buildings are located a mile from the State line, and from them are seen numerous well improved farms fronting the school for miles. From the main building looking eastward are seen the trains on the Santa F6 Railroad as they go southward over the prairies, sometimes stopping at Chilocco station, ½ miles east. To the northeast ½ miles is the little village of Cale, the terminus of the Frisco Railroad, with its stock yards used in shipping cattle from the strip. The next touch of civilization is the Arkansas City and Guthrie wagon road near the Santa F6 and over which thousands of conveyances have passed the present year. About the same distance west of the school buildings passes the Arkansas City and Kingfisher wagon road.

Some of the advantages of the location are thus seen to be nearness to a thriving city, with its conveniences and a full exhibit of our pushing civilization, a good farming neighborhood, a large farm to use for agricultural and grazing purposes, with sufficient water supply, the soil, climate, and seasons the same as the Indians must

know and utilize to become self-supporting farmers in the Territory.

The nearness of the school to the reservations affords some advantages, but visits of parents and opportunities for children to run away present some special difficul-

ties.

The main school building was erected in 1863 and school was opened on January 15, 1884, with W. J. Hadley as superintendent. The school passed to the care of Dr. H. J. Minthorn November 16, 1884; to W. R. Branham, jr., August 17, 1885; to T. C. Bradford, September 1, 1887; to G. W. Scott, February 4, 1889, to whom I receipted for the property December 1, 1889. Six superintendents in six years, with continual changes of employés, certainly this is enough to ruin any ordinary school. Whether merited or not, I found the school bore a bad reputation both with Indians and whites, not only near by, but generally where the school was known.

BUILDINGS.

The school building is a three-story and basement store structure, of a pleasing exterior appearance. The basement is used for kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, one school-room, the boys' assembly rooms, clothing room, and one small unsuitable room each for boys' and girls' bath-rooms. The first story is used for an office, several employés' rooms, including their dining room, and two school-rooms, one of which is also used for a chapel. The second story contains the hospital, girls' assembly and sitting rooms, small boys' dormitory, and some rooms for employes. The upper story is used for dormitories. Some changes in the use of apartments will be made the coming

Of the six small, poorly constructed cottages two have been united by an addition, and now afford a neat, convenient, and substantial building for hospital; one is used for a laundry, and two others, now used for shops, ought soon to be moved, repaired, and fitted up for neat sample homes to be occupied by employes' families. The small building used for a blacksmith-shop should be utilized for a tool and implement room

for the garden force.

There is now in process of erection a substantial two-story stone structure, 30 by 40 feet, to contain eight rooms, for shops and storage of material used by the industrial department. When this is completed facilities for teaching trades adequate to the needs of the school will be supplied. During the year a good corn-crib 30 by 50 feet was erected; also a cattle-shed.

REPAIRS.

Notwithstanding many repairs made by my predecessor, I found on taking charge a very uninviting and rather unbealthy house. I had rooms either papered, calcimined, or painted, furniture procured, sewers taken up and properly laid, new floors placed in a large part of the basement, ventilators put in the walls, and other minor matters pertaining to health and cleanliness attended to as time and appropriations would warrant. Considerable of labor and material has been expended in alteration and repairs on barn and fences.

FARM INTERESTS.

In the spring 750 trees were planted, 100 each of grape and gooscberry, and 4,000

strawberry sets were put out.

rawberry sets were put out. The trees and grape vines have done well.
Our farm work includes the harvesting of 230 acres of wheat, 100 of oats, 25 of rye; the planting and culture of 160 acres of corn, 20 of potatoes, 16 of garden vegetables, and 8 of sorghum; we have in 3 acres of millet and 10 of turnips; 200 acres to date plowed for fall wheat and 300 tons of hay in stock. By a carefully prepared estimate we will have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 of oats, and 3,000 of corn. Owing to the summer drought our corn yield will be light and our garden nearly a failure.

STOCK.

Our cattle were well wintered and have done splendidly this summer. Pasturage for fall is abundant and well refreshed by recent copious rains. We have a plentiful supply of feed for the coming winter. The school herd of cattle now numbers 375 head. There are enough fat steers to furnish beef during the cool months of the year;

100 calves and 100 yearlings, all graded stock, give promise for the future.

By careful handling and good feeding the work horses and mules have been able to do all the farm work and keep in good flesh. We shall need to increase the number of work teams during the year to facilitate the proper instruction of boys in farming and accomplish the work of our broadening farm operations. The old and worn-out stock has been condemned and disposed of under authority from the Indian Office and two good teams bought. We now have 9 horses, 11 mules, and 1 pony. We have 70 hogs and pigs, all doing fairly well.

INDUSTRIES.

Eight apprentices and their instructor have made the boys' uniforms, school and work suits, and shirts, in the tailor shop.

In the sewing-room, the girls, guided by the seamstress, have made and repaired

their clothing and the bedding for the school.

Twelve apt apprentices with the skillful management of the shoemaker have made the shoes for all the pupils, done necessary repairing on the same, made several halters, and kept up needed mending on harness.

The carpenter, with four apprentices, has done the work required in building a corn-crib and cattle-shed, in making gates, in repairing fences, and in numerous alterations and repairs on the buildings.

The small, poorly equipped blacksmith-shop, had scanty facilities for teaching the two apprentices and permitting the smith, with their help, to shoe the teams and re-

pair wagons, implements, and machines.

The boys under instruction have done considerable painting on buildings.

The girls are taught in all departments of house work.

The feature to which I attach the most importance is that connected with the farm and stock. Our problem is, Indians and land. Nations have come from the chase to the flock or herd; from the herd to agriculture with settled homes. To agriculture in rudeness, add agriculture and manufacture; the next step is commerce, civilization with diversified industries. With the Indian, keep land for a home, for toil, for pasture fields, for golden harvests, for fruit-laden orchards, for the table vegetables; afford an incentive to labor by the association of toil with the table supply. Pardon this theorizing, but remember this school is permitted to emphasize the stock fruit, and farm interests of the Indian by its salubrious climate, its fertile soil, its gushing springs and flowing stream, its broad acres and their abundant yield at harvest time. We have room to grow and plant Indian homes on Indian land.

CLASS-ROOM WORK.

Perhaps owing to the frequent changes of superintendents and more frequent changes of teachers the grade of this school is low and the character of the teaching inferior. Some of the pupils who have been here five years read indifferently in the second and third readers. They are now worse material for the school-room than raw recruits from the camp. There were no teachers on December 1. Fifty new pupils were brought in in January and February. From such conditions best results could not be expected; but faithful, earnest teachers did what they could with the facilities at hand the last half of the year. Some progress was made; a cheerful, hopeful, confident spirit was inspired in the pupils and they showed the usual Indian characteristics of quick perception, good memory and power of ready imitation.

We worked with reference to getting some system of grading and promotion in the school and at the close with reasonable results for the year. We face the future with

very much better preparation than the school has ever known.

The time is past for the public intelligence and sentiment to need a presentation of facts to prove the Indian to be capable of receiving an education or of appreciating measurably the advantages of proper surroundings for strengthening character and developing manbood. They imbibe the spirit of their environment, and form habits from their associates, whether it be an intelligent company of school employés, a debauched crowd of saloon loafers, or a camp of weird night dancers along the creeks of an Indian reservation.

I add the statement that our pupils have shown an excellent spirit in school, in shops, in the house, and on the farm. They have done much work, and to a purpose; they have learned some things definitely; they have awakened powers useful in a citizen; they have done well in developing personal character; they are good material for citizens in a good civilized community. They ought not each to be expected to work out their own support and guardianship and that of a half dozen uncivilized pauper tribal relatives, whose influence is against them, and whose strongest-felt power is exerted in maintenance of old Indian customs and idleness.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The use of tobacco, profanity, and spirituous liquors is strongly discouraged. Clear and positive instruction is given as to the evil results of various vices and wasteful habits so frequently learned by the Indian along the border. Song, Bible-reading and prayer give daily a strengthening influence to chapel exercises. A Sabbath-school is held weekly. Through the thoughtful benevolence and missionary spirit of the ministers of the different churches of Arkansas City, we are favored with preaching Sabbath afternoons, though it makes them a drive of a dozen miles between their home services. In the course of the year a number of pupils have hopefully turned to the Savior and the Christian religion.

EMPLOYÉS.

The present employes of this school are persons of fitness for their respective duties. Most of them have some years of experience in the Indian service and have been successful workers. They show devotion to the interests of Indian education and the prosperity of the school. They deserve credit for the work done hitherto and for whatever success may be attained while I am associated with them.

REMARKS.

The work of the year has largely been preparatory. The nearest I can learn the facts in the history of the school they show it has generally been running with some departments neglected. We are now in condition to carry the various departments. No farm or stock range in this vicinity has been better handled the past year than this one. Our school room work is in good hands, and will be as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected until we get class-rooms apart from this building. The limited facilities for trades will be fully occupied until the new building for shops is completed and fitted up, when that side of our work will be enlarged.

The laundry facilities are of the poorest. The sewing, mending, cooking, and gen-

eral housekeeping interests are kept steadily along, A most pressing need is quarters for employes' families.

The present delivery of sewage is in the creek above the buildings near the springs; the hog lot is next and the cattle all take their water below; this is a poor arrangement. A new and enlarged system of sewerage should be put in emptying southeast of the buildings and below the cattle yards and feeding pens. The pipes, pump, and windmill used for the supply of water are practically rusted and worn out. An occasional empty tank with leakages of pipes and failure of the pump to work suggest the need of a careful overhauling of the apparatus and the making of needed new purchases. The water should be piped to the employés' cottages. A new tank should be made or this one raised 20 feet higher. Large cisterns should be made to furnish a supply of rain water, this in the interests of cleanliness and a saving of soap and labor.

There is need of a milk cellar. When the appropriation for the current year becomes available I will call your attention to these and other needs by special com-

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

SALEM INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Chemawa, Oregon, August 5, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with instructions of your circular letter I have the honor to herewith submit this, my first annual report as superintendent of the Salem Indian Industrial School situated at Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon. On the 6th day of August, 1889, I receipted to W. H. H. Beadle, late superintendent of this school for

the property held by him as such, and entered upon my official duties.

It was the vacation of the school and a number of the scholars were away at their homes. With the late superintendent some indefinite arrangements had been made by which it was understood that most of the boys and girls would work in a hop field during picking time and I found it advisable to perfect said arrangements and about 90 boys and girls-spent three full weeks in the hop fields some 10 miles away from the school.

During these three weeks they worked to the value of nearly \$1,200, all of which I carefully guarded and had placed to their respective individual credits, pro rata as they had earned per box, in the First National Bank of Salem, to be drawn by them upon their own individual checks, subject only to the approval of the superintendent. In previous years it seems a part of their earnings only had been allowed them, while the balance had been used in making purchases of property considered

as in the name of and taken upon the property return as Government property, which action did not seem to be very satisfactory to the children.

One of the most difficult things to handle in the administration of this school is the money matters of these boys and girls. While the Department plans for and urges upon the superintendent the necessity of teaching the children lessons of economy and the mode of caring for and saving their money, they, the boys and girls, do not seem to see the right of any interference whatever in their money matters by any person. They claim the right to use their money as they please, and while now and then there is one who has some idea of economy, the most are spendthrifts, soon getting away with all they have. On this question as a matter of protection to the superintendent there should be some very specific rules governing this matter, and the same required to be known and heeded by all employes and inspectors as well.

This hop-picking business so much interfered with the beginning of the school year (not being over until in October), and it seemed to be necessary to begin school September 1, it was deemed advisable not to make any hop-picking contracts this year, and also this decision was reached by the fact that many did not desire to go

and work that way, as they were exposed in camp and by out-of-door living.

The regular school-room work for the year began October, 1889, with Prof. M. G. Lane as principal teacher, assisted by three lady teachers, and the four combined constituted an exceedingly competent board of teachers. Mr. Lane was a teacher of more than ordinary success in his management of public schools, he having been by profession a teacher for over forty years, and his death was more than an ordinary loss to the school at Chemawa. He died December 29, 1889. The school work was prosecuted with unremitting vigor from the beginning till its close, June 27, 1890, except two weeks in January, when all-the teachers and many of the scholars were down with the prevailing disease, la grippe.

Probably no year in the history of this or any other Indian school gave greater evidences of the progress made than this one. We have endeavored to revise the entire course of study, making it more extended in time and more efficient in its yearly results, until we believe we have now a system of education that will stand by the side of the white public schools of our larger towns. I believe I can say that the teachers of this school are worthy of regard for their faithfulness and efficiency in their respective places. They are teachers who are familiar with modern methods, and have dealt with these Indian children in the best modes of teaching.

The average attendance during the nine months' attendance on the school-room

work was 180.

The industrial features of the school have been much advanced and all shops have shown the success attending their plans. On the last day of school, because of a previous request made by me, the various workers in the shops had on exhibition their own work, so that the many visitors were much impressed with the showing.

Considerable work has been done to advance the character of grounds and buildings during the year. By our own labor there was built a barn of dimensions 36 by 70, and style worthy of the place, at a cost of a little over \$600 for material, and we

have a barn well worth \$1,200.

We were compelled to purchase new boiler and pumps for our heating and pumping purposes, as those on hand were almost worthless as pumps and the boiler so worn as to be dangerous. Our water-tank was too small—holding only about 1,900 gallons and we built a new one, holding about 5,000 gallons, so that now we have ample capacity for water supply.

To meet sanitary demands we have laid over 2,500 feet of sewerage pipe, carrying all waste waters 2,000 feet into a ravine, and so arranged that in this respect, when a little more is done for which we have the material on hand, we will have all drainage from kitchen, laundry, bath and wash house, taken more than 1,200 feet from all

our buildings.

Heretofore it has been the purpose to economize by cutting our own fuel from our own land, which proved to be a task of great burden and exposure in the wintertime; but now our wood supply is nearly exhausted, and I have received authority to purchase a large part of our wood, which will be a great relief, and remove one serious objection the Indian people raise in saying they do not want to send their boys where they will be exposed to such hard work.

It will be some time yet before this farm will all be subdued from forest wildness and tamely submit to the hand of the husbandman. Once completed, this will be a

magnificent farm, of much value.

The sanitary condition of our school during the year has been good. When last winter we were struck with the prevailing disease of the country, "influenza," I had great fears of the results. With the tendency of the Indian to pulmonary diseases, taken with our damp climate, at the prevalence of the epidemic I looked for disastrous consequences, but rejoiced that probably we did not suffer proportionately more than the white people of the country. We had three deaths in the school, two others dying after being sent to their homes; all these deaths the result of la grippe. We have not had a well-defined case of continued fever during the year, and malarial manifestations are very few. There are scrofulous, consumptive, and syphilitic evidences, but these are common among the Indians of this coast.

We have needs, but I may not recount them all here, and yet I will speak of a few. We need additional school room, girls' bath-room, a good hospital building, and a gymnasium for each class, boys and girls. These are greatly needed in the winter-time, when we have so much rain and can not play out of doors without great ex-

posure, and play they will.

If it were possible to awaken public interest in this country as Captain Pratt has in his section, we might provide these conveniences ourselves, but such is not the case, and it will take much time to remove the prejudice against the Indian and awaken a sympathy for him as complete here as it is near the city of "Brotherly Love;" but to that end I can see we are tending.

In the industrial departments of the school there has been good progress made, but in all there is one general and serious trouble, and that is the fickleness of the Indian. He seems to work quite well for a season, but a notion enters his head that he struck the wrong place and change he must. If authority is brought to bear and he is told he must stay, in a majority of cases he will spoil his work and in various ways show his determination to compel one to let him out. Yet in view of all this it is evident that they will have learned much to aid them in after years should they ever become disposed to make use of it.

In our blacksmith-shop and wagon-shop combined seven boys have been at work during the year. Others would like to enter, but we have not the room. I am desirous, that our shop may be enlarged and material furnished, so that a number who have expressed the desire to do so may enter, and that sufficient material be furnished, that they may not only learn to mend, but to make complete work. We need more of the material in the rough, especially in the wagon-shop, so they may learn

to begin at the beginning, if necessary, and work to the end.

Our carpenter has been busy, there being 12 different ones working at that trade during the year. Quite an amount of painting on the various buildings was done under the direction of the carpenter. A barn 36 by 70, with cow barn attached, has been built, and much repairing of walks, buildings, and fences has been done, besides 200 rods of good four-strand wire fence has been built.

Our tailor shop has been doing much work, there being employed during the nine months since October last 6 girls and 5 boys. These have been managed by a tailor, assisted by a tailoress. They have made 118 blue uniform suits, besides all the necessary work for well clothing 118, making all the clothing and underwear as well and

doing much mending.

Our engineer has under his charge 4 boys, who are learning the care of boiler and water-pumps; besides, tinning and plumbing are under their supervision. We heat our dormitories and the school building mainly with steam and work our pumps. We greatly need a small engine with saw attachment, which machinery would in a short time pay for itself in sawing our wood and various other uses it would subserve.

We are now well fixed with water-tanks, boiler, and pump, if we only had a good supply of hose to meet any reasonable fire emergency; but we need a much larger well, which we must have. I hope the Department will respect the annual requisi-

tion made for hose.

Our shoe-shop has been a most successful institution, some 16 different boys having been employed therein. Most of them have shown great ability, and some in eighteen months have been able to turn out work that would in common wear grace the shelves of many stores. But in this our machines are almost worthless, and our

leather, most of it, miserably poor. Why can not we get better?

In the work of the girls there is a purpose to make it more general. It is the design that every girl shall learn all things necessary to carry on common house-keeping. Each quarter they are changed from sweeping, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room, so that they may learn all, and at the same time feel that the change prevents their work from becoming irksome. Some few of the girls are given special privilege in the sewing-room when it is seen that by skill and disposition they may become dressmakers, and we have several who could well meet all domestic demands in sewing were the necessity to come upon them.

I have endeavored to use all diligence in the moral as well as mental training

of the Indians. No denominationalism prevails here. All denominations are represented, but it is the strict purpose that the best moral atmosphere shall be here. It is not my purpose to inquire into the particular doxy of my employés, but it is my purpose and I believe my duty to inquire into the morals thereof. We have religious services twice on the Sabbath and once in the middle of the week, besides chapel services five mornings in the week. Singing, Bible reading, and prayer constitute

I am not permitted by your circular letter to attempt to "solve the Indian problem," and yet I feel constrained to say one or two things: How shall we get scholars into our school? We never will, to any great extent, while we must depend upon coaxing or hiring the consent of Indian fathers and mothers, who care as little for education as a horse does for the Constitution. Much rather would they have the girls dig camus, or sell them for a pony or two to some buck, young or old; it does not matter much so the price is realized. This Government must make laws that they shall be educated and by so doing aid us in getting pupils. Under the present system we may work our nerves in twain and not succeed.

Shall these schools be governed by law and authority reasonably administered, or shall they cater to the whim of a disgruntled boy and yield to his caprice? This capricious demeanor so flagrantly manifested when an inspector appears whose ear they can get and who gives them his sympathy often leads to a spirit of complaining unwarranted by any of the facts in the case and insubordination greatly damaging

to the discipline and success of the school.

I am fully convinced that one of the best agencies for usefulness that we should have is a sufficiently fair printing outfit, that we might publish a weekly paper to carry the intelligence of our doing back to the homes of these children and elsewhere, thereby greatly encouraging the children and be a medium of communication to all here, carrying information to all the reservations of what was being done here.

Through the liberal appropriation that has been made it is possible to renovate, complete, and refit our present buildings and make additions thereto that will

greatly aid in our work and add to our comfort.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the very generous consideration you have given all my requests, and the general courtesies shown me by all those with whom I have had to do in your office. May I also be permitted to say that experience in this, as in every other position in life, will no doubt give one much knowledge he did not have at the beginning, and I am confident that each week is adding some knowledge to enable me the better to manage the affairs of this school. I readily appreciate the interest your office is taking in this work, and I have as the object of my work here the success of this enterprise.

Very respectfully, yours,

G. M. IRWIN, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa., November 2, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my eleventh annual report of this school. Complying with that part of your instructions requiring a historical sketch of the school, I have to report that the Carlisle school had its origin in convictions that grew out of eight years (1867 to 1875) cavalry service against the Indians in the Indian Territory. My regiment, the Tenth, is one of the two regiments of colored cavalry. I found many of the men of the command most capable. Williams, since the able historian of the colored race and American minister to Hayti, was a first sergeant in one of the companies. I often commanded Indian scouts, took charge of Indian prisoners, and performed other Indian duty, which led me to consider the relative conditions of the two races. The negro, I argued, is from as low a state of savagery as the Indian, and in two hundred years' association with Anglo-Saxons he has lost his languages and gained theirs; has laid aside the characteristics of his former savage life, and, to a great extent, adopted those of the most advanced and highest civilized nation in the world, and has thus become fitted and accepted as a fellow citizen among them. This miracle of change came from association with the higher civilization. Then, I argued, it is not fair to denounce the Indian as an incorrigible savage until he has had at least equal privilege of association. If millions of black savages can become so transformed and assimilated, and if annually hundreds of thousands of foreign emigrants from all lands can also become Anglicized, Americanized, assimilated, and absorbed through association, there is but one plain duty resting upon us with regard to the Indians, and that is to relieve them of their savagery and other alien qualities by the same methods used to relieve the others. Help them, too, to die as helpless tribes, and to rise up among us as strong and capable individual men and American citizens.

These views led me to recommend to General Sheridan in 1875, when sending to Florida the Indian prisoners then under my care at Fort Sill, that they should, while in such banishment, be educated and trained in civilized pursuits, and, so far as practicable, be brought into relations with our own people. Being detailed to conduct the prisoners to Florida and to remain in care of them, I established schools among them, and through letting them go out as laborers, which they very willingly did, and every other means that offered or I could contrive, I pressed upon them

American life and civilization.

The three years of their stay in Florida wrought wonderful changes among them. At one time they pleaded to have their wives and children sent to them and to be allowed to remain cast; but the inexorable supervision and management of the agencies was unwilling that any more should escape tribal thraldom, and even demanded the the return of those who were away and had gained a desire to throw off its power.

In the spring of 1878 when these prisoners were released, 22 of the young men were led to ask for more education, and said they would stay east three years longer if they could go to school. Through the interest and sympathy for them which had grown up during their stay in Florida, the money was provided by friends, and these 22 were placed in school—17 at Hampton Institute, Va., 4 near Utica, N. Y., and 1 at Tarrytown, N. Y.

In the fall of 1878 I was sent to Dakota and brought to Hampton 49 youth from the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, and Yankton Agencies, and was detailed by the War Department to stay at Hampton until the new pupils were accustomed to their new mode of life and interested in educational pursuits. After three months I reported to the Secretary of War that these conditions had been reached and that I might be sent to my regiment.

I was advised by the Secretary, McCrary, that action would be taken later, and as I found afterwards a clause was placed in the Army appropriation bill for 1879, as

Section 7. That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to detail an officer of the Army, not above the rank of captain, for special duty with reference to Indian education.

I was then informed by the Secretary that this law was made upon his request and that of Mr. Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, and was intended to cover my detail at Hampton. The few months that I had served at Hampton convinced me that there was no need, and that it was not for the best interests of the Indian to unite his problem with that of the negro. That, hurtful to both, principles of raceism and exclusivism as against the whites were thus fostered. That, while in order to reach success, both needed the best of opportunities and the environment, not of each other, but of the dominant race into which they are to become incorporated. Their entry into full possession of American intelligence and fellowship would be from such radically different present conditions as to make the uniting of their cases in the public mind

an unnecessary hindrance to the Indian's cause.

I, therefore, said to my superiors that I was not content to remain at Hampton, but that I would gladly undertake a separate work, and suggested an industrial school of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Indian youth in the old military barracks at Carlisle, Pa., which, being in the midst of an industrious and intelligent community, would afford the best examples and be an excellent point from which to forward pupils into the public schools and labor lines of the country. The suggestion was laid before Congress and secured at once the attention of the Indian committees of both the House of Representatives and Senate. A bill was drawn and a very favorable report to Congress made by the House Indian committee, but the bill was so far back on the calender it was not reached that session and did not become a law until July 31, 1882. In the meantime, the favorable attitude of Congress led the Secretary of War to submit the project to General Shermau, commanding the Army, and General Hancock, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, in which the barracks are. They both approved, and on the 6th of September, 1879, an order was issued turning over the barracks to the Department of the Interior for an Indian school, pending the action of Congress on the bill.

The site for Carlisle Barracks as a military station was given free of rental to the province and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Penn proprietors from 1755 to 1801, when it was purchased from the Penns by the United States. The barracks were first a rude block-house, as an outpost against Indians and a refuge for the neighboring settlers. During the Revolutionary War, being remote from active operations, they were used by the colonist authorities as a recruiting station and a place for the detention of prisoners of war. Substantial buildings were erected by Hessian prisoners captured at Trenton, of which buildings only the present guardhouse remains. In the wars with England in 1812, with the Seminoles in Florida, 1836 to 1842, with Mexico, 1846 and 1847, the barracks became important rendezvous and a point of departure for the troops sent from this section. The buildings erected during the Revolution, and subsequently having become dilapidated, were repaired and rebuilt in 1836. These buildings remained until 1863, when they were burned by the Confederates, under Fitz Hugh Lee, on the night of July 1, just before the battle of Gettysburg. Rebuilt in 1865-66, the barracks were occupied as a cavalry school and depot until 1872, at which time the depot was transferred to St. Louis, and the place was practically unoccupied until it was turned over to the Interior

Located in one of the best agricultural regions in the country, surrounded by a thrifty, industrious people, Carlisle barracks merited the indorsement given by General Hancock, who, in approving its transfer to the Interior Department for an Indian school, said, "I know of no better place for the establishment of such an institu-

tion."

Department for this school.

On September 6, 1879, I was ordered by the War Department to report to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian educational duty. On the same date I was ordered by the Secretary of the Interior to establish this school, and to proceed to Dakota and the Indian Territory after pupils. By the end of October I had gathered 136 pupils from Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies, in Dakota, and from the Cheyenue, Kiowa, and Pawnee Agencies, in the Indian Territory. Hampton gave 11 of the former Florida prisoners, and the school opened November 1, 1879, with 147 pupils.

"THE CONTACT OF PEOPLES IS THE BEST OF ALL EDUCATION."

The aim of the school from the start has been to teach English and give a primary education and a knowledge of some common and practical industry and means of self-support among civilized people. To this end regular shops and a farm were provided, where the principal mechanic arts and farming are taught the boys, and suitable rooms and appliances arranged, and the girls taught cooking, sewing, laundry, and house-work.

During vacation each year all pupils of both sexes sufficiently advanced, and who could be spared from necessary school work, have been sent out into families and on farms as laborers, and thus they have learned to apply practically the lessons, more or less theoretical, taught at the school, besides earning large pocket money. The first vacation (1880) we placed out 6 girls and 18 boys, and the number has steadily increased to 520 the past year, as shown in the table herewith. At the close of vacation, if satisfactory conditions existed, arrangements have been made and students encouraged to remain out through the winter and attend the public schools. Last winter an average of 190 were so out. Each out pupil when not attending school receives such pay as his or her ability is entitled to. Their aggregate earnings during the year were \$15,252.39, of which the boys earned \$12,556.15 and saved \$6,508.01, and the girls earned \$2,696.24 and saved \$1,096.81, a total savings of \$7,604.82. This, added to the savings of previous years, gave them a total of \$13,131.24, to their credit June 30. One hundred and seventeen pupils returning home in July, 1889, carried with them \$2,115 that they had earned and saved. More than 200 good places offered for them last year had to be refused because all the pupils sufficiently advanced and prepared were taken. These two facts show how they are appreciated as a labor element, and suggest that, through labor and public school lines, the whole young Indian population can be brought into civilization and self-support.

The Carlisle system of industrial education presents some features not usually found in the trade school. Our people generally have, as beginners, an imperfect knowledge of the English language, and instruction by any course of lessons with explanation of processor methods is well nigh out of the question. Of necessity, therefore, they must acquire knowledge and skill by observation and practice. Education thus obtained is wholly practical. Shoe-making is taught by making shoes, tin-smithing by making tin-ware, carpentering by working with carpenters at whatever building operations are in progress, and so on through all the departments. The lowest intellect derives satisfaction and encouragement from being able to produce a tin-cup, a

pair of shoes, a horseshoe or a table, etc.

As a consequence, the pupil becomes at once productive. We make the shoes needed for the school; do the repairing; make our own clothing; and for the Government quantities of tin-ware, harness and wagons; print two papers—a weekly with a circulation of 10,000 and a monthly of about 2,000, and a large quantity of miscellaneous school printing; do all the steam fitting, and pipe work of the premises; care for the steam boilers, and farm 300 acres of land.

In carrying on this industrial training in connection with the school-room education we find that a half day at school and a half day at labor, with an evening study hour, give the best results. All school and work departments are organized with two sets of pupils, alternating the sets between school and shop each half day. By this plan the instructors in all departments have smaller numbers under care at any one

time and are better able to give individual attention.

As the students advance in industrial lines a small sum per diem is paid them. These payments are in a graduated scale. For the first four months there is no pay, then at the rate of 4 cents per each half day for the first year, 6 cents for the second and 12 cents for the third year and after; and in the heavy work of the farm in summer 24 cents per day. This, in the aggregate, is not a large amount, but it wonderfully increased the desire of the students to learn a trade, and enables us to practically teach the value of money and economy in its uses, and also constitutes an important element of control.

All the boys have instruction in the work of a farm and vegetable garden either at

the school or at country homes.

The educational department of the school was enlarged at the beginning of the school year by the organization of two additional sections, making twelve exolusive

of normal department.

There arrived during the year new pupils as follows: In August, 121 Chippewas. Oneidas, and Pueblos from Michigan and New Mexico. In September, 50 Chippewas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux from Minnesota, Michigan, Indian Territory, and Dakota. In October, 17 Caddos, Apaches, and Kiowas from Kiowa and Comanche Agency. In November, 14 Piegans, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Creeks from Montana and Indian Territory. In December, 5 Chippewas from Michigan. In January and February, 13 Mandans and Rees from Fort Berthold, Dakota, and Piegans from Montana. In March 61 Piegans and Crows from Montana. In April, 65 Piegans and

Blackfeet from Montana. In June, 1 Cherokee from Indian Territory. Total number 347

Approximately, of these one-half entered in and below the first reader grade; two-thirds of the remainder, the second and third reader grades; the remaining one-third, the fourth and fifth reader grades; and 2 of the girls the graduating class. The placing of these pupils caused unavoidable interruptions in the school routine. In order to do the most regular and best work, it is very desirable that parties should come in between the 1st of June and the last of August each year.

come in between the 1st of June and the last of August each year.

The system of grading which I introduced March 1, 1889, has been tested and has proved, in the main, to be satisfactory. Now that a uniform course and plan of grading is established in all the schools the work will be greatly facilitated. The prospect of promotion to a higher grade, and the diploma on completion of course,

have proved a valuable incentive to the pupils.

A post-graduate course was begun and will be put into more thorough operation

during the coming year.

The normal department has been organized on a better basis than heretofore. There has been an average attendance of 50 of the smallest children belonging to first and second grades. These were taught by 8 pupil teachers, 6 young women, and 2 young men, under the superintendence of the teacher in charge. Five were members of the graduating class and 3 from lower grades. In addition to their practice work in teaching these have received special normal instruction. The normal work is now an important factor in the school, and it is intended that pupils of proper degree of advancement who show aptitude shall be taken as practice teachers,

selected as much as possible from different agencies.

The annual examinations and second graduating exercises took place on May 14. We were favored with the presence of many prominent officials of the Government, among them the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the honorable commissioner of Indian Affairs, the chairman of the House committee, and members of the Indian committees from both Houses of Congress, besides other friends of the Indian from Washington and elsewhere. The forenoon was given to the inspection of schools and industrial departments and drill in gymnasium. In the afternoon, the invited gnests assembled in the chapel to listen to essays and declamations by the graduating class. The diplomas were presented by the honorable commissioner, General Morgan, accompanied by words of good counsel and encouragement.

The graduation limit was fixed at the end of the grammar-school grade, because this point might be reached by an average pupil at the expiration of two terms of five years each. While we arrange to go beyond this with a post-graduate course, we urge that all should go out into the schools of the land and measure themselves with their white brothers and sisters, thus making ready to compete with them for the prizes in life. To this end, through the kindly co-operation of friends and the officers of the following schools, Carlisle has had as representatives during the last year 2 girls in the Carlisle High School, and 2 at the Millersville Normal School, Pennsylvania; two also at the Alma, Michigan, College and Normal Training School. Two young men have been at Marietta College, Ohio, and 1 at Rutger's College. The expenses of these, in part, and many other wants of the school, have been met by the continued liberality of friends to the school who have given us without solicitation \$5,768.77 during the year.

One hundred and ninety-two of our pupils are members of the various churches in

the town of Carlisle.

The following table gives the population of the school during the year by tribes:

Connected with school at date of last report.	scho dat	th ool at e of	New pupils received.		during year.	Returned to agencies.				Remaining at school.			On farms during year for longer or shorter period.	
	Male.	Female.	Total dur	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Alaskan	2 92 14 18 2	23 4 1	7 1 21 8 13 41	11 3 13 1 1 1 2 5	2 115 36 5 34 1 1 11 43 70	11 6 1	3 3 3	1 3	2 1	7 21 7 26 32	18 14 4 13 1 1 1 3 9 24	1 96 29 4 34 1 1 10 35 56	1 81 14 5 25	19 7 2 2 2 2 1 1 2

Tribes.	scho dat	ected ith ol at e of eport.	New	pupils ived.	ing year.		rned encies.	Die	ed.		emaini t schoo		durin for le	arms g year onger orter iod.
Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total during	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male,	Female,
Comanche Crow Creek Gros Ventre Iowas Kaw Keechi Kiowa Lipan Menomonee Miami Modoe Navajo Omaha Oneida Ononida Ononida Ononida Pawnee Peoria Piute Ponca Pneblo Piegan Pottawattomie Quapaw Sac and Fox Saeminole Senca Shoshone Shawnee Sioux Stockbridge Wichita Winnebago Wyndotte	6 22 1 1 1 1 1 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 6 6 7 7 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 5 3 8 3 1 1 5 3 3	1 6 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 6 6 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 10 2 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 11 14 12 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 12 2	8 47 4 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 4 1 1 1 3 5 5 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1		28 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 14 4 47 1 18 6 6 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 4 300 4 4 6 6 7	5 42 1 1 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 2 3 8 8 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 47 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	386	205	209	150	950	114	56	7	4	474	295	769	346	174

It has been urged against industrial training of this and other schools that the trades taught are of no practical value to them on their return to their agencies. This presupposes that the Indians are to always remain as they are in an ignorant tribal condition. If we ever get the Indians to break up their tribal relations and venture out into the world as successful individuals, it must be done through training them to various industries, so that in different capacities they may individually feel able to cope with the whites. When the Government and the Indians' friends give up the notion of continued herding on reservations and offer opportunities and encourage their venturing into the industries of the country, the Indians will begin in earnest to become men and individuals, and not before. By far the largest number of Indians who in this generation will be self-supporting will be so not by reason of their knowledge of fractions, but by their ability to do a good day's work in the office or field or at the bench.

Among those who have been at Carlisle and are now or have been successfully working among the whites, I can instance several blacksmiths in car-shops having one or two white men as helpers and strikers; others as regular journeymen carpenters; another in a machine shop; another a painter in a coach factory for several years; others as printers, working regularly at the trade successfully, and many valued farmer helps, among them a Comanche, who pays his taxes in New England, and a Cheyenne, who also pays his taxes in Pennsylvania, and has become an expert in dairy work and caring for fine stock cattle. After preparation in our school hospital three of our girls have gone into nurse schools, and one of them has graduated and now earns \$15 per week nursing in white families, and all of these in competition with whites.

Very few of those who have returned to the reservations after three or more years with us but are able to support themselves by labor in any civilized community. If

they do not do so on the reservations it is the fault of the conditions existing there. My inquiries show that our pupils returned to their reservations average quite as

many successes as the pupils of any other school.

But this is not an important fact as bearing upon the progress of the tribes towards citizenship for the reason that, even though all were successful, we re-enforce the tribal plan by remanding them to the reservations and so build up a separate class and race of people more out of harmony with the Government and general interest of the country because of the strength gained by education. No duty rests upon either the Government or charitable people to create so-called nations like the Cherokees, Creeks, and others where the freedom and rights of the individual are chained to socialism and crushed by oligarchy. Schools and training along tribal lines on tribal ground, aided by remote schools ministering to the tribal idea, have done that for these tribes, and can be and are being made to do it for the Sioux and other tribes. Schools can be made the most powerful instruments to continue the Indians as Indians and tribes, or they can be made the most powerful instruments to speedily break up tribal slavery and bring about the freedom and American citizenship of the individual Indian. A special school system for each tribe, whether arranged after our State public school systems or along church and mission school lines, or both, will segregate and weld the tribes into separate and petty nations as surely in the future as it has done in the past. On the contrary, if the youth of the tribes are sent into our already organized public school systems and from these encouraged to associate and to join in their interests with the nation at large, tribal socialisms, with all their perplexing clogs and expense to the Government, will soon merge into and disappear in the body politic of the country.

Citizenship will be learned only by experience. Nearly as well expect to get the

Citizenship will be learned only by experience. Nearly as well expect to get the spirit of American citizenship into the negroes in mass in Africa as to try to get it into the Indians in mass on the reservations under the influence of tribal surroundings. Government money at least ought to be used only to build Indians into the United States, not to build them out of it. The result of education ought to be citizenship, and not be to remand citizenship to the future and render its consummation more difficult. One course of treatment leads 7,000,000 of the black race to universally demand American citizenship, and another course of treatment leads 260,000 of the red race to universally reject American citizenship. History will record that the driving back and reservating course pursued towards the red race far exceeded the other in

gross inhumanity.

Pandering to the tribe and its socialisms, as most of our Government and mission plans do, is the principal reason why the Indians have not advanced more and are not now advancing as rapidly as they ought. We easily inculcate principles of American citizenship and self-support into the individual in the schools located where such examples and principles prevail. The misfortune is that the only future to which such youth are invited is that of the reservation, where their new principles

are not only most unpopular, but in many cases interdicted.

It is a common experience of our returned students to have not only their savings carried home from the school taken from them at once, but to be unable to realize much of anything for themselves from any earnings they may make at the agencies. Their relations and friends come upon them with demands for a share of their earnings, and often before they receive their pay it is all promised in small sums to such relations and friends, who do not and will not work. In but few of the tribes have allotments been made, and markets are remote. There is, therefore, on the agricultural line at the agencies very little encouragement to the individual. No manufactories of any kind nor commercial interests, except the few Indian traderships, are allowed upon the reservations, and there is no opportunity, outside of the very limited agency needs, for them to obtain employment. They are consequently at a great disadvantage. The more these oppressive conditions become apparent to students somewhat advanced in education, and who have experienced the better conditions of civilized life, the more there is of a growing disposition to break away from the reservation and to strike out into the world, where occupation and opportunity invite. In my judgment it should be the duty of every Indian school, whether governmental or mission, agency or remote from the agency, as well as the duty of the Indian agent, and other Indian service employés, to forward Indian youth and worthy Indians of any age into civilized communities and the honorable employments of civilized life, and to constantly direct the attention of all Indians that way.

The argument used by some self-constituted friends of the Indians, which has been so potent in recalling Indian youth from the many opportunities of busy civilized surroundings to their homes and the tribes so barren of opportunities, that we are separating and breaking up families, is in the light of conditions in America most weak and absurd. No American family feels divided with its members scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and very few really progressive families but are so scattered. If educated Indian youth must be continually returned to their tribes it would seem

reasonable that the Government should open a way and apply such pressure upon them as shall cause the newly acquired ability to be used for their own support. Within the history of this school, a vigorous Indian agent did this successfully, and with the limited means at his command compelled the returned youth to earn their living. That they can become self-supporting here, and in large numbers, we have most fully demonstrated and repeatedly reported. To fail in self-support destroys

manhood.

In order to educate successfully the youth should enter school to remain until discharged by reason of graduation or other good causes. Five years at school, half of which is spent in literary training, the other half in industrial training, gives only two and a half years to each, which is too short a time to gain any proficiency in either the one or the other. In my report of last year I invited attention to the fact that our highest grade is two years below the ordinary high-school grade of the public schools, and stated that we ought at least to carry our pupils to the high-school grade. I also urged that there should be more stringent regulations in regard to holding Indian youth in school and stated that our period of five years, established with the consent of the Department, was antagonized by the fact that the Department consented to a three-year course, and even less, at all the other schools. I also stated that the Government has from year to year entered into agreements with different churches and institutions for the education of Indian youth without any system as to the length of time they should remain in school; that these churches and institutions competing for pupils with the Government's own industrial and other schools used arguments and resorted to methods to fill their schools, calculated to confuse the Indians and render them averse to sending their children to the Government schools. These evils, though somewhat modified, still exist.

If the duty of educating the Indians rests upon the Government, the duty also rests upon the Government to hold them to its systems of education until they are educated and equipped with sufficient ability to meet and compete with the average citizen. Unless this is done the very education given becomes weakness, for the opponents of Indian education will point at their inefficiency and yell, "Graduates of Carlisle University," and it is again established that a "little learning is a dangerous thing." Ample evidence is provided in the official testimony of special allotment agents, inspectors, and of Commissioners negotiating with the Indians, that even the partly educated youth, and especially those who have enjoyed eastern advantages, are in favor of the progress of the tribes and the aims of the Government in its allotment

and other civilizing purposes.

The question of expense to the Government becomes more and more in favor of our system. We received an appropriation for the year of \$80,000, to be disbursed at a per capita cost of not exceeding \$167. On this appropriation we carried an average of 664 pupils, being a per capita cost to the Government of a little more than \$120. During the sessions of the school we had present at the school an average of 474, which was six short of our appropriation number. At some expense to our appropriation, but at no expense to Government, the remaining 190 were out in families and in the public and other schools of the country, getting their lessons in civilization by every-day practical experience and observation, and at the same time testing their mental and physical powers in competition with the youth of the land, and receiving, as I have so often stated in former reports, more benefit than they could derive from any purely Indian school. Properly managed, there is no reason why, in the near future, thousands of Indian youth should not be so placed throughout the country, and thus the law of Congress providing for this system, which outside of Carlisle has been practically a dead letter for the last eight years, would become the most powerful, because the most practical, influence for civilizing and absorbing the Indian tribes. In order to do this successfully, influences that now insiduously oppose Indian youth going into the public schools, and antagonizing to the development of their independence and self-help, will need to be removed or restrained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT, Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., July 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the work for Indians the past year at this institution:

The arrival in October of two new parties, one from Indian Territory, the other

from Dakota and Wisconsin, brought up the number in the Indian department to 133, 48 girls, 85 boys. Seven boys and one girl have left since the school year began. One boy has died.

The enrollment according to tribes has been as follows:

Sioux	55	* Wyandotte	1
		Pawnee	
Winnebago	8	Kiowa	1
Sac and Fox	3	Otoe	2
Pottawatomie	7	Oneida, Wisconsin	38
Caddo	1	Oneida, New York	2
Delaware	1	Stockbridge, New York	2
Shawnee	2	Cherokee, North Carolina	1
Seneca	2		

The material brought this year from the West has in the main proved of excellent quality, not only among the Oneidas, who for some time have been on the road to civilization, and those from farther West who have been at advanced schools off the reservations, but also among the pupils who have attended no schools but those near their homes. The progress in English some of these children have made is quite surprising, although those of us who have lately visited these schools can readily testify to the vigor and success with which English is pushed in them.

The closer the sympathy and co-operation between Indian workers East and West, the greater, we feel sure, will be the advantage. With the industrial camp day school as the foundation stone it will be easy to step up to the agency or mission boarding school, and thence, when desirable, to still higher schools East and West.

Six of Miss Folsem's Indian Territory party were able to enter at once the normal classes, one becoming an "A middler." It may be well to note in passing that our Indian Territory pupils have usually enjoyed the advantages, so far as English is concerned, of constant contact with white people or English-speaking half-breeds. Mr. Freeland's party of 21 Dakotas brought us some bright scholars for the higher classes in the Indian school and some remarkably bright beginners.

classes in the Indian school and some remarkably bright beginners.

There is, after all, a peculiar interest in teaching these earnest, painstaking beginners. A few weeks before some of them were long-haired blanket beginners. Now, with close-cropped hair, citizens' clothes, and torturing boots, they sit meekly before the teacher, struggling in a pathetic sort of way, to do as she bids, blindly enough at first, but day by day with more and more of intelligence, until a new light shines into

the faces that looked so stolid.

The question invariably looked for from a stranger at Hampton is, "Which of the two races do you find the brighter, the colored or the Indian?" and continually do we have to recall to the minds of our querists that in a majority of cases the two stand on an entirely different plane, owing to the fact that the Indian is studying in a foreign tongue and that in reciting geography, history, whatever the lesson may be, he must carry on two trains of thought at once; he must not only recall facts, but think of the English words in which to clothe them. Add to this the circumstance that the Indian, having himself a keen sense of the ridiculous, stands in mortal terror of furnishing it to others, and that unless he is morally certain he has the right answer he often prefers to relapse into utter silence, and we can better understand their halting recitations and the disastrous effect the entrance of a party of visitors may have upon a class. But get beneath this crust of sensitiveness and reserve and this want of any easy medium of communication, and the teacher finds usually no lack of brains. Their minds are logical, they are good reasoners, their memories about many things are very retentive, while their powers of exact observation and ready imitation make them good writers and spellers. We must, however, admit that our northern Indians are slow in gaining facility in conversation, partly, no doubt, because most of these pupils are past the age when a new language is readily picked up and partly because of the race characteristics just mentioned.

INDIAN CLASS WORK.

Great use has been made with the beginners this year of free-hand drawing on the blackboard, and their teacher has also illustrated their study-hour papers with pictures, that she might be sure they knew what they were writing about. Professor Carroll's system of penmanship has been successfully introduced, both on the board and with the square-lined papers. Butler's Elementary Geography has been used in the two higher classes, while the beginning class in this study, which is a very interesting one to take up with the Indians, have made excellent progress with Swinton's Introductory as a text-book, aided by instruction from the molding board, pictures, etc. Sheldon's Arithmetic is used in the advanced class, which is

now, as heretofore, an all-day class, taking up the junior studies in their simplest forms and going over the ground very slowly. First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, by Paul Bert, is found useful as a basis for lessons, which must be largely oral, in physiology and natural history. In connection with the former the effects of alcohol upon the human system have been taught.

Short stories from United States history have been used for language work in two of the English classes, sometimes in the form of anecdote, sometimes of questions and answers for teaching the past tense of verbs. The first division in English has

been in Miss Ludlow's charge, and she thus reports on the year's work:

"The first part of the year we had a drill in verbs, the principal parts and most useful tenses, and I was surprised and pleased to find that those of the class whom I had taught the same two years ago, had a good remembrance of it. Next we had sentence-making and writing of stories and narrations made up from some lessons on minerals. Then, at the earnest petition of the class, dictionaries were allowed them, and their interest continues unabated in looking up words they hear or find in the other lessons, practising in the use of them, and finally making sentences of their own containing them. They have some excitement occasionally by way of variety, in a game we call 'Puzzle your Teacher,' which consists in some rather remarkable allegorical descriptions of 'The House I Live in,' 'The Country of the Queer People,' etc.

A greater variety of readers of the same grade has been found desirable, our experience being that, while it is not wise to hurry the scholars on beyond their depth,

fresh zest is given by having new stories and pictures.

Two classes have had lessons in drawing from objects, while two of the boys who showed decided artistic talent have had some special training in Miss Park's studio.

It is felt to be very desirable that our Indian boys should be instructed in practical matters pertaining to their future condition as citizens of this country, and the peculiar transition state through which they are now passing. Something has already been accomplished in this line, as when the wigwam council was elected by the Australian ballot system, but it is hoped still more will be done another year.

Our Indian cottages have been honored this winter by a little namesake of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Thomas Morgan Bear. He has lately gone west with his parents, a very promising young Winnebago couple. Our belief that a Christian home is the all-important factor in the problem of uplifting any race is firm as ever; yet as such object lessons multiply on the reserves there is not the same necessity for bringing families to the East, involving, as this does, no small outlay of extra care and expense. There are now many of these bright little centers of influence to which we can point; some of them are the homes of our Hampton cottagers, others of students who have married since their return, and still others of those trained here.

The Oneida boys from New York, who receive no aid from the Government, are working their way through the school, learning the engineer's trade by day and studying with the night school.

Our youngest little girl has attended Miss Tileston's kindergarten with white

children from Hampton and one little Japanese girl.

NORMAL WORK.

The 38 Indians in the normal classes have been taking the course of study which will prepare them for efficient teachers. This department is divided into junior. middle, and senior classes, and the Indians in them are graded as follows: 24 juniors, 12 middlers, 2 seniors.

The junior class takes up language and grammer reading, spelling, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, and zoology (in the new science building specially fitted for that work), United States history and study of the Bible. The middle class continues the studies of the junior year, adding physiology, practice-teaching, and news, as is found in the daily papers and other papers and magazines.

The colored student takes a year out to teach after this year's work, and when it seems best the Indian, too, finds it a benefit; but there are generally reasons why this is impracticable, and he enters the senior year with those who have had this additional advantage, and to a certain extent reaps the benefit of his classmates' experience. The studies of the senior year are literature, arithmetic, reading of history, physical science, civil government and political economy, physiology, bookkeeping, and practice teaching.

The teachers are all specialists in the branches taught and have many of the most approved appliances to aid them in their work. The aim is to make intelligent teachers, and the Indians have the great advantage of being with a class of young men and women thoroughly bent upon making a success in life at all costs of time

and strength.

The two Indians who graduated in the class of '90 are well fitted for teachers, though one has decided to study medicine. Nine Indians have passed the examinations for next year's senior class and one goes home to teach a year before entering it.

A teachers' institute is held for two weeks at the close of each year, and the Indian

gets many practical helps from that.

OUTING.

Over 50 of our Indians were at the north last summer, and as a rule made a very favorable impression, About 70 have gone this summer already. The demand is greater than the supply.

SOCIAL.

Visits to the wigwam and Winona lodge give one an insight into the home and social life of the students of the Indian school, apart from the occasions when they meet with the rest in the gymnasium on some general holiday. Winona is the social center. The frequent gatherings held there are an important means of education. New ideas are given to these whose education socially has been confined to the experiences of the camp or to life in the frontier towns. Saturday evenings are often spent at Winona, sometimes in playing games, or in listening to entertainments given by one of the two clubs, the Lend a Hand or the E. S. G., the latter an enterprising club of girls. On one occasion an animated debate took place, both boys and girls taking part in the decision of the question. A surprising number of musical instruments have figured on some of the Saturday evenings, the guitar, fife, cornet, triangle, month-organ, and piano being on the list of possibilities.

The life of the Indian boys in their home, the wigwam, is best described in the words of their house-mother, who says: "The general social atmosphere of the wigwam is quite satisfactory. The effort is to make the boys care for a home life, rather than to arrange any formally social hours for them. If their sitting-rooms can be so pleasant that instinctively they go to them to talk over their ups and downs, to plan for work or play, to seek sympathy or advice from those in charge, the love of home will grow. This year even the shyest of the new boys naturally gather near the round table with its pictures and listen with evident pleasure, although as yet they may not add much to the general conversation. The gymnasium socials for the whole school are entered into by the boys, and the occasional Saturday evenings at Winona are thoroughly enjoyed."

Music has flourished in the Indian department this winter, a fact that is proven by a brass-band and several music scholars on the organ in the wigwam, and 7 girls taking music lessons on the piano or organ at Winona. One of these has also a guitar, 1 boy is in the choir at st. John's, 2 girls are in the school choir, and half the school band is composed of Indian boys.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIES.

The brigade of scrubbers that go down on their knees at Winona, and the sweepers end dusters that do valiant service each morning, keep its big hall, its long flights

of stairs, and corridors very clean and fresh.

The pile of smooth, white garments brought weekly from the laundry by each girl testifies to the careful training given them there in the use of soap-suds, starch, and flat-irons; while in the sewing-room dresses, underwoar, bedding, and mending are turned off with marvelous celerity. Even the new Indian girl fresh from the plains takes kindly to seissors, needle, and thread; her beautiful, native bead-work, if nothing else, having made these instruments familiar in hor hands. Some of the more advanced maidens cut and fit their own dresses so deftly that a teacher occasionally employs them to work for her in the leisure moments.

The cooking classes have been made more practical, perhaps, than ever before, and butter-making has been introduced with pronounced success.

This spring a number of girls have taken up gardening in the spare hours, with

encouraging interest and energy.

The quota of girls in the technical shop has not been quite so large as sometimes, but they have done good work. Eighteen Indian girls have in this way taken one lesson a week in the use of tools. It is hoped that the skill thus gained will be of service to them in making their schools or homes more habitable, more convenient, and more pleasant.

BOYS' INDUSTRIES.

In the technical course, 21 Indian boys are going through a nine months' course in the use of tools. They begin their work in the carpentering room, where they take a three months' course in sawing, planing, and fitting joints of various kinds; and then, when they have learned how to make good honest boxes, tables, benches, etc., they are promoted to the wheelwright room. Here they learn the mysteries of work in hard woods, oaks and ash, and how to cut and fit together the wooden parts of carts and wheelbarrows. Three months here fits them for the highest room of all, the smithy, in which the pupil learns to strike while the iron is hot, and to make the iron-work for their carts and wheelbarrows, besides constructing chains, tongs, hammers, and other iron tools.

Most of the Indians, when they come into the technical shops, have never handled tools before; many of them have never worked in their lives, and the nine-months' course is not only educating to the muscles and of value in training the hands to do with ease the bidding of the brain, but is stimulating to the brain as well, for originality and independence are encouraged among the scholars with the result of producing greater interest in the work they have to do and greater confidence in doing

their work alone without the constant oversight of the instructor.

In the older establishment, known as the Indian training-shops, both the Indian and colored apprentices are taught full trades. Of these the carpenter shop reports 13 Indians on the list. Of these, 8 are working one-half day every day, and 5 two days' work in the week. That this work has been productive and that the workers have fairly earned their wages is shown by the record of the work done this year. The new treasurer's office, nearly completed, has been constructed by this department; also a new pantry in connection with the students' kitchen, a new shed in the wood-yard, and alterations and repairs in the teachers' dining-room and kitchen, in addition to all repairs and small jobs that must constantly be attended to on such a large place as this.

The harness shop reports 3 Indians and 3 colored apprentices, the Indians working half of every day. In this shop the product for the year has been 26 sets of double and 12 of single brass and nickel mounted express harness. These sets of harness were made in fulfillment of orders from Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and from Washington express companies. In addition to the express harness this shop has constructed 3 sets silver-mounted coach harness, 3 sets silver-mounted buggy harness, 3 sets plow harness, and has attended to all repairs for the school, as well as

some outside work.

The paint shop employs 1 Indian on half time, 4 Indians two days in the week, and 2 colored students on full time. This department has done all the painting and varnishing on and within the new science building, has repainted the parsonage and the engine-house, has done new glazing in the science building, and whatever reglazing has been necessary on the school buildings. This shop has also done all the calcimining in the new buildings, the varnishing of the new furniture, and has made all necessary repairs in its own line.

The shoe shop employs 3 Indian apprentices on half time and 6 colored students on It has made during the year 649 pairs of shoes for students, and repaired 1,532 pairs for students and teachers. The superintendent reports that the amount of work done is greater that ever before in proportion to the number of workers, and

that the work is of better quality thanever before.

The tin shop is now only working three days in a week and with a reduced force of apprentices. Three Indian boys work there two days in the week, and 1 colored boy works three days. It reports that it has done all the tin-work on the science building and the treasurer's office, besides retinning the roof of the principal's house. Besides this it has completed a contract for the Indian Office, begun last year, for 12,000 pieces of tin-ware of various kinds, and made and repaired all the tin-ware used in the school.

The printing office should follow the Indian training-shops as a place where a full trade may be learned. Besides the apprentices who give all their time, 3 Indian boys and 1 colored girl work in the office two days in the week. The office is full of business. Besides doing all the printing for the school, a number of weekly and monthly periodicals are printed for outside parties, and some job-work is received from the neighborhood.

The blacksmith and wheelwright shops have 14 colored and 3 Indian boys learning the trades. The shops were enlarged last fall to make room for more apprentices, and to make it possible to do more work than they had done before. They have had all they could do in all kinds of repair work, as well as in building new wagons,

carts, trucks, drays, rafting gear for the H. I. Works, etc.

In the engineering department and machine shop, 20 boys are employed, most of them regular apprentices learning the trade of machinists. Of these, 12 are colored, 5 Indians, 1 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 1 Cuban. The boys have all shown great interest in their work, and I think have made excellent progress. Five boys have been given two half-days each week for drawing, and considerable advancement has been made.

The tailoring department has but 1 boy. He has made excellent progress.

The two farms of the school give employment to a large number of our students. The home farm gives employment to 17 boys, who work for the year, as well as to 32 colored and 22 Indian boys from the day school. The aim of the farm work is to "grow grass and grain for horses and colts, clover and corn fodder for spring and summer feed for cows, with ensilage corn for the balance of the year, and all kinds of vegetables for our own use. This season, crops of peas, potatoes of both kinds, corn, oats, clover, fodder, cabbage, and other vegetables have been planted.

The stock on both farms now consists of 31 horses, including Percheron and Morgan stallions and 18 colts; 29 milch cows; 28 beef cattle, 8 yearlings, and a pure Devon and Holstein bull; 145 sheep and lambs; 140 hogs and pigs, and 187 fowls.

HEALTH.

The health of the Indian school has been especially good during the year. Of the 52 Indians received since the last annual report, not one, sound on arrival, has had any serious illness. One very delicate girl, received for special reasons, has continued too delicate for school duties and work, and will be sent home, at the end of the year, though her condition is no worse than on her arrival. One death has occurred in the number, the only death during the year, that of a Kiowa boy, from tuberculosis. This boy was unsound on arrival, in October, and gradually declined until his death, nearly five months later. Cases like the above are now exceptional. Agency physicians are making thorough examinations, and comparatively few cases of actual

disease pass through their hands to the school.

There is always, however, the hereditary race tendency to be guarded against. Whenever an Indian student begins to manifest even remote signs of scrofulous or tubercular disease, he is made the object of especial care in every respect. The trade at which he works, his hours at school, his exercise and his food, are each considered with reference to his condition. The result of such care has been encouraging. It has often happened that cases of incipient phthisis and active scrofula have been greatly benefited and the disease arrested during the entire period of the patient's life at Hampton. Cases of active scrofula seldom originate at the school. But three cases have been under treatment during the present year. The special diet department renders valuable aid in the treatment of this class of cases. Not only those sick in the hospital, but also all convalescents, obtain their meals from this department, which is under a special superintendent and quite independent of the general fare of the school.

MILITARY.

The military organization is, beyond all other, the most potent factor in solving the problems of law and order which confront the officers of the school, and is not only repressive, but directly and actively educative as well. It enforces promptness, accuracy, and obedience, and goes further than any other influence could do to instill into the minds of the students what both negro and Indian sadly lack, a knowledge of the value of time. The students are enrolled in a battalion composed of six full companies, two of these comprising the members of the night school, and the other four those of the Normal and Indian schools. A full complement of staff and company officers are chosen from their number, and appointed, as far as possible, on the ground of titness only. The idea is enforced that the lowest corporal is in direct line of promotion to the command of his company, and that all that is required to insure him that promotion is faithfulness to his duty, whether in or out of ranks.

DISCIPLINE.

As early in the school year as possible, some twelve or thirteen of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Cadet Battalion are constituted a court martial, with president and judge-advocate, to try, independently, such cases as may be referred to them, and to hand up their decision to the commandant as reviewing authority. During the past year this court has taken testimony upon forty cases, and its decisions have in every instance been approved, save on one occasion, when the penalty recommended seemed almost too severe for the offense, and it was slightly modified. In addition to this military court, which is conducted under the rules which govern like courts in the U. S. Army, the Indian boys elect annually a court of five from their number, called the Indian Council, who not only try and pass sentence upon the Indian delinquents who are turned over to them, but also act as an advisory body when requested, and exercise a general supervision over the social economy and morale of the wigwam. It is interesting to note that this souncil is now under the

Australian ballot system, the retiring council submitting the names of fifteen eligible to the position of councilmen, and five of these being chosen. One more feature in the system of self-government is the officers meeting, held on Wednesday nights, at which mooted points in tactics are discussed, questions asked, and interchange of opinion on all matters pertaining to military organization encouraged.

The Indians had a Lend-a-Hand Club which has taken up much missionary work, at the same time that it has remembered the returned students and sent them Christmas boxes for their schools. The Indian girls have been especially active, and the gatherings at Winona Lodge have taught many an Indian boy to behave like a gentleman. It has done much to provide profitable entertainment and keep the boys out of temptation. On Thursday evenings, in order to give more freedom, the boys and girls meet by themselves, the normal school, Indian school, and night school having separate meetings.

The temperance committee has under its care the temperance work of the school. In order that more might be reached, and more directness and definiteness be given to their endeavors, the Indians and colored students have held their monthly meetings by themselves. The White Cross Legion, organized and conducted by the students, has had the hearty support of the boys, and there has been a like organization

among the girls.

The Indians who come from the Episcopal agencies have attended St. John's Episcopal Church every Sunday morning, and the rector, Rev. Mr. Gravatt, has held an evening service with them during the week, and conducted the Indian Sunday-school.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

Every year that lengthens the test and increases the number of returned students, only confirms the fact that Indian education and civilization-even the little of it that some of them get-is a blessing to the individuals and to the people they represent. The report that they go "back to the blanket" is slowly passing into "innocurous desnetude," side by side with the hackneyed "no good Indian but a dead Indian." Records made from personal knowledge of individual cases show a steady growth in that practical common sense and earnest devotion that augurs well for the future of the race.

Believing that the best way to test our work and to improve upon it is to keep a careful record of its results, as shown in the lives of those who have returned home, a teacher who has been in the Indian school since its early days has been given special time and facilities to follow the records of these students from year to year and to report upon them. Personal contact with them here, frequent visits to their homes, and a constant correspondence with and about them are the means used to

The constantly increasing number of returned students naturally divides itself into

five classes or grades.

First, are those whose work is of unusually high order, and whose influence is very broadly felt for good. They are often those who had had exceptional advantages, but, sometimes, those who, by earnestness and devotion, have pushed themselves into

the fore ranks among the leaders of their people.

Second, comes the large number of those who do well and are uniformly satisfactory, e. g., a young man who settles down quietly upon his farm or at his trade, wears citizens' clothes, goes regularly to church, marries legally, is industrious and temperate, i. e., a good citizen and a man whose influence is felt for good among his neighbors, or a woman with a correspondingly good record. In short, any whose influence seems really for good, come into this very important second class.

The third grade, or fair, includes the sick and unfortunate, or those who by some slip have perhaps temporarily blemished their record. Many who have only a few months of schooling and from whom we can expect no better are also here.

The fourth class, or poor, are those who have fallen more from force of circumstances and lack of training than from vice. Some who have been on the bad list and are to day doing well are also here; for with the old stain upon their influence it can not yet be considered good.

The fifth class, or those recorded bad, are those who do wrong while knowing better. The number is smaller this year than ever before even though the general intelligence of those returned is yearly greater. This surely is encouraging.

The record this year reads:

Nearly all our present students affirm that they have come to Hampton through the influence of some student returned home, many of them being relatives or family friends. Only ten years ago the school had to use every influence to obtain pupils; now it has often to turn away two-thirds of those who apply for admission.

Catechists and teachers have a wide and telling influence, and there is a large number of Hampton students in this work. At Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., which was one of the hardest to reach, there are 5 Hampton boys engaged as catechists under Bishop Hare. The first duty of the catechist is to live right; he must have a home and a farm which he works himself. If there is no teacher at the camp where he is located, he or his wife teaches the school. He holds a service on Sunday and one during the week, visits the sick, looks after the old and needy, and does the duties that usually fall to a pastor's lot. The pastor's wife needs to be very competent, too. She must make the home, keep the children neat, help the women in their sewing societies and prayer-meetings, teach the women to care for their children and sick people—in short, be a missionary, too. Three of the five catechists of whom I speak have Hampton-trained wives, and the other girls are from home schools.

Last year 15 boys and girls were teaching schools, and the number this year is about the same. Many others are helping on the good work just as strongly as if they were professional teachers and ministers. Susan La Flesche, who graduated from the Woman's College in Philadelphia last year, is now a Government physician at the Omaha school. Before long we hope a hospital will be started there with her as its physician. She will train a corps of Indian girls for nurses, and thus start a

much-needed work.

Marguerite, her sister, who married well after teaching a year, is just as active as ever in all matters concerning her people; is their interpreter, letter-writer, and general adviser still. A Law and Order Society has been started among the Omahas, and in this she and other Hampton students have a part. Her work among the women

in their homes, too, would fill a volume, were it all told.

Josephine Barnaby, another Omaha girl, after graduating decided to become a trained nurse. An accident prevented her finishing her course, but she had learned enough to be a great help to Miss Collins, a missionary in Dakota, and a year ago she went among the Sioux, whose language she did not understand, and has since been working there with great success. Miss Collins is unlimited in her praise, and Josephine enthusiastic in her work. A former report said: "She teaches the school, holds meetings, teaches the women to cook and sew in their homes, visits the sick, and teaches the women to care for them. Besides this they have a primitive employment bureau for men and women, and, discouraging laziness and begging, seek to find

employment for the deserving."

Thomas Miles spent last year at his home, at the Sac and Fox Agency, in Indian Territory. He had been two years in the medical school, and wanted to be more independent of his friends, and so went out to earn money and experience. The chiefs and councilmen needed an intelligent Indian helper, and he was made secretary of the nation. In this position, where his knowledge and experience were recognized, he had a grand chance of leading the older men, the conservatives, to broader views and more progressive ways, as well as of teaching their children the same way. This year he has come back to take up his senior work, and his place in school and council is filled by Walter Battice, the friend who came with him to Hampton six years ago, then one of the wildest and most reckless of his tribe. Besides his duties at the school, in which he is much interested, Battice has found time, with the aid of other Hampton students, to organize a Sunday-school at the agency—3 of our girls responding to the call for teachers.

One of these girls, Alice Moore, for two years laundress at the Sac and Fox school, deserves special mention. Her rooms and her clothes, her tubs and her boilers, were as faultlessly neat as was her person. Besides the music of the washboard, she lends her aid with organ and voice to the exercises of the school, being there and at the

Sunday-school a valuable helper.

During a six weeks' visit to the Indian Territory last autumn Miss Folsom staid, as far as possible, with our returned students, finding their homes not only hospita-

ble, but comfortable and well appointed.

At Thomas Alford's, where she spent the most time, she found no want that industry and intelligence could supply. The little frame house and numerous log outbuildings were all built by his own hands, and plenty of vegetables, milk, poultry, and eggs came daily from his own farm. Being for six years a teacher and for two a surveyor, much of the time away from home, farming was necessarily a secondary consideration, yet was so managed that, under the skillful hands of his excellent wife, his table yielded an appetizing abundance. Three beautiful hoys, well dressed, and speaking only English, bore testimony of a wise mother hand, and kept things lively within the spacious limits of the picket fence that surrounded the house and kept the ambitious young nomads within bounds. "Making believe" read the father's old school-books was one favorite amusement of these young Indian Americans, and she was somewhat startled one day at having the noble bird of freedom depicted upon our silver dollar and illustrated in a small arithmetic pointed out to

her as a "wild goose."

John Downing's home also afforded most grateful shelter and luxurious fare. This neat little stockade house, standing upon a little rise of ground and backed by a small forest of fruit trees, is an oasis of comfort and cheer after a long day on the monotonous prairie. In all that country there is not a finer farm or herd, nor a more enterprising farmer or herder. Already this young man is rich in cattle, hogs, and horses, in corn, grain, farm produce and fruit; rich also in a higher sense in wife, children and home, and in the proud consciousness that all this has come about through his own intelligence and hard work. Seated about the table the children's hands were folded and the little heads bowed in reverence as the father gratefully acknowledged the Giver of all his blessings. In this act, as in so many others, we see Hampton's training and influence in many such homes as these.

It is in the home that we can best measure the work that the schools are doing for their pupils. If there the young men and women live up to their training to the full extent of an increasing ability, no one can question the success that must follow. The Indian pupil goes back to a home where poverty and ignorance of a certain kind reign supreme. He does not always find a nice bed; there are probably no nice dishes or table linen to make the plain meal attractive; there is very likely no separate room he can call his own where he may spread out his treasures and be alone. Every day is a picnic, and not an unpleasant one at first, but like every one who has acquired higher tastes, this rude living becomes monotonous, and he finds he must have things different. It's the old principle of first demand and then supply. When he finds he needs a bedstead he gets it in some way; money lacking, he makes one. I have seen many very creditable home-made beds, as well as tables, cupboards, and chairs, desks, book-cases, and cabinets. In one house I have visited nearly every article of furniture was made by the young man himself (a full-blooded Sioux), stained and varnished and embellished with brass hinges and nails so as to be really articles of beauty.

The old-time Indian woman's sole recreation was making pretty things with beads, quills, and ribbons; and this training only needs to be diverted into other channels

to make her house and children neat and pretty too.

As representatives of Indian education these returned students not only hold their own, but exert an influence difficult to measure or foresee. Here is one instance of what this influence may be: A young girl was sent home after a year because not well enough to study or work; she had always been delicate, and had apparently gotten but little for her short sojourn of one year with us. Three years later a tall, fine-looking young man came to us, and proved himself to be one of the dead-in-earnest kind, one of our most promising men. This is his history. He had always been one of the gayest and wildest of the Indian young men, a leader in the dances and other exploits peculiar to the Indian youth. He would not go to school or church, and refused every effort made to tame his wild spirits. A little cousin came from Hampton sick. He saw a great deal of her, was pleased with her manner and learned to respect her new ways. Little by little she persuaded him to give up certain companions, then the dances. Afterwards she got him to go to church, and finally he gave up the old way and was confirmed in the Episcopal Church.

In her death he lost her encouragement, but seemed to have received additional inspiration; for though he had thus far refused to take up land for himself, he now left the agency and went out upon her land and broke it, spending three months of the summer there for her sake. His next step was to persuade his father to send his younger brothers and sister to school, and then came himself to Hampton. Not satisfied with that, he has written regularly to his parents and friends at home, urging them to follow him in leaving the Indian ways and to embrace Christianity, and he has now, after one year, the satisfaction of knowing that both father and mother, an uncle, and some others have listened to his plea and taken the steps he has urged upon them. All this and possibly more is due to the gentle influence of that one noble little

girl whose biography would hardly fill a printed page.

At present there is more demand for work at the agencies than can be supplied, and a young farmer is obliged to spend several winter months doing nothing even when he would be glad to work. There are a large number—about 100—now employed by the Government, Army, and mission societies. Between 60 and 70 were farming their own land last year and the number this year will greatly increase. Now is the time for men to claim their allotments and work their land. The opening of the Sioux Reserve and the surveying of the land will spur up the conservatives, who have been waiting to see what would "turn up" and the encouragement to industry proposed in the Sioux bill will very materially help them in the first and hardest steps.

This last year the students were employed as follows:

Regular teachers. Catechists of Episcopal Church.	12 8
Episcopal or Presbyterian missionaries	6
Physician, nurse, school employés	14
Agency farmers	2
Agency police	2
Agency herders	3
Agency stables and stock, in charge of	4
Agency clerks	1
United States infantry	3
United States drivers	3
United States surveying force	5
Working at trades	18
Working their own farms	63
Cattle-raising—their own stock.	7
	2
Pupils at other schools Girls well married, in good homes	42
dills well married, in good nomes	44

In twenty-five of these homes both husband and wife are Hampton students. We now take our Indian pupils for no definite term, though there is a general understanding that three years may be considered expiration of time. We have learned that every year spent here voluntarily is worth about two forced ones; that it is easier to guide the Indian than drive him. When a pupil, not especially earnest, realizes that he is here for a term of years, there is a natural feeling of restraint, of imprisonment, and the expiration of that term is looked forward to with the eagerness of the prisoner rather than the anxiety of the student who feels the responsibility of his own success. As each year the standard of our incoming pupils is higher, this feeling of individual responsibility becomes more necessary and is more easily controlled. After the pupil has learned the value of an education, which he ought to do in three years certainly, there is little trouble in teaching him to value the opportunity offered him. When he has learned this the question of success is in a large measure solved.

Year by year this constant feeling of homesickness has been decreasing, so that now there is very little of it strong enough to warp the judgment of the pupil or interfere with his real purpose in life. With this change, however, we see no signs of an intelligent desire to remain in the east. The eyes of our students kindle at the thought of home, and they long to go west and take their rightful and liberal inheritance. Indeed, most sensible white youth in the east would be glad of such a chance. This desire to return among the Indians is never forced. It is always wholly free, and we believe it to be simply on the lines of good sense and human nature, for it is idle to undervalue the "pull" of kindred and of lifelong associations. Whatever the theory, the fact remains that these Indian pupils will and do return. For every one who is kept east a hundred return home. With this fact proven, it stands to reason that the preparation of our pupils for life should be with this end constantly in view.

This year we have had but three Indians in the higher schools in the east: Thomas Miles, already referred to, who will need one more year to complete his medical course; Annie Dawson, who has recently graduated at Framingham Normal School and will go west to teach in the fall; Henry Lyman, in his first year at the New Haven Law School. Of him the dean of the faculty says:

The faculty of Yale Law School have found Henry Lyman studious, thoughtful, conscientiously faithful in attendance upon the school exercises, uniformly correct in deportment, respected and self-respecting, and quite up to the average of his class in intelligence.

Next year Walter Battice, now teaching at Sac and Fox, expects to return east to study something of law; John Bruyier, a Sioux, who has just graduated from here, and who for two years has had the study of medicine in view, goes to Meriden, N. H., to better prepare himself for a course of study in the Yale Medical School. Higher courses are only encouraged where there is more than ordinary hope of success, and where there is a tested willingness to work hard for it, each student being obliged to earn more or less of his own expenses. Each deserves all the help Government can give.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTONG, Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part

		Capa	city.	No.	of e	mplo	yés.	
School	How supported.			Se	ex.	Ra	ce.	nt.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River Boarding	By Government	55			6	1	5	62
Navajo Agency: Navajo Boarding Keam's Canon: Moonis Boarding				6	5 3	4 5	7 8	89
Pinia Boarding		25		1	2	1	2	26
San Carlos Agency: San Carlos Boarding	Under contract	50 150		8 3	6 5	5	9 8	91 79
CALIFORNIA. Fort Yuma: Yuma Boarding	By Government	250		10	10	9	11	129
Hoopa Valley Agency: Hoopa Valley Day Mission Agency:	do		60	4	1	4	1	40
Agna Caliente Day	do		30 24 34		1 1 1		1 1 1	38 25 42
Mesa Grande Day Potrero Day	do		20 40		1		1 1	30
San Jacinto Day Temecula Day Tule River Day	do do do		34 35 15 25		1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1	30 33 34 24
Mission Agency; Agna Caliente Day Coahuila La Jolla Day Mesa Grande Day Potrero Day Rincon Day San Jacinto Day Tule River Day Round Valley Agency: Headquarters Day Lower Quarters Day San Diego Industrial Training Hoplaud Day St. Turibius Mission Day Sulphur Banks Day Ukiah Day	dododododododododododododo	100	40 30 50 50 50 60	2 1 1	2 2 6 1 1	1	1 8 1 1 1	41 30 70 31 29 20 31
COLORADO.								
Southern Ute Agency: Agency Boarding Denver: Good Shepherd Boarding Grand Junction Industrial	By Government Under contract By Government	14 100 60		1 5	3 8 4	1	4 8 8	14 58 48
IDAHO.	2.7							
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall Boarding	By Government	110		6	9	4	11	112
Lemhi Boarding	do	20		1	3	2	2	13
Fort Lapwai Boarding	do	125		9	6	5	10	124
INDIANA. Wabash: White's Manual Labor Insti-	Special appropriation	90		5	9	1	13	10
tute. Rensselaer: St. Joseph's Normal	Special appropriation. Under contract	100		8	7		15	5
INDIAN TERRITORY.	e de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya dell							
Chilocco: Chilocco Training	~			14	13	7 2	20	19
Quapaw Boarding		30 60		3	10	6	5 7	11
Miami Day	do		30 30 50	1	1	1 1 1		2

by the Government during the year ending June 30, 1890.

Avera	age at-	in ses-		r capita per to Govern-		ita per er par-			Far	m and	daiı	ry.		
Boarding.	Day.	No. of months in sion.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost per cap month to G ment.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other par- ties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and veg- etables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
										-				
58		10	\$6, 390. 83	\$9.18										
70		10 10	11, 388. 25 11, 716. 46	13. 56 36. 16			30 25	5	12		5		500	
27 22		7	2, 162. 33	10. 92			23	5	12					
48		12	9, 718, 12	16.87										-
78		10	9, 586. 14	10. 24	\$2, 062. 89	\$2. 20	40							
98		12	18, 010. 53	15.32										
	17		1, 609. 97	9.47			5	50		126			160	190
*****	24 23	10	903.30 529.83	3. 76 3. 84										
	29 16	10 9	913. 30 898. 30	3. 15 5. 61										
	25 20	10	953, 30	3.81										
	25 23	10	893. 30 918. 30	3. 67										
	23 14	9	908.30 335.39	3.95 7.99										
	25 20	10	840.00	3, 36	*********									
69	20	10 10	840.00 6,310.19	3, 36 4, 20 7, 62 3, 00	(a)									
	18 22	10 9	540.00 508.50	3. 00 2. 31	(a) 75. 00	.34	6							
	13	9	309.38	2.64	50.00	.43								
	. 18	9	405.00	2.25	(a)		******							
12 39		6	1, 852. 80	17. 16										
39 36		10 12	3, 996. 00 9, 428. 12	8. 54 21. 82	410.08	.88	25		188		40	47		
			5, 200, 20					-	4	1				
81		10	14, 496. 83	14.91										
11		3	888. 43	26. 92			12							
87		9	15, 027. 93	15. 70			- 50			1,000	35			
73		10	10, 020. 00	11.44	3, 313. 78	3.78	560	3, 765	3, 600	632	175	2, 182	200	300
41		10	5, 110. 72	10.39	3, 800. 00	7.72	200	1,000	700	346	200	1, 500		4, 50
154		12	27, 093. 21	14.66			600	3,000	8, 750	1, 450	300			2, 500
40		10						1, 500			50		300	000
69		10	5, 900. 97 9, 487. 00	12. 25 11. 46			115			1,000 775	40			100
	6 13	5 10	271. 24 519. 13	9. 04 3. 99										Sut
	7	10	600.00	8.57					1		1			1

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part

		Capa	city.	No.	of e	mplo	yés.	
School.	How supported.			Se	X.	Ra	ce.	12.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox Day	By Government		25	1			1	
KANSAS.			- 1		-	-		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency: Kickapoo Boarding	do	35 32		2 2 2	4 4	2 1	4 5	44 42
Kickapoo Boarding Pottawatomie Boarding Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding Halstead: Mennonite Mission Boarding Lawrence: Haskell Institute Neosho County: St. Ann's Academy	do Under contract By Government Under contract	50 40 450 100		2 4 33 1		3 10	6	49 33 460 25
MICHIGAN.								
Baraga: Chippewa Boarding Baraga: Day L'Ause: Day Harbor Springs Boarding	Under contract By GovernmentdoUnder contract	100	50 40	7	8 16	1	14 1 1 10	49 36 30 107
MINNESOTA,								-
White Earth Agency: Agency Boarding Leech Lake Boarding	By Government	110 70		3 1	8 5	8 5 5	3 1	139 56
Red Lake Boarding St. Benedict's Orphan Red Lake Boarding Cass Lake Boarding	Under contract	70 50 45 30		2 1	3 4 2	2 2	3 4 1	58 25 50 30
White Earth Agency: Agency Boarding Leech Lake Boarding Red Lake Boarding St. Benedict's Orphan Red Lake Boarding Cass Lake Boarding Leech Lake Boarding Leech Lake Boarding Pine Point Boarding Wild Rice River Boarding Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial Collegeville: St. John's Institute	do	100 40 60 50		3 1 2	3 4 3 11	1	3 4 2 11	104 62 63 50
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial		60		14	6		16 14 6	103 65 52
Morris: Sisters of Mercy St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy Birch Cooley: Indewakanton Day	Under contract and special appropriation.	75 175	50	3	10 12		13 12 1	58 68 27
MONTANA.	0 2407 00201401							
Blackfeet Agency: Blackfeet Boarding	By Government	16		1	5	1	5	43
Crow Agency: Crow Boarding Montana Industrial St. Xavier's Industrial	Under contractdo	50 50 200		3 5 10	8 6 8	3	8 11 18	66 56 142
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius Industrial Fort Belknap Agency:	Special appropriation.	400		12	12	5	19	248
St. Paul's Industrial Fort Belknap Day Fort Peck Agency:	Under contract By Government	200	60	6	7 2	1	12 2	155 25
Tongue River Agency:	do	225		6	9	5	10	215
St. Labre's Boarding Agency Day St. Peter's Mission Boarding	Under contract By Government Under contract	75 188	50	6	8 1 10	2	9 1 14	56 70 104
NEBRASKA.								
Omaha and Winnebago agency: Omaha Boarding Omaha Mission Boarding Winnebago Boarding	By Government Under contract By Government	70 50 100		2 2 2	7 6 6	3 2	6 6 8	74 54 81

by the Government during the year ending June 30, 1890-Continued.

Aver	age at-	in ses-		capita per to Govern-	-(1)	ita per er par-			Far	m and	dair	у.		
Boarding.	Day.	No. of months sion.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost per cap month to 6 ment.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other par- ties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and veg.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
			\$393.00											
30 25 22 29 417 18		10 10 10 12 12 12	4, 294, 42 3, 973, 26 4, 107, 91 3, 286, 68 75, 961, 62 2, 235, 91	\$11.93 13.24 15.56 9.44 15.18 10.35	\$217.14 (a)	\$0.62	50 78 33 400 200	500 1,000 1,000 8,000 700	300 4,000 1,514	133 84 32 665 1, 663	50 60 25 100 125	2, 300 725	80	100 200 500 300
93	15 12	12 9 7 10	4, 780. 50 474. 46 392. 89 8, 100. 00	9. 48 3. 16 4. 09 7. 27	1, 620. 00 2, 000. 00	3.21	80	20	160	740	70	800	50	20
102 46 35 25 30 17 58 31 39 45 99 55		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8, 413, 65 3, 884, 23 3, 886, 37 2, 700, 00 2, 884, 94 1, 561, 11 5, 765, 65 3, 243, 51 4, 159, 61 4, 711, 94 14, 737, 06 7, 299, 60	6. 87 7. 04 9. 25 9. 00 8. 01 7. 65 8. 28 8. 72 8. 89 8. 73 12. 40 11. 06	(a) (a) 962. 18 1, 209. 01 1, 338. 31 1, 101. 49	4. 72 1. 74 3. 60 4. 11	7 2 4 4 3 3 1 1 2	5 12	20	1, 200 315 266 88 135 132	40	200 70	24	50
50 52 59		10 10 10	5, 238, 00 5, 400, 00 7, 707, 16	8. 73 8. 65 10. 89	(a) 68. 94 (a)	.11	80 80			157	125	300 1, 040		
	21	6	310. 27	2.46	(a)									
32		12	4, 476. 53	11.66			3	25		239		1,000		
54 45 123		12 10 12	8, 427. 26 4, 398. 30 10, 800. 00	13. 01 8. 15 7. 32	4, 624. 29 8, 389. 29	8. 56 5. 68	20 30 60	7 40 10	30 15 40	231 101 197	30	390 266	30	100 150
193		12	28, 799. 81	12.44	6, 200. 19	2.68	3.20	15	1,000	1, 635	200	1, 700	420	350
116	12	10 4	11, 181, 00 558, 66	8. 03 7. 76	5, 437:00	3.91	30	7		268	40	1,706	٥٥٥	12
151		12	18, 208. 51	10.05			27	10		75		200		
36 94	9	12 10 10	3, 925, 00 688, 64 9, 180, 00	9. 00 7. 65 8. 14	2, 500. 00 8, 190. 00	5. 79 7. 26	15		200	630	12	480		
59 39 61	9	9 10 9 1	8, 787. 50 3, 456. 00 9, 859. 55 115. 55	12.41 7.38 13.47 6.42	2, 362. 30	5. 05	42 20 70	100 250 250	80	155	20 45			

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the

		Capa	city.	No.	of en	nplog	rés.	
School.	How supported.			Se	ex.	Ra	ce.	at.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.
NEBRASKA—continued. Santee Agency: Santee Boarding. Santee Normal Training. Hope Boarding (Springfield, S.Dak.). FlandreauDay (South Dakota). Ponca Day. Genoa: Genoa Training.	By Government Under contractdododododododo	120 170 50		1 1		7 3	7 30 8 1 1 20	127 163 51 38 14 203
Nevada Agency: Pyramid Lake Boarding Walker River Day Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone Boarding	By Governmentdodo	50 40	35	2 2	7 2 2	4	5 2 3	55 52 41
NEW MEXICO. Albuquerque Industrial Training Mescalero Agency: Mescalero Boarding		50		17	11 2	9	19	222
Mescalero Boarding Pueblo Agenoy: Albuquerque Boarding. Bernalillo Boarding. St. Catherine's Boarding, Santa Fé. University of New Mexico, Santa Fé. Acoma Day Isleta Day No. 1. Isleta Day No. 2. Jemez Day No. 2. Jemez Day No. 2. Laguna Day Pajuate Day Santo Domingo Day Santo Domingo Day Seama Day Taos Day Zuri Day KOETH CAROLINA.	Under contractdododododododo.	75 100 125 50	50 40 60 50 30 50 40 50 60 50 75	9 1 1 1 1	7 8 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1		11 8 9 4 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1	72 75 81 28 35 42 43 30 33 29 42 40 58 37 54
Eastern Cherokee Agency: Cherokee Training. Big Cove Day. Bird Town Day Cherokee Day. Macedonia Day	Special appropriation Under contract do do do	80	50 30 35 40	1	2	1	1 2	88 66 28 35 52
Devil's Lake Agency: Boys' Boarding. Industrial Boarding. St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mount-	By Government Under contract	20 100		3 2 3	3 14		6 16	38 120 165
No. 1 Day (Turtle Mountain) No. 2 Day (Turtle Mountain) No. 3 Day (Turtle Mountain) St. John Day (Turtle Mountain)	By Governmentdodo		50		1	1	15 1 1 1 3 6	32 76 60 40
Fort Berthold Boarding Fort Stevenson: Industrial Standing Rock Agency: Agency Boarding Agricultural Boarding Cannon Ball Day Grand River Day No. 1 Day No. 2 Day No. 3 Day No. 4 Day Marmot Day		125	60 60 30 30 30 30 40	8 1 3 1 1 1 1	10 8 6 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	11 8 9 1 2 1	118 116 105 92 86 43 36 - 30 42 36

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Avera	age at-	in ses-		capita per to Govern-		ita per er par-			Fai	rm and	dair	ry.		
Boarding.		No. of months in sion.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost per cap month to 6 ment.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats,	Fruitand veg.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins,	Melons.
95 114 46 	25 7	12 12 10 10 10 12	\$13, 781. 20 11, 798. 00 3, 000. 00 b2, 096. 1 8 631. 49 31, 851. 66	5.43	\$7, 402. 00 3, 496. 09	\$5. 41 6. 33	50 30 3 3	600 150 20 4, 500	1,300	750 378 179 2, 800	85	150		3, 000
31	31	10 10	6, 847. 32 b2, 013. 62 3, 059. 86	18. 40 6. 50 8. 23			114	4		44	10			
91		10	0, 050. 80	0. 20			14				1			
164		12	27, 224. 36	12.90			7	16	4, 000	2, 200	4			50
27		10	5, 793. 35	17.88	(a)		50	150	*****	1,622	40	200	400	
57 72 51 18	24 26 15 14 14 18 33 21 30 19 28 8	10 10 10 10 6 9 9 4 6 6 10 10 10 7 10 9	6, 811, 23 7, 500, 00 6, 737, 92 2, 360, 72 300, 00 490, 00 231, 40 150, 00 219, 26 400, 00 571, 00 675, 00 95, 26 600, 00 110, 34	9. 96 8. 68 11. 01 10. 93 2. 08 2. 09 1. 71 2. 68 2. 61 3. 70 1. 76 1. 77 2. 25 72 2. 86 1. 66	(a) (a) 700. 00 2, 427. 34 275. 00 110. 00 250. 00 600. 74 100. 00 229. 00 (a) 279. 74 50. 00 980. 66	1, 14 11, 24 1, 91 47 4, 46 7, 15 30 1, 09 2, 10 2, 10 2, 33 13, 62	12 4							
80	38 18 14 34	12 7 7 7 7	12, 000. 00	12, 50	(a) (a) 23.00 145.00 (a)									
28 168 140		12 10 10	6, 724. 38 14, 571. 56 12, 960. 00	20. 01 11. 24 7. 71	(a) 2,000.00	1.19	35 5 150			400 60	40			
	15 36 27 40	10 10 7 12	673.70 1,194.46 672.70 1,200.00	4.56 3.32 2.49 2.50	405. 75	. 85								
'36 101		10 12	3, 564. 00 16, 040. 54	8. 25 13. 23	3, 425. 87	7. 93	40 140	30 200	2, 775	243 1, 670	13 75	160 3,000	200	10
103 87	62 54 30 22 16 29 17	12 12 10 10 10 10 10 10	11, 314. 56 10, 570. 11 1, 621. 95 1, 670. 61 737. 65 715. 93 677. 49 688. 31	9. 15 10. 12 2. 62 3. 09 2. 46 3. 25 4. 23 2. 37 8. 97			110	200	195	430 326	50	200 250	200 700	1,000

Statement as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the

		Capa	city.	No.	of er	nploy	rés.	
School.	How supported.			Se	x.	Ra	ce.	ځه
School	20 W Supportous	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.
OKLAHOMA.		,	1 -			-	-	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency: Arapaho Boarding Cheyenne Boarding Mennonite Boarding (Agency)	By Government By Government and religious society.	100 100 50		6 4 3	8 9 4	4 4	10 9 7	99 ·104 51
Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment) Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Agency:	do	. 80		4	4		8	53
Kiowa Boarding Wichita Boarding M. E. Mission Boarding	By Government By Government and religious society.	60 65 60		4 4 2	8 9 6	3 2	9 10 6	100 63 34
Osage Agency: Kaw Boarding	Under contractdo	60 150 50 65 150		5 4 3 1 1	4 14 7 9 11	2 3	7 15 10 10 10	48 135 35 68 6
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe and Oakland Ag'y: Pawnee Boarding Ponca Boarding Otoe Boarding	By Governmentdodo	80 100 75		3 3 2	9 10 7	1 5 1	11 8 8	97 104 75
Sac and Fox Agency: Absentee Shawnee Boarding Sac and Fox Boarding Sacred Heart Boarding		64 50 100		3 4 11	7 6 6	3 5	7 5 17	88 67 47
OREGON,								
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde Boarding	By Government	110		2	5	1	6	66
Klamath Agency: Klamath Boarding Yainax Boarding				2 2	6 5	····	8	113 83
Siletz Agency: Siletz Boarding Umatilla Agency:	do	60		3	6	3	6	64
Umatilla Boarding					4	1	6	72
Warm Springs Boarding Sinemasho Boarding Chemawa: Salem Training	dodo	75 75 250		3 3 14	5 5 19	2 2 15	6 6 18	80 52 194
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Carlisle: Carlisle Training	By Government Special appropriation.	500 260		25 8	39 20	12	52 28	789 216
SOUTH DAKOTA.	- 1-						-	
Cheyenne River Agency: Boys' Boarding. Oahe Industrial St. John's Boarding.	By Government and	60 60 40		2 1 2	5 6 5	3	7 7 4	70 61 50
No. 1 Day No. 2 Day No. 3 Day No. 4 Day No. 5 Day No. 6 Day No. 7 Day	By Governmentdo		30	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1	30 24 14 18 25 22 22 29
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency: Crow Creek Boarding Lower Brulé Boarding Driving Hawk's Camp Day Mouth of White River Day Grace Mission Day Immaculate Conception Boarding	40		14 40 24	3 2 2 1 1	9 6	1 1 1 1 1	8 7 1 1 1 19	85 59 11 37 15 93

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890-Continued.

Avera	igeat-	ses-		per vern-		a per par-			Far	rm and	dair	ry.		
Boarding.	Day.	No. of months in sion.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and veg- etables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
68 80 43		10 10 10	\$11, 560. 07 12, 366. 97 1, 408. 07	\$14. 17 12. 88 2. 72	\$2, 426. 54	\$4.70	14 50	100	35 240 500	42 370 43	25 50 35	25 375		60
44		10	1, 563. 06	2. 96	2, 910. 00	5. 51	60	350	340	53	40	740		13
69 55 20		9 10 3	7, 466, 16 7, 937, 18 73, 46	9. 02 12. 03 1. 22	657.50	10.96	65 35	160 250	200 600	205 200	6 4		600 25	50
40 100 24 55 4		9 9 10 10 3	5, 204. 87 11, 232. 98 1, 815. 78 6, 200. 00 116. 07	10. 84 9. 36 6. 30 9. 39 9. 67	1, 075, 00 450, 00 (a)	3.73 68	40 *6 50	600 1,000 600	20	93 250 189	40 50 65	200	200	70
69 87 65		10 10 10	9; 249. 56 9, 272. 33 7, 402. 16	11. 17 8. 88 9. 49			50 50 50	150 400	150 225 175	50 55 22	15 20 10	25		6
62 43 42		10 10 12	7, 339. 90 5, 504. 40 4, 538. 70	9. 87 10. 67 9. 01	(a)		64 10 150	100 15 1, 300	320	381 224 1, 153	25 16 50	175	100 50	2
46		9	5, 965. 29	10.81			43		904	120	3			
98 74		12 12	11, 093. 48 7, 709. 20	9. 43 8. 68			40 40			415 225	100	1, 026 432		
58		9	6, 868. 03	9.87			70		700		10			
47		10	7, 534. 46	13.36			40			340	86			
52 38 169	******	10 10 12	9, 093. 77 6, 333. 91 30, 058. 28	14. 57 13. 89 14. 82			30 30 20			1,500				
702 178		12 12	100, 074. 34 33, 400. 00	11.88 15.64	5, 225. 54 7, 010. 46	. 62 3. 28	266	1, 230 44	1,089	1, 630 1, 170	56	662		
61 49 47	.,,	10 10 10	7, 550. 55 4, 108. 89 1, 610. 73	10.33 6.99 2.86	1, 137. 86 (a)	1,94	05 1 25	300	200	270 365		400		2
	27 17 12 14 22 19 16 22	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 8	1, 056. 30 568. 93 699. 42 682. 57 687. 25 679. 16 677. 90 880. 94	3. 91 3. 35 5. 83 4. 88 3. 12 3. 57 4. 24 4. 00										
81 51	10 24 10	10 10 9 7 4 10	11, 123. 48 6, 603. 29 950. 96 925. 00 718. 00 7, 038. 00		400.00 4,806.00 gency farm		50 47 1 2 14 125	200 25 2 40 400	200	510 480 13 20 100 200	50 25 2	469 8 1, 250	300 1,000 125 50	1,0

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the

		Capa	acity.	No	of e	mplo	yés.	
School.	How supported.			S	ex.	Re	ice.	at.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.
Pine Ridge Agency: Pine Ridge Boarding Holy Rosary Boarding No. 1 Day No. 2 Day No. 3 Day No. 4 Day No. 5 Day No. 6 Day No. 7 Day No. 8 Day Rosebud Agency:	By Government Under contract By Government do	180 200	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	3 10 1 1 1	8 10 1 1 1 1 1	1	10 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	185 140 57 87 67 60 59 37 36 42
St. Francis Mission Boarding	Under contract	100		6 2	9 6]	15 7	98 57
Agency Day Big Oak Creek Day Black Pipe Creek Day Corn Creek Day Coth Meat Creek Day Little White River Day Pass Creek Day Red Leaf Camp Day Ring Thunder Camp Day Pine Creek Day White Thunder Creek Day Sisseton Agency:	By Gövernment		35 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2	52 31 36 28 36 35 30 31 32 27 32
Sisseton Industrial Goodwill Mission Boarding Yankton Agency: Yankton Industrial Boarding St. Paul Boarding	Under contract	130 135 80		4 8 4 2	7 8 13 6	4 2 8 1	7 14 9 7	141 125 90 53
UTAH. Uintah and Ouray Agency: Uintah Boarding	By Government	32		3	5	1	7	44
VIRGINIA. Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. WASHINGTON.	Special appropriation.	150		10	19		29	133
Colville Agency: Colville Boys' Boarding Colville Girls' Boarding Cœur d'Aléne Boy's Boarding. Cœur d'Aléne Girl's Boarding. Nespelim Day Neah Bay Agency: Neah Bay Boarding Quillehute Day Puvallun Agency:	Under contractdodododododododododo	100 90 150 100	50	12 2 18 4	6 2 9 1	1	12 8 20 12 1	40 55 57 40 11
Chehnlis Boarding Puyallup Boarding Quinaleit Boarding S'Kokomish Boarding St. George's Industrial Boarding Jamestown Day Port Gamble Day	do do do do Under contract By Government do	60 100 30 30 75	52 30 40	3 1 2 5 2 2 2 1 1	6 1 4 7 3 3 7	1 3 1 1	5 9 4 4 9 1	59 56 40 96 30 34 43 30 30
Tulalip Boarding Lummi Boarding*	Under contractdo	150 30		6	7	3	10	125
Yakima Agency: Yakima Boarding North Yakima: St. Francis Xav. er's B'd'g	By Government Under contract	74 80		3 2	6	1	8	74 62

^{*} Received too late for tabulation.

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

	age at- ance.	in ses-		capita per to Govern-		ita per er par-			Fai	rm and	dai	ry.		
Boarding.	Day.	No. of months sion.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost per capi month to G ment.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita month to other ties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Соги.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and veg.	Нау.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
165 129	29 19 32 39 36 26 22 30	10 10 10 7 10 10 10 10 10	\$16, 654. 14 6, 206. 00 702. 30 518. 54 706. 46 717. 13 704. 63 715. 31 733. 75 729. 67	\$8. 41 4. 01 2. 42 3. 90 2. 21 1. 84 1. 96 2. 75 3. 34 2. 43	\$1,394.00	\$0.90	40 50	200 2, 500	150	1, 150	30	20 150	300 30	150 20
85 47		10 10	4, 250.00 2, 022.91	4.17 3.59	1, 572. 65 3, 700. 00	1.54 6.56	66 30	100	550	1, 154	85	240	20	150
	32 27 33 25 29 28 26 23 25 21 25	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 7 7	1, 071. 84 1, 071. 84 1, 071. 84 1, 071. 84 1, 071. 84 937. 72 771. 84 1, 071. 84 1, 071. 84 1, 071. 84 1, 071. 84	3. 35 3. 97 3. 25 4. 29 3. 23 2. 76 4. 12 4. 66 4. 29 4. 26 4. 07			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	50	50	60 10	2		50	25
71 90		12 10	14, 217, 66 8, 000, 00	16. 69 7. 41	8, 371.00	7.75	30 45		325	125				
76 45		10 10	11. 050. 83 1, 192. 43	12.12 2.21	3, 840. 00	7.11	65 8	700	200	50		50		
26		g	15, 994, 54	19. 21			6			807				
119		12	19, 680. 59	13.78	12, 419. 41	8, 69	550	2, 500	2,000	4, 195	420			
34 48 54 35	4	10 10 10 10 3	2, 344. 00 3, 982. 00 5, 400. 00 3, 652. 00 197. 00	5. 75 6. 91 8. 33 8. 70 16. 42	3, 656. 00 1, 818. 00 5, 400. 00 5, 697. 45	8. 96 3. 16 8. 33 13. 56	100 25 550 150	25	2,500 1,000 3,700 2,600	407 251 7, 075 411	150 15 300 95	200 300 1, 500 750	100 80 2,000 830	125 150 3, 000 100
48	40	12 10	5, 284. 23 948. 65	9. 17 2. 37			40			859	50			
33 80 23 28 25	23 26	12 12 12 12 10 10 9	5, 065. 36 12, 807. 34 4, 569. 98 4, 828. 84 2, 700. 00 1, 008. 93 428. 80	12,79 13,34 16,56 14,37 9,00 4,39 1,83	884. 58	2. 95	60 40 16 70 8	5	330 390 40	1, 200 1, 098 227 1, 660	50 45 18 55 3	325 80	35	
109		10	14, 877. 78	11. 37	676. 00 (a)	52	8			160	4	300		50
55 49		9	8, 955. 07 5, 204. 33	13. 57 8. 85	2, 045. 77	3.48	80		320	210 29	500			

a Not given.

Statistics as to all Indian Schools supported in whole or in part by the

		Capa	city.	No.	of e	mplo	yés.	
School.	How supported.			Se	ex.	Ra	ce.	nt.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.
WISCONSIN.			-					
Green Bay Agency: Menomonee Boarding St. Joseph's Boarding St. Joseph's Day Cornelius Day Hobart Day Oneida East Day Oneida West Day No. 1 Oneida West Day No. 2 Oneida West Day No. 3 Stockbridge Day Ja Pointe A gency:	By Government Under contract do By Government do do do do do do do do do	100	50 40 120 25 50 35 40 50	1 1 1 1	7 2 1			138 158 4 14 60 23 18 30 41
Stockbridge Day. La Pointe Agency: Bad River Day. Fond du Lac Day. Fond du Lac Day. Lac Court Oreilles Day. Lac Court Oreilles Day. Lac du Flambeau Day. Pah-quay-ah-wong Day. Red Cliff Day. St. Mary's Boarding (Bad River). Vermillion Lake Day. Lac Court Oreilles Day. Bayfield: Boarding. Bayfield: Boarding. Wittenberg: Boarding.	Under Contract By Government do do do do do Under contract do By Government Under contract do do do	50 180 65 100	75 40 25 30 30 30 60 75	1 1 1 4	1 2 4 1	1	4 1 1 1 1 2 4 2 3 6 14 10	60 65 26 54 77 50 55 33 65 69 87 18
Shoshone Agenov. Wind River Boarding. St. Stephen's Mission	By Government	75 125		5 4	8 5	5 2	8 7	8 <u>4</u> 30
St. Stephen's Mission Lapacity of boarding schools Lapacity of day schools. Number of employés: Male	SUMMARY.		******					14, 11 4, 34 18, 45
Female					•••••	••••	-	1, 11
Indian					• • • • •		_	1, 81
								-,
Enrollment of boarding schools								12, 4: 3, 90 16, 3

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890-Continued.

Aver	age at- ance.	in 8		capita per to Govern-		capita per other par-			Far	rm and	l dair	ry.					
Boarding.	Day.	No. of months sion.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost per cap month to G	other	4.4	Cost to other parties.	parties.	Cost per cap month to oth ties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and veg-	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
					-								-				
89 136	3 6 24 11 10 13 16 15 35 26 10 20	12 10 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$10, 522, 87 14, 048, 22 63, 56 249, 00 400, 00 400, 00 300, 00 249, 00 428, 37 1, 050, 00 630, 00 525, 00 705, 58	\$9, 85 8, 61 2, 12 4, 15 1, 67 3, 64 4, 00 2, 31 1, 56 2, 86 3, 00 2, 42 5, 25 3, 92 3, 00	\$12, 985, 90 	\$7.96 	100	250 75	450 400	363 330	25 11 	196 250	2, 60 0 200	400			
25 61 18 77	25 24 37 34 44	10 10 10 10 10 10 12 6 12	750.00 660.00 962.92 2,750.00 1,030.00 1,320.00 2,500.00 1,125.00 6,798.14	3.00 2.75 2.60 9.17 3.03 3.00 3:42 10.42 7.36	37. 08 1, 000. 00 (a) 1, 460. 16	10 1.37 1.58	1 1 20	2		89 70	10	1,000					
45 29		12 3	12, 348. 81 848. 00	22. 87 9. 75	1, 452.00	16.68	25 51	15	340 510	126 1, 575	8	75	55	25			

a Not given.

SUMMARY.

Cost to Government of maintaining schools.	\$1 364 033 02
Cost to other parties of maintaining schools.	
Number of acres cultivated by schools	
Bushels of corn	
Bushels of wheat, oats, and barley	
Bushel of fruit and vegetables	
Tons of hav	5, 198
Pounds of butter and cheese	32, 383
Number of pumpkins	12, 114
Number of melons	24, 693
Heads of cabbage	4, 200

^{*} Incomplete; in regard to many schools no reports were received.

RECAPITULATION.

Number, capacity, and cost of schools, number of employés, enrollment, and average attendance of pupils during fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	No. of employés.	Cost to Government.
Government schools: Boarding Day Training	'64 81 7	4, 948 3, 021 1, 935	5, 124 2, 963 2, 112	3, 826 1, 780 1, 818	623 109 238	\$546, 202. 70 62, 942. 42 301, 691. 59
Total Government schools	152	9, 904	10, 199	7, 424	970	910, 836. 71
Contract schools: Boarding Day Industrial boarding specially appropriated for by Congress	61 25 8	6, 068 1, 325 1, 160	4, 186 1, 004 988	3, 384 587 837	651 43 151	309, 278. 71 11, 863. 89 132, 053. 71
Total	94	8, 553	6, 178	4, 808	845	453, 196. 31
Aggregate	246	18, 457	16, 377	12, 232	1, 815	1, 364, 033. 02

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed, under contract with the Indian Bureau and by special appropriation, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890.

Location.	Capac-	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in ses- sion.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	Cost to Govern- ment.
Under contract with Indian Bureau.							
Arizona:							
Tucson (Industrial Boarding)	150	100	\$125.00	10	79	78	\$9, 586. 1
San Diego (Industrial Boarding).	100	75	125.00	10	76	69	6, 310. 1
St. Turibius Mission (Day)	50	30	30.00	9	29	22	508. 5
Hopland (Day)	50	30	30.00	10	32	18	540.0
Sulphur Banks (Day)	50 60	30	30.00	9	20	13	309. 3
Ukiah (Day)	60	30	30.00	9	33	18	405.0
Colorado: Denver (Good Shepherd Board-							
ing)	100	50	108.00	10	58	39	3, 996. 0
daho:	200		100,00	20	00	00	0,000.0
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation			1				
(Boys' Boarding)	150	50	108.00	10	57	54	5, 400. (
Cœur d'Alône Reservation							
(Girls' Boarding)	100	60	108.00	10	40	35	3, 652.
ndiana:							
Rensselaer (St. Joseph's Nor-	100	50	125, 00	10	58	41	F 110
mal Institute)	100	00	125.00	10	98	51	5, 110.
Halstead (Mennonite Mission							
Boarding)	40	35	125, 00	12	33	29	3, 286.
Neosho County (St. Ann's	-	-	200.00		1		0,2001
Academy)	100	25	125.00	10	25	18	2, 235.
fichigan:	1						
Baraga (Boarding)	100	50	108.00	12	49	42	4, 780.
Harbor Springs (Boarding)	125	75	108.00	10	107	93	8, 100.
linnesota:	1000						
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's	50	50	108.00	10	50	45	4, 711.
Collegeville (St. John's Insti-	00	00	100.00	10	1 00	20	26 6 1 2.
tute)a	150	21	108,00	. 10	15	8	629.
Graceville (Convent of Our						1	
Lady)	60	50	108.00	10	52	50	5, 238.
Morris (Sisters of Mercy)	75	50	108.00	10	58	52	5, 400.
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Acad-		01	100.00	30	10	11	0.00
emy)* (Indomekanten	175	21	108.00	10	18	11	960.
Birch Cooley (Indewakanton	50	30	30,00	6	27	21	310.
White Earth Reservation (St.	1 00	00	00.00			- 41	010.
Benedict's Orphan)	50	25	108,00	10	25	25	2, 700.
White Earth Reservation (Cass							-,
Lake Boarding)	30	17	108.00	10	30	17	1, 561.
White Earth Reservation	1		1				
(Leech Lake Boarding)	100	80	108. 00	10	104	58	5, 765.
White Earth Reservation (Pine	10	10	100 00	10	60	21	9 949
	40	40	108.00	10	02	31	3, 243.
	45	40	108.00	10	50	20	2, 884.
Point Boarding) White Earth Reservation (Red Lake Boarding)	40	40	108.00	10	50	31	

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau, etc.-Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in ses- sion.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	Cost to Govern- ment.
Under contract, etc.—Continued.							
Minnesota—Continued. White Earth Reservation (Wild Rice River Boarding)	- 60	40	\$108.00	10	63	39	\$4, 159. 61
Montana: Crow Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	50	50	108.00	10	56	45	4, 398. 30
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's Boarding)	200	100	108.00	12	142	123	10, 800. 00
Fort Belkuap (St. Paul's Indus- trial)	200	125	108.00	10	155	116	11, 181. 00
Tongue River (St. Labre's Boarding)	75 188	45 85	108.00 108.00	12 10	56 104	36 94	3, 925. 00 9, 180. 00
Nebraska: Omaha Reservation (Mission							
Boarding)	50	50	108.00	10	54	39	3, 456. 00
Training)	170	140	108.00	12	163	114	11, 798. 00
Albuquerque (Boarding) Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretto) Santa Fé (St. Catherine's Board-	75 100	100 60	125, 00 125, 00	10 10	72 75	57 72	6, 811. 23 7, 500. 00
ing)	125	100	125. 00	10	81	51	6, 737. 93
Mexico)	50 50 40	35 30 40	125. 00 30. 00 30. 00	10 6 9	28 35 42	18 24 26	2, 360. 75 300. 00 490. 00
Isleta Pueblo (Day No. 1)	60 50 50	25 40 25	30.00 30.00 30.00	9 4 6	43 30 33	15 14 14	231. 4 150. 0 219. 2
Santo Domingo (Day) San Juan (Day)	50 40 50	50 40 40	30. 00 30. 00 30. 00	· 10 · 10 10	42 40 40	33 21 30	580. 0 371. 0 675. 0
Seama (Day) Taos (Day) Zuni (Day)	60 50 75	25 40 50	30.00 30.00 30.00	7 10 9	58 37 54	19 28 8	95. 26 600. 60 119. 34
North Carolina: Big Cove (Day) Bird Town (Day)	50 30	45 45	30.00 30.00	7	66 28	38 18	1, 363. 0
Cherokee (Day)	35 40	45 45	30. 00 30. 00	7 7	35 52	14 34	}
Devil's Lake Reservation (In- dustrial Boarding)*	100	100	50.00	10	120	108	14, 571. 5
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding) Turtle Mountain Reservation	150	120	108.00	10	165	140	12, 960. 0
(St. John's Day)	75	60	30.00	12	40	40	1, 200. 0
(Boarding)	54	33	108.00	10	39	36	3, 564. 0
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding (Agency)†	50			10	51	43	1, 408. 0
Chevenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding							-,
(Cantonment)† Osage Reservation (St. John's	80			10	53	44	1, 563. 0
Mission)	50	45	125. 00	10	35	24	1, 815. 7
Boarding)	150 50	75 50	125.00 125.00	3	6	4	116.0
Pawhuska (McCabe Boarding). Pawhuska (McCabe Day) Pottawatomie Reservation (Sa-	15	15	30.00	} 10	68	55	6, 200. 0
cred Heart Boarding) Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	100	50	108.00	12	47	42	4, 538. 7
Reservation (M. E. Mission Boarding)† South Dakota:	60			3	84	20	73. 4
Cheyenne River Reservation (St. John's Boarding) † Peoria Bottom (Oahe Industrial).	40	50	108.00	10 10	50 61	47	1, 610. 7 4, 108. 8
Peoria Bottom (Oahe Industrial) Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception Boarding) †	} 150	§ 50 50	108.00	10	95	90	7, 038. 00

^{*}School conducted by a religious society, and, in addition to the \$50 per capita, the Government furnishes subsistence and clothing. At Devil's Lake Agency school was conducted in a building owned by the Government.
†This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

chools at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau, etc .- Continued.

Location.	Capac- ity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in ses- sion.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	Cost to Govern- ment.
Under contract, etc.—Continued.							
South Dakota-Continued.						-	
Pine Ridge Reservation (Holy Rosary Boarding)*	200	125	\$50.00	• 10	140	129	\$6, 206. 00
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis Boarding)*	100	100	50.00	10	98	85	4, 250.00
Sisseton Reservation (Goodwill	135	125	108, 00	10	125	90	8, 000. 00
Mission Boarding) Antelope Creek (St. Mary's Boarding)†		125	100,00				
Yankton Reservation (St. Paul's	50			10	57	47	2, 022. 91
Boarding)†	46 50	45	108,00	10 10	53 51	45 46	1, 192. 43 3, 000. 00
Washington: Colville Reservation (Boys'							
Boarding)	100	60	108.00	10	40	34	2, 244. 00
Colville Reservation (Girls' Boarding)	90	75	108.00	10	55	48	3, 982. 00
Boarding)	150	150	108.00	10	125	109	14, 877, 78
Tulalin Reservation (Lummi	30	30	108, 00	6	-		
Boarding); Puyallup Reservation (St. George's Boarding) North Yakima (St. Francis Xa-					43	25	2, 700. 00
North Yakima (St. Francis Xa-	75	25	108. 00	10			
Wisconsin:	80	60	108.00	10	62	49	5, 204. 33
Bayfield (Boarding)	180	20	125.00	12	87	61	2, 500.00
Joseph's Boarding) Menomonee Reservation (St.	150	140	108.00	10	158	136	14, 048. 22
Joseph's Day)	50	20	30.00	9	4	3	63. 56
Milwaukee (Good Shepherd In- dustrial)	65	65	118.44	6	18	18	1, 125. 00
Wittenberg (Boarding) Bad River Reservation (St.	100	70	108. 00	12	- 92	77	6, 798. 14
Mary's Boarding) Bad River Reservation (Day)	50 75	25 50	108.00	10 10	33 60	25	2, 750. 00 1, 050. 00
Red Cliff (Day)	60	40	30.00	10	55	37	962.92
Lac Court Oreilles (Day) Wyoming:	75	60	30.00	10	69	44	1, 320. 00
St. Stephen's Mission (Boarding)	125	100	108,00	3	30	29	848.00
-mg/	7, 393	4,712	200,00		5, 190	3, 971	321, 142, 60
	1,000	4, 112		********	0, 100	0,011	021, 122, 00
Specially appropriated for by Congress.	1						*= -
Indiana: Wabash (White's Manual La-	-			100			
bor Institute)	90	60	167.00	10	100	73	10, 020. 00
Minnesota: Collegeville (St. John's Insti-	-						
tute) Clontarf (St. Paul's Industrial) St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Acad-	(\$)	100	150. 00 150. 00	10 12	50 103	47	6, 670. 00 14, 737. 06
emy)	(§)	50	150.00	10	50-	48	6, 746. 25
Montana: Flathead (St. Ignatius Mission). North Carolina:	400	300	150.00	12	248	193	28, 799. 81
Swain County (Eastern Chero- kee Training)	80	80	150.00	12	88	80	12, 000. 00
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (Lincoln Institu-	1 1						
tion)	260	200	167.00	12	216	178	33, 400. 00
Virginia: Hampton (Institute)	150	120	167.00	12	133	119	19, 680. 59
Total	1, 160	960			988	837	132, 053. 71
Aggregate		5, 672			6, 178	4, 808	453, 196. 31

^{*}School conducted by a religious society, and, in addition to the \$50 per capita, the Government furnishes subsistence and clothing.
†This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.
†Received too late for tabulation.
†Reported above under contract schools.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, and periods of service of employes of the Government Indian schools during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

ARIZONA.

Name.	Whence ap- pointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Colorado River Agency bearding school.					
deorge W. Nock	Virginia.	Superintendent and principal	\$900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 28, 1889
Maud A. Harkins	Califor'a.	teacher.	900	Nov. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary E. Nock	Virginia	Teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Aug. 28, 1859 Nov. 15, 1889 June 30, 1890
Maud A. Harkins	Califor'a. Colorado	do	720 720	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Nov. 16, 1889	Nov. 15, 1889
Lillie Burton	Illinois .	Matron	720	July 1, 1889	
Louisa Meyer	Califor'a	do	720 600	July 1, 1889 May 9, 1890 Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Alice L. Dickerson	Iowa Colorado	Seamstress	600	Nov. 16, 1889	Do. Do.
Hepah	Arizona.	Laundress	180	July 1, 1889	Do.
Fort Mohave industrial school.					
M. McCowan	Illinois	Superintendent (bonded)	1,200	June 13, 1890	Do.
George W. Tegg	do	Industrial teacher	840 840	June 18, 1890 do	Do. Do.
Keams Cañon-Mo-					200
quis—boarding school.	N.J	Superintendent and principal	1, 200	July 1,1889	Ann 80 1000
		teacher (bonded).			Aug. 20, 1889
Jesse E. Baker	Virginia.	Clerk and ohysician	1, 200 1, 000	Aug. 21, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do.
Sydney M. Craig Sussie Lee Whitacre	Virginia.	Clerk and physician Teacherdo	600		Nov. 2 1889
Lizzie Baker	do	do	600 600	Aug. 19, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889 June 30, 1890
Samuel L. Cochran	do	do Industrial teacher do	840	July 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889
Andrew J. Dunlap Alice A. Cochran	Illinois Virginia.	do	840 600	Aug. 19, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Dec. 2, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Aug. 21, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lizzie Baker	do	Matrondo	600	Dec. 2, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889
Cora A. Dunlap Anna Conner	Illimoia	do	600	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890 Aug. 30, 1889
Jane Archer Davis	Virginia.	Seamstressdo	480 480		Aug. 30, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
Tosephine Baca	Arizona.	Seamstressdo	480	July 1, 1889 Oct. 10, 1889	Oct. 4, 1889
Amelia C. Williams	Virginia.	do	480	Oct. 10, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
reorge L. Ulyard	Arizona.	QD	480	Apr. 1, 1890 Sept. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890 Apr. 2, 1890
Antonio Lopez Bah-Tun-tuh-pi	do	do	480 180	Apr. 3, 1890 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do.
Fred A. Williams	Illinois	Herder	840	Dec. 2, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
W. J. Manker	do	do	840	Apr. 1,1890	June 30, 1890
Navajo Agency board- ing school.					
B. J. Mooney	Pa	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1889	Apr. 11, 1890
A. M. Buckingham Louis Morgan	Indiana .	do	1,000 1,000	Apr. 12, 1890	June 30, 1890
Benjamin Damon	N. Mex	Teacher	600	June 2, 1890 July 1, 1889	Do.
Jennie J. Mooney	Pa Kansas.	Matrondo	720 720		Apr. 11, 1890
Mary A. Craig Emma L. Morgan		do	720	June 2, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emma L. Morgan Francis C. Duncan	Kansas.	Seametress	480	July 1, 1889	June 1, 1890 June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890
Mary E. Young Zona Seeley Dora Dubois	Arizona.	Assistant seamstress	480 60	Apr. 12, 1890 June 2, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 8, 1890 July 1, 1889	Do. 1890
Dora Dubois	N. Mex	Laundress	480	09	Do.
Annie Watchman	N. Mex	Assistant laundress Cook Industrial teacherdo	60 480	do	Do. Do.
James F. Boyle	Pa	Industrial teacher	720	Aug. 26, 1889 Oct. 22, 1889 Nov. 27, 1889	Oct. 21, 1889
John W. Murray	Colorado.	do	720 720	Nov. 27 1889	Nov. 8, 1889 Jan. 8, 1890
John W. Murray	N. Mex	do	720	Nov. 9, 1889	Nov. 26, 1889
S. W. Young	Ohio	do	720 720	Nov. 9, 1889 Jan. 18, 1890 Apr. 7, 1890 Jan. 24, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890
Thomas J. Hill	Califor'a	doShoemakerCarpenterHerder.	720	Jan. 24, 1890	Do. 1890
			900	Mar. 14, 1890	Do.

ARIZONA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Pima Agency boarding school.					
Hugh Patton Elizabeth C. Crouse Mary Pomroy	Arizona . Indiana . Arizona .	Teacher	\$600 600 500	Nov. 11, 1889 do July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do. Do.
San Carlos Agency boarding school.					
Phineas G. Pratt	N. Y	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	Aug. 12, 1889	Dec. 3, 1889
Theodore G. Lemon	Missouri	do	900	Jan. 28, 1890	June 30, 1890
Anna B. Gould	N. Mex	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
	do	do	600	June 5, 1890	Do.
	do	Teacher and seamstress	500	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 188
Henrietta R. Smith	Maryland		500	Nov. 10, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Henrietta R. Smith	do	Teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hope V. Ghiselin	N. Mex	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
William Muller	Arizona .	Industrial teacher	840	do	Aug. 18, 1889
James A. Hays	Ark	do	840	Sept. 12, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
Edward Jerrey	Illinois	do	840	Oct. 8, 1889	June 30, 1890
W. W. Bailey	Arizona .	Carpenter	900	Sept. 19, 1889	Do.
Florence A. Burrows	do	Seamstress	500	May 26, 1890	Do.
Dere Wong	Califor'a	Laundryman	540	July 1, 1889	Do.
Ah Sam	do	Cook	540	do	Do.
George Washington	Arizona .	Indian assistant	150	Apr. 1, 1890	May 29, 189
Woodward Uarda	do	do	150	do	June 30, 189
Carrie Vernon	do	do	150	do	Do.
Clinton Atkins	do	Assistant farmer	75	May 30, 1890	Do.
		do	75	do	Do.

CALIFORNIA.

		OADITORIA.			
Fort Yuma boarding school.					
Mary O'Nefll	Missouri.	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,200	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary O'Neill Peter G. Cotter	Califor'a.	Clerk and physician		do	Apr. 10, 1890
W. T. Heffernan	Ohio	do	1, 200	Apr. 11, 1890	June 30, 1890
Julia Lamb	Califor'a.	Principal teacher		July 1, 1889	Do.
Felicita Byrne	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Virginia Franca	do	do	600	May 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Do.
Mary O'Connor	do	Industrial teacher	600	May 1, 1890	Do.
Emile Solignac	do	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1889	Do.
				do	Do.
Mary Reilly	do	Assistant matron	360	do	Aug. 17, 1889
Margaret Duffy	Missouri.		360	Aug. 26, 1889	June 30, 1890
Margaret Killian	Califor'a.	Assistant seamstress	420 300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Sarah Raegel	do	Assistant seamstressdo	300	Sept. 1, 1889	Aug. 5, 1889 June 30, 1890
Appie Carlor	do	Cook	540	July 1, 1889	Do.
Awa-uk-John	do	Baker and assistant cook		do	Do.
Anna Hinah	do	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Maria Hinah	do	Assistant laundress.	180	Apr. 1, 1890	
Charles A. Keeth	do	Carpenter Chief watchman Watchman	840	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mignel Spha-o-tay	do	Chief watchman	240	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Joseph Marmaduke!	do	Watchman	180	July 1, 1889	Do.
Charles Asnowwass!	do	do	180		Do.
George Zee-yer-gu-van.	do	Carpenter's apprenticedo	60	July 1, 1889	
Alford Zoo-pi-gu-van	do	do	60	do	
Willie Ah-Coil	do	do	60	do	Do.
Hoopa Valley Agency day school.					
Mary E. Duigan	Califor'a.	Teacher	720	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
George Simpson	ao	Industrial teacher	240	do	Do.
Willis Milton	do	First assistant industrial teacher.	240	do	Do.
David Johnson	do	Second assistant industrial teacher.	120	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Freddie Pedro	do	Third assistant industrial teacher.	120	do	Apr. 15, 189
Ralph Cassar	do		120	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.

CALIFORNIA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Mission Agency day schools. Stephen J. Jannus. C. T. Beach. Mary A. Thayer. N. J. Salsberry. Hattle E. Alexander. Sarah E. Morris. Mary L. Noble. Ora M. Salmons. Florence M. Curry. Hylens A. Nickerson. Mary I. Platt. Marietta Ward	Missouri. Georgia . Missouri. Califor'a. Georgia . S. C	do	\$1, 200 1, 200 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720	July 1, 1889 Sept. 9, 1889 July 1, 1889 May 19, 1890 July 1, 1889 do do do do do do May 12, 1890	
Eva B. DunlapAnna P. YatesM. B. C. WatkinsMary AndersonMaggie Jones	do do do	Teacher	720 720 720 720 720 720 120 120	July 1,1889do Sept. 1,1889 Oct. 1,1889 Jan. 6,1890 July 1,1889 July 1,1889 June 1,1890	Sept. 30, 1889 Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. May 31, 1890 June 30, 1890

COLORADO.

			1	
do .	do Clerk do do do Physician Teacher do Industrial teacher do do do do do do Launderss	\$1,500 1,500 900 900 900 900 600 600 600 720 720 720 720 540 540 540 480	Apr. 27, 1890 July 1, 1889 Dec. 23, 1889 Apr. 19, 1890 June 24, 1890 July 1, 1889 do do do do do ds. 17, 1889 Nov. 2, 1889	Do. Oct. 21, 1889 Apr. 18, 1890 June 23, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Aug. 15, 1889 Nov. 1, 1889 Mar. 19, 1890
Missouri Colorado	Supt. and principal teacher Matron and seamstress	900 600 600		Mar. 31, 1890 Nov. 11, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
	do	do Clerk	.do .do 1,500 .do .Glerk 900 .do .do 900 .do .do 900 D. C .do 900 D. C .do 900 D. C .Teacher 600 D. C .do 600 Colorado Industrial teacher 720 .do .do 540 .do .do 480 Missouri Supt. and principal teacher Supt. and principal teacher Golorado Matron and seamstress 600 600	.do .do 1,500 Dec. 6,1889 .do .do .do .do July 1,1889 .do .do .do .do Aug. 26, 1889 D. C .do .do .go Sept. 21, 1889 D. C .do .go July 1, 1889 D. C .do .go Aug. 17, 1889 D. C .do .go Apr. 27, 1890 D. C .do .go Apr. 19, 1890 D. C .do .go July 1, 1889 .do .do .go Apr. 19, 1890 .do .do .go July 1, 1889 .do .do .go .go July 1, 1889 .do .do .go .go July 1, 1889 .do .do .go .go July 1, 1889

^{*} School discontinued March 31, 1890.

IDAHO.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service-
Fort Hall boarding-					
Oscar McCurdy Fannie M. Johnson Emma C. Williams Jeannette I. Swank Theresa Martin Minnie Yaudell Theresa Martin Delia Yandell Mary A. Sanderson Jennie Jennie Willet Theresa Martin Beatha F. Dond	Ohio Tenn Ohio Idaho do	Superintendent	1, 200 600 600 600 720 720 600 600 400 60	July 1, 1889 Sept. 9, 1889 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Sept 11, 1889 Sept 11, 1889 Sept. 9, 1889 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 Apr. 13, 1890 Apr. 13, 1890 July 1, 1890 Apr. 13, 1890 July 1, 1890 Apr. 13, 1890 Apr. 13, 1890 Apr. 13, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890	Aug. 29, 188 June 30, 189 June 30, 189 Do. Sept. 10, 188 June 30, 159 Do. Aug. 29, 188 June 30, 159 Do. Apr. 12, 189 June 30, 189 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Fort Lapwai boarding- school.				-	
George P. McCoy	N. Mex.	Superintendent (bonded)dododo Clerk	600	Aug. 9, 1889 June 11, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 23, 1889 Aug. 9, 1889 Jun. 1, 1890 Apr. 16, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 Aug. 9, 1889 June 11, 1890 Aug. 9, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890do	June 10, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Dec. 21, 1889 June 10, 1590 Oct. 9, 1885 Apr. 15, 1890 June 30, 1890
O. W. Mintzer Clars M. Mintzer Mary A. Nasholds Dena Sterns Birdie Tendoy	do	Supt. and principal teacher Matron and seamstress Laundress and cook. Indian assistantdo.	800 500 500 120 120	Apr. 1, 1890 do do do	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do.
Nez Percé Agency boarding-school.					
Ed McConville Sopha Whitman Joseph Lowrie Joseph Lowrie Thomas Bronchi	do	Supt. and principal teacher Teacher Industrial teacherdodo	900 600 720 480 720	July 1, 1889 do Aug. 1, 1889 do	Aug. 8, 1889 Do. July 31, 1889 Aug. 8, 1889 Do.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Nam	Θ.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Chilocco I training-s			· .	E		
		Tilinote	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,500	July 1, 1889 Dec. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Nov. 16. 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Mar. 1, 1890 Apr. 15, 1890 July 1, 1889do Dec. 4, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
George W. Sc Benjamin S. C	oppock	Ohio	dodo	1. 500	Dec. 1. 1889	June 30 1890
		Mass	dodododododo	1,500 1,200	July 1, 1889	Nov. 3, 1889 June 30, 1890 Sept. 30, 1889
A. P. Giles W. A. Leonar		Nebr	do	1, 200 700	Nov. 16. 1889	June 30, 1890
W. A. Leonar	d	Kansas .	Principal teacher	700	July 1, 1889	Sept.30, 1889
Rosemary Sco J. E. S. Bell	OLT	Col	do	900	Mor 1 1800	Nov. 30, 1889
Emma H. De	Knight	Pa	do	900	Apr. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
N. B. Riddell.		D C	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Oct. 20, 1889
N. B. Riddell. Margaret K. (Colbert	Idaho	do	600	do	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Oct. 20, 1889 Nov. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890
Flora Gould.		Kansas .	do	600	Dec. 4, 1889 Dec. 12, 1889 Dec. 27, 1889 Apr. 6, 1890 July 1, 1889 Sept.12, 1889	June 30, 1890
Maria Garner		Tenn	00	600	Dec. 12, 1889	Do.
Emma A. Rog Belle Roberts	gers	Iowa		600	Apr. 6 1800	April 5, 1890 June 30, 1890 Sept. 5, 1889 Nov. 30, 1889
Emma J. Sayı		N. Dak .	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 5. 1889
Kate O. Spald	ing	D.C	do	600	Sept.12, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Julia G. Copp	ock	Ohio	do	600	Dec. 1, 1889	Feb. 7, 1890 June 30, 1890
Julia G. Copp	ock	do	do	720	Dec. 1, 1889 Feb. 8, 1890 Dec. 13, 1889 Apr. 2, 1890 Aug. 12, 1889	June 30, 1890
Viola Bishop M. J. Pleas	********	Kansas .	Assistant matron	450 500	Dec. 13, 1889	Do. Do.
Lizzie Hodge		do	Seamstress	500	Apr. 2, 1890	Feb. 12, 1890
M. A. Atchiso	77	Kanaga	do	500	Mar. 14 1890	June 30, 1890
S. E. Nickell .		Ark	Nurse	500	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mary Moore.		Ind. T	Nurse Laundress	480	Mar. 14, 1890 July 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Ella Bowser .		Kansas .	Cook	480	Reb 1 1890	June 30, 1890
Lenna Oliver		do	C00K	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Emma A. Sea	man	Dolvoto	do	600 900	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Joseph M. W. Joseph M. W	nans	do	Carpenter Carpenter and industrial teacher.	720	July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Dec. 18, 1889	June 30, 1890 Dec. 17, 1889 Mar. 8, 1890
Henry E. Dec	kerman	Kansas .	do	720	Mar. 10, 1890	June 30, 1890
George Sayer	8	Dakota .	Farmer do	800	July 1, 1889 Jan. 30, 1890 July 1, 1889 May 28, 1890	Jan. 29, 1890
Henry Clay C	usey	Kansas .	do	800	Jan. 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
John Kochel.		Kangag	Assistant farmer and gardener	600	May 28 1800	June 30, 1890 May 26, 1890 June 30, 1890
Nelson Polson		do	Tailor	600	Ang. 17, 1889	Oct. 27, 1889
H S Frink		do	do	600	Aug.17, 1889 Jan. 2, 1890 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
James D. Oliv	ег	do	Shoe-maker Blacksmith Stockman	600	July 1, 1889	Tama 20 1000
Joseph Haski	ns	do	Blacksmith	600	do	Do.
William S St	nahl	Nohr	Disciplination	600 700	Aug. 12, 1889	Sont 20 1890
W A Loone	rel	Kongag	do	700	Oct 1 1889	Oct. 20 1889
J. E. S. Bell		Cal	do	700	July 1, 1889 Oct 1, 1889 Nov. 10, 1889 Mar. 1, 1890 Aug. 18, 1889	Do. Feb. 8, 1890 Sept. 30, 1889 Oct. 20, 1889 Feb. 28, 1890 June 30, 1890
Joseph Pleas.		Indiana.	do	700	Mar. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Carl Eaves		Okla	Cadet sergeant	60	Aug. 18, 1889	
Minerva Burg	gess	do	do	60		Feb. 13, 1890
Dolog Korrole	********	00	do	60	do	June 20, 1889
Ernst Lushba	augh	do	do	60	Aug. 1, 1889	Sept. 25, 1889 June 30, 1890 April 10, 1890
Ore Griffin		do	do	60	do	Aug. 17, 1889
Emily Hughe	8	do	do	60	Sept. 1, 1889 do Oct. 1, 1889 Nov. 27, 1889	Aug. 17, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
Ida Johnson.		do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890 Nov. 26, 1889 June 30, 1890
Reuben Town	send	do	do	60 60	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 26, 1889
Minorus Para		ob	do	60	App 1 1800	Do. 1890
Ned Bruce	088	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890 Apr. 11,1890 Feb. 14, 1890	Do.
Fannie Phillip	08	do	do	60	Feb. 14, 1890	Do.
			Stockman Disciplinariando			
Quapaw Agen paw boardin	g-school.					
F. L. Weir		Missonri	Supt. and principal teacher	800	Ang. 1. 1889	May 20, 1890
H. Hall		do	do	800	May 21, 1890	May 20, 1890 June 30, 1890
H. Hall Mary E. Bake	r	Kansas .	Teacher	600	Aug. 1, 1889 May 21, 1890 Aug. 16, 1889	Do. Dec. 31, 1889 Jan. 23, 1890 June 30, 1890
A. E. Boone		Iowa	Matron	480	July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Jan. 24, 1890 July 1, 1889 do	Dec. 31, 1889
Dorcas Moore		Missouri	do	480	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 23, 1890
Arrena Meade	ows	do	Sametras	480	Jan. 24, 1890	Do. 1890
Jennie Clark Louisa Drake		Kans	Seamstress	300	o my 1, 1009	Do.
Mollie Drake		do	Cook	300		Jan. 11, 1890
Matilda Wind		do	Laundress Cookdo	300	Jan. 12, 1890	Jan. 11, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890
Hattie McNei T. H. Baker	11	do	Industrial teacher	300	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
		Transa	Industrial teachers	480	Tuly 1 1000	Do.

INDIAN TERRITORY-Continued.

Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
				-
Kansas Missouri do do do do Ind. T Indiana Ind. T Indiana Ind. T Missouri	do Teacher do do Assistant matron Seamstress Assistant seamstress Cook Assistant cook Laundress	\$900 900 600 540 600 480 300 120 300 120 300 120 300 600	July 1, 1889 May 21, 1890 July 1, 1889dodo Sept. 16, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890dododododododododo Jan. 1,1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 20, 1890 Feb. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890	May 20, 1890 June 30, 1890 Sept. 15, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do.
Ind. T	Teacher	480	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ind. T	Teacher	480	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
4				
Ind. T	Teacher	480	do	Mar. 13, 1890
4	IOWA.		-	
Iowa	Teacher	\$720	July 1, 1889	Jan. 13, 1890
	KANSAS.			
			-/	
Kansas . Illinois . Missouri Kansas . . do . do . do . do	Assistant superintendentdo Clerk Assistant clerkdodo	\$2,000 2,000 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 900 900 660 1,200 1,200 1,200 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Feb. 14, 1890 July 1, 1889 .do May 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 .do July 21, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 .do .do .do .do .do .do July 1, 1889 .do .do .do .do .do	Sept. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Feb. 12, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Apr. 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890
	Missouri Kansas Missouri Kansas Missouri do do do T Indiana Ind. T	Missouri Kansas do	Missouri Supt. and principal teacher \$900 Missouri Good Good	Missouri Supt. and principal teacher \$900 May 21, 1889

KANSAS-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Haskell Institute, Law- rence—Continued.				3	
Data T Comme	77	Teacher	4000	D 0.1000	T 00 100
Harman D Whitman	Kansas .	do	\$600 600	Dec. 2, 1889 Jan. 3, 1890 Feb. 7, 1890 Mar. 5, 1890	June 30, 1890 Feb. 8, 1890 June 30, 1890
Lena M. Fife	do	do	600	Feb. 7, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hervey B. Peairs	do	do	600	Mar. 5, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
P. W. Smith	do	do	600	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Harriet M. Haskell	do	Matron in chief	800	May 1, 1890 Aug. 5, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Nov. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890
Mary T. Eldridge	do	Matron	800 660	Jan. 1, 1890	
Lidie N. Allen	Pa	Assistant matron	600		Aug. 25, 1889 Sept. 13, 1889 Dec. 5, 1889
Sadie Piatt	Kansas .	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889 Oct. 17, 1889	Sept. 13, 188
Mary E. Floyd	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Dec. 5, 188
Harriet H. Spencer	do	do	600	Oct. 17, 1889	9 mile 30, 1890
Liggie Smith	do	Saametrage	600	Dec. 6, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Aug. 3, 1889 Sept. 15, 1889	Do.
Anna Fischer	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890
Lola Pettifer	Okla	Assistant seamstress	180	Aug. 3, 1889	Do. Oct. 29, 1889 June 30, 1890 Oct. 23, 1889 June 30, 1890
Carrie May Darling	do	do	600	Sept. 15, 1889	Oct. 29, 188
Alice Ogee	do	do	180	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 189
Nelson Polson	do	Tailordo	780 780	Oct 20 1889	Tune 30 188
Nelson Polson	Okla	Assistant tailor	180	Dec. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 29, 1889 July 1, 1889 Nov. 1, 1889	Aug. 22, 188 Nov. 30, 188 Aug. 20, 188 Aug. 20, 188 Oct. 12, 188 Oct. 29, 188 Dec. 8, 188 June 30, 189 Nov. 30, 189 Dec. 31, 188
Sadie Johnson	do	Assistant tailoress	180	Nov. 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 188
Addie S. Weller	Kansas .	Cook	540		Aug. 20, 188
Maggie A. Rabourn	do	do	540	Aug. 27, 1889 Sept. 13, 1889	Sept. 12, 188
Mary S. Mann	do	do	540 540	Sept. 13, 1889	Oct. 12, 188
John L. Walker	do	do Assistant tailor Assistant tailoress Cook do do do do Assistant took Assistant cook do	540	Sept. 13, 1889 Oct. 13, 1889 Oct. 30, 1889 Dec. 9, 1889 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Dec. 8 188
Anna Pearson	do	do	540	Dec. 9, 1889	June 30, 189
Josiah Patterson	Okla	Assistant cook	300	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 188
Charles Primaux	do	do	300	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 188 Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Josiah Patterson	do	do		Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 189
			300 600	Apr. 1, 1890	Do. 189
Jentha Wilson	Okla	Landressa Assistant laundrymando Bakerdo Assistant baker Nurse Nurse	240	do	Do.
Young Man Kiser	do	do	240	July 1, 1889 Sept. 12, 1889	Do.
George Reineck	Kansas .	Baker	540	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 188 June 30, 189
Granville L. Call	do	Assistant holes	540 180	Sept. 12, 1889	June 30, 189
Mary E. Carson	Kanaga	Nurse	600	July 1, 1889 do Dec. 10, 1889 Feb. 20, 1890	Do. Dec. 9, 188 Feb. 19, 189 June 30, 189
Delia M. Hardy	Minn	Nurse	600	Dec. 10, 1889	Feb. 19, 189
Mary E. Carson Delia M. Hardy Sarah A. Driesbach	Ohio	do	600	Feb. 20, 1890	June 30, 189
Rachel L. Seeley	Kansas .	Assistant nurse Engineerdo Assistant engineer.	540		Do.
William M. Lindley	do	Engineer	720 720	Sept. 1, 1889 Nov. 1, 1889 Mar. 18, 1890	Aug. 31, 188
William Paarca	do	Assistant angineer	480	Nov. 1, 1880	Mar 17 189
W. C. Miller	do	do	480	Mar. 18, 1890	Mar. 24, 189
William Blakeslee	Okla	do	180	July 1, 1889 Mar. 26, 1890 July 1, 1889	June 30, 189
W. W. Hunter	Kansas .	Farmer	480	Mar. 26, 1890	Aug. 31, 188 June 30, 189 Mar. 17, 189 Mar. 24, 189 June 30, 189 Apr. 30, 189
William Blakeslee W. W. Hunter Ezra N. Kelso George Whitt	do	Assistant farmer	720 300	July 1, 1889	Do. Do.
Simon Ketosh	Okla	do	300	Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Feb. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Do.
James Blood.	Kansas .	do Store-keeper do Gardener	800	July 1, 1889	Do. Jan. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Robert S. Gardner, jr Frank C. Middleton	W. Va	do	800	Feb. 1, 1890	June 30, 189
Frank C. Middleton	Kansas .	Gardener	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Eric J. Anderson	Okla	Wagon-maker Assistant wagon-maker	600 180		Do.
Joseph Abner J. M. Cannon	Kansas .	Shoe maker	600	May 15, 1890 July 1, 1889	May 31, 189 June 30, 189
Conres R Dovo	do	Harnaga, makar	600	do	Do.
Frank EagleAndrew S. Hickey	Okla	Assistant harness-maker	180	do	Do.
Andrew S. Hickey	Kansas.	Blacksmith	600	do	Do.
J. B. Churchill	do	Painter Assistant painter	600 180	do	Do. Do.
William Pollock William A. Floyd	Kangaa	Janitor	540	do	Sent 30 188
William G. Fearing	do	do.	540	Oct. 14, 1889	Jan. 31, 189
Helene Polson	do	do	540	Oct. 14, 1889 June 2, 1890 July 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 189 June 30, 189
John Buch	do	Bandmaster	240	July 1, 1889	
Herrey B. Peairs	do	Disciplinarian	900	Fob 0 1900	Apr. 15 190
Anthony Caldwell	do	Night watchman	540	July 1, 1880	Jan. 31, 189
Anthony Caldwell	do	do	540	Mar. 12, 1890	Feb. 8, 189 Apr. 15, 189 Jan. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Amos B. Iliff	do	Janitordodo Bandmaster Disciplinariando Night watchmando Carpenter Stewardessdodo	780	Feb. 9, 1890 July 1, 1889 Mar. 12, 1890 Sept. 17, 1889	Do. Feb. 28, 189 Apr. 9, 189 June 30, 189
Lizzie Pearson	do	Stewardess	420	Feb. 1, 1890 Mar. 1, 1890	Feb. 28, 189
Маддія Карапти	do		420	Mar. 1, 1890	Apr. 9.189

KANSAS-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Pottawatomie board- ing school.					
Frank A. McGuire	Kansas .	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$720	July 1, 1889	Nov. 17, 1889
Frank M. Coveft Dollie W. Knowles Peter Nichols Louise Vesser Retta Miller Ella Spear Jennie Fairbanks	do	Matron and teacher Industrial teacher Seamstress Cookdo Laundress and Assistant Cook	720 480 480 300 300 300 300	Nov. 18, 1889 July 1, 1889 do do do Oct. 4, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Oct. 4, 1889 June 30, 1890
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kickapoo boarding- school.					
D. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas .	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Irene Keagan	do	Matron and teacher	480	do	Do.
John Keagan	do	Industrial teacher	480 300	do	Do. Do.
Rridget Kirlen	do	Seamstress	300	do	Do.
Josie Vetter	do	Laundress and assistant cook	300	do	Do.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Iowa, Sac and Fox of Missouri boarding- school.					
Orville Ashel	Kansas .	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	do	Mar. 3, 1890
Annie M. Linn	do Missouri	Matron and assistant teacher	720 480	Mar. 17, 1890	June 30, 1890 Do.
Jesse E. Mills	Kansas .	Industrial teacher	480	Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Nov. 3, 1889	Do. Mar. 31, 1890
E. V. Mills	do	Cook	480 300	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emma Nicholson Hattie Wade	do	. do	300	Nov. 3, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889 June 30, 1890
Ada Nicholson Helen E. Linn	do Missouri	Laundress and assistant cook	300	July 1, 1889	Do. Do.
		MICHIGAN.			()
L'Anse day-school.					
James Turrell	Mich	Teacher	\$600	Nov. 5, 1889	June 30, 189
70					-
Baraga day-school.					
Mary Sylvester	Mich	do	600	Sept.16, 1889	do
	Mich	MINNESOTA.	600	Sept.16, 1889	do
	Mich		600	Sept.16, 1889	do
Mary Sylvester White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding-		MINNESOTA. Superintendent and principal	\$600	July 1,1889	
Mary Sylvester White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding- school. A. A. Ledeboer	Minn	MINNESOTA. Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$600 800	July 1,1889	Mar. 31, 139
Mary Sylvester White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding- school. A. A. Ledeboer	Minn	MINNESOTA. Superintendent and principal teacherdoteacher.	\$600 800 480	July 1,1889	Mar. 31, 139 June 30, 189 Mur. 31, 189
Mary Sylvester White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding- school. A. A. Ledeboer S. R. Quick. S. R. Quick.	Minndo	MINNESOTA. Superintendent and principal teacherdo	\$600 800 480 600	July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890	Mar. 31, 139 June 30, 188 June 30, 189 June 30, 180
Mary Sylvester White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding- school. A. A. Ledeboer	Minndo	MINNESOTA. Superintendent and principal teacherdoteacher.	\$600 800 480	July 1,1889	Mar. 31, 136 June 30, 186 Mar. 31, 18

MINNESOTA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
White Earth Agency, Red Lake boarding- school.					
Louis Manypenny	Minn	Superintendent and principal	\$600	July 1, 1889	Feb. 15, 1890
Horace E. Wilson. Horace E. Wilson. Mary C. English L. L. Laird. Tama M. Wilson E. Graves. Catherine Gurnoe. E. Graves. Madeline Jourdon Josette Lawrence.	.:do	teacher. do. do. Teacher. do. Matron do. Seamstress. do. do. do.	120	Mar. 12, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Mar. 12, 1890 July 1, 1889 Feb. 4, 1890 July 1, 1889 Feb. 4, 1890 July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Jan. 26, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890 Jvine 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Nov. 19, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Aug. 20, 1889 Nov. 19, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
Ab. Josette Lawrence	do dodo	do	120 120 120 120 120 120	Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Jan 1, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890 Sept. 30, 1889 Nov. 19, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
J. C. Ray Peter Graves White Earth Agency, White Earth board- ing-school.	do	industrial teacher and jamtor.	300 300	May 5, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 26, 1890	June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890
O M Dumo	Minn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
hand. Angeline M. Cogger	do	supermentant and principal teacher. . do do.	1,000 480 600 480 600 480 480 240 240 300 300 300 300 180 180 180 120	Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Oct. 20,1889 Feb. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Dec. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Dec. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Dec. 1,1890 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Dec. 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890dodo	June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. May 31, 1890 Do. Do.
		MONTANA.			
Blackfeet Agency board- ing-school.					
Almon B. Coe, O. B. Bartlett Cora M. Ross Isabel Clark Mary H. Pelkey Alcina Harris Lizzie T. Catlin	Kansas . Montana do do	Superintendent and principal teacherdo. Teacher. Matron. Seamstressdododododo.	\$720 720 540 480 360 360 360 360 360	July 1, 1889 Apr. 12, 1890 July 1, 1889dodo Nov. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Oct. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890

MONTANA-Continued.

Name.	Whence ap- pointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Crow Agency boarding- school.					
E. W. Hoyt	N. Y	Superintendent and principal	\$900	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
H.D. Arkwright	Montana	teacherdo	900	Oct. 4.1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary P. Gibson	Miss	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Oct. 4, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
Lizzie P. Wyman Clara B. Arkwright	do	do	600	Oct. 4, 1889	Do.
Clara B. Arkwright Clara B. Arkwright F. S. Hoyt L. E. Cox K. Clifford K. Clifford F. F. Briggs	do	do	720 720	A DP 1 1800	June 30, 1890 Do.
r. S. Hoyt	N. Y	Matron	500 500	July 1, 1889 July 30, 1889	July 22, 1889 Dec. 3, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889
C. Clifford			500	Dec. 4, 1889 Mar. 1, 1890	Dec. 31, 188
H. E. Briggs	Minn	dodo.	500 600	Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1896
H. E. Briggs		Assistant matron	250 250	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 July 3, 1880 Mar. 31, 1890
Julia Connor	do	Seamstress	360	July 4, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 14, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Mary Howard	do	do	360 360	Jan. 1, 1890	Sept. 30, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
M. A. Clifford	do	Lanndress	480 360	Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889	June 30, 1890
B. Johnson	Montana		360	Mar. 1, 1890	Feb. 28, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890
May Ross	Minn	Cook	400	Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	.lnlv 7 1889
B. Johnson	Montana Minn	do	400 400	July 8, 1889 Mar. 1, 1890	Dec. 31, 188
V. B. Strong	Montana	Industrial teacher	720 720	Mar. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Nov. 14,1889	June 30, 189 Nov. 13, 188
L. Cross Bear	do	Indian assistant	180	ADT. 1. 1890	June 30, 189 Do.
E. Mad Wolf R. Raise Up	do	dododododododod	180 180	do	Do. Do.
*Fort Belknap Agency day school.					
Sahina Page	Wash	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889 Apr. 21, 1890	
Edith L. Simons	Montana	Assistant teacher and matron.	600 360	Apr. 21, 1890 July 1, 1889	
Edith L. Simons	do	do	360	July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889	Nov. 1, 188
Fort Peck Agency, As-					June 30, 189
sinaboine boarding- school.					Aug. 31, 188 Nov. 1, 188
J. L. Baker Flora McNeill	Ohio	Superintendent	900 720	July 1, 1889	June 30, 189 Feb. 28, 189
Anna J. Early Sallie E. Randall	Tenn N.Y Ohio	Teacher	720	Mar. 1, 1890	June 30, 189
Sallie E. Randall Anna J. Early	N.V	do	600	do	Aug. 31, 188 Feb. 28, 189
Anna J. Early Dora N. Odekirk	Iowa	do	600 600	Sept. 20, 1889	June 30, 189
Mrs. J. L. Baker	Ohio	Matron	540	Mar. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Do. Do.
Louisa S. Ahrens Rose M. Dunn	N.Y Dakota	Seamstressdo	420 420	July 24, 1889	July 23, 188 June 30, 189
Rose M. Dunn R. V. Wilson Otto Brown	Montana do	CookIndustrial teacher	480 600	July 24, 1889 July 1, 1889 do Oct. 1, 1889	Do. Sept. 30, 188
George W. Kalter	Dakota .	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 189 Nov. 30, 188 June 30, 189
Heorge W. Kalter Otto Brown	Mont Mich	Night watchdo	600 600	Dec. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 188
		Water boy	60 60		Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Richard Morgan	do	do	60 60	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Daniel Lester	do	do	60	do	Do. Sept. 30, 188
Jennie West	do	Assistant matrondodo.	60	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 189
Fannie Frexler	do	A ssistant seamstress	60	Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189 Mar. 30, 189
Tenie Werts Mary Finn	do	Water boydo	60	Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	June 30, 189
		ATOMO VALLE ANTIBLUTION	30	2, 1000	200
Tongue River Agency day school.					

^{*}School discontinued from November 1, 1889, until April 20, 1890.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Name.	Whence ap- pointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Genoa industrial train- ing-school.		-			
W R Rockus	Nebr	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,500	July 1, 1889	June 30, 188
James M. Perrigo	do	Clerk	800	do	Nov. 30, 188
Byron Diffenbach James M. Perrigo	do	Clerkdo Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian.	1,000	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 189 Do.
E. C. McMillan	do	Physician	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Laura D. Backus	do	Principal teacher	720	July 8, 1889 July 1, 1889	Do.
A. J. Tabor, jr	do	Teacher	600	July 8, 1889	Do.
Susie M. Jones	do	do	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Eleanor W. Nelson	do	do	600	do	Do.
A. B. Holmes	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	Do.
ann E. Cannon	Mohr	Matron	720 720	Jan. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Dec. 1, 1889 Dec. 12, 1889	Oct. 17, 188 Dec. 12, 188 June 30, 189
nnie Williamson	do	do	600	Dec. 1, 1889	June 20 180
nnie Williamson	do	Aggistant matron	500	Tply 1 1880	Nov 30 183
Vartha Knox	ob	do	500	Dec. 4 1889	Nov. 30, 189 June 30, 189
ertrude Parton	do	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1889 Dec. 4, 1889 July 1, 1889	Do.
Volney Wiggins	do	Cook	480	do	Do
Vettie Mack	do	Laundress	400	do	Dec. 14, 188
Ella Wiggins	do	do	400	Dec. 16, 1889	June 30, 189
I. P. McFayden	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Edwin Hoare	do	Farmer	840	do	Do.
If F Poolest	do	Uarpenter	600	Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Do.
William Cirich	do	Shoomaker	600	Jan. 1,1890	Do. Do.
Panl W. Thiel	do	Tailor	600	do 1, 1009	Do.
Carroll P. Rouse	do	Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian. Physician Principal teacher. Teacher do	- 440		Do.
C. Arnold	do	Broom-maker	200	Sept. 23, 1889 Dec. 13, 1889	Do.
Victoria Arcange	do	Broom-maker	60	Dec. 13, 1889	Do.
Jeannette Strecker	do	do	60	do	Do.
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Omaha board- ing-school.	- 1				
John F. Delzell	do	Superintendent and principal teacher.	800	July 1,1889	Sept. 15, 188
Leslie Watson	do	Superintendent and principal	800	Sept. 16, 1889	June 30, 189
Nellie Baker	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 24, 188 June 30, 189
lice Frary	do	do	600	July 1, 1889 Dec. 25, 1889	June 30, 189
claie G. Pilcher	do	do	500	do	Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189
date E. Knollin	do	Dhysisian and tooch an	500	Apr. 1, 1890 Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 189
Clieg C Delgell	do	Matron	500 500	Tele 1 1889	Do. Sept. 15, 188
ane Johnson	do	Seamstress	400	do	June 30, 189
ottie G. Rasch	do	Laundress	400	do	The
Huldith Watson	do	Matron	500	Sent 16 1880	Do.
Henry G. Niehbuhr	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 8, 188
Sugene Fontenelle	do	do	600	July 1, 1889 Dec. 9, 1889 July 1, 1889 Dec. 9, 1889	Do. Dec. 8, 188 June 30, 189
Laura Niehbuhr	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 8, 188 Mar. 31, 189
Mary H. Fontanella	do	do	400 400	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 189
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Omaha Oreek day school.		teacher. Teacherdo	400	Apr. 1,1000	0 410 00, 100
Will S. Stoops	Indiana.	Teacher	600	May 1, 1890	June 30, 189
Omaha and Winneba- go Agency, Winneba- go boarding-school.					
M. J. Fitzpatrick Robert E. Evans	N. Y Nebr	Supt. and principal teacherdo Teacherdododododododo	800 800	July 1, 1889 Sept. 16, 1889	Sept. 15, 188 June 30, 189 June 30, 189 Nov. 30, 188 June 30, 189
Mary Bonner	Pa	Teacher	600	Inly 1.1889	June 30, 189
Nellie L. Nunn	Nebr	do	500	Dog 4 1000	Nov. 30, 188
Ellen McFerland	N V	Matron	500 500	Dec. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Sept. 16, 1889	Sept 15 100
Annie M. Evens	Nebr	do.	500	Sent 18 1889	Sept. 15, 188 June 30, 189
Fannie Wood	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Do. 183
P 1 7512 1	3.	Lamadana	400	do	Nov. 2, 188

NEBRASKA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Omaha and Winneba- go Agency, Winneba- go boarding-school— Continued.					W 1
John W. Nunn John H. Wilson	do	Laundressdo Industrial teacherdo Cook	\$400 400 600 600 400	Nov. 3, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Dec. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Nov. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do.
Charles F. Peirce Charles F. Peirce Nellie Lindsay Nellie Lindsay Mary E. Wells Mary Webster Mary Lindsay Zoe Leonard Agnes Wabashaw Alice Ramsey Minnie Bruno Emily La Clair Lucy Trudell Lucy Whipple George Stevens Lonis Fairibault William Sky	dodododododododododo	Supt. and principal teacherdododododododo	400 100 480 480	July 1, 1889 Feb. 14, 1890 July 1, 1889 Feb. 14, 1890 Mar. 6, 1890 Mar. 6, 1890 Yeb. 14, 1890 July 1, 1889do July 1, 1889do July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Aug. 7, 1889 Mar. 29, 1890 Aug. 7, 1889	Feb. 13, 1800 June 30, 1890 Feb. 13, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. June 4, 1890 June 20, 1890 Mar. 20, 1890 Mar. 21, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Feb. 28, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Feb. 28, 1890 June 30, 1890
Santee Agency, Ponca day-school. John E. Smith	Dakota .	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Hosea Locke Kittie Macaulay	Mont	Teacherdodo	600 600 600	July 1, 1889 Aug. 31, 1889 Nov. 30, 1889	Aug. 29, 1889 Nov. 29, 1869 June 30, 1890
		NEVADA		-	
Carson industrial train- ing-school.		Superintendent (bonded)			

				1	
Carson industrial train- ing-school.					
William D. C. Gibson	Nevada.	Superintendent (bonded)	1, 500	May 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
Nevada Agency board- ing-school.					
Julia H. Doane Sarah Dunlope Angeline Jones Emma B. Protzman Ann Natches Mattie Calico Thomas H. Clark Otis B. Whaley Sue Calico Sue Calico	do	. do	600 720 120	Nov. 5, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Sept. 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 do do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Feb. 28, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Mar. 1, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do.

NEVADA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Nevada Agency, Walker River day-school. Lulu EvansLulu Evans	Nevada.	Teacher	\$600 720	July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890
Kate O'Hara Western Shoshone	do	Assistant matron	480	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Agency boarding- school.				-	
Fanny A. Weeks Susie Prior Samuel A. Walker	Utah Nevada .		800 240 720	Aug. 26, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Apr. 21, 1890	June 30, 1890 Do. Do.
J. M. Thomason	do	Carpenter	900	Nov. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque industrial					
training school.					
W D Change	Indiana	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,500	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
W. B. Creager Paul J. Hogan	Ky		1, 200	do	July 6, 1889
William H. Barnard	D T	do	1, 200	Aug. 26, 1889	May 4, 1890
James H. Wroth	N May	Physician	500	July 1, 1889	June 15, 1890
Charles F Winglaw	de.	do	500	June 16, 1890	June 30, 1890
Omaries II. Willistow	NV	Assist Sun't and diciplinarian	840	Oct. 5, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Owon N Morron in	00	Assist. Sup't and diciplinarian	1,000	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Owen N Marron ir	do	Principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Frances W. Lewis	RT	do	1,000	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Cora Marsh	N May	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	April 5, 1850
Frances Overmen	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Hame Liston	Indiana	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Nattie G Rarnard	R. T	do	600	do	May 4, 1890
Alice E Fencher	do	do	600	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary Ranhaw	Indiana	do	600	Apr. 1,1890	June 30, 1890
Henry Kendall	N. Max	do	600	Apr. 6, 1890	April 29, 1890
Cora Warah	do	do	600	Apr. 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mattie Donham	Indiana	do	600	May 25, 1889	Do.
Belle M Creager	do	Matron	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Anna B. Lowes	N. Mex .	Matron Assistant matron	540	do	July 31, 1889
Minnie Walter	Illinois .	do	540	Aug. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ellen King	Cal	Seamstress	540	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
Mattie Drummond	N. Mex	do	540	Aug. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Bertha Z. Bliss	N. Y	Assistant seamstress	500	do	Do.
Mary M. Stenhens	N. Mex .	Laundress	540	do	Do.
Julia Sabin	Arizona	Assistant laundress	240	do	Do.
Charles Heisch	N. Mex .	Cook	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Calvin Norris	Arizona	Assistant cook	120	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
			840	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
Owen N. Marron, ir	N. Y	do	840	Sept. 1, 1889	Oct. 4, 1889
			960	July 1, 1889	Oct. 8, 1889
Albert Homer Perdue.	Indiana.	do	960	Oct. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
William H. Stephens	N. Mex .	Shoe and harness-maker	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Cutler Porter	do	Farmer	720	Aug. 1, 1889	Do.
Pauline Heisch	do	Baker	500	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Clayton Bulwer	Arizona	WatchmanCadet sergeant	240	July 1, 1889	De.
Horace Williams	do	Cadet sergeant	60	do	July 31, 1889
Hugh McRoy	do	do	60	do	Do.
George Easton	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
Edward Wood	do	do	60	do	Do.
Fletcher Chapman	do	do	- 60	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.
Jose Lewis	do	do	60	do	Do.
Horace Williams	do	do	60	do	Do.
Louis Nelson	do	do	60	do	Do.
Mescalero Agency board-					
ing-school.					
Cosette Rynerson	N. Mex .	Sup'tand principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 30, 1889
Ella L. Patterson	Pa	do	900	Aug. 31, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lola Bennett	N. Mex	Matron and seamstress	600	Sept. 18, 1889	Do.
Delia Pelman	Kans	Ass't seamstress and laundress	400	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
	N. Mex .				

NEW MEXICO-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Pueblo Agency Laguna day-school. E. A. Rumney	Mass	Teacher	\$800	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Santa Fé industrial training-school.					
S. M. Cart	Iowa	Superintendent (bonded)	1,500	Apr. 12, 1890	June 30, 1890

NORTH DAKOTA.

NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake Agency, boys' industrial school.					
Jerome Hunt E. C. Witzleben Giles Langel Mary R. Renaud Alodie Arsenaul Philomena M. Drapeau	N. Dak	Supt. and principal teacher Teacher Industrial teacher Matron and seamstress do Cook	\$800 600 600 420 420 420	July 1, 1889dodododo Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Sept. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do.
Devil's Lake Agency, Turtle Mountain day- schools.					
Nettie Buisson	do	Teacherdo: Assistant teacher Teacher	720 720 600 720	Sept. 1, 1889 do Nov. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do.
Fort Stevenson indus- trial school.					F .
John P. Linderleaf John P. Linderleaf Daniel LeRoy Theodore Everett Joseph Irvine Eva Sylvester Mand Edison	do do do do	Superintendent (bonded) Clerk and physician Teacher do do do Matron do Seamstress Assistant seamstress do do Cook do Assistant cook do Carpenter Shoemaker Industrial teacher Cadet sergeant do	1, 200 1, 000 600 600 600 600 480 240 120 480 480 240 240 240 240 240 600 60 60 60 60 60	July 1, 1889 Sept. 23, 1889dododododo July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 2, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Feb. 15, 1890 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Feb. 15, 1890 July 1, 1889 Cot. 1, 1889 Feb. 15, 1890 July 1, 1889 Feb. 15, 1890 July 1, 1889 Godo	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do. June 2, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Sept. 30, 1889 Feb. 14, 1890 June 30, 1890 Sept. 30, 1889 Feb. 14, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Do.
Standing Rock Agency, agricultural board-					
ing-school.	- 5				
Martin Kenel	Modo N. Dak .	Supt. and principal teacher Teacherdododo.	900 600 600	July 1, 1889 do do Jan. 1, 1890	Do. Dec. 31, 1889

NORTH DAKOTA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary,	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Standing Rock Agency, agricultural board- ing-school—Cont'd.					
Xaveria Fischlin Augustina Schatterli Placida Kappeler Scholastica Kuehner Otillia Häbscher Meinrad Widmer Nicholas Enz Felix Hoheisel Benedict J. Rieger	Mo N. Dak'.	Matron Seamstress	\$480 360 360 360 360 600 600 600 600	July 1, 1889do Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889dododo	June 30, 189 Aug. 31, 188 June 30, 189 Aug. 31, 188 June 30, 189 Mar. 31, 189 Do. June 30, 189 Do.
Standing Rock Agency industrial boarding school.					
Gertrude McDermott. Mechtild Decker Lizzie Schoule. Vincent Stoup. Adele Engster Barbara Burkhardt. Rosalis Doppler Josephine Decker. Frances Nugent Placids Schaefer. Domitilla Iron Shield Joseph Helwig	Missouri Illinois Missouri S. Dak. Missouri do do do N. Dak Indiana.	Supt. and principal teacher Teacherdododo Matron Seamstress Cook Lanndress Nurse Hospital cook Assistant cook Industrial teacher	900 600 600 480 360 360 360 240 60 600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do. Aug. 31, 1880 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Standing Rock Agency day schools.					
Aaron C. Wells. John M. Carignan Maria Van Solen. S. Sewell Rose Cournoyer Louis Primeau Louise Primeau Kitty Macaulay Emerson D. White Josephine Wells. Mary J. Clement	N. Dakdo	Teacher	600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 480 480	July 1, 1889do	June 30, 189 Do. Do. Do. Do. Sept. 30, 188 Nov. 29, 188 June 30, 189 Do. Do.
		OKLAHOMA			
Oheyenne and Arapa- hoe Agency, Arapa- hoe boarding-school.		•			
J. Fletcher Ashley Ray Blind Gilbert Holland James Monroe Luke Stanton	N. Y. Miss Kansas do Okla Kansas do Okla Kansas do Okla Kansas do Okla Missouri N. Y. Okla do do do do	Supt. and principal teacherdo Teacherdo dodo Matron Assistant matron Seamstressdo Cook Laundressdo Industrial teacher do Helper do	\$1,000 600 600 600 500 400 400 400 400 400 720 720 72 72 72 72 72	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889do	Sept. 30, 1880 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do. June 30, 1890 Do. June 30, 1890 Cot. 31, 1881 June 30, 1890 Sept. 12, 1883 July 14, 1890 Cot. 22, 1885 Fob. 5, 1890 Doc. 5, 1890 Doc. 31, 1881 Doc. 31, 1881 Doc. 31, 1881 Doc. 31, 1891 Doc. 31, 1891 Doc. 31, 1891 Doc. 31, 1892 Doc. 31, 1885

OKLAHOMA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Oheyenne and Arapa- ho Agency, Cheyenne school.					
L. D. Davis Anna C. Hoag Florence A. Davis J. M. Martin Maud Black	do do Illinois .	Teacherdod	600 600 600	July 1, 1889 do Aug. 16, 1889 Jan. 8, 1890 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Dec. 31, 1880 June 30, 1890
Minnie Taylor	Okla	Assistant matrondodo	500 400 400 400 400 400	Oct. 1, 1889 Feb. 6, 1890	Do. Sept. 1, 188 Feb. 5, 189 June 30, 189 Aug. 31, 188 Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Jennie Tyler Hattie C. Sparks Leonora Farris Norah D. Sparks	do	SeamstressdodoCook.Laundressdo	400 400 400 400	Sept. 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 do do do do do do do do	June 30, 189 Do. Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189 May 13, 189 Do.
Percy Cable John R. Porterfield Rhoda Red Wolf Thomas Starr Jennie Black	do do do do	Tailor . do . Industrial teacher . Helper . do	300 600 72 72 72	Apr. 1, 1890 Mar. 1, 1890 May 14, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 do Sept. 1, 1889	Do. June 30, 1890 July 31, 1880 July 3, 1880 June 30, 1890 Sept. 25, 1880 June 30, 1890
Cheyenne and Arapa-	do	dododo.	72 72 72	Jan. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890	Sept. 25, 1886 June 30, 1896 Do.
ho Agency, both schools. L. Hieronymus	Kansas .	Baker	480	July 1, 1889	June 30, 189
M. Balenti Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Kiowa boarding school.	Okla	Tailor	200	do	Do.
John Collins. 3. P. Gregory Florence Carr Corinth R. Davis Hattie V. Rose Minnie J. Whitaker Hattie M, Smith	Nebr Kansas . Ark Texas Mich	Supt. and principal teacherdodo	900 900 600 600 600 600	July 1, 1889 Sept. 14, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 7, 1889 Oct. 21, 1889 Oct. 28, 1889	Sept. 13, 188 June 30, 180 July 30, 188 July 10, 188 Oct. 26, 188 June 30, 189
Typthia Wrakes		do Matron Assistant matron Seamstress .do Assistant seamstress	600 600 150 360 360	Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889	Do. Doc. 31, 188 Apr. 14, 189
Eliza Parton Mary Garen	do Missouri	Cook	150 150 150 360 600 600	Jan. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Nov. 15 1889	Dec. 31, 188 Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189 Do. Do. Do.
Thomas Garen	Okla	Carpenter Bakerdodo HelperdododododoAssistant matron and laun-	360 360 150 150 150 270	July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 16, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 16, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Jan. 1, 1890	Oct. 15, 188 June 30, 189 Oct. 15, 188 Jan. 31, 189 June 30, 189 Do.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Wichita boarding- school.		dress.	210	0 all. 1, 1080	100.
Nannie F. Haddon Cora M. Dunn	Alabama Missouri do	Supt. and principal teacher Teacherdo	900 600 600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Belle Carson Rachel Edge Eva Pickard	Okla do	MatronAssistant matrondodo	600 150 150 150	Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Feb. 1, 1890	Do. Sept. 30, 188 Jan. 31, 189

OKLAHOMA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Wichita boarding- school—Continued.		•			
Pauline Washington Emily Barrett Lizzie Breakspear Celia Piokard Eva Piokard Louise Stevens	Okla do do do do	Assistant matron Seamstress	\$150 360 360 150 360 360	May 22, 1890 July 1, 1889 Feb. 12, 1890 Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Jan. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Sept. 30, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890
Mary C. Murphy	do do do Missouri Okla	do. Assistant laundressdo. Cookdo dodo	360 120 120 360 360 600 150	Jan. 1, 1890 Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do.
Osage Agency, Kaw boarding-school.	00	Helper	150	Берь. 1, 1009	Do.
P. W. Mess	Kansas do do do do	Supt. and principal teacherdededodo Teacherdo Seamsfress Cook Laundress Industrial teacher Laborerdo	900 900 400 400 480	July 1, 1889 Aug. 11, 1889 July 1, 1889 Aug. 11, 1889 Oct. 28, 1889 Jan. 24, 1890 Nov. 13, 1889 July 1, 1889	Aug. 10, 1889 Juno 30, 1890 Aug. 10, 1889 June 30, 1890 Feb. 18, 1890
F. F. Johnson	Missouri Okla do Kansas . do	do	480 300 300 300 480	Oct. 24, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do.
Joseph Ebeny Peter Curley Murphy Pappan S. Hardy	Oklado	Laborerdododododododo	180 180 180 180	Oct. 14, 1889 Nov. 18, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889 Do. June 30, 1890 Do.
Osage Agency, Osage boarding-school.					
Kate E. Miller	D. C N. Y Kansas . Indiana Kansas	Supt. and principal teacher. Teacher do . do . do . do . Matron. Assistant matron.	1, 200 600 600 600 600 600 400	Sept. 16, 1889 Oct. 14, 1889 Oct. 29, 1889 Nov. 1, 1889 Nov. 12, 1889 Oct. 10, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Anna Gray	Kansas.	do SeamstressdodododoNurse Cook Assistant cook Laundress	400 300 300 300 300 400 400	Jan. 1, 1890 Jan. 6, 1890 July 1, 1889 Nov. 5, 1889 Jan. 20, 1890 Feb: 24, 1890 Nov. 4, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Nov. 5, 1889	Do. Jan. 5, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do.
		Assistant cook Laundress do do Industrial teacher do	300 300 300 300 480 600	Nov. 1, 1889 Nov. 2, 1889 Feb. 23, 1890	Do. Do. Feb. 23, 1890 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890
Zachary Reese	Okla	Laborer Baker	180 300	July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Nov. 18, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Otoe boarding-school.					
A. P. Hutchinson J. E. S. Bell Emma H. DeKnight Carrie Wiokens Jeanette G. Goodeell Hattie Hutchison Elizabeth Gregory Daisy Collier Fannie A. Bokert.	Kansas. Indiana. Tenn	Supt. and principal teacherdo Teacherdo do do Matrondo Seamstressdo	900 900 600 600 480 480 400	July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Oct. 7,1889 Apr. 23,1890 July 1,1889 Apr. 15,1890 July 1,1889 Feb. 6,1890	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Apr. 12, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Mar. 31, 1890 June 90, 1890 Jan. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890

OKLAHOMA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	.Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Ponca, Parones, Otos, and Oakland Agency, etc.—Continued.		4 4			
Belle L. McCurdy	Kansas.	Laundress	\$360	Aug. 26, 1889	June 30, 1890
Alice Art	do	Assistant cook	400 300	July 1, 1889	Do. Nov. 3, 1889 Mar. 6, 1890 June 30, 1890
Katie Dailey	do	do	300	Nov. 4, 1889	Mar. 6, 1890
Rosa LaDue	do	Industrial teacher	300 540	Mar. 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
John Kochel	Indiana.	Laundress Cook Assistant cookdododododododododo	540	Aug. 26, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Nov. 4, 1889 Mar. 14, 1890 Aug. 10, 1889 May 27, 1890	May 14, 1890 June 30, 1890
Ponca, Pawnes. Otos, and Oakland Agency, Pawnes boarding- school.					/A.
Thomas R. Barker	Illinois .	Supt. and principal teacherdo Teacherdodo	900	July 1,1889 Sept. 10, 1889 July 1, 1889	Sept. 9, 1889 June 30, 1890
Simon Hedrick	Mo	Teacher	1,000	July 1, 1889	Oct. 26, 1889
Monta J. Boyer Carrie C. Shults	Kansas .	do	600	do	Oct. 26, 1889 Nov. 5, 1889 June 30, 1890
S. Blanche Hedrick Louise Wallace	Ark	dododo	600		June 30, 1890 Do.
Mary W. Wright Mary Clark R. E. Hutchison	Iowa	do	600	Oct. 28, 1889 Nov. 6, 1889 July 1, 1889 Nov. 16, 1889	Do
Mary Clark	Tenn	Matron	480 480	July 1, 1889 Nov. 16, 1889	Nov. 12, 1889
Addie Pappan Pauline Lillie	Okla	Assistant matron	240	Aug. 31, 1889	Nov. 12, 1889 June 30, 1890 Sept. 14, 1889 June 30, 1890
Pauline Lillie Laura Ferguson	Kansas .	Saamatraga	240 400	Nov. 1, 1889 Nov. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 2, 1889 July 1, 1889 do Oct. 11, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jennie Tunin	Illinois .	Seamstressdo Assistant seamstress Cook do Laundress Baker and assistant cook do Industrial teacher do do	400	Oct. 2, 1889	Sept. 7, 1889 June 30, 1890
Elizabeth Kuhns	Okla	Assistant seamstress	120 400	July 1, 1889	Do. Sept. 7, 1889 June 30, 1890
Susan A. Lillie	do	do	400	Oct. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
S. M. Gillett	do	Laundress	360 400	July 1, 1889	Do.
N. W. Lillie	do	daker and assistant cook	400	Oct. 11. 1889	June 30, 1890
R. K. Ferguson	Ark	Industrial teacher	540	Oct. 11, 1889 July 1, 1889 Sept. 10, 1889 Oct. 8 1889	Sept. 7, 1889
James R. Murie	Okla	do	540 540	Oct. 8, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Toonidag I. Onconwalt	Iowa	do	. 540	Oct. 8, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Jan. 22, 1890	Jan. 9, 1890
Levi F. Fye D. E. Bundy	Kansas	do	720 720	Apr. 1, 1890	Do. Sept. 7, 1889 June 30, 1890 Sept. 7, 1889 Sept. 30, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 Jan. 9, 1890 Mar. 22, 1890 June 30, 1890
Frank Bayhille	Okla	0 do do do do Herder	240	July 1, 1889	Do.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otos, and Oakland Agency, Ponca School.	+				
Charles W. Robinson	Pa	Sunt, and principal teacher	900	Апд. 21, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Charles W. Robinson	do	do	1,000	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Anna D. Robinson	Okla	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do Jan. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890
Belle Martin	Okla	do	600	Oct. 29, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Rose K. Watson	Md	Snpt. and principal teacher do	600 480	Feb. 21, 1890	Jan. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Jan. 17, 1890 June 30, 1890
Emma L. Clark	Okla	do	480	0419 1,1000	D 1011. 21, 2000
Matie White Eagle	do	Assistant matron	240 400	Apr. 1,1890	Fob 12 1890
Lizzie Hodges	Indiana.	do	400	Feb. 14, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Sallie Duvall	Md	Cook	400 400	Apr. 25, 1890	June 30, 1890
Ella A. Ruby	Nebr	do	400	Jan. 18, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
Annie E. Wright	Okla	do	400	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Lou Gambling	do	do Cook do	210 210	May 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 do Sept. 21, 1889	Sept. 20, 1889
Lizzie Primeaux	do	do	210 210	Sept. 21, 1889	June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Jan. 17, 1890 Apr. 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Sept. 20, 1889 Jan. 17, 1890 June 30, 1890
John Erwin	Kansas .	Industrial teacher	540	Sept. 21, 1889 Jan. 20, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 18, 1890 Feb. 14, 1890 Apr. 12, 1890 Apr. 28, 1890 July 1, 1889 Sept. 26, 1889 Oct. 12, 1889 Apr. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890 Jan. 17, 1880
John W. Ruby	do	do	540	Jan. 18, 1890	Jan. 17, 1880 Feb. 13, 1990 Mar. 31, 1890 Apr. 27, 1890
Levi F. Fve	Kansas	do	720 720	Apr. 12, 1890	Apr. 27, 1890
Philip T. Harmon	Md	do	. 720	Apr. 28, 189)	June 30, 1890
Sarah Rough Face	Okla	Assistant cookdo	120 120	Sept. 26, 1889	Sept. 25, 1889 Oct. 11, 1889
Lillie King	do	do	120	Oct. 12, 1889	Oct. 11, 1889 Apr. 14, 1890
Anna Overland	do	do	120	Apr. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890

OKLAHOMA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, etc.—Continued.					
Fannie Little Cook	Okla do	Assistant seamtressdo	\$60 120	Sept. 2, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890
Sac and Fox Agency, Sac and Fox board- ing-school.					
M. E. Harvey Matilda Wind Deborah Bozarth M. E. Harvey Lucy Mudeater M. A. House Sadie B. Johnson N. B. Handricks	Kansas Okla Kansas .do Okla .do Kansas Ky Okla Ark Ky Okla Kansas Okla	Supt. and principal teacherdododododododo	720 720 720 720 500 400 360 360 360 300 300 300 300 300 300 3	July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Mar. 11, 1890 July 1, 1889 Sept. 18, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Apr. 4, 1890 Apr. 4, 1890 Apr. 4, 1890 Feb. 26, 1800 July 1, 1889 Feb. 26, 1800 July 1, 1889 Nov. 12, 1889 July 1, 1889 Mar. 13, 1890 Aug. 1, 1889 Feb. 13, 1889 Feb. 8, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889 Mar. 10, 1890 June 30, 1890 Sept. 17, 1889 June 30, 1890 Mar. 10, 1890 July 31, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 Feb. 25, 1890 July 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 July 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Sept. 8, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Aug. 17, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889
Sac and Fox Agency, Absentee Shawnee boarding-school.					
R. D. Moore. G. I. Harvey G. I. Harvey A. H. Moore Daniel Ochilson Hattie A. Patrick Hattie A. Patrick M. E. Harvey Clara Spinning Clara Spinning Rosetta Bourbonnais Annie Hobbs N. B. Hendricks Clara B. Yott Sabie J. Tyner Hester Cochran Sallie Chisholm James E. Thackrey Jeptha Wilson	Mo Kansas do Kansas Okla do do do Kansas	Supt. and principal teacherdo	720 720 900 500 500 600 360 480 360 360 360 360 360 300 600	July 1, 1889 Mar. 17, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Mar. 17, 1890 Mar. 17, 1890 Mar. 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Oct. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Oct. 1, 1889	Mar. 16, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Mar. 16, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Dec. 31, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890
		OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Agency boarding-school.		•			
Rosa Butch. Gall Engster Mary Cashnic. Pauline Oswald. Mary Eyer. Catherine Wildhaber. Mary Hess Louise Zunwerra. Henry Winslow.	do	Supt. and principal teacher Teacher Matron and seamstress Cook and laundress Assistant cook do Assistant laundress do Industrial teacher	500 350 350 300 300 300 300	July 1, 1889dododododo Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Sept. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890

OREGON-Continued.

Klamath Agency boarding-school. H. B. Compson Illinois Oregon Dellie Lee Tenn Tenn Tenn Tenn Tenn Alice McFarland Oregon Emily Sloan do Alice McFarland Oregon Emily Sloan do Mr. Tenn do do Mr. Tenn do do Mr. Tenn do do Mr. Tenn do		зангу.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
H. B. Compson Illinois Sarah E. Emery Oregon Dellie Lee Tennery Tenner Frances Compson Illinois Myrtle Coropson do do della de della				
Klamath Agency Yainax boarding-school. J. W. Brandenburg Oregon Bertha M. Emery do Melissa Brandenburg do Luella Drew do Mollie Brown do Mollie Brandenburg do Mollie Brown do Mollie Brown do Mollie Brown do Mollie Brown do Make Mark George S. Nickerson Cal Massa Moses Ark George S. Nickerson Cal Massa Moses Ark George S. Nickerson Cal Mollie Mollie Mollie Mollie Mollie Mollie Moreis Gal Mollie M	Teacherdo	\$1,000 600 600 600 400 500 300	July 1, 1889dododododo Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Dec. 31 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do.
Bertha M. Emery do Melissa Brandenburg do .				
ing school. W. H. H. Beadle Dakota G. M. Irwin Oregon R. W. MoBride do do R. W. MoBride do do R. W. MoBride Oregon R. W. MoBride Oregon R. W. MoBride De do Robin De Golde De Clara L. Gilman do Lizzie S. Cornelius do	Teacher	800 600 500 400 400 400 320 320 600 600	July 1,1889 do Jan. 22,1890 July 1,1889 Sept. 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 Apr. 1,1890	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Jan. 21, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 18.0 June 30, 1890
G. M. Irwin Oregon Edwin L. Morris N. Y. Forester W. Royal Oregon R. W. McBride do Edwin S. Miller N. Y. David E. Brewer Oregon L. S. Rogers N. Y. M. G. Lane Oregon James D. Robb do Hattie E. Bristow do Anna C. Godby do Clara L. Gilman do Lizzie S. Cornelius do				
Prudence Miles	do Clerk do do Dhysician Disciplinarian Principal teacher do Teacher do do Teacher do	1,500 1,500 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,000 900 1,200 1,200 600 600 600 600 600 480 480 480 480 480	July 1, 1889 Aug. 5, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Apr. 22, 1890 July 1, 1889do Aug. 12, 1889 July 1, 1889do Aug. 16, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889	Ang. 4, 1889 June 30, 1890 Sept. 30, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Aug. 11, 1889 Dec. 29, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Sept. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Apr. 12, 1890 Apr. 12, 1890 Apr. 12, 1890 Apr. 1, 1889 Feb. 26, 1890 Apr. 20, 1890
William Herkenrath do Jacob Baughman do Jacob Baughman do John Gray do Henry Rogers do Philip B. Wilson do Samuel A. Walker do Jonathan Staiger do William H. Utter do Jacob Wrage do G.C. Hogan do Elizabeth T. Adair do John S. McCain do Green B. Cornelns do John C. Baker do John C. Baker do John C. Baker do Joseph De Janney do Joseph De Janney do	do do Cook Assistant cook do Laundress do Assistant Laundress do Blacksmith do Carpenter do do Harness and shoe maker do Tailor do Assistant tailoress Farmer do	480 540, 300 300 480 150 150 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 800 8	Apr. 20, 1890 Oct. 1, 1889 Mar. 3, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Nov. 4, 1889 Nov. 4, 1889 Aug. 10, 1889 Nov. 4, 1889	June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Nov. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Mar. 18, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Salem industrial train-				-	
ing school—Cont'd. John Spencer. Oliver Linsley William Miller Adeline Rosler Philip Wash Lucinda Hendricks. William Miller Lucinda Hendricks. Sallie Hudson Sallie Hudson Eluma Hodgdon Jennie Lowery Martha Washumps.	Oregondo	Butcher Hospital steward Cadet sergeant do	\$150 • 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 48 48 48 24 24 18	June 5,1890 July 1,1889dododo Jan. 1,1890 May 1,1890 July 1,1889 Jan. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Jan. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Jan. 1,1890	June 30, 1890 Do. Oct. 31, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 Apr. 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 10, 1890 June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do.
Siletz Agency board- ing-school.					31,00
J. R. Geddes B. A. Mimms Nancy J. Crisp Ida S. Geddes Mattie Colgrove Leila C. McKay Emma Hasbrouck Tom Sing Mortimer L. Hasbrouck	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacherdo Teacherdo Matrondo dododo dodo Seamstressdedo Cookdo Industrial teacherdo Industrial teacherdo Supt. and principal teacherdo Industrial teacherdodo Laundressdododododododo	800 800 400 500 500 500 500 350 350 300 720 720 120	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1,1889 Oct. 1,1889 Oct. 1,1889 July 1,1889 Aug. 15, 1889 Jan. 1,1890 July 1,1889 July 1,1889 Nov. 1,1889 July 1,1889 A. do Nov. 1,1889 May 1,1890 Apr. 1,1890 Apr. 1,1890 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 July 1,1889 Nov. 16,1889	Aug. 14, 1889 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Oct. 15, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Oct. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Sept. 30, 1890 Do.
Warm Springs Agency boarding-school.					
T. J. Wilson C. H. Walker C. H. Walker Lizzie V. Wilson E. W. Lucky E. W. Lucky E. W. Lucky Sate Lister Belle Stansbury Mary F. Walker America Coshon Mamie McCowan Nellie D. Jackson H. F. Hinman Tom Arthur Sallie Stacina. Guy South	Oregondo	Supt. and principal teacherdododododododo	800 900 480 480 600 600 480 480 480 400 600 120 120 120 120	July 1, 1889 Oct. 22, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Oct. 22, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 do d	

OREGON-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Warm Springs Agency, Sinemasho boarding- school.					
F. T. Sampson P. C. Williams Josie E. Pitman Kate W. MoBride Lavina F. Williams	Oregon 9	Supt. and principal teacherdo do Matrondo	\$800 800 480 480 480	July 1,1889 May 1,1890 July 1,1889 Mar. 16,1890 May 1,1890	Apr. 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Mar. 15, 1890 Apr. 30, 1890 June 30, 1890
Lizzie Snodderly Annie Todd Nettie Butts Irene Hopple	do do do	Seamstress	480 480 400 400	July 1, 1889 Nov. 19, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 17, 1889	Nov. 18, 188 June 30, 189 Sept. 30, 188 June 30, 189
E. C. Bigler G. I. McCoy	do	Industrial teacherdodo	600	July 1, 1889 Feb. 20, 1890	Feb. 19, 189 June 30, 189

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carlisle industrial training school.					
Cont R G Pratt	T.S.A	Superintendent Assistant superintendent Physician Clerk do	\$1 000	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
A T Standing	Pa	Assistant annarintandant	1 200	do	Do.
Crippell Fordyce	Col	Physician	1 200	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
S H Goold	do	Clerk	1 200	do	Dec. 27, 1889
C H Henburn	do	do	1 000	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
C H Henburn	do	do	1 200	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Figh Goodyear	. do	do	600	Feb. 1, 1890	Do.
F. T. Fisher	Mich	Principal teacher	1 200	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
E I. Fisher	do	Principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Danna A Cratlan	Maga	do	660	do	June 30, 1890
M E R Philling	Pa	do	600	do	
Mary H Cook	D.C	do	600	do	
Anna C Hamilton	Minn	do	600	do ,	Do.
Dolla F Rotsford	Kansas	do	600	July 15, 1889	Do.
Poohol A Stonton	do.	do	600	Aug. 1, 1889	Do.
Florence M Carter	Maga	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
T W Potter	Okla		600	Oct. 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Fanny G Paul	Pa	do	540	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Rowtho V Agnoll	DC	do	540	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Liggie R Render	Md	do	540	do	Do.
Anna S Luckenhach	Pa	do	540	Aug. 14, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ludia I. Hunt	NV	dodo	540	Aug. 22, 1889	Do.
C A Morritt	do	do	540	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
M Wood	do	do	540	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.
Clans O Maddam	Tormo	da	210	Feb. 1, 1890	Do.
N T Comphell	Do Do	Music teacher Principal music teacher Assistant music teacher Disciplinarian Assistant disciplinarian Agent for outpupils	300	July 1, 1889.	Aug. 31, 1889
N. J. Campbell	do	Principal music toocher	420	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Appie R Moore	Konege	A saistant music teacher	400	do	Do.
W D Comphell	ра	Disciplinarian	1,000	July 1, 1889	Do.
Charter D Compline	Wie	A seigtant disciplination	300	Sept. 1, 1889	
A C Fly	do	A gent for outnumile	1,000	do	Do.
Koto Invino	do	Girle' matron	720	do	Do.
Mong E Comphell	do	A coistant girle' matron	480	do	
Tide B Given	do	Small hove matron	720	do	Do.
Topro Tutbing	Kanaga	Dining room matron	600	do	Dec. 4, 1889
E (Miller	Maga.	Assistant girls' matron Assistant girls' matron Small boys' matron Dining-room matron do Superintendent sewing-room.	600	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
A W Worthington	Po	Superintendent sewing room	600	do	
Tana R Dawson	do	Seamstress	240	do	Do.
E Corbett	do	do	240	do	Do.
Lizzio C. Tocche	do	do	240	do	
Alice W Seehrook	do	Nurse	600	July 1, 1889	
Appie P Torden	do	Laundress	540	do	Do.
Pohosos W Temison	do	A printent lanndress	240	do	Do.
Maggio Tordan	do	Assistant laundressdo	240	do	Apr. 30, 1890
Nanay A Jardan	do	do	240	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
			400	July 1, 1889	
Fanny W. Mobile	do	000K	800	Gan 1 1000	Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890
Clara Anthony	do	Hospital Cook	190	Sep . 1, 1889	Do. 189
M Dungage	Mohn.	Spranintandant of mirting	1 000	Tely 1 1000	Do.
Taxina Randan	Po.	A scietant printer	1,000	July 1, 1889	
F P Circan	I th	Assistant printer	000	Comt 1 1000	Aug. 31, 1889
Samuel A Torder	do	Promon	540	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do.
Topog Former	do	do Hospital Cook Snperintendent of printing Assistant printer do Engineer Assistant engineer	360	do	
ANGUE FUILLON	uo	Assistant engineer	300	J	Do.

PENNSYLVANIA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Carlisle industrial training school—Continued.		1			
O. T. Harris Woods A. Walker T. S. Reighter George W. Kemp W. H. Morrett Fisk Goodyear F. W. Potter. John E. Pollinger. Frank B. Bennett Oliver Harlan Anna C. Pollinger Anna F. Bennett H. Gardner Phil Norman George Foulk Adam Metoxen Jemima Wheelook Julia Bent.	dodododododododododododododododododo	Wagon-maker and blacksmith Tinner Tailor Harness-maker Shoe-maker Store-keeperdo Farmerdo Assistant farmer Dairy managerdo Carpenter Band-master and painter Teamster Baker Teacherdo	\$700 600 600 600 480 600 900 540 180 700 500 180 60	Sept. 1,1889do	June 30, 189 Do. Do. Do. Jan. 31, 189 Apr. 30, 189 Mar. 31, 189 Do. Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189 June 30, 189 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Jennie Dubray Rosa Bourassa Nellie Robertson Lydis Flint Charles Moncravie Dennison Wheelook Yamie Leeds Howard Logan	Dakota Mich Dakota Okla Nebr Wisdo	do do do do Assistant printer do	60 60 60 60	do	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Cheyenne River Agency boys' boarding-school.					
G. W. Wroten Minnie C. Wroten Louise Cavalier Charlotte Brown Mary Brown Marion O. Smith Mariah D. Groseolose Tillie M. Green James Ramsay	Kydododododododododododododododododo	Supt. and principal teacher Teacher	\$840 600 500 480 300 300 360 800	July 1, 1889 dododododo July 27, 1889 July 1, 1889 Feb. 24, 1890	June 30, 1890 Jan. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. July 8, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Do.
Oheyenne River Agency day-schools.					1000
Agnes J. Lockhart Viola Cook Oscar D. Hodgkiss Annie Brown Rachel D. Carlook Helen A. W illiams Mary Traversie Lizzie S. Goodin Mary Traversie. Ida Three Legs Urow Creek and Lower Brulk Agency, Orow	do do do do do	Assistant teacher	600 360 600 600 600 600 600 360 600 360	July 1,1889dododosept. 1,1889 July 1,1889dododododododododo Sept. 5,1889 Nov. 29,1889do	June 30, 1896 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do.
Oreek boarding-school. William R. Davison Mollie V. Gaither. Ella Taylor. Ella Taylor. Ella Taylor. M. E. Davison. M. E. Blanchard. Mary Coady. Hannah Lonnergan.	S. Dak Ky do do S. Dak Nebr S. Dak Wis	Supt. and principal teacher	900 600 500 600 500 500 400	July 1, 1889do do Feb. 1, 1890do July 1, 1889do do do	June 30, 1890 Jan. 31, 1890 Do. June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do.

SOUTH DAKOTA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Positions.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency, etc.— Continued.					-
Julia Jacobs. Sadie Henegar Joseph Sutton Charles Le Claire. Sam Henry Philip Roubedoux Fidelia Le Claire Annie Wizi. Sarah Beagle Jessie Banks May Quill Mary Own Celeste Pamani	S. Dak do	Laundressdodo Industrial teacher Assistant industrial teacherdo	\$400 400 600 120 120 120 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	July 1, 1889 Sept. 10, 1889 July 1, 1889 Aug. 1, 1889 Sept. 13, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Aug. 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Sept. 1, 1889 Oct. 23, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890	July 31, 1885 June 30, 1890 Do. Aug. 31, 1885 Mar. 31, 1895 June 30, 1890 Aug. 31, 1885 Dec. 31, 1885 June 30, 1890 Oct. 22, 1886 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890
Orow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Lower Brulé boarding school.					
T. E. Knotts Ada B. Sisson Ellen M. Johnson Helen B. Ganaway Mary A. Warner Carrie Huntsman Kate E. Curran O. G. Johnson E. D. Knotts Martha Small Waisted Bear.	do do do Wis	Supt. and principal teacher Teacher Matron Seamstress Cook Laundressdo Industrial teacherdo Assistant laundress	360	July 1, 1889do	June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do. Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Feb. 21, 1890 June 30, 1890
Orow Oreek and Lower Brulé Agency day- schools.					
Jennie M. Billopp R. B. Peter James Thompson Ben Brave D. F. Small Els Fitzpatrick Leon de Shenquette Zado Rencontre Hettie Rouze	Mddo S. Dak dodo dododododo	Teacherdo Assistant teacherdo Teacherdo Assistant teacherdo Teacherdo Teacherdo	600 600 300 300 600 600 300 400	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Aug. 15, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Apr. 19, 1890 Mar. 15, 1890	Sept. 15, 1889 May 31, 1899 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Apr. 18, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do.
Pierre industrial train- ing-school. Crosby G. Davis	S. Dak	Superintendent (bonded)	1, 500	Feb. 10, 1890	June 30, 1890
Crosby G. Davis M. D. Van Velsor Geo. B. Dyer D. J. Davis	do do	Physician and clerk Farmer and industrial teacher Carpenter	1, 000 900 900	Feb. 10, 1890 Mar. 26, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 Apr. 22, 1890	Do. Do. Do.
Pine Ridge Agency, Ogallala boarding- school.					
Emory E. Van Buskirk. J. H. Malugen Mollie Kessing Mary E. Raymond R. M. Ballard Lhisba A. Hutson Carrie Imboden Mollie Bush Fannie Williams. Mary E. Van Buskirk. D. E. Loring N. J. Hutson Elizabeth S. Coursen Margaret Rogers Wendell Keith	Mo Indiana Nebr Iowa Iowa S. Dak Indiana Nebr Indiana Nebr Indo	Supt. and principal teacher	300 400 400 400 400 450 600	July 1, 1889 Aug. 24, 1889 July 1, 1889 do Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 July 1, 1890 June 30, 1889 Sept. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 do do	Aug. 23, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. May 13, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Aug. 15, 1889 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

SOUTH DAKOTA-Continued.

Name.	Whence ap- pointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Pine Ridge Agency day- schools.					
	17	manakan	4000	T-1- 1 1000	D
Ada M. Clark	Wie	Teacher	\$600 600	July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890	Dec. 31, 1889 Jan. 30, 1890
da M. Clark	Kansas .	do	600	Jan. 31, 1890	June 30, 1890
Charles M. Gallagher	Indiana.	do	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
rank E. Lewis	Pa	do	600	July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889 Apr. 4, 1890 June 30, 1890
A. Parker	Nebr	do	600	July 1, 1889	Do. 1890
E. M. Keith E. M. Nobles	Nebr	do	600	do	Do.
ulia Kocer	do	do	600	do	Do.
I. E. Brown	do	dodododododo	600 600	do	Do.
Rosebud Ayencg day-			000	00	Do.
schools.	_				
E. A. Bridger S. M. McCowan	Texas	Superintendent of schools	900	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889 June 2, 1890
William Cartwright	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
William Cartwright James H. Welch David W. Parmelee	S. Dak	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889	Do.
David W. Parmelee	Nebr	do	600 600	(IO	Do.
Joseph Clements J. H. Garrett	S Dek	do	600	do	Do. Do.
William C. Garrett	do	. do	600	do	Do.
mey R Arnold	D.C	do	600	do	Do.
Marietta G. Boyle	lowa	do	600	do	Do.
M. Nellie Wright	Illinois .	do	600	Sept 14 1880	Sept. 13, 1889 June 30, 1890
Marietta G. Boyle Hattie C. Spencer M. Nellie Wright R. C. Hill			600	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
R. R. Wentworth	S. Dak	do	600	July 1, 1889 Dec. 13, 1889 Nov. 9, 1889 July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Alex. Comrie Mrs. D. W. Parmelee	Nehr	Assistant teacher	600 300	Inly 1 1889	Do. Do.
Sarah C. Harria	DC	Assistant teacherdodo	300		Do.
Bertha A. Kane Mrs. Julia C. Welch Mrs. Levina Clements .	Iowa	do	300	UU	Oct. 10, 1889 June 30, 1890
Mrs. Julia C. Welch	S. Dak	do	300	do	June 30, 1890
Inlia C. Garrett	S Dak	do	300 300	do	Do. Do.
Luther Standing Bear .	do	do	300	do	Do.
Luther Standing Bear . K. L. Hill	ATK	do	300	do	July 31, 1889 June 30, 1899
Annie Gruner	Mo	do	300	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do.
Ella V. Comrie Rosa Dion	do	do	300	Dec. 2, 1889	Mar. 11, 1890
Elizabeth A. Wentworth	do	do	300	Oct. 1, 1889 Nov. 9, 1889 Dec. 2, 1889 Dec. 13, 1889	Mar. 11, 1890 June 30, 1890
Sisseton Agency board- ing-school.					
J. H. Malugen	Мо	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1889 July 24, 1889	July 23, 1889 Jan. 30, 1890
Samuel J. Brown S. W. Wilcox	Minn S. Dak	do	1,000 1,200	Feb. 19, 1890	June 30, 1890
Leota S. Freer G. W. McClellan	Minn	Teacherdo	600	July 1, 1889	July 23, 1889
G. W. McClellan	S. Dak	do	600		July 23, 1889 Aug. 14, 1889 Feb. 8, 1890
Annie A. Grant Lillian Teel	do Wis	dede.	600	July 24, 1889	June 30, 1890
Clara F. Mason	D.C	do	600	Aug. 15, 1889	Apr. 5, 1890
Clara F. Mason Jesse M. Slosson	Minn	do	600	Apr. 6, 1890	Apr. 5, 1890 June 30, 1889
	S. Dak	Matron	600	July 24, 1889 Feb. 9, 1890 Aug. 15, 1889 Apr. 6, 1890 May 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Aug. 19, 1889 Sent. 1, 1889	Do. July 23, 188 Aug. 31, 188 June 30, 189
Mary E. Thompson	Indiana.	dodo	600 600	Ang. 19, 1889	Ang. 81, 188
Mary E. Thompson Mary E. Thompson Christina De Leewin	do	do	720	Sept. 1, 1889 July 24, 1889	June 30, 189
Christina De Leewin	Minn	Seamstress	400	July 24, 1889	10.
		Cook	420 420	July 1, 1889	July 23, 1889
Agnes Vanderheyden	do	Laundress	360	July 1, 1889 do July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 189
Emma V. Phillippi Agnes Vanderheyden Sophia Vanderheyden	do	do	360	Sept. 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889 June 30, 189
Jonnie Slosson	Minn	Assistant seamstress	360 600	Oct. 1.1889	Apr. 5, 189
A. C. Oliver	D.C.	Industrial teacherdo	600	July 1, 1889 Feb. 6, 1890 July 1, 1889	Apr. 5, 189 Feb. 5, 189 June 30, 189
J. M Philippi	S. Dak	77	600	July 1, 1889	110
J. B. Noble	do	Blacksmith and carpenter	. 500		July 23, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890
George Campbell	do	do	500	July 24, 1889	Mar. 31, 189
Launie J. Brown.	do	Baker	500 360	July 24, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
J. M. Philippi J. B. Noble Thomas Quinn George Campbell Launie J. Brown Celesta A. Clark John T. Lynde Sampson Renville Annie J. Lawrence Jacob J. Thompson	do	do	360	UCT 1. 1889	June 30, 189
John T. Lynde	do	Fireman and watchman	300	July 1, 1889 Mar. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 189 Feb. 28, 189 June 30, 189
Annie J. Lawrence	do ,	Indian assistant	300 150	Mar. 1, 1890	Do. 189
OULD ITTUEL . O ULL		AANACHEI BOOLOVALIU	LUU	AKDIO IL ION	

SOUTH DAKOTA-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Yankton Agency board- ing-school.					
Henry E. Dawes	S. Dak	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	Aug. 19, 1889	Nov. 8, 188
W. Rich	Nebr	do	1,000	Dec. 12, 1889	June 30, 189
Mary L. Vandal	S. Dak	Teacher	600	July 1,1889	Feb. 5, 189
Bessie M. Johnstone	Nebr	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 189
Annie Lowrie	do	do	600	Feb. 6, 1890	Do.
Mercy L. Conger	S. Dak	Assistant teacher	360	July 1, 1889	Do.
Annie L. Dawes.	do	Matron	500	Aug. 19, 1889	Do.
Buford Shelton	Nebr	Seamstress	420	July 1, 1889	Do.
Lizzie Matthews	S. Dak	Cook	360	do	Do.
Lizzie Wendt	do	Laundress	360	do	Apr. 30, 189
Minnie Bonen	do	do	360	May 1, 1890	June 30, 189
A. G. Matthews	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Flying Bull	do	Night watchman	360	May 15, 1890	Do.
James Sitting Crow	do	Assistant industrial teacher	80	July 1, 1889	Sept. 10, 188
Louie Shunk	do	do	80	Sept. 11, 1889	Mar. 31, 189
Louie Shunk	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 189
Ada Stanton		Assistant cook	80	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 189
Ada Stanton	do	Assistant cookdo	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 189
Agnes Arconge	do	Assistant seamstress	80	July 1, 1889	Oct. 10, 188
Lizzie H. Spider	do	do	80	Oct. 11, 1889	Dec. 31, 188
Annie Romney	ob.	do	80	June 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 189
Annie Romney	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 189
Lucy Traverse	do	do	160	do	Do.
Nancy Doctor	do	Assistant matron	80	Aug. 19, 1889	Dec. 31, 188
Lizzie Spider	do	do		Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 189
Lizzie Spider		do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 18
Mattie Crazy Eyes	do	Assistant laundress	80	Sept. 12, 1889	Mar. 31, 18
Mattie Crazy Eves	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 18
Mattie Crazy Eyes Hostile	do	Night watch	360	Dec. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 18

UTAH.

Uintah Agency board- ing-school.					
Fannie A. Weeks	Georgia.	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	Aug, 23, 1889
A. M. Graves	Nebr	do	1,000	Aug. 24, 1889	June 30, 1890
Allie B. Busby	Iowa	Teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mattie D. Blakeslee	Arizona	Matron	600	do	Aug. 23, 1889
Marion E. Graves	Nebr	do	600 720	Aug. 24, 1889	Sept. 5, 1989
Clara Gilbert Rosie Lowe	Iowa		500	Sept. 23, 1889	June 30, 1890 Do.
Helen F. Smith	Ky		400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Annie M. Peterson	Iowa	Cook	500	Sept. 18, 1889	Do.
George F. Britt	Utah	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
C. P. Varndruff	do	do	720	Oct. 25, 1889	Jan. 14, 1890
Albert Murdock	do	do	720	Jan. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890

WASHINGTON.

Parket and the second s					
Colville Agency, Nes- pilem day-school.					
Sabina Page	Wash	Teacher	\$720	Apr. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
Neah Bay Agency board- ing-school.				-1	
E. M. Jones R. L. Sebastian R. L. Sebastian R. A. Paddock	Wash do do	Assistant teacher	720 720 900 480	July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Oct. 17, 1889
J. M. Hart R. L. Sebastian J. R. Thompson	do do	do	480 480 480		Dec. 31, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
J. R. Thompson	do	Teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890

WASHINGTON-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Neah Bay Agency, Quil-	Washdododododododododododododododo	Matrondo	\$480 480 360 300 720 720 60 120 60	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889 dodododo Feb. 18, 1890 Nov. 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 Dec. 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890	Sept. 30, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do. Sept. 3, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890
Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Chehalis		Teacherdo	500 600 360 360	July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Jan. 1,1890	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890
Frank D. Newberry John M. Butchart Anna Montgomery Anna Montgomery Eleanor F. Butchart Mary A. Williams Eva P. Gordon Phebe Ottook Lottie C. Williams Fanny Van Eaton Samuel Daniels Charles A. Hartsuck John F. Gordon Jack Robby Bill Mosale Leslie Johnny Charley Cunhepe Phebe Ottook Case Po Ell Emily Hines Jim Jack Jack Bruce Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Puyallup boarding school.	Wash do	Supt. and principal teacher do Teacher and seamstress Teacher do do Matron do Seamstress Cook and laundress do Physician Industrial teacher do	800 800 400 600 600 400 300 400 240 240 600 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 May 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 22, 1889 July 1, 1889dododododododo	Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Apr. 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Dec. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Do. July 21, 1889 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1889 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 Mar. 31, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 June 30, 1890 Do. Do. Do.
	Wash	Supt. and principa iteacher	1, 000 1, 200 500 500 500 500 500 500 600 600 600 400 400 400 400 150 150	July 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889do Dec. 3, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 July 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1890 July 1, 1890 July 1, 1890 May 10, 1890do Nov. 18, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 June 1, 1890 July 1, 1889	Mar. 31,1890 June 30,1890 Dec. 2,1889 Dec. 2,1889 Dec. 31,1889 Jan. 25,1890 Feb. 25,1890 Feb. 20,1890 Mar. 31,1890 June 30,1890 Do. Do. Do. Feb. 14,1890 May 4,1890 June 30,1890 June 2,1890 June 2,1890 June 30,1890

WASHINGTON-Continued.

Name.	Whence ap- pointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Puyallup school—Con-					
A do Sherwood	Wash	Laundressdo Industrial teacherdo do dodo Assistant industrial teacher do Carpenter Apprentice do dodo dododo	\$300	July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890 July 1,1889 Nov. 22,1884 Jan. 1,1890 July 1,1890 July 1,1890 Apr. 9,1890 July 1,1889 July 1,1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Lucy Pulsifer	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1890	Tune 30, 1890
Jerry Meeker	do	Industrial teacher	700	July 1, 1889	Nov. 21, 1889
Joe Smyall	do	do	700	Nov. 22, 1884	June 30, 1890 Nov. 21, 1889 Dec. 31, 1889 Mar. 31, 1890
Z. T. Spencer	do	do	700	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 3!, 1890
William H. Gaston	do	Assistant industrial tamber	700 500	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890 Feb. 4, 1890
William H. Wilton	do	do	500	Feb. 5, 1890	June 30, 189
Eugene T. Harris	do	Carpenter	700	Apr. 9, 1890	Do.
Louis Napoleon	do	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1889	Do.
Dan Varner	do	do	60	do	Aug. 15, 188
Johnny Itarvis	do	do	60	Aug. 1, 1889 Aug. 16, 1889	Aug. 15, 188 July 31, 188 June 30, 189
David Whitener	do	do	60	Aug. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 189
Charles Henry	do	do	60	Aug. 16, 1889	Oct. 31, 188 Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Don Varner	do	do	60	Nov. 1, 1889 Apr. 1, 1890	Tune 30 189
Lily Argnette	do	do	60	do	Do.
Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Quinaielt boarding school.					
R. M. Rylatt	Wash	Supt. and principal teacher	780	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 188
E. W. Agar	Oregon .	do	780	July 1, 1889 Oct. 16, 1889 July 1, 1889 Oct. 16, 1889	June 30, 189 Sept. 30, 188 June 30, 189
Fanny Rylatt	Wash	Matron and seamstress	360	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 188
Jennie Agar Anuie B. Agar	Oregon do	Cook and laundress	360	do	Do. 189
Jessie Johns	Wash	Seamstress	300	May 20, 1890	Do.
James Agar	Omorrom	Industrial tascher	600	Oct. 16, 1889	Do.
Albert Smith	Wash	Apprenticedo	60	May 20, 1890 Oct. 16, 1889 July 1, 1889	Do. Do.
Mary Rock	do		00		10.
Puyallup Consolidated Agency, S'Kokomish boarding-school.					
Charles N. Winger	Wash	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 18 9
Frederick C. Foster	Indiana	do	800	July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 189 Nov. 30, 188 Dec. 27, 188 June 30, 189
Alida Haskins	Wash	Teacher and seamstress	400	Dec. 21, 1889	Nov. 30, 188
Clara Ansarge	do	Teacher	400 600	Apr 1 1890	June 30 189
Nettie E. Winger	do	Matron	400	Apr. 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1890 Jan. 20, 1890	Sept. 30, 188
Anna M. Foster	Indiana.	do	400	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 189
Bertha Marrow	Wash	Seamstress	400	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 8, 189 Mar. 31, 189
Alice Winslow	do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1 1880	Do. 189
John Vint	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1,1889	May 31, 189
Daniel G. Rudy	do	do	600	June 1, 1890	May 31, 189 June 30, 1896 Sept. 30, 188
Carl Isaac	do	Apprentice	60	June 1, 1890 July 1, 1889 do	Sept. 30, 188
Anna Williams	do	do	60		Do. June 30, 1896
Alice Whitney	do	do	60	do	Mar. 9, 189
Amos Ross	do	do	. 60	Oct. 1, 1889	Mar. 9, 189 Dec. 31, 188
Bennie Johns	do	do	60 60	Ten 1 1000	June 30, 189
Minnie Sherwood	do	Supt. and principal teacherdoTeacher and seamstressdoTeacherMatrondoSeamstressdoCook and laundressIndustrial teacherdoApprenticedododododododo	60	Oct. 1, 1889do Jan. 1, 1890 Mar. 10, 1890	Do. Do.
Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Jamestown, day-school.					
John M. Butchart	Wash	Teacherdo	660 660	July 1,1889 Apr. 1,1890	Mar. 31, 189 June 30, 189
Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Port Gamble, day-school.					

WASHINGTON-Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.
Yakima Agency, board- ing-school. Florence I. Kilgour S. M. Abbott Florence I. Kilgour Roens A. Abbott Mamie W. Priestly Alice V. Lowe Susie Hendricks R. A. Abbott Lou C. Bennett Lou C. Bennett Rargaret R. Boyle Mary Billy Celesto Lacy Alice N. Alverson	Wash R. I Wash Wash do d	Supt. and principal teacherdo. Principal teacherdo. Teacher	\$1,000 1,000 600 600 600 500 500 500 500 500 500	July 1, 1889 Aug. 23, 1889 Aug. 24, 1889 Apr. 8, 1890 July 1, 1889 do Nov. 1, 1889 Apr. 8, 1890 May 14, 1890 July 1, 1889 Sept. 1, 1889 July 1, 1889	Aug. 22, 188 June 30, 189 Apr. 7, 189 June 30, 189 Do. Oct. 31, 188 Apr. 7, 189 May 7, 189 June 30, 189 July 5, 188 June 30, 189 Apr. 7, 189
Harry J. Kilgour Josiah Wiley Jack Toles	do	Assistant industrial teacher	720 500	Apr. 24, 1890 July 1, 1889	June 30, 189

WISCONSIN.

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Green Bay Agency, Menomonee Boarding-school.					7.
Priscilla McIntyre	Wis	Supt. and principal teacher.	\$840	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Vincentia Coughlin	do	Teacher	400	do	Do.
Annie Jennings	do	do	400	do	Do.
Angela O'Callaghan	do	do	400	do	Do.
Catherine O'Toole	do	Matron	500	do	Do.
Pauline Horn	do	Assistant matron	300	do	Do.
		Seamstress	300	do	Do.
Sarah Kennedy	do		300	do	Dec. 15, 1889
Minnie Hopp	do	do	300	Dec. 17, 1889	
Friedrica Hopp	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Edward Venus	do	Industrial Teacher	600	do	Do.
Lois Sasse	do	Assistant industrial teacher	400	do	Do.
Philip Heine	do	Shoemaker	540	do	Do.
Peter Danielson	do	Carpenter	600	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Charles Reinheimer	do	đo	600	April 7, 1890	June 30, 1890
Green Bay Agency, Oneida day-school.					
E. A. Goodnough	Wis	Teacher	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Robert G. Pike	do	do	400	do	June 30, 1890
Martin O'Brien	do	do	300	do	Do.
Mary Burnes	do	do	300	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Peter Powless	do	do	300	do :	Dec. 3, 1889
Charles Wheelock	do	do	300	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Julia Powless	do	do	300	do	Do.
Peter Powless	do	do	400	Dec. 4, 1889	Do.
J. D. Goodnough	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1890	Do.
Green Bay Agency, Stock- bridge day-school.					
					4.
Thomas Knox Fisher	Wis	Teacher	400	July 1, 1889	Jnne 30, 1890
La Pointe Agency day- school.					
James Dobie	Wis	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Cordelia Sullivan	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Celia J. Durfee		do	600	do	Do.
A.L. Flett		do	600	do	Do.
Anna Flett	do		400	Feb. 1, 1890	Do.
John A. McFarland		Teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Do.
Nora Morgan		do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.
A. F. Geraghty		do	600	dodo	Do.
			000		20.

WYOMING.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commence- ment of serv- ice.	Termination of service.	
Shoshone Agency, Wind					•-	
River boarding-school.			1			
Emma C. Swan	Pa	Supt. and principal teacher	\$900	July 1, 1889	Dec. 14, 188	
John Roberts	Wvo	do	900	Dec. 15, 1889	Mar. 31, 189	
John Roberts		do	1,000	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 189	
Annie Runyan		Teacher	500	do	Mar. 31, 189	
Annie Runyan	do	do	600	do	June 30, 189	
Ella M. Buckley	do	do	500	July 1, 1889		
Ella M. Buckley	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 189	
M. J. Runyan	do	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 14, 188	
Emma C. Swan		do	600	Dec. 15, 1889	June 30, 189	
Nellie Turby	do		480	July 1, 1889	Do.	
Rebecca Butteroff	Pa	Seamstress	400	do	Do.	
John R. Burns	Wyo	Cook	720 600	July 1, 1889 July 9, 1889	July 8, 188 Oct. 8, 188	
	do	do	600	Oct. 12, 1889	June 30, 189	
Fred Posey Pretty Woman	do	Laundress		July 1, 1889	Do. 100	
Daniel A. Slaugter	Virginia			do	Do.	
Amanda Young Chief.	Wyo		180	do	Sept. 30, 188	
Felix Edwards	do	do	180	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 18	
Bliss Black Bear	do	do		Nov. 10, 1889	Do.	
Sadie	do	do	180	Dec. 1,1889	June 30, 18	
Alexander Smith	do	Assistant industrial teacher	180	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 18	
William Penn	do	do	180	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 18	
William Penn			180	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 18	
Sumner Black Coal	do	Fireman	180	Jan. 1,1890	Do.	

GENERAL.

Elaine Goodale	Mass	Supervisor of education among Sioux.	\$1,000	Apr.	1, 1890	June 30	1890
Leon De Shenquette Susan De Shenquette	S. Dak	Driver	300 100	do		Do.	

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.*

Joint resolution for the relief of certain Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.

[Public resolution No. 9. 26 Stats., p. 669. Feb. 11, 1890.]

Whereas, It has been the practice of the Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe Agency, for a number of years, to contract for cutting and selling timber on their reservation to provide food and other necessaries of life; and

Whereas, Permission to do so has been denied them by the Interior Department during the present winter, until proper legislation can be had on the subject; and Whereas, The failure to contract for cutting timber has already resulted in suffer-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the purpose of purchasing food and clothing for the Indians of the La Pointe Agency, and that in expending said money the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make the purchases, in his discretion, either under contract or in open market: Provided, however, That the amount hereby appropriated shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the moneys hereafter realized from the sale of land, or timber, of such of the bands of Indians as have received the benefit of this appropriation.

Approved, February 11, 1890.

CHAP. 22.—An act for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota.

[Public-No. 22. 26 Stats., p. 15. February 27, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed and authorized to purchase under contract or in open market at his discretion, for the relief of the Sioux Indians located at the Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota, seeds for planting purposes; subsistence supplies; Clothing and other articles of a beneficial character, to relieve their immediate pressing wants and necessities; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes above named, to be immediately available.

Approved, February 27, 1890.

CHAP. 35 .- An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River, in the Indian Territory.

[26 Stats., p. 21. March 15, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Arkansas, and being empowered by act of Congress, approved June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to construct its railway from a point on the eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory, at or

^{*}This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new Tegris-

near Fort Smith, Arkansas, through said Territory in a northwest direction to a point on the northern boundary line of said Territory, with the power to build a branch as therein provided, the construction and operation of which said line of railway involves the necessity of constructing a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the Indian Territory, from a point at or near Fort Smith be, and the said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, its successors and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to construct said bridge across said river, and to maintain and operate the same as a

railway, passenger, and wagon bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act, whether constructed as a high bridge or a draw bridge, shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to secure that object said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War a design and drawings of said bridge to be erected for his examination and approval and a map of its location, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until said plan and location of said bridge are approved by the Secretary of War said bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any change be made in the plan of any bridge authorized to be constructed by this act during the progress of the work of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the charges for transportation of passengers and freight in the cars of said company over said bridge shall be subject to, and regulated by, the provisions of section four of the above-recited act of June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, authorizing the construction of said railroad in the Indian Territory. The rates of toll which shall be charged for vehicles and foot-passengers over said bridge shall be the same as those now established for like service by the laws of Arkansas, as expressed in section five thousand five hundred and forty-six of Mansfield's Digest thereof, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, page one thousand and sixty-eight.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any part thereof, whenever Congress shall consider it necessary for the public interest, is hereby expressly reserved, and any expenditure required by reason of such legislation by Congress shall be made by the owners of said bridge, or the corporation of parties controlling and using the same without cost or description.

trolling and using the same, without cost or damage to the United States.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three

years from the date of approval of this act.

Approved, March 15, 1890.

CHAP. 39.—An act to ascertain the amount due the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana.

[26 Stats., p. 24. March 19, 1890.]

Whereas representatives of the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana, in behalf of all the Pottawatomie Indians of said States, make claim against the United States on account of various treaty provisions which, it is alleged, have not been complied with: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Court of Claims is hereby authorized to take jurisdiction of and try all questions of difference arising out of treaty stipulations with the said Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana, and to render judgment thereon; power is hereby granted the said court to review the entire question of difference de novo, and it shall not be estopped by the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of certain Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians," nor by the receipt in full given by said Pottawatomies under the provisions of said resolution, nor shall said receipt be evidence of any fact except of payment of the amount

of money mentioned in it; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the Government, and if the said court shall decide against the United States the Attorney-General may within thirty days from the rendition of the judgment, appeal the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States; and from any judgment that may be rendered the said Pottawatomie Indians may also appeal to said Supreme Court: Provided, That the appeal of said Pottawatomie Ind ans shall be taken within sixty days after the rendition of said judgment, and the said courts shall give such cause precedence.

SEC. 2. That said action shall be commenced by a petition stating the facts on which said Pottawatomie Indians claim to recover, and the amount of their claims, and said petition may be verified by a member of any "Business Committee" or authorized attorney of said Indians as to the existence of such facts, and no other state-

ments need be contained in said petition or verification.

Approved, March 19, 1890.

CHAP 55.—An act to extend "An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

[26 Stats., p. 32. March 28, 1890.]

Beit enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act approved May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes, shall be extended for a period of two years from May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, so that said company shall have until May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, to build the first one hundred miles of its railroad, and two years thereafter to build the remainder thereof and branches.

Approved, March 28, 1890.

Chap. 150.—An act requiring purchasers of lands in the Pawnee Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, to make payment, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 60, April 22, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all purchasers of lands of the Pawnee Indian Reservation in Nebraska who may be in default of payment of either principal or interest under the provisions of the act approved April tenth, eighteen hundred seventysix, and the terms of sale thereunder, are hereby required to make full and complete payment therefor to the Secretary of the Interior within two years from the passage of this act; and any person in default thereof for a period of sixty days thereafter shall forfelt his right to the lands purchased and any and all payments made thereon.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to declare forfeited all lands sold under said act of eighteen hundred and seventy-six full payment for which shall not be made in accordance with the provisions of this act; and he shall thereupon cause all lands so declared forfeited to be resold at public auction in Nebraska in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem advisable, except that the time for full and complete payment shall not exceed one year, with clause of absolute forfeiture in case of default: And provided, That the same shall be sold to the highest bidder, but for not less than the appraised value, nor less than two dollars and fifty cents an acre.

Approved, April 22, 1890.

CHAP. 182.—An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 81, May 2, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SEC. 1. That all that portion of the United States now known as the Indian Territory, except so much of the same as is actually occupied by the five civilized tribes and the Indian tribes within the Quapaw Indian Agency, and except the unoccupied part of the Cherokee Outlet, together with that

portion of the United States known as the Public Land Strip, is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma. The portion of the Indian Territory included in said Territory of Oklahoma is bounded by a line drawn as follows: Commencing at a point where the ninety-eighth meridian crosses the Red River, thence by said meridian to the point where it crosses the Canadian River, thence along said river to the west line of the Seminole country, thence along said line to the north fork of the Canadian River, thence down said river to the west line of the Creek country, thence along said line to the north west corner of the Creek country, thence along the north line of the Creek country to the country thence along the north line of the Creek country. to the ninety-sixth n eridian, thence northward by said meridian to the southern boundary line of Kansas, thence west along said line to the Arkansas River, thence down said river to the north line of the land occupied by the Ponca tribe of Indians from which point the line runs so as to include all the lands occupied by the Ponca, Tonkawa, Otoe and Missouria, and the Pawnee tribes of Indians until it strikes the south line of the Cherokee Outlet, which it follows westward to the east line of the State of Texas; thence by the boundary line of the State of Texas to the point of beginning; the Public Land Strip which is included in said Territory of Oklahoma is bounded east by the one-hundredth meridian, south by Texas, west by New Mexico, north by Colorado and Kansas. Whenever the interest of the Cherokee Indians in the land known as the Cherokee Outlet shall have been extinguished and the President shall make proclamation thereof, said outlet shall thereupon and without further legislation become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma. Any other lands within the Indian Territory not embraced within these boundaries shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma, and the President shall thereupon make proclamation to that effect.

Congress may at any time hereafter change the boundaries of said Territory, or attach any portion of the same to any other State or Territory of the United States without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair any right now pertaining to any Indians or Indian tribe in said Territory under the laws, agreements, and treaties of the United States, or to impair the rights of person or property pertaining to said Indians, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation or to make any law respecting said Indians, their lands, property, or other rights which it would have been competent to make or enact if this act had

not been passed. SEC. 2. That the executive power of the Territory of Oklahoma shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the

laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and the proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly, within thirty days after the end of each session thereof, to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Interior, and at the same time two copies of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall execute all the powers and perform all the duties of governor during such vacancy or absence, or until an-

other governor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and a house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue two years, and the sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial and shall be limited to sixty days' duration: Provided, however, That the duration of the first session of said legislative as-

sembly may continue one hundred and twenty days.

That for the purpose of facilitating the organization of a temporary government in

the Territory of Oklahoma, seven counties are hereby established therein, to be known, until after the first election in the Territory, as the First County, the Second County, the Third County, the Fourth County, the Fifth County, and the Sixth County, the boundaries of which shall be fixed by the governor of the Territory until otherwise provided by the legislative assembly thereof. The county seat of the First County shall be at Guthrie. The county seat of the Second County shall be at Oklahoma City. The county seat of the Third County shall be at Norman. The county seat of the Fourth County shall be at El Reno. The county seat of the Fifth County shall be at Kingfisher City. The county seat of the Sixth County shall be at Stillwater. The Seventh County shall embrace all that portion of the Territory lying west of the one hundredth meridian, known as the Public Land Strip, the county seat of which shall be at Beaver: Provided, That the county seats located by this act may be changed in such manner as the Territorial legislature

may provide.

At the first election for members of the legislative assembly the people of each county may vote for a name for such county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county. If two or more counties should select the same name, the county which casts the greatest number of votes for such name shall be entitled to the same, and the names receiving the next highest number of votes in the other counties shall be the names of such counties. An apportionment shall be made by the governor as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council as d house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population (excepting Indians not taxed) as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken, unless the same shall have been taken and published by the United States, in which case such census and enumeration shall be adopted, and the first election shall be held at such times and places and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled, as shown by the census herein provided for. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council, and the person or persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representa-tives: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy otherwise occurs in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election, and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint, but after such first election, however, the time, place, and manner of holding elections by the people, and the apportionment of representation, and the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly shall be prescribed by law: Provided, however, That the governor shall have power to call the legislative assembly together by proclamation, on an extraordinary occasion, at

SEC. 5. That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and all male persons of foreign birth over said age who shall have twelve months prior thereto declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, as now required by law, who are actual residents at the time of the passage of this act of that portion of said Territory which was declared by the proclamation of the President to be open for settlement on the twenty-second day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of that portion of said Territory heretofore known as the Public Land Strip, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Territory. At every subsequent election the qualifications of voters and of holding office shall be such as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly, subject, however, to the following restrictions on the power of the legislative assembly, namely: First. The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-ene years and by persons of foreign birth above that age who have declared, on oath, before a competent court of record, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States their intention to become citizens, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who shall have been residents of the United States for the term of twelve months before the election at which they offer to vote. Second. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise or of holding office to a citizen on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Third. No officer, soldier, seaman, marine,

or other person in the Army or Navy, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory by reason of being on service therein. Fourth. No person belonging to the Army or Navy shall be elected to, or

hold, any civil office or appointment in said Territory.

Sec. 6. That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents, nor shall any law be passed impairing the right to private property, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but shall any unequal discrimination be hade in taxing different winds of property, the all property subject to the taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value: Provided, That nothing herein shall be held to prohibit the levying and collecting license or special taxes in the Territory from persons engaged in any business therein, if the legislative powers shall consider such taxes necessary. Every bill which shall have passed the council and the house of representatives of said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all such officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers, and whenever a vacancy happens from resignation or death, during the recess of the legislative council in any office which is filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, the governor shall fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislative council. It is further provided that the legislative assembly shall not author-

ize the issuing any bond, script, or evidence of debt by the Territory, or any county, city, town, or township therein for the construction of any railroad.

SEC. 8. That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which has been created or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected and for one year after the expiration of such term, but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly provided for by this act; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the gov-

ernment of said Territory

SEC. 9. That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief-justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and they shall hold a term annually at the seat of government of said Territory. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for both appellate and entitled and that of the problems courts and of the justices of for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace, who shall be elected in such manner as the legislative assembly may provide by law, shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Territory affecting persons or property. Said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each county in said district thereof by one of the justice. tices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law, and each judge after assignment shall reside in the district to which he is assigned. The supreme court shall define said judicial districts, and shall fix the times and places

at each county seat in each district where the district court shall be held and designate the judge who shall preside therein. And the territory not embraced in organized counties shall be attached for judicial purposes to such organized county or counties as the supreme court may determine. The supreme court of said Territory shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he is appointed. Each district court shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office where the court may be Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by oath or affirmation of either party or other competent witness, shall exceed five thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise, exclusive of any court heretofore established, the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. In addition to the jurisdiction otherwise conferred by this act, said district courts shall have and exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within that portion of the Cherokee Outlet not embraced within the boundaries of said Territory of Oklahoma as herein defined, and in all civil cases between citizens of the United States residing in such portion of the Cherokee Outlet, or between citizens of the United States, or of any State or Territory, and any citizen of or person or persons residing or found therein, when the value of the thing in controversy or damages or money claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; writs of errors, bills of exceptions, and appeals shall in all such cases, civil and criminal, be allowed from the district courts to the supreme court in like manner, and be proceeded with in like manner as in cases arising within the limits of said Territory. For all judicial purposes as herein defined such portion of the Cherokee Outlet not embraced within the boundaries of the Territory of Oklahoma shall be attached to, and he a part of, one of the judicial districts of said Territory as may be designated by the Supreme All acts and parts of acts heretofore enacted, conferring jurisdiction upon United States courts held beyond and outside the limits of the Territory of Oklakoma as herein defined, as to all causes of action or offenses in said Territory, and in that portion of the Cherokee Outlet herein before referred to, are hereby repealed, and such jurisdiction is hereby given to the supreme and district courts in said Territory; but all actions commenced in such courts, and crimes committed in said Territory and in the Cherokee Outlet, prior to the passage of this act, shall be tried and prosecuted, and proceeded with until finally disposed of, in the courts now having jurisdiction thereof, as if this act had not been passed. The said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of mandamus and habeas corpus in all cases authorized by law; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, as in

SEC. 10. Persons charged with any offense or crime in the Territory of Oklahoma, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, may be arrested by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, wherever found in said Territory, but in all cases the accused shall be taken, for preliminary examination, before a United States commissioner, or a justice of the peace of the county, whose office is nearest to the place

where the offense or crime was committed.

All offenses committed in said Territory, if committed within any organized county, shall be prosecuted and tried within said county, and if committed within territory not embraced in any organized county, shall be prosecuted and tried in the county to which such territory shall be attached for judicial purposes. And all civil actions shall be instituted in the county in which the defendant, or either of them, resides or may be found; and when such actions arise within any portion of said Territory, not organized as a county, such actions shall be instituted in the county to which such territory is attached for judicial purposes; but any case, civil or criminal, may be removed, by change of venue, to another county.

SEC. 11. That the following chapters and provisions of the Compiled Laws of the State of Nebraska, in force November first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in so far as they are locally applicable, and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or with this act, are hereby extended to and put in force in the Territory of Oklahoma until after the adjournment of the first session of the legislative assembly of said Territory, namely: the provisions of articles (wo, three, and four of chapter two, entitled "Agriculture;" of chapter four, entitled "Animals;" of chapter six,

entitled "Assignments;" of chapter seven, entitled "Attorneys;" of chapter ten, entitled "Bonds and oaths—official;" of chapter twelve, entitled "Chattel mort-gages;" of chapter fourteen, entitled "Cities of the second class and villages;" of gages;" of chapter fourteen, entitled "Cities of the second class and villages;" of chapter fifteen, entitled "Common law;" of chapter sixteen, entitled "Corporations;" of chapter eighteen, entitled "Countys and county officers;" of sections fifteen and sixteen of article six of the constitution of said State, and of chapter twenty of said laws, entitled "Courts—probate;" of chapter twenty-three, entitled "Decedents;" of chapter twenty-five, entitled "Devorce and alimony;" of chapter twenty-six, entitled "Elections;" of chapter twenty-eight, entitled "Fees;" of chapter thirty-two, entitled "Frauds;" of chapter thirty-four, entitled "Guardians and wards;" of chapter thirty-six, entitled "Homesteads;" of chapter forty-one, entitled "Laytyments peroticleds." entitled "Guardians and wards;" of chapter thirty-six, entitled "Homesteads;" of chapter forty-one, entitled "Instruments negotiable;" of chapter forty-four, entitled "Interests;" of chapter forty-six, entitled "Jails;" of chapter fifty, entitled "Liquors;" but no licenses shall be issued under this chapter; of chapter fifty-two, entitled "Marriage;" of chapter fifty-three, entitled "Marriad women;" of chapter fifty-four, entitled "Mechanics' and laborers' liens;" of chapter sixty-one, entitled "Notaries public;" of chapter sixty-two, eutitled "Oaths and affirmations;" of chapter sixty-three, entitled "Occupying claimants;" of article one of chapter seventy-two, entitled "Real estate;" and the provisions of part two of said laws, entitled "Code of civil procedure," and of part three thereof, entitled "Criminal code."

The governor of said Territory is authorized to divide each county into election precincts and into such political sub-divisions other than school districts as may be

precincts and into such political sub-divisions other than school districts as may be required by the laws of the State of Nebraska; and he is hereby authorized to appoint all officers of such counties and subdivisions thereof as he shall deem necessary, and all election officers until their election or appointment shall be provided for by the legislative assembly, but not more than two of the judges or inspectors of elec-tion in any election precinct shall be members of the same political party, and the candidates of each political party who may be voted for at such election may designate one person who shall be present at the counting and canvassing of the votes

cast in each precinct.

The supreme and district courts of said Territory shall have the same power to enforce the laws of the State of Nebraska hereby extended to and put in force in said Territory as courts of like jurisdiction have in said State; but county courts and justices of the peace shall have and exercise the jurisdiction which is authorized by said laws of Nebraska: Provided, That the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in said Territory shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and county courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases where the sum or matter in demand exceeds the sum of

one hundred dollars.

SEC. 12. That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the district courts in the Territory of Oklahoma over all controversies arising between members or citizens of one tribe or nation of Indians and the members or citizens of other tribes or nations in the Territory of Oklahoma, and any citizen or member of one tribe or nation who may commit any offense or crime in said Territory against the person or property of a citizen or member of another tribe or nation shall be subject to the same punishment in the Territory of Oklahoma as he would be if both parties were citizens of the United States; and any person residing in the Territory of Oklahoma, in whom there is Indian blood, shall have the right to invoke the aid of courts therein for the protection of his person or property, as though he were a citizen of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to give jurisdiction to the courts established in said Territory in controversies arising between Indians

of the same tribe, while sustaining their tribal relation.

SEC. 13. That there shall be appointed for said Territory a person learned in the law, who shall act as attorney for the United States, and shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. Said attorney shall receive a salary at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars annually. There shall be appointed a marshal for said Territory, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall have the power and perform the duties and be subject to the same regulations and penalties imposed by law on the marshal of the United States, and be entitled to a salary at the rate of two hundred dollars a year. There shall be allowed to the attorney, marshal, clerks of the supreme and district courts the same fees as are prescribed for similar services by such persons in chapter sixteen, title Judiciary, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 14. That the governor, secretary, chief-justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace, or other officer in

the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief-Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings, and the chief-justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governer or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be recorded by him as aforefaid, and afterwards the like oath or affirma-tion shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be pre-scribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand six hundred dollas as governor; the chief-justice and associate justices shall receive au annual salary of three thousand dollars, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be payable quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions, and four dollars for each and every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from said sessions, estimating the distance by the nearest traveled There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dellars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, of the courts, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 15. That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma shall hold its first session at Guthrie, in said Territory, at such time as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said gov-

ernor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 16. That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, after at least sixty days' notice, to be given by proclamation, and at all subsequent elections, the time, place, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors, as hereinbefore provided, shall be declared by the governor elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

SEC. 17. That the provisions of title sixty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to national banks, and all amendments thereto, shall have the same force and effect in the Territory of Oklahoma as elsewhere in the United States: Provided, That persons otherwise qualified to act as directors shall not be required to have resided in said Territory for more than three months immediately preceding

their election as such.

SEC. 18. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to public schools in the State or States hereafter to be erected out of the same. In all cases where sections sixteen and thirty-six, or either of them, are occupied by actual settlers prior to survey thereof, the county commissioners of the counties in which such sections are so occupied are authorized to locate other lands, to an equal amount, in sections or fractional sections, as the case may be, within their respective

counties, in lieu of the sections so occupied.

All the lands embraced in that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the Public Land Strip, shall be open to settlement under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, which shall not apply; but all actual and bona fide settlers upon and occupants of the lands in said Public Land Strip at the time of the passage of this act shall be entitled to have preference to and hold the lands upon which they have settled under the homestead laws of the United States, by virtue of their settlement and occupancy of said lands, and they shall be credited with the time they have actually occupied their homesteads, respectively, not exceeding two years, on the time required under said laws to perfect title as homestead settlers.

The lands within said Territory of Oklahoma, acquired by cession of the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, confirmed by act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and also the lands acquired in pursuance of an agreement with the Seminole Nation of Indians by re-lease and conveyance, dated March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which may hereafter be open to settlement, shall be disposed of under the provisions of sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and under sec-Nation of an "Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: Provided, however, That each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said acts shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead on the land hereafter opened to settlement as aforesaid, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law,

whenever any of the other lands within the Territory of Oklahoma, now occupied by any Indian tribe, shall by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply; Provided, however, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall before receiving a patent for his homestead pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, a sum per acre equal to the amount which has been or may be paid by the United States to obtain a relinquishment of the Indian title or interest therein, but in no case shall such payment be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The rights of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to such payment. All tracts of land in Oklahoma Territory which have been set apart for school purposes, to educational societies, or missionary boards at work among the Indians, shall not be open for settlement, but are hereby granted to the respective educational societies or missionary boards for whose use the same has been set apart. No part of the land embraced within the Territory hereby created shall inure to the use or benefit of any railroad corporation, except the rights of way and land for stations heretofore granted to certain railroad corporations. Nor shall any provision of this act or any act of any officer of the United States, done or performed under the provisions of this act or otherwise, invest any corporation owning or operating any railroad in the Indian Territory, or Territory created by this act, with any land or right to any land in either of said Territories, and this act shall not apply to or affect any land which, upon any condition on becoming a part of the public domain, would inure to the benefit of, or become the property of, any railroad

SEC. 19. That portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the Public Land Strip is hereby declared a public land district, and the President of the United States is hereby empowered to locate a land office in said district, at such place as he shall select, and to appoint in conformity with existing law a register and receiver of said land office. He may also, whenever he shall deem it necessary, establish another additional land district within said Territory, locate a land office therein, and in like manner appoint a register and receiver thereof. And the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, when directed by the President, cause the lands within the Territory to be properly surveyed and subdivided where the same

has not already been done.

SEC. 20. That the procedure in applications, entries, contests, and adjudications in the Territory of Oklahoma shall be in the form and manner prescribed under the homestead laws of the United States, and the general principles and provisions of the homestead laws, except as modified by the provisions of this act and the acts of Congress approved March first and second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, here-tofore mentioned, shall be applicable to all entries made in said Territory, but no patent shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States at the

time of making final proof.

All persons who shall settle on land in said Territory, under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, and of this act, shall be required to select the same in square form as nearly as may be; and no person who shall at the time be seized in fee simple of a hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory, shall hereafter be entitled to enter land in said Territory of Oklahoma. The provisions of sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall, except so far as modified by this act, apply to all homestead settlements in said Territory.

SEC. 21. That any person, entitled by law to take a homestead in said Territory of Oklahoma, who has already located and filed upon, or shall hereafter locate and file apon, a homestead within the limits described in the President's proclamation of April first, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, and under and in pursuance of the laws applicable to the settlement of the lands opened for settlement by such proclamation, and who has complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of locating upon said homestead upon payment to the United States of one dollar

and twenty-five cents per acre for land embraced in such homestead.

SEC. 22. That the provisions of title thirty-two, chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to "reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands" shall apply to the lands open, or to be opened to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, except those opened to settlement by the proclamation of the President on the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: Provided, That hereafter all surveys for town sites in said Territory shall contain reservations for parks (of substantially equal area if more than one park) and for schools and other public purposes, embracing in the aggregate not less than ten nor more than twenty acres; and patents for such reservations, to be maintained for such purposes, shall be issued to the towns respectively when organized as municipalities: Provided further, That in case any lands in said Territory of Oklahoma, which may be occupied and filed upon as a homestead, under the provisions of law applicable to said Territory, by a person who is entitled to perfect his title thereto under such laws, are required for town site purposes, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the lands embraced in said homestead or any part thereof for town-site purposes. He shall file with the application a plat of such proposed town-site, and if such plat shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall issue a patent to such person for land embraced in said town site, upon the payment of the sum of ten dollars per acre for all the lands embraced in such town site, except the lands to be donated and maintained for public purposes as provided in this section. And the sums so received by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid over to the proper authorities of the municipalities when organized, to be used by them for school purposes only.

SEC. 23. That there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made, where cash payments are provided for, in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation. But if the said highway shall be vacated by any competent authority, the title to the respective strips shall inure to the then owner of the tract of which it formed a part by the

original survey.

Sec. 24. That it shall be unlawful for any person, for himself or any company, association, or corporation, to directly or indirectly procure any person to settle upon any lands open to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, with intent thereafter of acquiring title thereto; and any title thus acquired shall be void; and the parties to such fraudulent settlement shall severally be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon indictment, by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in

the discretion of the court.

SEC. 25. That inasmuch as there is a controversy between the United States and the State of Texas as to the ownership of what is known as Greer County, it is hereby expressly provided that this act shall not be construed to apply to said Greer County until the title to the same has been adjudicated and determined to be in the United States; and in order to provide for a speedy and final judicial determination of the controversy aforesaid the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to commence in the name and on behalf of the United States. and prosecute to a final determination, a proper suit in equity in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Texas, setting forth the title and claim of the United States to the tract of land lying between the North and South Forks of the Red River where the Indian Territory and the State of Texas adjoin, east of the one hundredth degree of longitude, and claimed by the State of Texas as within its boundary and a part of its land, and designated on its map as Greer County, in order that the rightful title to said land may be finally determined, and the court, on the trial of the case may, in its discretion, so far as the ends of justice will warrant, consider any evidence heretofore taken and received by the Joint Boundary Commission under the act of Congress approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eightyfive; and said case shall be advanced on the docket of said court, and proceeded with to its conclusion as rapidly as the nature and circumstances of the case permit.

SEC. 26. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the same man-ner that similar appropriations are disbursed in the other Territories of the United

States, namely:

To pay the expenses of the first legislative assembly of said Territory, including the printing of the session laws thereof, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

To pay the salaries of the governor, the judges of the supreme court, the secretary of the Territory, the marshal, the attorney, and other officers whose appointment is provided for in this act, for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

To pay for the rent of the buildings for the legislative and executive offices, and for the supreme and district courts; to provide jails, and support prisoners; to pay mileage and per diem of jurors and witnesses; to provide books, records, and stationery for the executive and judicial offices for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

To enable the governor to take a census of the inhabitants of said Territory, as re-

quired by law, the sum of five thousand dollars.

To be expended by the governor in temporary support and aid of common school education in said Territory, as soon as a system of public schools shall have been established by the legislative assembly, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 27. That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to invalidate or impair any legal claims or rights of persons occupying any portion of said Territory, under the laws of the United States, but such claims shall be adjudicated by the Land Department, or the courts, in accordance with their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 28. That the Constitution and all the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall, except so far as modified by this act, have the same force and effect as elsewhere within the United States; and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are as to their effect in said Territory of Oklahoma hereby repealed: Provided, That section eighteen hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes

of the United States shall not apply to the Territory of Oklahoma.

SEC. 29. That all that part of the United States which is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the States of Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by the State of Texas, and on the west and north by the Territory of Oklahoma as defined in the first section of this act, shall, for the purposes of this act, he known as the Indian Territory; and the jurisdiction of the United States court established under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby limited to and shall extend only over the Indian Territory as defined in this section; that the court established by said act shall, in addition to the jurisdiction conferred thereon by said act, have and exercise within the limits of the Indian Territory jurisdiction in all civil cases in the Indian Territory, except cases over which the tribal courts have exclusive jurisdiction; and in all cases on contracts entered into by citizens of any tribe or nations with citizens of the United States in good faith and for valuable consideration, and in accordance with the laws of such tribe or nation, and such contracts shall be deemed valid and enforced by such courts; and in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred by this act or may hereafter be conferred by act of Congress; and the provisions of this act hereinafter set forth

shall apply to said Indian Territory only.

SEC. 30 That for the purpose of holding terms of said court, said Indian Territory is hereby divided into three divisions, to be known as the first, second, and third division. The first division shall consist of the country occupied by the Indian tribes in the Quapaw Indian Agency and all that part of the Cherokee country east of the ninety-sixth meridian and all of the Creek country; and the place for holding said court therein shell be at Muskogee. The second division shall consist of the Choctaw country, and the place for holding said court therein shall be at South McAlister. The third division shall consist of the Chickasaw and Seminole countries, and the place for holding said court therein shall be at Ardmore. That the Attorney-General of the , United States may, if in his judgment it shall be necessary, appoint an assistant attorney for said court. And the clerk of said court shall appoint a deputy clerk in each of said divisions in which said clerk does not himself reside at the place in such division where the terms of said court are to be held. Such deputy clerk shall keep his office and reside at the place appointed for holding said court in the division of such residence, and shall keep the records of said court for such division, and in the absence of the clerk may exercise all the official powers of the clerk within the division for which he is appointed: Provided, That the appointment of such deputies shall be approved by said United States court in the Indian Territory, and may be annulled by said court at its pleasure, and the clerk shall be responsible for the official acts and negligence of his respective deputies. The judge of said court shall hold at least two terms of said court each year in each of the divisions aforesaid, at such regular times as said judge shall fix and determine, and shall be paid his actual traveling expenses and subsistence while attending and holding court at places other than Muscogee. And jurors for each term of said court, in each division, shall be selected and summoned in the manner provided in said act, three jury commissioners to be selected by said court for each division, who shall possess all the qualifications and

perform in said division all the duties required of the jury commissioners provided for in said act. All prosecutions for crimes or offenses hereafter committed in said Indian Territory shall be cognizable within the division in which such crime or offense shall have been committed. And all civil suits shall be brought in the division in which the defendant or defendants reside or may be found; but if there be two or more defendants residing in different divisions, the action may be brought in any division in which either of the defendants resides or may be found. And all cases shall be tried in the division in which the process is returnable as herein provided, unless said judge shall direct such case to be removed to one of the other divisions: Provided, however, That the judicial tribunals of the Indian nations shall retain exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising in the country in which members of the nation by nativity or by adoption shall be the only parties; and as to all such cases the laws of the State of Arkansas extended over and put in force in said

Indian Territory by this act shall not apply.

SEC. 31. That certain general laws of the State of Arkansas in force at the close of the session of the general assemby of that State of eighteen hundred and eightythree, as published in eighteen hundred and eighty-four in the volume known as Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, which are not locally inapplicable or in conflict with this act or with any law of Congress, relating to the subjects specially mentioned in this section, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Indian Territory until Congress shall otherwise provide, that is to say, the provisions of the said general statutes of Arkanasas relating to administration, chapter one, and the United States court in the Indian Territory herein referred to shall have and exercise the powers of courts of probate under said laws; to public administrators, chapter two, and the United States marshal of the Indian Territory shall perform the duties imposed by said chapter on the sheriffs in said State; to arrest and bail, civil, chapter seven; to assignment for benefit of creditors, chapter eight; to attachments, chapter nine; to attorneys at law, chapter eleven; to bills of exchange and promissory notes, chapter fourteen; to civil rights, chapter eighteen; to common and statute law of Eagland, chapter twenty; to contempts, chapter twenty-six; to municipal corporations, chapter twenty-nine, division one; to costs, chapter thirty; to descents and distributions, chapter forty-nine; to divorce, chapter fifty-two, and said court in the Indian Territory shall exercise the powers of the circuit courts of Arkansas under this chapter; to dower, chapter fifty-two; to evidence, chapter fifty-nine; to execution, chapter sixty; to fees, chapter sixty-three; to forcible entry and detainer, chapter sixty-seven; to frauds, statute of, chapter sixty-eight; to fugitives from justice, chapter sixty-nine; to gaming contracts, chapter seventy; to guardians, curators, and wards, chapter seventy-three, and said court in the Indian Territory shall appoint guardians and curators; to habeas corpus, chapter seventy-four; to injunction, chapter eighty one; to insane persons and drunkards, chapter eighty-two, and said court in the Indian Territory shall exercise the powers of the probate courts of Arkaneas under this chapter; to joint and several obligations and contracts, chapter eighty-seven; to judgments and decrees, chapter eighty-eight; to judgments summary, chapter eighty-nine; to jury, chapter ninety; to landlord and tenant, chapter ninety-two; to legal notices and advertisements, chapter ninety-four; to liens, chapter ninety-six; to limitations, chapter ninety-seven; to mandamus and prohibition, chapter one hundred; to marriage contracts, chapter one hundred and two; to marriages, chapter one hundred and three; to married women, chapter one hundred and four; to money and interest, chapter one hundred and nine; to mortgages, chapter one hundred and ten; to notaries public, chapter one hundred and eleven, and said court in the Indian Territory shall appoint notaries public under this chapter; to partition and sale of lands, chapter one hundred and fifteen; to pleadings and practice, chapter one hundred and nineteen; to recorders, chapter one hundred and twenty-six; to replevin, chapter one hundred and twenty-eight; to venue, change of, chapter one hundred and fifty-three; and to wills and testaments, chapter one hundred and fiftyfive; and wherever in said laws of Arkansas the courts of record of said State are mentioned the said court in the Indian Territory shall be substituted therefor; and wherever the clerks of said courts are mentioned in said laws the clerk of said court in the Indian Territory and his deputies, respectively, shall be substituted therefor; and wherever the sheriff of the county is mentioned in said laws the United States marshal of the Indian Territory shall be substituted therefor, for the purpose, in each of the cases mentioned, of making said laws of Arkansas applicable to the Indian Territory.

That no attachment shall issue against improvements on real estate while the title to the land is vested in any Indian nation, except where such improvements have been made by persons, companies, or corporations operating coal or other mines, railroads, or other industries under lease or permission of law of an Indian national council, or

charter, or law of the United States.

That executions upon judgments obtained in any other than Indian courts shall not be valid for the sale or conveyance of title to improvements made upon lands

owned by an Indian nation, except in the cases wherein attachments were provided for. Upon a return of nulla bona, upon an execution upon any judgment against an adopted citizen of any Indian tribe, or against any person residing in the Indian country, and not a citizen thereof, if the judgment debtor shall be the owner of any improvements upon real estate within the Indian Territory in excess of one hundred and sixty acres occupied as a homestead, such improvements may be subjected to the payment of such judgment by a decree of the court in which such judgment was rendered. Proceedings to subject such property to the payment of judgments may be by petition, of which the judgment debtor shall have notice as in the original suit. If on the hearing the court shall be satisfied from the evidence that the judgment debtor is the owner of improvements on real estate, subject to the payment of said judgment, the court may order the same sold, and the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs, applied to the payment of said judgment; or if the improvement is of sufficient rental value to discharge the judgment within a reasonable time the court may appoint a receiver, who shall take charge of such property and apply the rental receipts thereof to the payment of such judgment, under such regulations as the court may prescribe. If under such proceeding any improvement is sold only citizens of the tribe in which said

property is situate may become the purchaser thereof.

The Constitution of the United States and all general laws of the United States which prohibit crimes and misdemeanors in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except in the District of Columbia, and all laws relating to national banking associations shall have the same force and effect in the Indian Territory as elsewhere in the United States; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any of the courts of the civilized nations of exclusive jurisdiction over all cases arising wherein members of said nations, whether by treaty, blood, or adoption, are the sole parties, nor so as to interfere with the right and power of said civilized nations to punish said members for violation of the statutes and laws enacted by their national councils where such laws are not contrary to the treaties

and laws of the United States.

SEC. 32. That the word "county," as used in any of the laws of Arkansas which are put in force in the Indian Territory by the provisions of this act, shall be construed to embrace the territory within the limits of a judicial division insaid Indian Territory; and whenever in said laws of Arkansas the word "county" is used, the words "judicial division" may be substituted therefor, in said Indian Territory, for the purposes of this act. And whenever in said laws of Arkansas the word "State" or the words "State of Arkansas" are used, the word "Territory," or the words "Indian Territory," may be substituted therefor, for the purposes of this act, and for the purpose of making said laws of Arkansas applicable to the said Indian Territory; but all prosecutions therein shall run in the name of the "United States."

Sec. 33. That the provisions of chapter forty-five of the said general laws of Arkansas, entitled "Criminal law", except as to the crimes and misdemeanor mentioned in the provisos to this section, and the provisions of chapter forty-six of said general laws of Arkansas, entitled "Criminal Procedure," as far as they are applicable, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Indian Territory, and jurisdiction to enforce said provisions is hereby conferred upon the United States court therein: Provided, That in all cases where the laws of the United States and the said criminal laws of Arkansas have provided for the punishment of the same offenses the laws of the United States shall govern as to such offenses: And provided further, That the United States circuit and district courts, respectively, for the western district of Arkansas and the eastern district of Texas, respectively, shall continue to exercise exclusive jurisdiction as now provided by law in the Indian Territory as defined in this act, in their respective districts as heretofore established, over all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws of the United States applicable to the said Territory, which are punishable by said laws of the United States by death or by imprisonment at hard labor, except as otherwise provided in the following sections of this act.

SEC. 34. That original jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory to enforce the provisions of title twenty-eight, chapters three and four, of the Revised Statutes of the United States in said Territory, except the offenses defined and embraced in sections twenty-one hundred and forty-two and twenty-one hundred and forty-three: Provided, That as to the violations of the provisions of section twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine of said Revised Statutes, the jurisdiction of said court in the Indian Territory shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction exercised in the enforcement of such provisions by the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas and the eastern district of Texas: Provided, That all violations of said chapters three and four, prior to the passage of this act, shall be prosecuted in the said United States courts, respectively, the same as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 35. That exclusive original jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory to enforce the provisions of chapter four, title seventy, of the Revised Statutes of the United States entitled "Crimes against justice," in all cases where the crimes mentioned therein are committed in any judicial proceeding in the Indian Territory and where such crimes affect or impede the enforcement of the laws in the courts established in said Territory: Provided, That all violations of the provisions of said chapter prior to the passage of this act shall be prosecuted in the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas and the eastern district of Texas, respectively, the same as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 36. That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the

SEC. 36. That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory over all controversies arising between members or citizens of one tribe or nation of Indians and the members or citizens of other tribes or nations in the Indian Territory, and any citizen or member of one tribe or nation who may commit any offense or crime against the person or property of a citizen or member of another tribe or nation shall be subject to the same punishment in the Indian Territory as he would be if both parties were citizens of the United States. And any member or citizen of any Indian tribe or nation in the Indian Territory shall have the right to invoke the aid of said court therein for the protection of his person or property as against any person not a member of the same tribe or nation, as though he were a

citizen of the United States.

SEC. 37. That if any person shall, in the Indian Territory, open, carry on, promote, make or draw, publicly or privately, any lottery, or scheme of chance of any kind or description, by whatever name, style or title the same may be denominated or known, or shall, in said Territory, vend, sell, barter or dispose of any lottery ticket or tickets, order or orders, device or devices, of any kind, for, or representing any number of shares or any interest in any lottery or scheme of chance, or shall open or establish as owner or otherwise any lottery or scheme of chance, by acting as owner or agent in said Territory, for or on behalf of any lottery or scheme of chance, to be drawn, paid or carried on, either out of or within said Territory, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined for the first offense, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and for the second offense shall, on conviction, be fixed not less than five hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand, and he may be imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, not exceeding one year. And jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this section is hereby conferred upon the United States court in said Indian Territory, and all persons therein, including Indians and members and citizens of Indian tribes and nations, shall be subject to its provisions and penalties.

SEC. 38. The clerk and deputy clerks of said United States court shall have the power within their respective divisions to issue marriage licenses or certificates and to solemnize marriages. They shall keep copies of all marriage licenses or certificates issued by them, and a record book in which shall be recorded all licenses or certificates after the marriage has been solemnized, and all persons authorized by law to solemnize marriages shall return the license or certificate, after executing the same, to the clerk or deputy clerk who issued it, together with his return thereon. They shall also be ex-officio recorders within their respective divisions, and as such they shall perform such duties as are required of recorders of deeds under the said laws of Arkansas, and receive the fees and compensation therefor which are provided in said laws of Arkansas for like service: Provided, That all marriages heretofore contracted under the laws or tribal customs of any Indian nation now located in the Indian Territory are hereby declared valid, and the issue of such marriages shall be deemed legitimate and entitled to all inheritances of property or other rights, the same as in the case of the issue of other forms of lawful marriage: Provided further, That said chapter one hundred and three of said laws of Arkansas shall not be construed so as to interfere with the operation of the laws governing marriage enacted by any of the civilized tribes, nor to confer any authority upon any officer of said court to unite a citizen of the United States in marriage with a member of any of the civilized nations until the preliminaries to such marriage shall have first been arranged according to the laws of the nation of which said Indian person is a member: And provided further, That where such marriage is required by law of an Indian nation to be of record, the certificate of such marriage shall be sent for record to the proper officer, as provided in such law enacted by the Indian nation.

SEC. 39. That the United States court in the Indian Territory shall have all the powers of the United States circuit courts or circuit court judges to appoint commissioners within said Indian Territory, who shall be learned in the law, and shall be known as United States commissioners; but not exceeding three commissioners shall be appointed for any one division, and such commissioners when appointed shall have, within the district to be designated in the order appointing them, all the powers of commissioners of circuit courts of the United States. They shall be ex-officio notaries public, and shall have power to solemnize marriagss. The provisions of chapter ninety-one of the said laws of Arkansas, regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before justices of the peace, are hereby extended over the Indian Territory; and said

commissioners shall exercise all the powers conferred by the laws of Arkansas upon justices of the peace within their districts; but they shall have no jurisdiction to try any cause where the value of the thing or the amount in controversy exceeds one

hundred dollars.

Appeals may be taken from the final judgment of said commissioners to the United States court in said Indian Territory in all cases and in the same manner that appeals may be taken from the final judgments of justices of the peace under the provisions of said chapter ninety-one. The said court may appoint a constable for each of the commissioner's districts designated by the court, and the constable so appointed shall perform all the duties required of constables under the provision of chapter twenty-four and other laws of the State of Arkansas. Each commissioner and constable shall execute to the United States, for the security of the public, a good and sufficient bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be approved by the judge appointing him, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office and account for all moneys coming into his hands, and he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully perform the duties required of him.

The appointments of United States commissioners by said court held at Muscogee,

in the Indian Territory, heretofore made, and all acts in pursuance of law and in good faith performed by them, are hereby ratified and validated.

SEC. 40. That persons charged with any offense or crime in the Indian Territory, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, may be arrested by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, wherever found in said Territory, but in all cases the accused shall be taken, for preliminary examination, before the commissioner in the judicial division whose office or place of business is nearest by the route usually traveled to the place where the offense or crime was committed; but this section shall apply only to crimes or offenses over which the courts located in the Indian Territory have jurisdiction: *Provided*, That in all cases where persons have been brought before a United States commissioner in the Indian Territory for preliminary examination, charged with the commission of any crime therein, and where it appears from the evidence that a crime has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the accused guilty thereof, but that the crime is one over which the courts in the Indian Territory have no jurisdiction, the accused shall not, on that account, be discharged, but the case shall be proceeded with as provided in section ten hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 41. That the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory shall

have the same power to extradite persons who have taken refuge in the Indian Territory, charged with crimes in the States or other Territories of the United States, that may now be exercised by the governor of Arkansas in that State, and he may issue requisitions upon governors of States and other Territories for persons who have committed offenses in the Indian Territory, and who have taken refuge in such States

or Territories.

Sec. 42. That appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the decisions of the United States court in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the

circuit courts of the United States, except as otherwise provided in this act.

SEC. 43. That any member of any Indian tribe or nation residing in the Indian Territory may apply to the United States court therein to become a citizen of the United States, and such court shall have jurisdiction thereof and shall hear and determine such application as provided in the statutes of the United States; and the Confederated Peoria Indians residing in the Quapaw Indian Agency, who have heretofore or who may hereafter accept their land in severalty under any of the allotment laws of the United States, shall be deemed to be, and are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States from and after the selection of their allotments, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits as such, and parents are hereby declared from that time to have been and to be the legal guardians of their minor children without process of court: Provided, That the Indians who become citizens of the United States under the provisions of this act do not forfeit or lose any rights or privileges

they enjoy or are entitled to as members of the tribe or nation to which they belong.

SEC. 44. That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, in the same manner that similar appropriations are disbursed in the other Territories of the

United States, namely:

To pay the actual traveling and other expenses of the judge of the United States court holding court in said Indian Territory other than at Muscogee; to pay for the rent of buildings for the court; to provide jails and support prisoners; to pay mileage and per diem of jurors and witnesses; to provide books, records, and stationery for the judicial offices for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of ten thousand dollars,

Approved, May 2, 1890.

CHAP. 198.—An act granting the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company the right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation.

[26 Stats., p. 102, May 8, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Washington, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized, invested, and empowered with the right to locate, construct, equip, operate, use and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian reservation situated in the State of Washington known as the Colville Reservation, occupied by the Colville Indians, beginning at a point on the Columbia River at or near Kettle Falls, in the northeastern portion of the State of Washington, running thence in a northwesterly direction by the most practicable route through said reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-out, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian reservation is hereby granted to the said Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to said right of way, is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: Provided, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: Provided further, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad and telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portions shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: And provided further, That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by said tribe or by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian Tribes through which it may be constructed full compensation shall be made to such tribe or occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to

his final approval,

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian Reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.

SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way upon the lands herein granted, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the

Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its rail-

way immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall build its entire line through said reservation within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway, wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall prohibit the riding by Indians belonging to said reservation upon any of its trains, unless specially provided with passes signed by

the Indian Agent, or by some one duly authorized to to act in his behalf.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Colville tribe of Indians, or other bands of Indians located on said reservation, conditioned for the due payment of any and all

damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maining of any Indian belonging. to said tribes or either of them, or of their live stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby, the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest to be recovered in any court of the State of Washington having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States. attorney in the name of the United States: Provided, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his. or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. That the said Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company shall accept. this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: Provided, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act. And provided further, That the consent of the Indians through whose land said road shall be located shall be obtained to the location of the same and the compensation therefor in manner satisfactory to the

President before this act shall take effect.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter or repeal this act. SEC. 12. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, May 8, 1890.

CHAP. 199.—An act granting to the Palouse and Spokane Railway a right of way through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation in Idaho. [26 Stats. p. 104, May 8, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, for the extension of its railroad through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, from a point on the northern boundary of said reservation on the Potlatch Creek, in section sixteen, township thirty seven north, range three west of the Boise meridian, in Nez Percé County, in the Territory of Idaho; thence extending in a southerly and southwesterly direction, following the valley of said Potlatch Creek to the Clear Water River; thence following the valley of said Clear Water River in a southwesterly direction to the western boundary of said reservation.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, and machine-shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each

ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and waterstations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys; construction, and operation of such railroad, including charges of transportation, shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision. Provided, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way and compensation shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: Provided, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: And provided further, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running or-

der across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors or assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, May 8, 1890.

CHAP, 391.—An act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through certain Indian reservations in Minnesota,

[26 Stats., p. 126. June 2, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Winnipigoshish, Cass Lake, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian Reservations, in the State of Minnesota, such right of way to be fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of said railroad; and said company shall also have the right to take from the land adjacent to the line of the said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent for such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for such of right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount to be paid to individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the con-But no right of way of any kind shall vest in said railroad struction of said road. company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad and including the grounds for station-houses, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and waterstations shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation as to the amount of said compensation and right of way shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: Provided, That said line of railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the

road is constructed through said reservations within five years.

Sec. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add too, alter, or repeal this act. Approved, June 2, 1890.

CHAP. 418.—An act to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.

[26 Stats., p. 146. June 12, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered to authorize the agent of the Menomonee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin to employ at a reasonable compensation said Indians to cut all or any portion of the timber on the lands reserved for the use of said Indians in that State into logs and haul the same to the banks of the rivers; and said logs shall be scaled and advertised, and after due notice all or any part thereof sold to the highest bidder or bidders for cash, in such manner and at such time and place as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; no sale to be valid until approved by said Secretary. In case said logs can not be sold where landed on the river at what the Secretary of the Interior considers a reasonable price, he shall cause said logs to be

run down the river to market, to be sold in the manner he deems for the best interest of the Indians, employing Indians at all times when in his opinion practicable and for the benefit of the Indians in doing such work; and the Secretary of the Interior may appoint a competent man to superintend these Indians while logging, and fixing the rate of his compensation. The Secretary shall appoint an assistant superintendent, who shall be a practical logger and shall have full charge and direction of such logging operations under the superintendent, and who shall receive such compensation as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine: Provided, That not exceeding twenty millions of feet of timber shall be logged and sold in any one year.

SEC. 2. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expense of cutting, banking, scaling, running, advertising, and sale thereof; also, pay of superintendent and assistant superintendent; which expenses and pay shall be re-imbursed to the Treasury of the United States from the first proceeds of the sale of timber as hereinbefore provided: And provided, That after the first year's logging, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to advance a like amount as provided for in this bill, on the order of the Secretary of the Interior, out of any money in the Treasury belonging to said Indians for the purpose of enabling them to carry on logging as provided in this act.

SEC. 3. That from the net proceeds of sales of said Menomonee logs shall be deducted one-fifth part, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians, and the residue of said proceeds shall be funded in the United States Treasury, interest on which shall be allowed said tribe annually at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid to the tribe per capita, or expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That this act shall be and remain inoperative until full and satisfactory evidence shall have been placed on the files of the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the sales of timber and the manner of disposing of the proceeds of same herein authorized have the sanction of the tribe, evidenced by orders of agreement taken in full council; and if the provisions of this act shall not be accepted as aforesaid no further cutting of timber shall be permitted by said Indians upon said reservation until otherwise provided.

Approved, June 12, 1890.

Chap. 419.—An act to amend section one and section nine of an act entitled, "An act to authorize the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and eightysix.

[26 Stats., p. 147. June 12, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to authorize the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

That said railway company is hereby authorized in the manner, and with the limitations, restrictions, and requirements in said act contained, to continue the railway in said act, authorized from the terminus therein specified, namely: 'A point of intersection with the projected line of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway in the Indian Territory from Fort Smith to Paris, in the State of Texas' in a northeasterly direction to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and also to construct, with the same limitations, restrictions, and requirements, a branch line of railway from a point on said main line not exceeding fifty miles from Red River, to be selected by said company, and running thence in a northwesterly direction through the Indian Territory and the country known as Oklahoma to a point on the southern line of the State of Kansas at or about where the same is crossed by the one hundredth meridian, by the most practicable route thereto.

SEC. 2. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway on its main line, and fifty miles of its railway on its branch line within three years from the passage of this act, and shall complete both the main and branch lines within two years thereafter, or all the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion of the main line and branch line not then built.

SEC. 3. That said act of July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, is hereby continued in force, and made applicable to said railway and branch line in all its provisions, except as herein otherwise provided.

Approved, June 12, 1890.

CHAP. 479.—An act to grant the right of way to the Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 170. June 21, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Cherokee, at or near the southwest corner of lot number three, section number fourteen, township number thirty-five, range number twenty-four east, of the sixth principal meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to the west line thereof, via, at, or near Guthrie and Kingfisher, or Lisbon, Indian Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said company is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or till: Provided, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: And provided further, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company; and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or

tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any tribe of the Indians, nations, or tribes through which it may be constructed, full and complete compensation shall be made to such occupant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which such occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oaths duly certified shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice, and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the judge of the United States court of the district of Muscogee; upon the application of the other party the chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nation; costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award; either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making of the award, and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts of the Indian Territory at Moscogee, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Kansas providing for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum or less than the award of the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the appellant; when proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the

amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by laws of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: Provided, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile, Congress reserving the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said railway company, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: Provided, however, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rates above expressed: And provided further, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory; said payment to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: Provided, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after filing of the maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided for in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same conditions, terms, and requirements as therein provided: Provided further, That the amount of the award adjudged to be paid by said railway company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions; said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifty dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: Provided, That Congress shall have the right, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit, and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like powers as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after filing said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: Provided, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed, as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter or said location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five

miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-

ance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States courts having jurisdiction in respect of the Indian Territory, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company and the nations or tribes through whose territory said rail way company shall construct its lines; said court shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all

controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as

may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That the said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and complete main line of the same within one year thereafter, or the right herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian Nation any further grant of lands or their occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said company conveying any portion of its railway with the franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and properties of said company as therein expressed subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the rights therein granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any way or form whatever except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the con-

struction thereof.

Approved, June 21, 1890.

CHAP. 633.—An act granting to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company power to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all the railway, property, rights, and franchises of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company in the Territory of Oklahoma and in the Indian Territory.

[26 Stats., p. 181. June 27, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and Iowa, all the railway, property, rights, and franchises of said The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company in the Territory of Oklahoma and in the Indian Territory, including all the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to said The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company by the act of Congress entitled "An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, subject to all the conditions, limitations, and requirements of said act, and said The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company is hereby authorized and empowered, subject as aforesaid, to purchase, hold, maintain, and operate the railway heretofore constructed by The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company: Provided, however, That before any such sale and conveyance shall be made the terms thereof shall be approved by a majority of the directors of said The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company.

SEC. 2. That all the provisions of said act of Congress inconsistent with this act be,

and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 27, 1890.

Chap. 638.—An act to grant the right of way to the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 184. June 30, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the

same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point at or near the south-west corner of lot number four of section number fourteen, township number thirty-five, range twenty-three east, on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Cherokee, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory, by way of a point at or near Aften and Tahlequah, to a point on the Arkansas River near Fort Smith, Arkansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Sec. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway and for no other purposes, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred and fifty feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: Provided, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: And provided further. That no parts of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purpose only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to said nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointments, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointments, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in the case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas, or the district court of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupants belong. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nation. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award, Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by the original petition to the United States court at Muscogee, Indian Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Kansas provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railway Company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: Provided, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: Provided,

however, That the rates of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rates above expressed: And provided further, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate

is fixed by law the Postmaster General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payment to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: Provided, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railroad may be located shall, within four months after the filing of the maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same conditions, terms, and requirements as therein provided: Provided further, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: Provided, That Congress shall have the right, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after filing said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: Provided, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter, or said location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in sections of

twenty-five miles, before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company, necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in ac-

cordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit court for the western district of Arkansas shall except as provided in section three of this act have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company and the nations or tribes through whose territory said railway company shall construct their lines; said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That the said railway shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act and complete main line of the same within one year thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highways, crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's

right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with the franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said

company as therein expressed.

Sec. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever except as to mortgage or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, June 30, 1890.

CHAP. 803—An act extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 329. August 19, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to extend the time of payments of the purchase money due for land sold on the Omaha Indian reservation under the sales made by virtue of "An act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eightytwo, as follows: The time for the first payment is hereby extended until the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the second payment to become due in one year thereafter, and the third payment to be due and payable in one year from the time fixed for the second payment: *Provided*, That the interest on said payments shall be paid annually at the time said payments of interest are due; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain in the Treasury all moneys heretofore and that may hereafter be paid as principal under the act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and shall pay over five per centum thereof annually to the Secretary of the Interior, to be expended by him annually for the benefit of said Indians, as prescribed in section three of said act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay all interest that has been paid on land sold under said act to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him paid over to said tribe, to be distributed to the members thereof pro rata by the agent of said tribe, and all interest hereafter coming into the Treasury shall be paid over and distributed to said tribe annually in like manner: And provided, That the said act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, except as changed or modified by this act, shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 2. That any entryman who has taken less than one hundred and sixty acres of land on this reservation and has made payments on the same according to law, may purchase, at the appraised price and upon the conditions prescribed in the act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, such additional lands lying contiguous to the lands included in his original entry as he may desire: Provided, That the land so purchased, together with the land included in his original entry, shall in no case exceed one hundred and sixty acres: And provided further, That no forfeiture shall be deemed to have been incurred on account of the failure to make the payments on said lands that were due July first, eighteen hundred and ninety, under the act of August seventh,

eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and acts amendatory thereof.

Approved, August 19, 1890.

CHAP. 807.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats. p. 336. August 19, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending Jnue

thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Necessary traveling expenses of one superintendent of Indian schools, including tele-

graphing and incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, two thousand dollars:

And provided, That he shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. [p. 338.]

This amount, to re-imburse the Choctaw Orphan Reservation fund, being the sum taken from said fund on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and advanced to William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, for the relief of loyal Cherokee Indians, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That said amount shall be re-imbursed to the United States out of interest accruing to the Cherokee Nation on their funds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior. [p. 340.]

For payment to the Creek Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, as provided in third article of treaty proclaimed August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between said Creek Nation and the United States, to be paid to said Indians per capita, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States as provided in said treaty, four hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the Creek Indians, through the national council of said Creek Nation, shall receipt to the United States for the above sum in full for the four hundred thousand dollars specified in the third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, proclaimed August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. [p. 340.]

This amount to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians, dated June twentyeighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be paid as provided in said treaty, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to the heirs or legal representatives of twenty-six deceased Kickapoos, the settlement of whose estates is desired, under the provisions of section two of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, such sum as may be their proportion of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, not exceeding eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents; in all twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and two cents. [p. 342.]

That the Secretary of the Interior pay to the Miamies of Kansas per capita all the moneys now held for them by the United States, said sum being on the fourteenth of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-three cents, first paying therefrom to Thomas F. Richardville, the sum of two thousand dollars, balance due him for services rendered his tribe and expenses incurred as chief and agent from March eighteen hundred and eighty-six to March thirtyfirst, eighteen hundred and ninety. [p. 343.]

To enable the President of the United States to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, with authority to negotiate with the Northern band of Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River reservation and in its vicinity in Montana, and with the band of Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota, for such modification of their treaty and other rights, as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the President, and for the removal of said Northern bands of Cheyenne Indians to a permanent settlement upon any of the existing reservations, and if the result of such negotiations shall make it necessary to negotiate with any other tribes or bands of Indians for such portion of their reservation as may be necessary for the permanent settlement of the said Northern bands of Cheyennes as herein contemplated, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; but no agreement shall take effect until ratified by Congress. [p. 343.]

That the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States of America not otherwise appropriated, and that the same be paid to the Pottawatomie Indians, known as the Citizen and Prairie Bands, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, according to their respective rights and interest. Said sum, when so paid, to be in full for principal and interest due said Indians on a one thousand dollar interest-bearing bond of the State of Indiana, and known as the Fitch bond, said to have been "abstracted, lost, or mislaid" by Mr. Fitch, and the Secretary of the Interior shall take the necessary steps to collect the amount of principal and interest due on said bond to be covered

into the Treasury. [p. 345.]

That there be paid to the Mexican Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas the sum of twenty-seven thousand and eleven dollars and sixty cents, to be apportioned among those now living and the heirs of those who may be dead, by the Secretary of the Interior as their respective rights may appear; and that for this purpose there be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-six cents, and the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed to pay them the further sum of nine thousand and sixteen dollars and fourteen cents from funds standing to the credit of said Indians on the books of the Treasury. [p. 345.]

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars: *Provided*, That in making payments under this appropriation no one shall be recognized as a member of the tribe whose name was not upon the roll January first, eighteen hundred and ninety, but this shall not be held to impair or otherwise affect the rights or equities of any person whose claim to membership in said tribe is now pending and being investigated. [p. 346.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay per capita to the Seneca tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory, the sum of one thousand four hundred and five and sixty-sixcents for one thousand four hundred and five and sixty-six-hundredths acres of land taken from said tribe, without compensation by the United States, in excess of the amount authorized to be taken by the first article of the treaty with said tribe, concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand four hundred and five dollars and sixty-six cents, said sum to be received by said Indians as a relinquishment of all claims for the excess of said land. [p. 347.]

For subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation; and in this service Indians shall be employed wherever practicable: And provided, That the expenses incident to the taking of the census provided for in the last annual Indian appropriation act shall be paid from the money hereby appropriated after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety. [p. 348.]

For the payment of one year's interest in advance on the sum of three million dollars provided for as a permanent fund in section seventeen of the "Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be computed from the date when interest began to accrue; to be expended in the manner and for the purposes provided for in said section, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be re-im-

bursed to the United States as therein provided.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Santee Sioux Indians, located at Flandreau, South Dakota, in case they choose to take the money instead of land, the sum of one dollar per acre in lieu of the allotments of lands to which said Indians would be entitled under the provisions of section seven of "An act to divide a portion of the Sioux Reservation to Sioux Indians of Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indians to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be re-imbursed to the United States as therein provided, forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The funds appropriated by this paragraph shall not be covered into the Treasury.

For the erection of fifteen school buildings, being in part compliance with the requirements of section twenty of the above-mentioned act of March second, eighteen hundred

and eighty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars. [p. 349.]

For the support of the full and mixed blood Indians in Minnesota heretofore belonging to the Medawakanton band of Sioux Indians, who have resided in said State since

the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or who were then engaged in removing to said State, and have since resided therein, and have severed their tribal relations, eight thousand dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, as in his judgment he may think best, for such lands, agricultural implements, buildings, seeds, cattle, horses, food, or clothing as may be deemed best in the case of each of these Indians or families thereof: Provided, That two thousand dollars of the above eight thousand dollars shall be expended for the Prairie Island settlement of Indians in Goodhue County: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may appoint a suitable person to make the above-mentioned expenditure under his direction, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and all of said money which is to be expended for lands, cattle, horses, implements, seeds, food, or clothing shall be so expended that each of the Indians in this paragraph mentioned shall receive, as nearly as practicable, an equal amount in value of this appropriation: And provided further, That, as far as practicable, lands for said Indians shall be purchased in such locality as each Indian desires, and none of said Indians shall be required to remove from where he now resides and to any locality or land against his will. [p. 349.]

For support and education of the Seminole and Creek Indians in Florida, for the erection and furnishing of school-houses, for the employment of teachers, and for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements and other necessary articles, six thousand dollars; this money, or any part thereof, may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of land for homes of said Seminole Indians. [p. 352.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Negotiating with Indian tribes: To enable the President of the United States to enter into negotiations provided for in section three of act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," for the relinquishment of their surplus lands, five thousand dollars.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in North Dakota, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in and to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon the White Earth Reservation, or any other lands reserved for the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota; also to obtain the consent of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to the settlement of the said Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians on the reservation lands of the Chippewas in Minnesota if they hold sufficient land for that purpose. And the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the ex-

pense of the proposed negotiations.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, whose duty it shall be to visit the Puyallup Reservation, in the State of Washington, and to make full inquiry and investigation regarding such reservation; the nature of the title to and value of the lands allotted in severalty; whether there are any common lands which have not been allotted, and if so, the value of the same, and of the interest of the Indians therein; whether such reservation embraces the land on Puget Sound, between high and low water mark; whether any restrictions now existing upon the power of alienation by Indians of their allotted lands should be wholly or in part removed; as to the manner in which lands shall be disposed of when the Indian allottees shall be vested with power to dispose of their individual tracts; in what manner, if at all, individual Indians shall be indemnified for damage to their individual holdings, if railroads shall be granted a right of way through the reservation; in what manner the tribe shall be compensated for the damage consequent upon the granting of such right of way through any tribal or common lands belonging to said reservation; in what manner and by whom the legitimate heirs of deceased allottees shall be determined; under what circumstances and upon what conditions contracts have been obtained from Indians for the sale of their allotted lands; and regarding all other questions and matters bearing upon the welfare of said Indians, and the wisdom or necessity of the disposal by the Indians of their interest, in whole or in part, in any individual or tribal lands belonging to said reservation. And said commission shall report the facts ascertained and their conclusions and recommendations

hereon to the President to be communicated by him to Congress. And the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the

purpose of defraying the expenses and compensation of said commission.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, to be composed of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, whose duty it shall be to visit and thoroughly investigate and determine as to the correct location of the northern line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, the same to be located according to the terms of the treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which commission shall report their conclusions as to the proper location of said line to the Secretary of the Interior. And said commission shall also visit the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington and negotiate with said Colville and other bands of Indians on said reservation for the cession of such portion of said reservation as said Indians may be willing to dispose of, that the same may be opened to white settlement.

And said commission shall make report of the facts ascertained, and of their conclusions and recommendations upon all matters hereby committed to them, to the Secretary of the Interior. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby required to report the facts found and the conclusions and recommendations of said commission and of his

action thereon to Congress for ratification.

That each member of said commission shall be paid not to exceed the sum of ten dollars per day while necessarily engaged in performing the duties of said commission, and actual expenses of travel and subsistence, the same to be audited by the Secretary of the Interior, and paid by the Treasurer upon proper vouchers. And the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for such purpose.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter in negotiations with the Muscogee or Creek Nation of Indians for the cession to the Seminole Nation of a tract of land now occupied by the Seminole Indians in the Indian Territory, not exceeding twenty-five thousand acres. And the sum of thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for said land and the expenses incident to such negotiations, the said sum to be re-imbursed out of the funds of the Seminole Nation now held in trust by the United States.

That the commission appointed by the President to treat with the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Kickapoo Indians in Kansas be continued, and that the balance of unexpended funds appropriated for that purpose by act of March second, eighteen

hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby reappropriated.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to continue the Cherokee Commission, provided for by act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, twenty

thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees for losses sustained by reason of the foreible removal of said band from the Kickapoo Reservation in the Indian Territory, to be expended in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements and in promoting the comfort and improvement of said Indians, seventeen thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ one suitable person as matron to teach Indian girls in house keeping and other household duties, at a rate not ex-

ceeding sixty dollars per month, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To pay George M. Chapman, late Indian inspector, balance due for traveling expenses incurred and board paid while engaged in his official duties, four hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty cents.

To re-imburse Joseph Dunlap for money paid by him for Chief Tool, of the Kansas tribe of Indians, eleven hundred dollars, the same to be paid from moneys in the Treas-

ury to the credit of said Kansas Indians.

The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are authorized and empowered to settle the accounts of Samuel S. Patterson, late a United States agent for the Navajo

Indians, according to equity.

The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in settlement of the accounts of certain Indian agents named in House Executive Document Numbered Two hundred and ninety-eight, Fifty-first Congress, first session, of the amounts therein set forth as properly due for salaries but heretofore disallowed. [p. 356.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota the amount of the several sums not hitherto paid, awarded them by commis-

sion appointed December second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for damages sustained on account of the building of dams and reservoirs on Lake Winnebagoshish, Cass Lake, and Leech Lake, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be in full payment for all damages and claims of whatever nature on account of the construction and maintenance of such dams and reservoirs; two-thirds thereof to the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish band, now residing or entitled to reside on Leech Lake and Lake Winnebagoshish or Cass Lake Reservations, and one-third to the Mississippi band, now residing or entitled to reside on the White Earth, White Oak Point, and Mille Lac Reservations, to be paid to them by the Secretary of the Interior per capita, or expended by him in their behalf in such manner as in his judgment will best promote their civilization and self-support; an account of this expenditure to be reported to the next session of Congress.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out an act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, as follows:

For the purchase and erection of houses for Indians and of saw and flour mills; agricultural implements, stock and seeds, breaking and fencing land; for payment of expenses of delegations of Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance of day and industrial schools; and for subsistence and pay of employés, one hundred thousand dollars; and for surveys, appraisals, removals, and allotments, one hundred thousand dollars; in all two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the employment of additional clerical force in the office of the surveyorgeneral of Minnesota, on account of such surveys: Provided, That these amounts shall be re-imbursed to the United States from the proceeds of sales of land ceded by the Chippewa Indians under the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eightynine. And the Secretary of the Interior shall make a full and detailed report of his doings hereunder to the first session of the Fifty-second Congress.

To enable the Attorney-General to employ a special attorney for the Mission Indians of Southern California, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, two

thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Attorney-General to pay necessary expenses in the case of the United States against William H. Thomas and others, pending in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, being a suit by the United States as trustee and as guardian, to settle and enforce certain rights of the Cherokee Indians residing in the State of North Carolina, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said sum to be expended by or under the direction of the Attorney-General, whose expenditures of the same shall be audited and accounted for in like manner as other expenditures of public money made by him.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, including pay of draughtsman to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, seven hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars; for the construction on Indian reservations of school buildings and repair of school buildings, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and for purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, for schools, ten thousand dollars; in all, nine hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars: *Provided*, that the entire cost of any boarding-school building exclusive of out buildings, to be built from the moneys appropriated hereby, shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars, and the entire cost of any day-school building to be so built shall not exceed six hundred dollars.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to repair and equip for use the buildings known as Fort Totten, at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, and recently turned over to his Department by the Secretary of War, in order that they may be used to their full capacity for the purpose of an Indian industrial boarding school, and for this purpose he may use so much money as may be necessary, to be taken from the appropriation herein made for the support of Indian day and industrial schools.

For the erection of an industrial boarding-school building at the Blackfeet Agency, in Montana, twenty-five thousand dollars, this sum to be charged to the appropriation for the Indians at the Blackfeet Agency provided for in Article three of the agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians, in Montana, rati-

fied by the act approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

For the purpose of erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school buildings for an Indian industrial school near the village of Flandreau, South Dakota, upon one hundred and sixty acres of land to be purchased by the Secretary of the Interior, for not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, which buildings are to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection of buildings for an Indian industrial school at the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming, twenty-five thousand dollars. [p. 359.]

For support and education of sixty Indian pupils at Saint Joseph's Normal School at Rensselaer, Indiana, eight thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at Saint Boniface's Indus-

trial School at Banning, California, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the education and support of one hundred Indian children at the Holy Family Indian School, at Blackfoot agency, Montana, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. [p. 360.]

Chap. 913.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to procure and submit to Congress a proposal for the sale to the United States of the western part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana.

[26 Stats., p. 468. September 25, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to appoint a commission consisting of three discreet persons, whose duty it shall be to negotiate with the Crow Indians for a surrender to the United States of all that portion of the Reservation in Montana, or so much thereof as they will consent to surrender, which is situated south of the Yellowstone River and west of the divide between Pryor Creek and Clarks' Fork River in said State, and to report to Congress the result of any such negotiation. But no agreement for any such surrender shall be valid until ratified by Congress.

SEC. 2. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for

the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Approved, September 25, 1890.

CHAP. 947.—An act granting the right of way to the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from the city of Anthony, in the State of Kansas, through the Indian Territory, to some point in the county of Grayson, in the State of Texas.

[26 Stats. p., 485. September 26, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railroad, telegraph and telephone line from a point on the north line of the Indian Territory, south of the City of Anthony, in the State of Kansas, into the Indian Territory, to a connection with the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad at or near Pond Creek in the Indian Territory, and thence to a connection with the Sante Fe Railroad at or near the city of Guthrie or some point north of there, within the distance of twenty miles, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for: Provided, That the company shall have the right to adopt the most feasible and practicable route in following the general direction hereinbefore specified.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, for said line of the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width with the length of three thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may

be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purpose only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe

of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by the railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisements, shall take and subscribe before one of the judges, or the clerk of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, or a United States Commissioner an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appraisement, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President the vacancy shall be filled by the judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place of all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of the cause submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nation. Costs, including compensation of said referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees do not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court of the Territory of Oklahoma having judicial jurisdiction over the place where the land or some part of the same lies, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of the petition, according to the laws of the State of Kansas for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, or a sum equal to said award, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the party claiming When proceedings shall have been commenced in court the railroad company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

The supreme court of said Territory shall have appelate jurisdiction in respect of the final judgment or decree of the district court in this section mentioned. Every appeal shall be taken within sixty days next after the entry of such judgment or decree.

SEC. 4. That said railroad shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services of transportation of the same kind: Provided, That passenger rates on said railroad shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railroad and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railroad, or a part thereof, shall be located, and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railroad; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another or shall extend into more than one State: Provided, however, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: And provided further, That said railroad company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railroad company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribes through whose lands said line may be located,

the sum of fifty dollars per mile for each mile of road constructed and maintained in said Indian Territory, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken or damages done individual occupants by the construction of said railroad, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: Provided, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railroad may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the court upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: Provided further, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railroad company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation the said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of rail-road it shall construct and operate in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railroad that may be constructed and operated by said company through their lands: Provided, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any State or Territory hereafter formed, through which said railroad shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railroad as lies within Said railroad company shall have the right to survey and locate its railroad immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railroad may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for subsequent settlement or improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid against said company: Provided, That when a map showing any portion of said railroad's located line is filed as herein provided for said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said loca-. tion shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles

before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in con-

formity with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. The courts established under the laws of the United States in the Territory of Oklahoma shall have the same jurisdiction in respect of all cases and controversies arising between said Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company and every other corporation, organization, association, tribe and person, that the said courts have and may by law exercise in respect of cases and controversies between other citizens of the United States, and this, without reference to the amount in controversy, except as otherwise in this act specially provided.

SEC. 9. That said railroad company shall build and complete its railway in said Territory within eighteen months after the passage of this act or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to the portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such a case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment; and that said company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railroad wherever such roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid across

SEC. 10. That said Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the extinguishing or changing the present tenure of the Indians to their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: Provided, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeitnre of all rights and privileges of said railroad under this

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railroad company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory

shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be prima facie evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of

said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of said road, except as to mortgage or other lien that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof. Approved, September 26, 1890.

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CHAP. 1126.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 504, September 30, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely.

UTE COMMISSION: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be required to pay indebtedness incurred by the Commission to negotiate with the Southern Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their lands in Colorado, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

thereof as may be necessary.

RELIEF OF B. C. HOBBS: To re-imburse B. C. Hobbs, amount expended by him in the purchase for the United States, by and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of a lot of land for a training school for the Eastern Cherokee Indians at Chero-

kee, North Carolina, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Relief of A. M. Wilson: The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars made by section fourteen of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety, to A. M. Wilson, the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty cents, on account of per diem, traveling, and other necessary expenses incurred by him under an order of the Department to visit Washington in April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to confer with the Secretary of the Interior in relation to his duties as a commissioner to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians. [P. 524.]

CHAP, 1127.—An act to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas.

[26 Stats., p. 552. September 30, 1890.]

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That those persons, being heads of families or single persons over twenty-one years of age, who have made settlement and improvement upon, and are bona fide claimants and occupants of, either in person or by tenant, the lands in Kansas which were allotted to certain New York Indians, and for which certificates of allotment, dated the fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty, for three hundred and twenty acres of land each, were issued to thirty-two of said Indians, shall be, and hereby are, authorized and permitted to enter and purchase at the proper land office, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, said lands so occupied by them, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, according to the Government surveys, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, payment to be made in cash at time of purchase; and the moneys arising from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, in trust for and to be paid to said Indians, respectively, to whom said certificates were issued, or to their heirs, upon satisfactory proof of their identity to the Secretary of the Interior, at any time within five years from the passage of this act; and in case such proof is not made within the time specified, then the proceeds of such sale, or so much thereof as shall not have been paid under the provisions of this act, shall become a part of the public moneys of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any lands not entered by such settlers at the expiration of twelve menths from the passage of this act shall be offered at public sale, in the usual manner, at not less than three dollars per acre, notice of said sale to be given by public advertisement of not less than thirty days; and any tract or tracts not then sold shall be

thereafter subject to private entry at three dollars per acre.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, September 30, 1890.

Chap, 1132.—An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

[26 Stats., p. 558. September 30, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whenever the leases of land situate within the limits of the villages mentioned in the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, and to confirm existing leases," approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, except leases to railroads, shall by the terms of said act be renewable, the same shall be renewable for a term not exceeding ninety-nine years, instead of the term of twelve years, as therein provided, subject to all other terms and conditions of said act.

Approved, September 30, 1890.

CHAP, 1248.—An act granting the right of way to the Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes,

[26 State., p. 632. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on the north line of the State of Texas, in the counties of Grayson or Cooke, at a suitable and practicable crossing of Red River, in what is known as Delaware Bend of Red River, running thence northerly by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to and through the coal-fields at or near Ardmore; thence, same direction, between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fé Railways, to the south line of the State of Kansas, at some point in Cowley County, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said company is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: Provided, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: And provided further, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company; and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, customs, and usages of any tribe of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full and complete compensation shall be made to such occupant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appointment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which such occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oaths duly certified shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice; and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, Upon the

application of the other party, the chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the court of said nation; costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award; either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Texas providing for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum or less than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into the court to abide the judgment thereof and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemmed and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

Sec. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by laws of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: Provided, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile, Congress reserving the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said railway company, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: Provided, however, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rates above expressed: And provided further, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-

General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose land said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory; said payments to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: Provided, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after filing of the maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided for in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same conditions, terms, and requirements as therein provided: Provided further, That the amount of the award adjudged to be paid by said railway company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions; said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: Provided, That Congress shall have the right, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit, and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like powers as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after filing said maps no claim for a subsequent settle-

ment and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: Provided, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter, or said location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in

accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the Indian Territory, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company and the nations or tribes through whose territory said railway company shall construct its lines; said court shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That the said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and complete main line of the same within one year thereafter, or the right herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the

same.

SEC. 10. That the said Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nation any further grant of lands or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said company conveying any portion of its railway, with the franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and properties of said com-

pany as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any way or from whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in construction thereof.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

Chap. 1249.—An act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 636. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as in other cases, to hear and determine what are the just rights in law or in equity of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, east of ninety-six degrees west longitude, under the provisions of article fifteen of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by and between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, and articles of agreement made by and between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnee Indians June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, approved by the President June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and articles of agreement made with the Delaware Indians April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and also of the Cherokee freedmen, who are settled and located in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions and stipulations of article nine of the

aforesaid treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six in respect to the subject-matter

herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen shall have a right, either separately or jointly, to begin and prosecute a suit or suits against the Cherokee Nation and the United States Government to recover from the Cherokee Nation all moneys due either in law or equity and unpaid to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen, which the Cherokee Nation have before paid out, or may hereafter pay, per capita, in the Cherokee Nation, and which was, or may be, refused to or neglected to be paid to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen by the Cherokee Nation, out of any money or funds which have, or may be paid into the treasury of, or in any way have come, or may come, into the possession of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, derived from the sale, leasing, or rent for grazing purposes on Cherokee lands west of ninety-six degrees west longitude, and which have been, or may be, appropriated and directed to be paid out per capita by the acts passed by the Cherokee council, and for all moneys, lands, and rights which shall appear to be due to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen under the provisions of the aforesaid articles of the treaty and articles of

SEC.3. That the said suit or suits may be brought in the name of the principal chief or chiefs of the said Shawnee and Delaware Indians, and for the freedmen and in their behalf and for their use in the name of some person as their trustee, to be selected by them with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. And the exercise of such jurisdiction shall not be barred by any lapse of time heretofore, nor shall the rights of such Indians be impaired by any acts passed and approved by the Cherokee national council. Suits may be instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, and the law and practice and rules of proceedure in such courts shall be the practice and law in these cases; and copies of petitions filed in the case at the commencement of the suit shall be served upon the Attorney-General of the United States and on the principal chief in the Cherokee Nation by the marshal of the district court for the Indian Territory; and that the costs of the said suits shall be apportioned between the United States and the other parties to such suits as to said court law and equity shall require. The Attorney-General shall designate and appoint from the Department of Justice a person who is competent to defend the Cherokee Nation and the United States. And the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen may be represented by attorneys and counsel. And the court is hereby authorized to decree the amount of compensation of such attorneys and counsel fees, not to exceed ten per centum of the amount recovered, and order the same to be paid to the attorneys and counsel of the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen; and all judgments for any sum or sums of money which may be ordered or decreed by such court in favor of the Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen, and against the Cherokee Nation, shall be enforced by the said court or courts against the said Cherokee Nation by execution mandamus, or in any other way which the said court may see fit.

SEC. 4. That the said Shawnee Indians are hereby authorized and empowered to bring and begin a suit in law or equity against the United States Government, in the Court of Claims, to recover and collect from the United States Government any amount of money that in law or equity is due from the United States to said tribes in re-imbursement of their tribal fund for money wrongfully diverted therefrom. The right of appeal, jurisdiction of the court, process, procedure, and proceedings in the suit here provided for shall be as provided for in sections one, two, and three of this act.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1252.—An act giving, upon conditions and limitations therein contained, the assent of the United States to certain leases of rights to mine coal in the Choctaw Nation.

[26 Stats., p. 640. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United States is hereby given, upon the conditions and with the limitations hereinafter set forth, and no farther, to the following-described leases of coal rights, which citizens of the Choctaw Nation have made to the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of Minnesota, copies of which leases, eleven in number, have been filed and deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, namely:

First. A lease bearing date the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and eightynine, between James F. Freeney and John M. Grady, citizens of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in the clerk's office of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in record-book numbered one, pages two hun-

dred and six and two hundred and fourteen, inclusive.

Second. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eightynine, between Jonas Durant, John M. Grady, James F. Freeney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered , pages twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Third. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eightynine, between Mrs. John Adams, John M. Grady, James F. Freeney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company. Recorded in record-book numbered B, pages twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the

nineteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Fourth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Moses Williams, John M. Grady, James F. Freeney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, pages eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the nineteenth day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Fifth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Ahotubbee, Ishilatubbee, John M. Grady, James F. Freeney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book B, pages twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fitteen, sixteen, and seventeen, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, on the nineteenth

day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Sixth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Ahotubbee, John M. Grady, James F. Freeney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, on pages eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Seventh. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eightynine, between John M. Grady, James F. Freeney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, on pages one, two, three, tour, five, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the nineteenth day of August, eight-

een hundred and eighty-nine.

Eighth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eightynine, between James Arnature, John M. Grady, as guardian of Henry Freeney, a minor, Josiah Gardner, G. M. Bond, and James J. McAlister, by his attorney in fact Josiah Gardner, all citizens of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, pages seventy-two to seventy-six, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Ninth. A lease bearing date the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Fritz Sittel, a citizen of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in book B, on pages numbered one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Tenth. A lease bearing date the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between W. B. Pitchlyn and Fritz Sittel, citizens of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company. Recorded on record-book numbered B, on pages ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Eleventh. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eightynine, between Simon James, Robert James, James F. Freeney, John M. Grady, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and R. J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, on pages one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

The conditions and limitations upon which, and the extent to which, said consent is

given are as follows:

First. That neither the lessees, nor any one under them, shall exercise any rights of any kind under or by virtue of any of said leases over, in, or upon an area beyond or outside of one square mile.

Second. That no one of said leases shall continue in force for a longer period than

thirty years from the passage of this act.

Third. That the lessees, or those holding under them, shall, during the first week of each month, render to the Secretary of the Interior a statement under the oath of its president, or at least one of any joint owners under said lessee, showing the amount of coal taken from the mines covered by said leases as herein prescribed, for the month preceding, and the royalties paid to the said Choctaw Nation, and the individual citizens holding said rights, and the price per ton the same has been sold by those having the right to mine the same under the said leases.

Fourth. That no higher rate per ton than the average rate per ton for which such coal has for the next six months next preceding the first day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety, been sold by said lessees, or those holding under them, shall, during said thirty years, be exacted of any purchaser, except upon the written permission of the

Secretary of the Interior

Fifth. That all the obligations of said leases, except as the same may be herein modified or limited, shall be faithfully preserved and performed by said lessees, or those holding under them, and that no right shall be claimed or exercised in the lands covered by said leases or the surface thereof, except such as shall be proper and necessary for the profitable development and working of the mines therein, and ingress and egress to and from the same, and for the erection and maintenance of necessary and proper machinery for said purposes.

SEC. 2. That the consent hereby given shall in no way impair or affect the rights which any person or persons, or the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, may have had before the passage of this act in and to the subject-matter of said leases. And nothing in this act contained shall be construed as validating, impairing, or in any way affecting the right of the lessors to make the same, or the authority under or by virtue of which they have

been executed or any other lease or leases already or hereafter made.

SEC. 3. That any violation of, or failure to conform to, any of the conditions or limitations herein set forth on the part of said lessees, or those holding under them, shall be taken and deemed to be a forfeiture and revocation of the consent herein given without further action on the part of the United States.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1264 .-- An act to reconvey certain lands to the county of Ormsby, State of Nevada.

[26 State., p. 652. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reconvey to the county of Ormsby, in the State of Nevada, the land conveyed to the United States by S. C. Wright, in behalf of said county, on the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the purposes of an Indian industrial school, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; the Indian Department having rejected such land and the county of Ormsby having conveyed other land to the United States for said school, said rejected land being described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of section eight and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section five north, range twenty east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing two hundred acres.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP, 1265.—An act to authorize the conveyance of certain Absentee Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas.

[26 Stats., p. 652. October 1, 1890.]

Whereas the following-described tracts of land, namely: The east half of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, of section twenty-nine, in township twelve, range twenty-three east; and the south half of the southwest quarter of section five, and the south half of the southwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of section eight, in township thirteen, range twenty-two east, in Johnson County, Kansas, and known as Absentee Shawnee Indian lands, were erroneously set apart and patents therefor improperly issued to Nancy Whitestone, George Silcambus, and Lewis Hayes, Shawnee Indians, who had previously received by patent from the United States the quantity of lands to which they were lawfully entitled; and

Whereas the patents so erroneously issued have not been canceled: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to revoke and cancel said patents, and said Secretary is also authorized to dispose of said lands and issue patents therefor to the settlers located thereon, in accordance with the provisions of "A resolution for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas," approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and an act explanatory of said resolution, approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1268.—An act to provide for railroad crossings in the Indian Territory.

[26 Stats., p. 655. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every railroad corporation created and organized under the laws of the United States, or any of the States thereof, which may now or shall hereafter be authorized to construct and operate a railroad in the Indian Territory, shall have the right to cross, intersect, join, or unite its railroad with any other railroad now constructed or that may hereafter be constructed at any point upon its route and upon the grounds and right of way of such other railroad company, with the necessary turnouts, sidings, and switches, telegraph and telephone lines, and other conveniences in furtherance of the objects of its construction; and every railroad company whose railroad is or shall be crossed, joined, or intersected by any other railroad shall unite with the owners and corporators of such other railroad in forming such crossing, intersection, and connection, and shall grant to such railroads so crossing, intersecting, or uniting all the necessary facilities for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That if the two corporations or their management can not agree upon the amount of compensation to be made for the purposes set forth in the foregoing section, or the points or manner of such crossings, junctions, or intersections the corporation desiring to cross, intersect, join, or unite with the other railroads may file its petition in the nearest United States court having jurisdiction of civil causes in said Territory, with a description and map of the place at which said crossing, intersection, or junction is desired, asking to have the damages for said right of way, crossing, intersection, or junction assessed, and upon the filing of such petition, in term time or vacation, the court or judge thereof in vacation shall forthwith appoint three disinterested citizens of the United States residing in said Territory as special commissioners to assess said damages, giving preference to those who may be agreed upon by the two parties.

SEC. 3. That the said commissioners shall be sworn by the judge or any officer authorized by law to administer oaths to assess said damages fairly and impartially according to law. They shall appoint as early a day as practicable and a place as near as practicable to said point of trossing or junction for the hearing of the parties, and shall notify each of the parties in writing of the time and place so selected at least five days before the hearing, which notice may be served on any officer, agent, or attorney of said corporation or management of the railroad to be notified, and by any person competent to testify. If notice shall not be perfected at the time set the hearing may be postponed from time to time till service thereof shall be perfected.

SEC. 4. That the said commissioners shall have power to compel the attendance of

witnesses and the production of testimony, and to administer oaths.

SEC. 5. That at the time and place appointed the commissioners shall meet and proceed to fully hear the parties interested and shall assess the actual damages, if any, sustained by reason of the crossing or junction sought; they shall reduce their decision to

writing, stating therein the amount of damages, if any, awarded, the amount of costs, with each item thereof and against which party adjudged, and shall without delay file said statement, with all the papers connected with the case, in the office of the clerk of said court.

SEC. 6. That if the party seeking the crossing or junction shall pay to the other party, or deposit with the clerk of said court for the use of the other party the damages and costs so assessed and awarded against it, said party shall have the right upon said payment or deposit to enter upon the right of way of the other party and to cross, intersect,

join, or unite its road with the other railroad in accordance with the award.

SEC. 7. That if either party be dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners it may, within ten days from the filing thereof, file its exceptions thereto in writing, setting forth the particular cause or causes of objection, and thereupon the adverse party shall be summoned, and said cause shall be tried and determined as other causes in said court. But nothing in this section shall be so construed as to deprive the railroad company seeking a crossing from accepting the report of the commissioners, and paying into the court the full amount of the award of damages made by the commissioners, and immediately thereafter to cross, intersect, join, or unite with the line of the opposing railway. If no exceptions are filed within said time the judge shall cause the said decision to be recorded in the minutes of his court, and shall make the same judgment of his court, and may issue the necessary process to enforce the same.

SEC. 8. That commissioners shall be entitled to receive for their services five dollars each for each and every day they are engaged in the performance of their duties, which they shall include in their statement of costs and which shall be paid as such. If the commissioners or any of them shall be unable or for any cause fail to act the court or judge shall appoint a commissioner or commissioners to supply the place or places of

those failing to act.

SEC. 9. That the costs of the proceedings before the commissioners and in the court shall be determined as follows, to wit: If the vommissioners shall award greater damages than the said company offered to pay before the proceedings commenced, or if exceptions are filed to the decision of the commissioners as herein provided for, and the judgment of the court is for a greater sum than the amount awarded by the commissioners, then the said company shall pay all costs; but if the amount awarded by said commissioners as damages, or if the judgment of the court shall be for the same or less amount of damages than the amount offered by the company before proceedings were commenced, then the cost shall be paid by the other company.

SEC. 10. That every railroad company operating a railroad in the Indian Territory shall cause all passenger and freight trains running on its road to stop at all points on its road where another railroad crosses, joins, unites, or intersects, and take and receive on said trains all passengers and all freights and mail offered at that point, and shall carry the same, and shall also discharge at said point all passengers desiring to stop there and all freight and mails consigned to said point, and no railroad company shall in any wise discriminate against passengers or freight transported and conveyed by any

intersecting railroad company.

SEC. 11. That any railroad company violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit and pay to the company or individual injured thereby double the amount of damages which said company or individual may have sustained, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

Chap. 1271.—An act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 658. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause the agricultural lands in the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, to be surveyed into ten-acre tracts, and to allot the same in severalty to the Indians belonging thereon, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes:" Provided, That he may cause said agricultural lands to be allotted in such quantities and to such classes as he may deem expedient and for the best interests of said Indians: And provided further, That a sufficient quantity of said agricultural lands shall be reserved for agency, school, and mission purposes. In addition to the allotments of agricultural lands to said Indians in severalty, there shall be

reserved a reasonable amount of grazing and timber lands for their use, to be used by said Indians in common, or the President may at any time, in his discretion, cause the same to be allotted in severalty under the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in such quantities and to such classes as he may deem expedient. Said grazing and timber lands shall be selected by a commission of three

disinterested persons to be selected by the President.

SEC. 2. That said commission shall appraise the value of any and all tracts of agricultural lands within the Round Valley Indian Reservation, with the improvements thereon, which have become the property of individuals by purchase from the State of California or from persons deriving title from said State, and shall also appraise the value of all improvements made by private persons or firms, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, upon any of the lands included in the reservation as established under the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy three, other than those actually disposed of by said State of California, and within the lands selected and retained for the Indians, under the provisions of this act, and shall report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall cause payment to be made for such appraised lands and the improvements thereon, and also for such improvements as may be located upon the lands selected for the Indians in common, or upon any of the unappraised agricultural lands within the reservation, as hereby established, to the proper owners thereof, out of the money hereinafter appropriated. Upon payment of the appraised value of such appraised lands and improvements, or upon tender of payment, the title to said lands shall become vested in the United States, and all persons to whom such payment or tender of payment shall be made, and all persons claiming through or under them, shall immediately remove from the reservation as herein established, and upon failure to remove within a period of sixty days after said payment or tender of payment, the military forces of the United States, if necessary, may be employed to effect their removal.

SEC. 3. That the remainder of the grazing and timber lands included in the reservation as at present existing shall be surveyed into tracts of six hundred and forty acres each, and the boundary lines of the reserved lands shall be run and properly marked. Upon the completion of said surveys the said remainder of the grazing and timber lands shall be appraised in tracts of six hundred and forty acres each by a commission of three disinterested persons, to be appointed by the President, which commission shall also appraise all improvements placed upon said tracts before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and determine the ownership thereof. The said appraisements shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The said lands when surveyed and appraised shall be sold at the proper land-office of the United States, by the register thereof, at public sale, after due notice, to the highest bidder, at a price not less than the appraised value, and not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre. Each purchaser at such sale shall pay the full purchase price at time of purchase. Any person or persons having appraised improvements upon any of said tracts shall have preference right to purchase the tract or tracts upon which said improvements are located at the appraised value thereof. Upon failure of any such person or persons to purchase a tract upon which his or their improvements are located, said tract and improvements shall be sold at not less than the appraised value, and an amount equal to the appraised value of the improvements shall be paid to the owner or owners of such im-

SEC, 4. That the funds arising from the sale of said reservation lands, after paying the expenses of survey, appraisement, and sale, and re-imbursing the United States for payment of lands and improvements, as provided in section two of this act, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and the same shall draw such rate of interest as is now or may be hereafter provided by law, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the principal sum may be also expended for their benefit during any fiscal year, if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale of said lands, and for the appraisement of lands, and improvements, and pay-

ment of the same.

Sec. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1272.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the damages resulting to any person who had settled upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations in South Dakota between February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

[26 Stats., p. 659. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a special agent of the Interior Department who shall, as soon as practicable, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, make inquiry and report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the claims for losses of all persons who in good faith, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, settled upon and made claims under the land laws of the United States to any of the lands in the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations, which by the proclamation of the President of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eightyfive, were declared to be open for settlement. Said agent shall have power to cause witnesses to come before him at some point convenient to said reservation, and to administer oaths. He shall report what improvements were made by such persons, and the section or part of section with the township and range upon which said settler made his improvements, the value of the same, the losses sustained by reason of the revocation of the Executive order opening said lands to settlement, giving the particulars of any such losses, and all other facts connected therewith. Said agent shall be entitled to a compensation of ten dollars per day and expenses, and may employ a clerk. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The Secretary of the Interior shall transmit said report to Congress, with his recommendations

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1273.—An act granting right of way to the Red Lake and Western Railway and Navigation Company across Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, and granting said company the right to take lands for terminal railroad and warehouse purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 660. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there is hereby granted to the Red Lake and Western Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State of Minnesota, of which Frank Ives has been duly elected president, a right of way for a track of said railway one hundred feet wide, from the westerly line of said reservation, in township one hundred and fifty-two, or one hundred and fifty-three, of ranges forty-two or forty-three in said State, in a northeasterly direction, to the Red Lake River, in said State, upon paying to the United States, for the use of the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians, as soon as the said right of way is located, and the plats thereof approved by the Secretary of the Interior, such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each and every acre which shall be used and occupied by said company in the location of their said railway.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of aiding the said company to construct a railway to the navigable waters of said lake, or navigable waters connected therewith, there is hereby granted to the said Red Lake and Western Railway and Navigation Company the right to take and use one hundred and sixty acres of the lands in said reservation, to be by said company selected at some place or point on Red Lake River on the line of said railway in said State far enough up said river to admit of good and unimpeded navigation by water from said location to Red Lake Indian Agency, upon paying to the United States for the use of said Indians such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, not less than the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each and every acre thereof, and also whatever amount may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior for such right and for the damages arising to any individual Indian or Indians for actual improvements which he or they may have thereon: Provided, That no part of said lands shall be used, directly or indirectly, for town-site purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stockyards, warehouses, elevators, docks, and terminal and other facilities of and for said railway, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such railway company from building upon such lands houses for the accommedation of their employees.

SEC. 3. That said location may be made by said company upon a survey made by themselves. And upon the final survey of said lands by the United States, and the approval of the plats thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, the said railway company

shall, within ninety days, pay for said rights to take land as hereinbefore provided: Provided. That within three years from the passage of this act the said railway and navigation company, at their own cost and charge, shall construct a standard gauge railway from the terminus of the Red River and Lake of the Woods Railway, at Saint Hilaire, in the county of Polk, in said State, to the lands so selected and entered and maintain the same in good condition for railroa! purposes; otherwise all the rights herein granted shall become null and void, and forfeited to the United States without further action of Congress: Provided further, That before these privileges shall become operative the consent of a majority of the male adults of the said Red Lake Chippewa Indians shall be obtained in such form and manner as the President shall prescribe: And provided further, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal, this act.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1274.—An act to extend and amend "An act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

[26 Stats., p. 661. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, granting the right of way through the Indian Territory, to the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, and other purposes, shall be extended for a period of three years from February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety, so that said company shall have until February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to build the first fifty miles of its railway: Provided, That said railway shall start its line on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company at a point between Henrietta and Iowa Park, near the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, and that said railway shall enter and cross into the Indian Territory between the ninety-eighth and ninety-ninth meridians of longitude, and that the said act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended accordingly, and is in all things else except as herein amended continued in force.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

Chap. 1275.—An act granting to the Northern Pacific and Yakima Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington,

[26 Stats., p. 661. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Northern Pacific and Yakima Irrigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, for the construction of an irrigation canal through the Yakima Indian Reservation from a point on the boundary of said reservations in either sections four, eight, nine or ten, township twelve north, range eighteen east, of the Willamette meridian, in Yakima County, in the State of Washington; thence extending in a southeasterly direction to a point on the boundary of said reservation at section seventeen, township twelve north, range nineteen east, of the said meridian.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said canal as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said canal material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said canal.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and for whatever property of said Indians may be taken in the construction of said canal, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said canal; but no right of any kind shall vest in said irrigation company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual surveys for the definite location of such canal, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing, and be opened for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation

aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such canal shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way and compensation shall be obtained by said irrigation company, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, or transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said canal shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise for money to construct and complete said canal: *And provided further*, That the right herein granted shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the canal is constructed across said reservation within two years from the

passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That said irrigation company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors or assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian ribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: Provided, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said irrigation company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved October 1, 1890.

Chap. 1277.—An act granting to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company the right of way through the Siletz Indian Reservation.

[26 Stats., p. 663. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the construction of its railroad through the Siletz Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the easterly line of said reservation where Rock Creek crosses said line and running thence westerly down the valley of Rock Creek and the valley of Siletz River to the western boundary of said reservation at or near the southwest corner thereof.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten

miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-building, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: Provided, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company: And provided further, That no greater rate shall be charged upon said road within said reservation for the transportation of passengers or freight than is charged for a like service outside of said reservation.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall

be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running or-

der across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Appro ved, October 1, 1890

Chap. 1278—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company certain lands in the State of Colorado in lieu of certain other lands in said State conveyed by the said company to the United States,

[26 Stats., p. 664. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to convey in fee to the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for right of way and other necessary railroad purposes, a strip of land in Mesa County, State of Colorado, now held by the United States for school purposes in connection with Grand Junction Indian school, said land being described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Ute meridian one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine and seven-tenths feet north of the southwest corner of section eighteen, township one south of range one east of the Ute meridian; thence running northward along the said Ute meridian to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section eighteen; thence easterly along the north line of the said southwest quarter of section eighteen to the northeast corner of the said southwest quarter of section eighteen; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of the said southwest quarter of section eighteen forty feet; thence in a straight line and in a southwesterly direction to the place of beginning, not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-six and three-tenths acres: Provided, That the said railway company shall first convey or cause to be conveyed to the United States in fee, which conveyance shall be satisfactory to the Attorney-General of the United States, the following-described land, in lieu of the land to be conveyed to the said company as herein provided: Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, township one south, of range one east, of the Ute meridian; thence running east along the south line of said section eighteen seventy rods; thence north eighty rods, more or less; to the north line of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section eighteen; thence west seventy rods to the east line of the southwest quarter of said section eighteen; thence south eighty rods, more or less, to the place of beginning; being the west thirty-five acres of the south half of the southeast quarter of section eighteen, township one south, of range one east, of the Ute meridian, together with water rights appurtenant thereto, including twentytwo statute inches of water from the Mesa County ditch, for the irrigation of said land: Provided further, That the said railway company shall build and maintain a fence the line of railway next to the school lands: And provided also, That the United States reserves the unrestricted right of way for irrigation purposes over said land to be conveyed to said company as herein provided.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

[No. 2. 26 Stats.]

Whereas, pursuant to section eight, of the act of Congress approved Marchthird, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the City of Washington on the nineteenth day of January, in the year

of our Lord, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between the United States of America and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, whereby the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the domain of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in the Indian Territory, lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated the fourteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said Nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed by said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its council, approved on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and by the United States by act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: and

Whereas, by section twelve of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said Nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by article three of the treaty between the United States and said Nation of Indians, concluded June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and proclaimed August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said Nation, specially empowered to do so, of a release and conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest, and claim of said Nation of Indians, in and to said lands, in

manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States, and

Whereas, said release and conveyance, bearing date the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, has been duly and fully executed, approved, and delivered, and

Whereas, section thirteen of the act last aforesaid, relating to said lands, provides as follows:

"Sec. 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-six sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section two thousand three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes shall not apply); And provided further, That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause failed, to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead laws shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; And provided further, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged; And provided further, That each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

"The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall

embrace more than one-half section of land.

"That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that so much of the lands, as aforesaid, acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of In-

dians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained

within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude ninety-eight west of Greenwich. as surveyed in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, intersects the Canadian River; thence north along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron River; thence up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying west of the Arkansas River or as the Cherokee Outlet, said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians to the United States by the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; thence east along said line to a point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, being the range line be-tween ranges four and five east of the Indian Meridian; thence south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up said river along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between range one east and range one west (being the Indian Meridian) which line forms the western boundary of the reservation set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive Orders dated respectively, August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; thence south along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation occupied by the Citizen band of Pottawatomies, and the absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of February twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians and referred to in the Act of Congress approved May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence up the said river along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning and thence north to the place of beginning (saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section nine, in township sixteen north, range two west, of the Indian meridian in Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, township sixteen north, range seven west, of the Indian Meridian in the Indian Territory; which last described two acres are hereby reserved for Government use and control), will at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April next, and not before, be open for settlement, under the terms of and subject to, all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in said act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred, and eighty-nine and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

And it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described, and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid; and

Warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President: JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

[No. 9. 26 Stats.]

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," "that this act shall take effect, only, upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him, that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required, by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void," and

Whereas satisfactory proof has been presented to me that the acceptance of and consent to the provisions of the said act by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians

have been obtained in manner and form as therein required;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim the acceptance of said act by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and the consent thereto by them as required by the act, and said act is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations and restrictions, therein contained.

All persons will take notice of the provisions of said act, and of the conditions, lim-

itations and restrictions therein contained, and be governed accordingly.

I furthermore notify all persons to particularly observe that by said act certain tracts or portions of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation in the Territory of Dakota, as described by metes and bounds, are set apart as separate and permanent reservations for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the respective agencies therein named:

That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said Great Reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land

where such Indian may then reside.

That each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation, in quantities as therein set forth, and that when allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians, and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act, shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled, "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon allof said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and

eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act;

That protection is guaranteed to such Indians as may have taken allotments either within or without the said separate reservations under the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux Nation, concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that provision is made in said act for the release of all title on the part of said Indians receiving rations and annuities on each separate reservation, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations, and to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that said release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment of land not included in any of said separate reservations, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint

Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company respecting certain lands for right of way, station grounds, etc., regarding which certain prior rights and privileges are reserved to and for the use of said railroad companies, respectively, upon

the terms and conditions set forth in said act:

That it is therein provided that if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is occupied and used by any religious society at the date of said act for the purpose of missionary or educational work among the Indians, whether situate outside of or within the limits of any of the separate reservations, the same, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, shall be granted to said society for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions therein named, and

Subject to all the conditions and limitations in said act contained, it is therein provided that all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations described in said act, except American Island, Farm Island, and Niobrara Island, regarding which islands special provisions are therein made, and sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof (which are reserved for school purposes) shall be disposed of by the United States, upon the terms, at the price and in the manner therein set forth, to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to town-

sites.

That section twenty-three of said act provides "that all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri River, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or town-site claims by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: Provided, that pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for town-site entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act."

It is, furthermore, hereby made known that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement that tract of land now occupied by the agency and school

buildings at the Lower Brulé Agency, to wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-sive; the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, and the northwest fractional quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; all in township one hundred and four, north of range seventy-two, west of the fifth principal meridian;

That there is also reserved as aforesaid the following described tract within which the Cheyenne River Agency, school and certain other buildings are located, to wit: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite Deep Creek, about three miles south of Cheyenne River; thence due west five and one-half miles; thence due north to Cheyenne River; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri River due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne River; thence down the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri River due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne River; thence down the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the main channel thereof the main channel thereof the main channel thereof the main channel thereof the main channel the center of the main channel thereof the main channel the main channel thereof the main channel thereof the main channel thereof the main channel the main channel thereof the main channel the

nel of the Missouri River to the place of beginning:

That in pursuance of the provisions contained in section one of said act, the tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska and described in said act as follows; to wit: "Beginning at a point on the boundary-line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary-line; thence east along said boundary-line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary-line; thence due east along said boundary-line to the place of beginning," same is continued in a state of reservation so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the India is receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency.

Warning is hereby also expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon any of the tracts of land specially reserved by the terms of said act, or by this proclamation, or any portion of any tracts of land to which any individual member of either of the bands of the Great Sioux Nation, or the Ponca tribe of Indians, shall have a preference right under the provisions of said act; and further, to in no wise interfere with the occupancy of any of said tracts by any of said Indians, or in any manner to disturb, molest or prevent the peaceful possession of said tracts by them.

The surveys required to be made of the lands to be restored to the public domain under the provisions of the said act, and as in this proclamation set forth will be com-

menced and executed as early as possible.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE. Secretary of State. BENJ. HARRISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

[No. 10. 26 Stats.]

Whereas, that portion of the Indian Territory, commonly known as the Cherokee Strip or Outlet, has been for some years in the occupancy of an association or associations of white persons under certain contracts, said to have been made with the Cherokee Nation

in the nature of a lease or leases for grazing purposes; and

Whereas, an opinion has been given to me by the Attorney General, concurring with the opinion given to my predecessor by the late Attorney General, that whatever the right or title of said Cherokee Nation or of the United States to or in said lands may be, no right exists in said Cherokee Nation under the Statutes of the United States to make such leases or grazing contracts, and that such contracts are wholly illegal and void; and

Whereas, the continued use of said lands thereunder for grazing purposes is prejudicial

to the public interests:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and give notice:

First. That no cattle or live stock shall hereafter be brought upon said lands for herd-

ing or grazing thereon;

Second. That all cattle and other live stock now on said Outlet must be removed therefrom not later than October 1, 1890, and so much sooner as said lands or any of them may be or become lawfully open to settlement by citizens of the United States; and that all persons connected with said cattle companies or associations must, not later than the time above indicated, depart from said lands.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

SEAL.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President: JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

To whom it may concern:

Whereas, it has been represented to me that, by reason of the drouth which has prevailed in the Indian Territory and in the adjoining States, the execution of my proclamation of February 17th, 1890, requiring the removal of all live stock from the Cherokee, Outlet on or before October 1st, would work great hardship and loss not only to the owners of stock herded upon the Strip, but to the owners of cattle in the adjoining States and

Whereas, the owners of all cattle now herded upon the Outlet have submitted to me a proposition in writing whereby they agree to remove one-half of their stock from the Outlet on or before November 1st, and the residue thereof and all their property and employees on or before December 1st next, and to abandon all claims in said Outlet:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do give notice and proclaim that the time heretofore fixed for the removal of the live stock herded upon said Outlet is extended to November 1st as to one-half thereof, and to December 1st next as to the residue thereof and as to all property and employees.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 19th, 1890.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1890.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidation statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on nonpaying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1890.

A statement also will be tound showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty oract.	Statutes at large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted	Annual interest.
	Vol. Pag		Page.		octost.	bonds.	
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1335	7	478	\$534, 638. 56	\$30, 958. 31	\$68,000.00	\$4,080.00
Cherokee school fund {	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 29, 1835	7	195	62, 854. 28	3,841.26	15,000.00	900.00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835 Feb. 14, 1873	7	478	} 22, 223, 26	1, 333. 40		***************************************
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872 May 24, 1834 June 20, 1878	7 7	381 450	} 347,016.83	20, 321. 01	***************************************	****
Choctaw general fund Delaware general fund	Jan. 17, 1837 May 6, 1854	7 10	605 1048	450, 000, 00 109, 283, 90	27, 000, 00 7, 087, 03		
Iowas	May 17, 1854 Mar. 6, 1864	10 12	1069 1171	} 51,000.00	3, 280. 00		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc {	May 30, 1854 Feb. 23, 1867	10 15	1082 519	31, 300.00	2,041.00		
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund		15 7	519 506	20, 700. 00 19, 000. 00	1, 449. 00 950. 00		
Total				1, 648, 016, 833	98, 261, 01	83,000.00	4,980,00

Note.—The reduction of the amount of stock held in trust, as shown by the last annual report, was caused by the redemption of \$110,000 bonds of the State of North Carolina. The \$1,000 bond of the State of Indiana belonging to the Pottawatomic education fund, heretofore carried in the column under "Amount of abstracted bonds," has been dropped from this statement for the reason that Congress, by act approved August 19, 1890, appropriated the face value of the same with interest for twenty-two years.

B.—Statement of slock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount,	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	6	\$13,000.00 11,000.00	***************************************	\$13,000.00 11,000.00	\$910,00 660,00
State of Missouri	6 6	11,000.00 50,000.00 84,000.00 118,000.00	\$50,000.00 13,000.00	21, 000, 00 118, 000, 00	1, 260, 00 7, 080, 00
State of Tennessee	6 5 6	5,000.00 125,000.00 90,000.00	5,000.00	125, 000. 00 90, 000. 00	6, 250. 00 5, 400. 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156, 638, 56		156, 638, 56	9, 398. 31
Total		602, 638, 56	68, 000. 00	534, 638. 56	30, 958. 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7 6 6	7,000.00 2,000.00 8,000.00	8,000.00	7,000.00 2,000.00	490.00 120.00
State of North Carolina	6	1,000.00 7,000.00	7,000.00	1,000.00	60.00
Company)	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
eastern division	6	51, 854, 28		51, 854. 28	3, 111. 26
Total		77, 854. 28	15,000.00	62, 854. 28	3, 841. 26
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6.			22, 223, 26	1, 333, 40
State of Arkansas	6 6 5	***************************************	***************************************	168, 000, 00 8, 350, 17 104, 000, 00 66, 666, 66%	10, 080, 00 501, 01 6, 240, 00 3, 500, 00
, Total		***************************************		847,016.831	20, 321. 01
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.		1			
State of Virginia, registered	6		******	450, 000, 00	27,000.00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND. State of Florida	7 6			53,000,00 7,000,00	8,710.00 420.00
eastern division	6		*************	49, 283, 90	2, 957, 03
Total	*****			109, 283. 90	7,087.03
State of Florida	7 6 6 6	***************************************	***************************************	22,000.00 9,000.00 17,000.00 3,000.00	1,540,00 540,00 1,020,00 180,00
Total				51,000.00	3, 280.00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc.				AL .	
State of Florida	7 6			16, 300. 00 15, 000. 00	1,141.00 900.00
Total		***************************************	*******	31, 300.00	2,041.00

B .- Statement of stock account, etc. - Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND. State of Florida	7			\$20,700.00	\$1,449.00
MENOMONEES, State of Tennessee,	5	************	***************************************	19, 000. 00	950,00

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas State of Florida State of Louisians	6	\$168,000,00 132,000,00 37,000,00	
State of Maryland	6	8, 350. 17 45, 000. 00 122, 000. 00	\$50,000.00 21,000.00
State of Tennessee	6 5 5 4 6	104,000.00 144,000.00 66,666,66 § 541,000.00	12,000.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division Total	6	280, 000, 00	83,000.00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

m.th.a.a.a.d.A.a.d	Date of acts, resolu-	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the	Annual interest at
Tribes and fund.	tions, or treaties.	Vol.	Page.	Sec.	United States Treasury.	4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236 614	9	} \$390, 257. 92	\$19, 512. 9
Choctaw orphan fund	June 22, 1855 Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	16,608,04	830, 40
Choctaw school fund		21	70	10	10 400 00	2, 473, 6
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70	*********	AM # 8 4 00	2, 375, 7
Creek general fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		2,000,000.00	100,000.0
	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000, 00	10,000.0
Creeks	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	275, 168, 00	13, 758. 4
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		0.4 1 AW 1W	3, 207, 3
herokee national fund		21	1		MAA 010 00	39, 815, 5
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		337, 456, 05	16, 872. 8
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		732, 416, 81	36, 620. 8
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		959, 678, 82	47, 983, 9
Chickasaw incompetent fund		21	70			100, 0
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund		21	70		42,560.36	2, 128.0
Delaware general fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70			37, 694. 7
Delaware school fund		21	70	********		550.0
owas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57, 500, 00	2,875.0
lowa fund		21	70	********		6,027.1
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135,000.00	6, 750.0
Kansas school fund Kaskasia, Peoria, Wea, and Pianke-	Apr. 1,1880	21	70	*******	27, 174. 41	1, 358.7
shaw fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		6,000,00	300.0
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	73, 648, 86	3, 682, 4
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		PO POP APP	5, 709. (
Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	*********	48 000 4W	750.1
fund	Apr. 1,1880	21	70		20,000,00	1,000.0
Menomonee fund	Apr. 1.1880	21	70		401 000 00	6, 701, 9

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolu-	Statut	tes at 1	Large.	Amount in the United States	Annual interest at	
THOO SHUILING	tions, or treaties.	Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Treasury.	4 and 5 per cent.	
Omaha fund	Apr. 1,1880 June 2,1825 Apr. 1,1880	21 7	70 242	6	\$245, 216. 41 69, 120. 00	\$12, 260. 82 3, 456. 00	
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 July 15, 1870 May 9, 1872 June 16, 1880	21 16 17 21	70 36 91 291	12	8, 147, 515. 46	407, 375, 77	
Osage school fund	Apr. 1,1880 Aug. 15, 1876 Apr. 12,1876	21 19 19 21	70 208 28 422		119, 911. 53 595, 577. 85 801, 497. 27 70, 000. 00	5, 995, 58 29, 778, 89 15, 074, 86 3, 500, 00	
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 June 17, 1846	} 9	854	7	230, 064. 20	11,503.21	
Pottawatomies general fund Pottawatomies educational fund Pottawatomies mill fund	Apr. 1,1880	21 21 21 21	79 70 70		89, 618, 57 76, 993, 93 17, 482, 07 200, 000, 00	4, 480. 98 3, 849. 70 874. 10	
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7 7	541 596	2 2	200,000.00	10,000.00	
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund Sac and Fox of the Missouri Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund Santee Sioux fund	Apr. 1,1880 Apr. 1,1880 Apr. 1,1880	21 7 21 21 21	70 543 70 70 70	2	800, 000. 00 55, 058. 21 157, 400. 00 21, 659, 12 20, 000. 00 1, 500, 000. 00	40,000.00 2,752.91 7,870.00 1,082.96 1,000.00 75,000.00	
Seminoles	Aug. 7,1856 May 21,1866	11 14	702 757	8 3	70, 000, 00	25, 0 0.00 3, 500.00	
Senecas of New York,	June 27, 1840 Apr. 1, 1880 Apr. 1, 1880 May 10, 1854 Apr. 1, 1880 July 3, 1882 Apr. 1, 1880 Feb. 6, 1871 Apr. 1, 1880 Apr. 29, 1874 June 15, 1880	9 21 21 21 10 21 22 21 16 21 18 21 21 21 7	35 70 70 1056 70 149 70 405 70 41 204 70 546	2-3 3 2 5	70, 000, 00 118, 050, 00 40, 979, 60 15, 140, 42 86, 950, 00 40, 000, 00 1, 985, 65 18, 621, 04 9, 079, 12 75, 988, 60 59, 467, 14 500, 000, 00 1, 250, 000, 00 8, 340, 00 804, 909, 17	5, 902, 56 2, 048, 38 757, 00 4, 347, 56 2, 000, 00 99, 26 681, 00 453, 66 3, 799, 46 2, 973, 38 25, 000, 00 50, 000, 00 167, 000, 245, 42	
Winnebagos	July 15, 1870	16	355		78, 340. 41	3, 917. 02	
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Govern- ment in lieu of investment					23, 760, 413. 34	1, 175, 312, 90	
ment in lieu of investment	of funds hel	d in l	lieu o	f inve	estment are ac	\$400,000.0 65,000.0 8,783.5 6,962.8	
And increased by— Appropriation for Choctaw orphans, a Redemption of N. C. bonds, Cherokee Repemption of N. C. bonds, Cherokee Proceeds of sale of lands, Cherokee se Redemption of N. C. bonds, Delaware Redemption of N. C. bonds, Iowa fund Repemption of N. C. bonds, Iowa fund Repemption of N. C. bonds, Kaskaskia Proceeds of sale of Omaha lands Proceeds of sale of Osage lands Proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands Proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands	national fund school fund hool fund general fund , etc., fund			**************************************	7,000.00 13,000.00 7,204.60 80,000.00 4,000.00 6,000.00 48,828.45 67,909.21 183,461.46		

Net decrease.....

Amount reported in statement D, November, 1889 23, 805, 200. 83

Deduct amount of net decrease 44, 787. 49

Total as before stated 23, 760, 413. 34

44, 787.49

E. - Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	\$156, 638. 56 156, 638. 56	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890 January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890	\$4,699.16 4,699.16
			9, 398. 32
Cherokee school fund	51, 854. 28 51, 854. 28	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890 January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890	1,555.63 1,555.63
			3, 111. 26
Cherokee órphan fund	22, 223, 26 22, 223, 26	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890 January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890	666.70 666.70
			1, 333. 40
Delaware general fund	49, 283, 90 49, 283, 90	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890	1, 478. 51 1, 478. 51
			2,957.02

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent, bonds. Chickasaw national fund,	\$8, 350. 17	July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890	*\$485.34

*Less State tax, \$15.66.

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust- fund interest due various Indian tribes	17, 285, 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, on nonpaying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual in- terest ap- propriated.
Arkansas Florida North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Tennessee Tennessee Tennessee Utginia Louisiana	6	\$168,000.00 132,000.00 155,000.00 *122,000.00 104,000.00 66,666.66 144,000.00 541,000.00 37,000.00	\$10, 090. 00 12, 950. 00 14, 520. 00 7, 320. 00 6, 240. 00 3, 500. 00 7, 200. 00 32, 460. 00 2, 220. 00
Total amount appropriated			96, 490. 00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1889, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

		On hand	Amount re-	Disbursed	On hand
Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	November 1, 1889.	ceived dur- ing year.	during the year.	November 1, 1890.
Proceeds of Sioux reserva- tions in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1883.	\$6, 287. 92	\$23, 414. 39	\$4,013.30	\$25, 689. 01
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee Strip	*****************	/	***************************************	***************************************
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.			***************************************	
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112	8,085.72	11, 936, 68		20,022.40
Fulfilling treaty with Mi- amies of Kansas, pro- ceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872		945, 10		945, 10
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31,1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	196, 887. 96	43, 328. 45	***************************************	245, 216. 41
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	7,779,048.59	69, 024. 53		7, 847, 515. 46
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of	1st art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000.00			300, 000, 00
ceded lands. Proceeds of New York In-	Acts of Feb. 19,1873	4,058.06		***************************************	4, 058. 06
dian lands in Kansas. Fulfilling treaty with Pot- tawatomies, proceeds of lands.	and June 23, 1874. Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32, 584, 94			32, 584. 94
Fulfilling treaty with Win- nebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20, 621. 61	572.22	***************************************	21, 193, 83
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.	Act Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594, 37		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	594.87
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.	1, 978. 67	2, 269. 71	66.30	4, 182, 08
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1, 270. 56	492.29	70.00	1,692.85
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug.15,1876	412, 116. 39	183, 461. 46		595, 577. 85
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	286, 457. 14	15, 040, 13		301, 497. 27
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 297, 298.	59, 461. 64	5.50	7,740.00	51,727.14
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	15,162.31		1,548.27	13, 614, 04
Total		9, 124, 615, 88	355, 490, 46	13, 995, 53	9, 466, 110, 81

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unap- prepriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent, is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tentharticle treaty of October 21,	Seven installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584 § 10		\$210, 000. 00		
Do	1867. Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do	\$11,000.00			
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14				
Do	Pay of physician and teacher Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time de- termine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not pub- lished.	2, 500. 00 30, 000. 00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Seven installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, §10				
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article						
Chickasaws Chippewas of the	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs	Two installments, of \$1,000 each,	Vol. 1, p. 619 Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3,		2,000.00	\$3,000.00	
Mississippi. Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	of the Mississippi Indians. Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	due. Four installments, of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		90, 666. 64		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820,	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p.614,§ 13; vol. 7, p.213			9, 600. 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	\$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,000. Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; niuth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	\$ 13; vol.7, p. 235, § 2. Vol.7, p.212, § 6; vol.7, p.236, §9; vol.7, p.614, §13.			920.00	

TABLE R .- STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC. - Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unap- propriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed. but liable to be discontinued.	Agregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent, is amually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Choctaws	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles 10 and 18,		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13			\$19, 512. 89	\$390, 257. 92
Creeks	treaty of January 22, 1855. Permanent annuitiesdododo Smiths, shops, etc	Treaty of August 7, 1790. Treaty of June 16, 1802 Treaty of January 24, 1826 do	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4 Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2 Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4 Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			1 500 00	400, 000. 00 22, 200. 00 12, 000. 00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	vol. 11, p.700, § 5.	270.00			
Do	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856					
Do		Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p.786, §3.	-			1 1
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a fiannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such fiannel and cotton goods as	Treaty of May 7, 1868; eight installments, of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.		\$120,000.00		
Do	their necessities may require. For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engi-	Treaty of May 7, 1868	do	4, 500. 00		**********	
Do	neer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.		,		1

13		,			
C	,	ţ	ì		
	5	è	ì	١	3

	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	each, due.	1882. #F	ř.			
Iowas	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol.10, p.1071, §9.			2, 875. 00	57, 500, 00
Indians at Black-	Ten installments of annuity, at \$150,000 each.	Seven installments due	Act of May 1, 1888.		1, 050, 000.00		
feet Agency. Indians at Fort	Ten installments of annuity, at \$115,000 each.	do	do		805, 000. 00		
Belknap Agency. Indians at Fort	Ten installments of annuity, at \$165,000 each.	do	do		1, 155, 000. 00		
Peck Agency. Indians at Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of \$6,000	the Secretary of the Interior; eighteen installments due.	February 23,				
Kansas	Interest on \$135,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.			6, 750.00	135, 000. 00
Kickapoos Molels	Interest on \$73,648.86, at 5 per cent	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2 Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2 Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2				
Nez Percés	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863					
Northern Chey- ennes and Arap- ahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Eight installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6			1100	
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p.658, § 7.	9, 000. 00			
Osages	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1885.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.			3, 456. 00	69, 120, 00
Do	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p.687, § 1,			15, 000. 00	300, 000. 00
Otoes and Misson-	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Four installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol.10,p.1039,§4				
Pawnees		Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol.11, p.729, § 2.				
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol.11, p.729, § 3				
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and com-	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol.11, p.729, § 4.	2, 180.00			
Do	pensation of two strikers and apprentices. Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill	Estimated	Vol.11, p.730, § 4.	4, 400.00			
	and keeping in repair grist and saw mill. Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868					
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	Angust 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, 8 4.			357. 80	7, 156, 00
Do	and of the state o	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, 5 3.		,	178.90	3, 578. 00
Do	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3	**********		894. 50	17, 890. 00
Do	Permanent annuity in money do do do do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, 5		b	715. 60	14, 312.00

TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unap- propriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent, is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuities. Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	July 29, 1829 October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2 . Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2;			\$5, 724. 77 1, 008. 99	\$114, 495. 40 20, 179. 80
D ₀	Permanent provision for furnishing salt Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	July 29, 1829	vol.7, p. 321, § 2. Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2. Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10			156. 54 107. 34	3, 120. 80 2, 146. 80
DoQuapaws	For interest on \$230,064. 20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7. Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3.	\$1,500.00		11, 503. 21	230, 064. 20
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, §3			1,000.00	20, 000.00
Do	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837 Treaty of October 21, 1842 Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2 . Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2 . Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2 .			10, 000. 00 40, 000. 00 7, 870. 00	200, 000. 00 800, 000. 00 157, 400. 00
Do	For support of school Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, §5. Vol. 11, p. 702, §8.	200.00		25, 000. 00	500, 000. 00
Do Senecas	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent Permanent annuity	Support of schools, etc September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3. Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			3, 500. 00 1, 000. 00	70, 000. 00 20, 000. 00
Do Senecas of N. Y		February 28, 1821 February 19, 1841	Vol. 7, p. 349, §4 Vol. 4, p. 442			1, 660.00 6, 000.00	33, 200. 00 120, 000. 00
Do Do	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2 Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			3, 750. 00 2, 152. 50	75, 000. 00 43, 050. 00
Senecas and Shaw- nees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818				1,000.00	20, 000. 00
Shawnees	Support of smith and smith-shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4 Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4 Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3	1, 060. 00		3,000.00	60, 000. 00 40, 000. 00

Shoshones and Ban-		1					1
nacks: Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women.	Nine installments due, estimated,	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9.		90, 000, 00		
Вповнонов	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	at \$10,000 each.					
H Do	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, en- gineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10				
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	Nine installments due, estimated,	Vol. 15, p. 676, §3. Vol. 15, p. 676, §9.	1,000.00			
Dannacko	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Nine installments due, estimated, at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9.		45, 000.00		
9 Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10				
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc Purchase of clothing for men, women, and	Treaty November 11, 1794 Nine installments, of \$130,000 each,	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6 Vol. 15, p. 638, §10		1 170 000 00	4, 500.00	90, 000. 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of	children.	due; estimated.	v 01, 15, p. 038, 910		1, 170, 000.00		
Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2 000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered neces- sary by the Secretary of the Interior for	Estimated					
00 Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller,	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10, 400.00			
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article o,	00	VOL 19, p. 200, 90.	950, 000.00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, \$10	720. 00			
Tabequache, Mua- che, Capote, Wee- minuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, §9.	220.00			
Utes. Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7, 800. 00			
Do	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be ex- nended under the direction of the Secretary	Eight installments, each \$30,000; due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		240, 000. 00		
Do	of the Interior for closhing, blankets, etc. Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30, 000. 00			
	supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.			11/10/10/10	1000	11 - 11 /	· 1
Winnebagoes	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per an-	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4. Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.			40, 245, 45	804, 909. 17
Do	num. Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 12, p. 628, § 4. Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.			3, 917. 02	78, 340. 41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Eighteen installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, §4		270, 000. 00		
Total	their beneut.			1,134,690.00	7, 441, 666, 64	322, 007, 35	5, 479, 737, 36

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles(a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (b)	Colorado River	Hwalapai, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma	df300, 800	470	Actof Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol.13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Fila Bend Fila River		Papaho	e22, 391 357, 120	35 558	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882. Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14,
Iualpai Ioqui Papago	Navajo	Hwalapai	730, 880 2, 508, 800 <i>e</i> 70, 080	1, 142 3, 920 109½	1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883. Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883. Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress ap-
alt River Juppai White Mountain		Marikopa and Pima	f46,720 d38,400 d2,528,000	73 60 3,950	proved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. Executive order, June 14, 1879. Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882. Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873. July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 26, and Mar. 31, 1877.
Total		Osrios, Sanot, Tonto, and Tuna-Apache.	6, 603, 191	10,317	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtan- atan.	d89,572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River Mission (22 reserves)	do Mission, Tule	Klamath River	e25, 600 f182, 315	40 2841	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855. Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886,
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	df102,118	1591	Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 0, 1884, vol. 13, p. 39, and Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30,
Tule River	Mission, Tule	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48,551	76	1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876. Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
uma	do	Yuma	e45, 889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
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Total.....

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Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	f1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
70 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	***************************************	1, 094, 400	1,710	20, p. 110.
Devil's Lake	Assinnabome, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	df230,400	360	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation actapproved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. In-
Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan	2, 912, 000	4,550	dian Laws.) Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders,
Standing Rock	Blackfeet. Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux,	f2, 672, 640	4, 176	Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880, Treaty of Apr. 29, 1888, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar.
Devil's Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	ø46, 080	72	20, 1884 (1,323,840 acres in South Dakota). Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 8, 1884.
***************************************		5, 861, 120	9, 158	
almeetic and a	and the same of the same of the same of			
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Min- nekonjo Sioux.	e203, 397	318	Order of Department, July, 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); tready of Apr. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of
Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sloux	e790 , 893	1, 2351	1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June, 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) The residue, 127,887 acres allotted (105, 271.37 acres unallotted and 8,386.45 acres alloted in
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	e416, 915	652	North Dakota). Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Table 21, 1968.
Santee and Flan- dreau.	Ponea	e96, 000	150	Feb. 27, 1885.) Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty. Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
	Devil's Lake Fort Berthold Standing Rock Devil's Lake Crow Creek and Lower Brulé. Sisseton Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Devil's Lake Assinnabome, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux. Fort Berthold Arickaree, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan	Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
DAKOTA, SOUTH-con.		y said part same in a w			
Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2, 867, 840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 685, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28,
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	d472,550	738	1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug.
Pine Ridge		Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux	d3, 155, 200	4,930	9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1834. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Ne-
Rosebud		Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Ogalalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzah- zah Sioux.	d3, 228, 160	5,044	braska. Act of Congress, Mar. 12, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888, President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. —.
Yankton	Yankton		b430, 405	6721	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total		***************************************	11, 661, 360	18, 221	
IDAHO.		*			
Cœur d'Aléne	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille,	cd598, 500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	and Spokane. Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti) and Shoslioni.	cd864, 270	1,8501	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; act of Congress Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25,
Lapwai Lemhi	Nez Percé Lemhi	Nez Percé	c64, 000	1,167 100	p. 687. Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order,
Total	************************		2, 273, 421	8,5521	Feb. 12, 1875.
INDIAN TERRITORY.		The state of the s			
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	e5, 031, 351	7, 861	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol.
Chickasaw Choctaw	do	Chickasaw	b4, 650, 935 c6, 688, 000	7, 267 10, 450	7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799. Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Do.
Oreek	do ,,	Creek	c3, 040, 495	4,750}	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug.
Modoe	Quapaw	Modoc	b4, 000	61	5.1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de	b14,860	231	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	b6, 851.	103	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 43,450 acres, allotted.

Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa	b56, 685	881	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	e375, 000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and de-
Senecs	Quapaw	Seneca	b51, 958	81	ficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Treaties of Feb. 28, 1881, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7,
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	b13,048	21	p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 851, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte	b21, 406 b2, 281, 893	33½ 3,565½	approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. Cherokee unoccupied lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply mili-
		A STATE OF THE STA	b3, 626, 890	5,667	tary reservation. Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation (including
Total		******* *******************************	25, 863, 372	40, 4111	Chilocoo school reservation, 8, 598.33 acres established by Executive order of July 12, 1884).
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	b1, 258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov. 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total			1,258	2	
KANSAS.				7	
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippews and Munsi	b4, 395	61	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo Pottawatomie	do	Kickapoo Prairie band of Pottawatomi	b20, 273 b77, 358	32 121	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 18, p. 623. Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15,
Total			102, 026	1591	p. 531.
MICHIGAN.	The state of the				
Isabella	Mackinac 6	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	<i>b</i> 7,817	111	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. The residue allotted
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chip-	b19, 324	30	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, the residue, 33,360
Ontonagon:	do	pewas of Lake Superior. Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	<i>b</i> 678	1	acres, allotted. Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855, the residue, 1,873 acres, allotted.
Total			27, 319	421	actes, and well.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.(a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
La Pointe (b)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	c107, 509	168	'freaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
do	do	23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247.51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	d92, 346	144	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190, the residue, 7,775 acres, allotted. '(See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong.,
do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake	c51,840	81	1st sess., p. 60.) Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. (See H. R. Ex. Doc.
White Earth (consolidated).		e94, 440	148	No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No.
do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chip- pewas.	d61,014	95	247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.)
White Earth (con- solidated).	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas	800,000	1,250	221, 1181 COUR, 181 Sees, p. 205, Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess, pp. 27 and 32.)
La Pointe (b) White Earth (consolidated).	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	d1, 080 d703, 512	1,099	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1831. Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1839, 25 Stats., p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R.
do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	e320, 000	500	Ex. Doc. No. 247,51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Treaties of Feb. 22, 1885, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1861 vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247,51st Cong., 1st sess.,
		2, 254, 781	8, 523	pp. 42. 49.)
Rlackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1, 760, 000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties
			7, 364	of July 18, 1866, and of July 18 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113. Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 187; Executive 18, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 1881, approved by Congress July 11, approved by Congresy July 11, approved by Congresy July 11, approved by Congresy July 11,
	La Pointe (b) do	La Pointe (b) Boise Fort band of Chippewas	La Pointe (b)	La Pointe (b)

Fort Belknas	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assinaboine	537, 600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress.approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 18, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1, 776, 000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Ex- ecutive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888,
Jooko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenay,	ø1, 433, 600	2,240	vol. 25, p. 113. Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille. Northern Cheyenne	e371, 200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
and the second of the second			10, 591, 360	16, 549	
NEBRASKA.					
lowa(f)	Pottawatomie and	Iowa	¢16,000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar, 6, 1861,
Niobrara	Great Nemaha.			2	vol. 12, p. 1171. (5,120 acres in Kansas.)
Money	dreau.	Santee Sloux	d1,131	2	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32, 875, 75 acres selected as homesteads, 38, 908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)
Omaha	Omaha and Win- nebago.	Omaha	d65,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, the
Sac and Fox (f)	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	d8,013	121	residue, 77.153,93 acres allotted. Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 16, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. (2,682.03 acres in Kansas).
Sioux (additional	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Win- nebago.	Winnebago	d14,612	224	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658, treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) The residue, 94, 312 acres, allotted.
Total			136, 947	214	p. 210.) And residue, 52,012 acres, another.
a Approximate.		and Wisconsin. c Outboundaries surveyed the Indians to the Government, but are not yet			e Partly surveyed. fin Kansas and Nebraska. ent. See pages xxxviii and xiiii of this report.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.(a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority, establishing reserve.
NEVADA.		The state of the s	-	1-11	
Duck Valley (b) Moapa River	Western Shoshone Nevada	Pl-Ute and Western Shoshone	c312, 320 c1, 000	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886. Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection
Pyramid Lake Walker River	do	Pah-ute (Paviotso)do	c322,000 c318,815	503 498	approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875. Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954, 135	1,4901	
NEW MEXICO TERRI					
Jicarilla Apache Mescale ro Apache (Fort Stanton).	Southern Ute Mescalero	Jicarilla Apache Mescalero Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache	e416,000 ce474,240	650 741	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. Executive orders, May 29, 1878, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (d)	Navajo	Navajo	e8, 205, 440	12,821	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (1,769,- 600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to pub- lic domain, but again reserved by Executive order.
Acoma. Acoma. San Juan Pleuris San Felipe Pecos Cochiti S'to Doming Taos Santa Clara Tesuque San Ildefons Pojoaque Zia Sandia. Isleta Nambe Laguna Santa Ana	Pueblo	Pueblo	c17, 510 c95, 792 c17, 545 c17, 461 c34, 767 c18, 763 c24, 256 c74, 743 c17, 361 c17, 361 c17, 293 c17, 471 c17, 293 c17, 515 c24, 187 c10, 295 c12, 225 c17, 361	1,081	Apr. 24, 1886). Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 653.)

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Żufi	Pueblo	Pueblo	c215, 040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 8, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17, 581. 25 acres.)
Total	***************************************		10,002,525	15, 629	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	c30, 469	471	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842,
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	c21, 680	84	vol. 7, p. 587. Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol.7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol.7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	c640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See an-
Oneida	do	Oneida	c350	ł	nual report, 1877, p. 166.) Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877,
Onondaga	do	Onondaga	c6, 100 c14, 640	9 1 23	p. 168.) Do. Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24, 250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	67,549	114	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14,
Tuscarora	do	Tuscarora	c6, 249	91	1862. (See also annual report 1877, p. 165.) Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					f Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States
					entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874,
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	650,000 c15,211	78 24	and act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first ses. sion.)
Total			65, 211	102	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	f4, 297, 771	6,715	Executive order, Aug 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	f228, 418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
a Approximate,	b Partly in Id	aho. cOutboundaries surveyed.	d Partly in A	rizon p an	d Utah. ePartly surveyed. f Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY —continued.					
Kansas Kickapoo Kiowaand Comanche.	Osage Sac and Fox Kiowa, Coman-	Kansas or Kaw	\$100, 137' \$206, 466 \$2, 968, 893	156½ 322½ 4,639	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228, Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883, Treaty of Oct 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Oakland	che, and Wichita Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	and Kiowa Tonkawa and Lipan	690,711	1411	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated Jun. 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476. (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds p. 504.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	b1, 470, 058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804 order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouria	b129, 113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; orde of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (Se deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, India:
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pani)	b283, 020	442	Deeds, p. 479.) Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (O this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creel lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	b101, 894	159	vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192 Mar, 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76 and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated Jun
Pottawatomie	Sacand Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi.	<i>b</i> 575, 877	900	14, 1833, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress ap proved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159, (222,716 acres ar Creek ceded lands, 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.)
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.	b479, 668	750	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Wichita	Kiowa, Coman- che, and Wich- ita.	Comanche (Kimantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kochai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	<i>b</i> 743, 610	1,162	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. Art. 4, vol. 1- p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual
	1000	11 201426100	b105, 456	1641	report, 1872, p. 101.) Cherokee unoccupied llands embraced within Arapah and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 186)
	, 1		61,511,576	2, 362	vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee Reservation. Unoccupied Chickassw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
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OREGON.	1	1		1	
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuaya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, and Yamhill,	b61,440	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, page 982; Executive order, June 80, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	c1, 056, 000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkia, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	c225,000	351	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	b268, 800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 25.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	c464, 000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total		***************************************	2, 075, 240	3, 242	
UTAH TERRITORY.	reality of the	The state of the s			
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	cd2, 039, 040	3, 186	Executive orders, Oct. 8, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 18, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 187.
Uncompangre	do.,	Tabequache Ute	e1, 933, 440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of March 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			3, 972, 480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	6471	+	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. I, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	d24, 220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kini- kane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4, 375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choosen).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	b1, 884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Kwillehiut and Makah	d23, 040	86	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshot Nisqually	Tulalip Puyallup (consol- idated).	Muckleshoot Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawk-, snamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	(b)	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1877, and Apr. 9, 1874. Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857, Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwami 1 an 1 3 vi 14 mish.	62,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,269,48 acres, allotted.
a Approxima	te.	b Surveyed. c P	artly surveye	d.	d Out-boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles (a).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
VASHINGTON—cont'd.	+				
uyallup	Puyallup (consol- idated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawk- snamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	<i>b</i> 599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol.10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17, 463 acres, allotted.
uillehute uinaielt	do	Kwilehiut Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult	<i>b</i> 837 224 , 000	350 850	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889. Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol.12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
hoalwater'Kokomish	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis	b335 b276	1	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866. Treaty of Point-no-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	b8, 930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
pokane quaxin Island (Kiah-	Payallup (consol-	Spokane	(b)	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
chemin). winomish (Perry's Island).	dated). Tulalip	lakoom, and five others. Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	81,710	2‡	land all allotted, 1,494,15 acres. Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, al
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Palouse, Topnish, and Yakama	c800,000	1,250	lotted. Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Totalwisconsin.			4,045,284	6,321	
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe (d)	Lac Court'd'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	831, 096	481	Treaty of Sept. 30,1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See re port by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act o Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p.190. The resi
ac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	<i>b</i> 62, 817	981	due, 38, 040 acres, allotted. Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872.
La Pointe (Bad River).	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	<i>b</i> 97, 668	1521	vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 7,096.32 acres, allotted. Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 26, 664.97 acres, allotted. (See letter to General Land
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippe- was of Lake Superior.	b11, 457	18	Office, Sept. 17, 1859.) Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Of fice May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,535. 91 acres allotted.

Menomonee	6231, 680 565, 608 511, 803	362 102\frac{1}{4} 18\frac{1}{4}	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1054, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679. Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total	512, 129	800	
WYOMING.			
Wind River Shoshone	c2, 342, 400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total	2, 342, 400	3,660	
Grand total	104, 314, 349	162, 991	

a Approximate.

b Surveyed.

O Partly surveyed.

Note.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Indian school appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Title of appropriations.	Appropria- tions.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Indian school support, 1888	\$650,000.00	\$636, 822, 70	\$13, 177.30
Indian school support, 1888Indian schools in Alaska, support, 1888	20, 000, 00	17, 842, 32	2, 157, 68
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support, 1888	81,000.00	80, 878, 34	121,66
1888	2,000.00	1, 284, 08	715, 92
Indian school, Chilocco, Ind. Ter., support, 1888	32, 125, 00	25, 468, 47	6, 656, 53
Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., support, 1888	29, 750, 00	29, 742, 00	8.00
Indian school, Hampton, Va., support, 1888	20,040.00	19,641.11	398, 89
Indianschool, Lawrence, Kans., buildings and repairs, 1888	4,750.00	3, 185, 50	1,564.50
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., support, 1888	80,750.00	80, 558, 10	191.90
support, 1888	33, 400, 00	33, 137, 57	262, 43
Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1888	36, 500, 00	33, 814, 09	2, 685, 91
Indian school, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., support, 1888	22, 500, 00	22,500,00	_,
Indian schools in States, support, 1888	50, 100, 00	49, 889, 42	210.58
Indian schools, stock cattle, 1888	10,000.00	5, 534, 50	4, 465, 50
Indian school transportation, 1888	28,000,00	19,584.80	8, 415, 20
Indian school buildings	55, 000, 00	36, 208, 26	18,791.74
Totals	1, 155, 915.00	1,096,091.26	59, 823. 74

Indian school appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Title of appropriations,	Appropria- tions.	Expenditures,	Balances.
Indian schools, support, 1889	\$685,000,00	\$633,598.05	\$51, 401, 95
Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., support, 1889	35, 000, 00	31, 324, 99	3, 675, 01
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support, 1889	81,000,00	80, 999, 52	.48
Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., support, 1889	12,000,00	12,000.00	
Indian school, Chilocco, Ind. Ter., support, 1889	32, 125, 00	28, 201, 55	3, 923. 45
Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., support, 1889	36, 250, 00	35, 672, 73	577.27
Indian school, Grand Junction, Colo., support, 1889	10,000.00	6,642.70	3, 357, 30
Indian school, Hampton, Va., support, 1889	20, 040, 00	19, 259, 44	780.56
Indian school, Hampton, Va., transportation of free pu-	20,020.00	20,200,22	100,00
pils, 1889	1,000,00	424.84	575, 16
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., support, 1889	85, 500, 00	74, 434, 12	11,065.88
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., wagon road	7,500,00	7, 367. 86	132, 14
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., water supply Indian school, Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa.,	1,000.00		1,000.00
support, 1889	33, 400, 00	33, 400, 00	
Indian schools in Minnesota for Chippewas, support, 1889.	15,000,00	14, 725, 25	274.75
Indian school, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., support, 1889	22,500,00	22,500,00	
Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1889	36, 500, 00	30, 570. 27	5, 929, 73
Indian school, Wabash, Ind., support, 1889	10,020,00	10,020,00	
Indian schools in States, support, 1889	63, 180, 00	63, 180, 00	
Indian schools, stock cattle, 1889	10,000,00	6, 143, 00	3,857.00
Indian school transportation, 1889	28, 000, 00	25, 710, 07	2, 289, 98
Indian school buildings	55,000,00	51, 374, 92	3, 625, 08
Indian school buildings, Carlisle, Pa	18,000.00	17, 999, 50	.50
Indian school buildings, Ormsby, Nev	25, 000, 00	25, 000, 00	
Indian school buildings, Pierre, Dak	25,000.00	24, 762. 50	237.50
Total	1, 348, 015. 00	1, 255, 311. 31	92, 703, 69

Indian school appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Title of appropriations.	Appropria- tions.	Expendi- tures.	Balances.
Indian schools, support, 1890	\$685, 000, 00	\$685,000.00	
Indian school buildings	55, 000, 00	55, 000, 00	
Indian school stock cattle, 1890	10,000,00	9, 189, 00	\$811.00
Indian schools in States, support, 1890	63, 180, 00	62, 278, 33	901, 67
Indian school transportation, 1890	28, 000, 00	27, 897, 19	102, 81
Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., support, 1890	35, 000, 00	29, 929, 17	5,070,83
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support, 1890	81,000,00	80, 897, 90	102, 10
Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., support, 1890	12,000,00	12,000.00	
Indian school, Chilocco, Ind. Ter., support, 1890	32, 125, 00	28, 636, 70	3, 488, 30
Indian school, Clontarf, Minn., support, 1890	15,000.00	14, 691, 40	308, 60
Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., support, 1890	40,000,00	39, 668, 72	331, 28
Indian school, Grand Junction, Colo., support, 1890	10,000,00	8,777.88	1, 222, 12
Indian school, Hampton, Va., support, 1890	20, 040, 00	19, 680, 59	359, 41
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., support, 1890	85, 500. 00	80, 457.70	5, 042. 30
support, 1890	33, 400, 00	33, 400, 00	
Indian school, Ormsby County, Nevada, support, 1890	10,000.00	2,977.80	7, 022, 20
Indian school, Pierre, Dak., support, 1890	35,000,00	9, 100, 53	25, 899, 47
Indian school, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., support, 1890	45,000.00	28, 799, 83	16, 200. 17
Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1890	36,500.00	34, 931. 75	1,568.25
Indian school, Wabash, Ind., support, 1890	10,020,00	10,020,00	
Indian schools in Minnesota for Chippewas, support, 1890. Indian school buildings and support of school, Santa	15,000.00	13, 416. 25	1,583.75
Fé, N. Mex	6,000.00	4,660.54	1,339,46
Cañon, Ariz	10,000.00	10,000.00	***************************************
byterian Church for improvements	6, 803, 18	6, 803. 13	********
. Totals	1, 879, 568. 13	1, 308, 214. 41	71, 353, 72

				CIV	ILIZAT	ION.			
	who	we	ar citi-	can read.	ordinary	D	welling	g	rentices.
Population.	Wholly.		In part,	Number of Indians who	Number of Indians wh English enough for conversation.	Built by Indians dur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur-	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices
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a667 a410 a200	1	200	410	2	7 36			2	
4421 3363 315	} 5,0	000	3,099		50 10 1 4	3		80 10 5	
5									
130 423 831 760 557 240 1,878	}	56	2,501	67	93	4	*******	12	
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2,895 161 a1,000	} 4,0	000		480	350	72		480	*****
126 157 264 35	} 5	82		148	424	*********		112	
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b 6, 995	*******			1 3					
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985		25	125	17	33			5	
	a640 a667 a410 a200 a700 4421 3363 315 130 423 831 131 760 557 240 1, 878 b214 *475 2, 895 161 a1, 000 	## Who zen 100 110	who we zens' of the property o	a640 a640 a647 a410 a200 a700 4421 3363 3363 315 56 2,501 57 240 1,878 475 60 557 240 475 4475 475 4475 475 581 56 616 6157 264 35 582 582 566 995	Number Past Past	Number Pas Number Pas Pas	According to the control of the co	Number who wear citizens' dress. Dwellin houses.	Number Pass Dwelling houses.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics.

	VILI				RELI	GIOUS.		M	ARIT	AL.	VIT	AL.		4		CRIM	INAL.		
of	or ce subs	sist-	es.	urch mem-	ldings.	religi cietie	nts con- ted by ous so- es and parties.	luring year.	uring year.	living in			of kill in	umb Indi led o	ans lur-	by Indians.	of Ir	inals	llers pros-
Indian labor in civil- ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing,	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year,	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number whites killed by Indians	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky sellers pros-
							-												
46	40	14					***************************************	2			30	30				*****		•••••	
100 100 100	****		1 3	6 50	2 1		1,500	2	1		(c)	(c)	*****		*****	******	20	5	****
45	15	40				************************	**********			103	205	132	4	4	1	5	*******	15	
100						4			*****		15	9						2	
95	4	1	1	8,000	9	*********					58	45	1	1	2			96	
75		. 25									10	26		••••					****
20 70		0 50					900	18			87 21	18	8						

INT 90-YOL II-29,

				CIVI	LIZATI	ON.			
		Nun who we zens'	ear citi-	o can read.	ordinary		velling		rentices.
Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Wholly.	In part,	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians who English enough for o	Builtby Indiansdur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur- ing year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices
DAKOTA, NORTH,									
Devil's Lake Agency, Wahpeton Sioux Sisseton Sioux Cut Head Sioux Yankton Stoux Santee Sioux Assinnaboine Sioux Teton and Chippewa Sioux Chippewas Turtle Mountain (mixed bloods)	142 420 296 124 54 2 3 261 1,178	1,041	254	86	139	9		234 254	
Fort Berthold Agency.									
Arickaree	435 167 887 244	} 350 200	35 164 44	62 38 23	53	15		100 110 70	
Standing Rock Agency. Yantonnais Sioux Hunkpapa Sioux Blackfeet Sioux DAKOTA, SOUTH,	1, 791 1, 784 571	2,750	1,346	700	320	47	4	1000	1
Cheyenne River Agency.		. 1							
Blackfeet Sioux	2, 823	2,300	500	1,375	500	100	4	700	1
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency. Lower Yanktonnais Sioux Lower Brulé Sioux	1, 058 1, 026	908 850	150 176	147 190		15		305 315	1
Pine Ridge Agency. Ogallalla Sioux Cheyenne (northern) Mixed Bloods (Ogallalla)	4, 636 537 528	1,510	4, 191	2,500	800	200		1248	30
Rosebud Agenoy.			-				- 1		
Brulé Sioux, No. 1 Brulé Sioux, No. 2 Losfer Sioux Waziahziah Sioux Two Kettle Sioux Northern Sioux Mixed bloods	1, 202 750 1, 052 1, 184 228 167 762	762	943	810	482	109		848	1
Sisseton Agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,509	1,509		717	499	5	23	161	8
Yankton Agency.	1,725		***********	226	244		*******	180	,

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics-Continued.

	VILIZ TION			B	ELIC	RIOUS.	-	MA	RIT	AL.	VITA	L.			-	CRIM	INAL,		
of i	r cer subsi ice o	st- b-	les.	ırch mem-	fldings.	Amoun tribute religiou cieties other p	s so-	luring year.	uring year.	r living in			of l kill ir	umb India ed d	ans lur- le	led by In-	Nun of In erim punis	inals	ers prose-
Indian labor in civil- ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries	Number of Indian church mem-	Number of church buildings	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suioldes.	Number of whites kill dlans.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number whisky-sellers
100		(a)	2	379	3					7	37	45					50		400
65	10	25	1	1,235	3	\$2, 405	\$3, 595			3	81	40	*****				. 8	********	•••
70 70 70	10 15 10	20 15 20	1	48 100 12	1	18, 425 (b)	1,000 300	3 4 2	2 2	1	16 18 11	20 12 8						12 15 4	1
30		70	13	460	5	1,585	8, 475	46		37	208	213	1		1		91	*******	***
50	7	43	24	1,350	15	1,137	15, 000	75	10	40	87	79	••••	******			85	*******	
50		50 66	6 3	278	4 4	5, 206	478	23		12	41 32	67 43			2		2 4	5 2	
33	2	65	40	2,500	11	1,394	14, 400	178	13		198	178			ō	1	•••••	93	
25	5	70	6	2, 500	8	8, 968		28		64									
100			7	574	9	8,371	2,759			4	78	22	*****						
50	25	25	2	622	5	4, 340	8, 861	28	2	7	16	67					9		

Table relating to population, intelligence, dwellings, subsistence of Indians,

and the second				CIVI	LIZATI	ON.			
		Num who we zens'	ar citi-	o can read.	ordinary	Dw	relling	-	rentices.
Name of agency and tribe,	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Built by Indians dur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur- ing year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall Agency.			-						
Shoshone	979 514	} 150	350	60	100	15		100	
Lemhi Agency. Shoshone, Bannack, Sheepeater	443	17	58	15	5	1			
Nez Percé Agency.	110	14	90	10		-	*******	9	*****
Nez Percé	1,715	600	700	227	350	10		275	
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.	7,120				-				
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais	a600								
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Quapaw Agency.									
Eastern Shawnee	79 69 84 137 160 153 255 288	255		50 48 28 46 85 55 93 157	60 60 130 140 100 180	4 5 8 4	3	28 38 44	*****
Cherokee	25,000 6,400 18,000 15,000 2,600	66,500	€00	********	65, 000	*******	********		*****
IOWA. Sac and Fox agency.									
Sac and Fox	899	20	200	15	200			9	*****
KANSAS.	000	20	200	20	200				
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.					-				
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	462 237 1.65 28 47 77	225 140 75	12 25	85	150 130 61	8	*********	33	
Mackinac Agency.	****		-						
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert	b620		***********		******	******		*****	****

a Not known exactly.

b Taken from last year.

together with religious, vital, marital, and criminal statistics-Continued.

CIVI	ON.			R	ELIC	lous.		MA	RITA	AL.	VITA	L.			(RIM	INAL.		
Per of su ence	e ol	st-	ies.	urch mem-	ildings.	Amountribute religious cieties other p	ed by us so- sand	uring year.	uring year.	living in			of l kill ir	india ed d	ans lur- le	lled by In-	Nun of In crim puni	dian	ers prose-
lized pursuits.	root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	For education,	For church work,	Number of marriages during year	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians,	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed dians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number whisky sellers prose-
50	25	25	2	********				1		24	26	18	1		2	2	53	8	
83	33	34				***********	************		1	12	11	17			1				
75	20	5	3	800		********	\$2,200				33					*****	5		
100 100 100 100		100	1 2 2 2 1 2 1 7	21 48 50 10 58 123			315 600 120 44 1,325	3 4 4			2 5 3 4 12 5 3 9	4 1 9 4 2 4 2 4						2 10 3	
100				15,000	350														
50	50	*** ***	1	1	1	*** >** 1**	700				14	18						******	
75 75 75 80 80	25 25 25 20 20		2	135 100 15 19 6	1	************	500	2	******		19 20 9 1	1 2							
	.,.,,			*******		\$1,620													

	9			CIVI	LIZATI	ON.			
		who we	nber ear citi- dress.	o can read.	who can use for ordinary		welling ouses.	3	entices.
Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians wh English enough for conversation.	Built by Indiansdur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur- ing year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices
MICHIGAN—continued. Mackinac Agency—Continued. Pottawatomie of Huron Ottawa and Chippewa MINNESOTA.	a77 a6,000			********	************				*****
White Earth Agency. Mississippi Chippewa	1, 115 682 218 1, 115 235 154 1, 120 888 659 217	} 1,200	304	200				234 25 152	
MONTANA. Blackfeet Agency. Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	2,173	97	875	95	150	39		225	
Crow Agency. Frathead Agency.	2, 456	280	1,920	140	150			324	
Pend d'Oreille	} 1,551	700	1,084	305	950	26	*******	565	*****
Fort Belknap Agency. Assinnaboine	952 770	} 158	211	129	167	4	200	210	
Fort Peck Agency. Yankton Sioux	1, 121 721	} 725	166	230	81,	67		547	
Tongue River Agency. Northern Cheyenne NEBRASKA.	865	50	815	24	20	*******		112	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Dmaha Winnebago	1,173 1,212	1,100						210	

a Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics-Continued.

	VILI			B	ELIC	sious.		MA	RIT	AL.	VIT.	AL.			(RIM	INAL.		
of en	er ce subs nce o	ist- b-	ies.	irch mem-	Ildings.	Amoun tribut religio cietie other p	ed by ous so- s and	uring year.	uring year.	living in			of kil ii	umb Indi led ong th	ans lur- ne	by Indians.	of In	nber inals shed.	sellers pros-
Indian labor in civil- ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing,	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	For education,	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites,	Suicide.	Number whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky se
						**********	**********											********	
80	20		11	825	11	\$1,101		25			39	32					20		2
25	75		2	100	1	3, 506		5			45	43							****
75	25		4	329	3	3,600	\$1,283	8			31	22	1						
						***********						•••••						*********	
		100		150	1	<i>b</i> 15,000		13		67	43	52	*****				29	*******	
25	12	63	24		1	13,013	000 000 000 000			200	60	90	1				****	30	
90	2	8	16	1,700	5	6, 200	**********	50			60	. 78				3	25	1	
					,														
25	25	50		187	1	5, 437	***********			18	58	57			*****			4	****
10		90	1	50	1		250			160	90	45						15	
5		95	2	125	*****	2,500					46	20	-1		****	1		5	
1.00			2 1	100	.2	2, 362	1,100	. 57	2	11	50	35						1	

b By Miss Crexel, Philadelphia.

					CIVI	LIZAT	ION.			
			Num ho we zens' o	ar citi-	o can read.	ordinary	Dy he	velling	3	rentices.
Name of agency and tribe.	Population,		Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians who English enough for or conversation.	Built by Indians dur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur- ing year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
NEBRASKA—continued.				1						
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	292 217 869		292 116 869	101	200 75 510	65 77 400	2 8	2 4 10	42 33 220	8 1 35
NEVADA. Nevada Agency.										
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	491 482		973		245	600		,,,,,,,,,	28	2
Western Shoshone Agency.		-								
Western Shoshone Pi-Ute	384 203		- 587		67	424	9		23	1
Indians in Nevada not under an agent	a6, 815									
NEW MEXICO. Mescalero Agency.			70							
Mescalero Apache	513		35	450	52	52	13		29	1
Navajo Agency.						+				
Navajo Moquis Pueblo	15,000 2,200		4, 000 500	11,000 1,500	45 10	60 5	200 2	*******	250 500	20 2
Pueblo Agency.	7 847									
Zufi Acoma Laguna Isleta Sandia San Felipe Santo Domingo. Cochiti	1,547 597 963 1,007 145 499 969 285									
Zia. Santa Ana. Jemez Teseque. Nambe.	110 271 483 102 86		1,300	1,000	1,500	1,500	15	********	2055	250
Pojoaque. San Ildefonso. Santa Clara. San Juan. Picuris. Taos.	19 151 204 374 91 382									
NEW YORK.	1									
New York Agency.				1						
Allegany Reserve': Seneca	868 96	}	964	**********	475	800	10	>000 000 000	240	*****

a Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics-Continued.

	TION			1	RELI	GIOUP.	- 1	MA	RIT	AL.	VIT	AL.			(RIM	INAL.		
of a	r cesubs	ist-	.69.	irch mem-	ildings.	Amoun tribute religio cieties other p	us so-	luring year.	uring year.	living in			of kil in	umb Indi led o	ans lur-	by Indians.	of Ir	nber idian inals shed.	llers pros-
Indian labor in civil- ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work,	Number of marriages during year	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky sellers pros-
100 95 95	5 1	4		210 5 441	2		\$340 230	3 2 5		1	7 12 20	10 4 30	*****				5		
63	25	12		********			********		*****	13	63	35					2		
25	25	50								16	20	16	1					1	
10	10	80		50			********	1		. 3	27	8	1						
100 100			1			**********	***************************************			1000	410	900	******	1				1	
100			2		19	6, 402	***********	400			656	719				*****			-
100	,		ĩ	150	3				*****		39	44							

				CIV	LIZAT	ION.			
		who w	mber year citi-	can read.	o can use ordinary		velling ouses.		rentices.
Name of agency and tribe,	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians who English enough for or conversation.	Built by Indians dur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur-	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices
NEW YORK—continued.						1-			
New York Agency—Continued.									
Cattaraugus Reserve : Seneca. Cayuga Onondaga	1307 162 34	} 1500	3	850	1100	15		300	
Conswanda Reserve: Seneca Cayuga Oneida Reserve:	542 19	} 56:		234	368	8		150	
Oneida Onondaga Reserve:	244								*****
Onondaga,uscarora Reserve:	391								*****
Tuscarora	398						********		
t. Regis Reserve : St. Regis	1051								*****
NORTH CAROLINA,				-	-				-
Eastern Cherokee Agency.	a.3000								
	w.0000	************				*********	*********	******	*****
OKLAHOMA TERBITORY. Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.	35				-				1112
Theyenne	2272 1100	} 45	0 2922	600	635	3	29	84	-
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.	2200	1	-						
Kiowa	1140 1598 326 174 538 150 66	12	0 340	509	350	19	********	194	
Waco Delaware	34 95								
Osage Agency. Daage. Kansas Quapaw	1,509 198 71		0 109	355	700	16	*********	614	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.									
Pawnee Ponca Dioe and Missouria Conkawa	804 605 358 76		0 448	108	140 169	10		124 74 23 18	
Sac and Fox Agency.							2 - 1		
Absentee Shawnee	640 480 515 325 102	12 12 8	0 5 260 0 200	311 131 6	430 177 40	45 15		140 120 35 4	

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics-Continued.

	VILI			1	RELI	GIOUS.		MA	RIT	AL.	VIT	AL.			c	RIM	INAL.		
of	er cer subs ice d	ist-	es.	ırch mem-	lldings.	Amoun tribut religio cietie other p	ed by ous so- s and	uring year.	uring year.	living in			of kill	umb India led d ng th	ans lur-	by Indians.	of Ir	mber idian inals shed.	ellers pros-
ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing,	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	. Number of men now living polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide,	Number whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky sellers pros-
100			1	200	3	*********	**************	•••••	*****		53	47	-				********	********	
100			1	65	3						25	23		(b)			*******		***
							***********										********	********	001
			***		*****	**********	***********	***.**	****	******			******					*******	
10	5	85	2	15	2	\$5 , 336	\$4 80	4		215	187	413					********	2	
35	15	50	4	183	4	7,477	***************************************	6	•••••	157	222	186	••••			*****	******	******	
100			8	200	1	1 , 525	**********	4	*****	26	103	88		*****			••••••		
50 100 50 80	50		2 2	20	1 1	**********	1, 250 245	3	******	50 9 5	53 23 21 3	79 24 11 7	<i>b</i> 1			******	10 4	2	**
90 90 90 50 90	10 10 50		1 9 1 1 2	50 14	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,200	140	20 3		 1 1	40 20 28 15 10	18 32 15	}			••••		4	

		CIVILIZATION.									
	Number who wear ci zens' dress	ar citi-	o can read.	who can use for ordinary	Dwelling houses.			entices.			
Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians wh English enough for conversation.	Built by Indians dur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur- ing year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices		
OREGON.					-						
Grande Ronde Agency. Rogue River	47 28 22 29 80 27 30 29 28 59	379		119	335	9		97			
Klamath Agency. Klamath, Modoc, and Snake	835	835		247	544			180			
Siletz Agency. Too-Too-Na, Mequonoodon, Joshua, Chetco, Coquelle, Tillamook, Euchee, Klamath, Shasta Coasta, Klickatat, Alsea, California, Umpqua, Naht-tana-don, Sixes, Smith River, Coos, Salmon River, Chinook, Tongue River, Galise Creek, Tha-Chundon, Calipooya, Nestucca, Snake-Yaquina, Siletz	a571	571	**********	139	340	4	*******	168			
Umatilla Agency. Walla Walla Cayuse Umatilla	405 415 179	} 500	499	350	600	25		150	*****		
Warm Springs Agency, Wasco	430 277 79 57 80	800	123	162	168	2		150			
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.	1000										
Indians roaming on Columbia River TEXAS. Indians in Texas not under an agent. Alabama, Cushatta, Muskokee	b800 b290			*********		********	*********	,			
Uncompandere Ute (at Ouray)	988 435 398	40	988 100 80	12			********	15 18 7			

a Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.									CRIMINAL.							
		f subsist-		ırch mem-	ldings.	Amour tribut religio cietie other p	ed by ous so- s and	s during	uring year.	living in			of kill in	umb India led d ng th	ans lur-	ed by In-	Num of In crim punis	inals	llers pros-
Indian labor in civil- ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings	For education,	For church work,	Number of marriages	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number whites killed dians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky sellers pros-
80		28	1	100	1	********	•••••	1	1		6	17			*** ***		8	******	
75	20	5	3	200	2		•••••	7	2	4	13	25	3		*****		35	•••••	
34	33	33	2	107			\$20	5		2	25	50					16	1	
100			3	500	2	`*******	**********				29	13		1			25	5	
67	33		2	80	1		1,400	3	3		28	22	1		1		10		

10 50 50	10	40							*****	7 3	19 20 12	10						20	

	7-	CIVILIZATION.										
		Num who we zens'	ear citi-	o can read.	ordinary		welling	3	rentices.			
Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians who e English enough for or conversation.	Built by Indians dur- ing year.	Builtfor Indians dur- ing year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices			
UTAH—continued. Indians in Utah not under an agent. Pah-Vant	a134 a256			**** ****					******			
Colville Agency. Coeur d'Alène	422 417 443 148 67 374 247 303	417 443 148 67 374 247		39 9 4 20	39 17 11 9 40 16 20	9 2 4		100 50				
Neah Bay Agency. MakahQuillehute	454 242	424 222	30	76 33		14		126 22				
Puyallup (consolidated) Agency. Puyallup Chehalis Nisqually Squaxon S'Klallam S'Kokomish Quinaiels Hoh Queets Chepalis, Oyhut, Humptulip, Hoquiam, Montesano, Satsop, Georgetown	611 148 94 128 345 208 98 75 140	148 94 128 345 208		159 53 25 30 79 54 48	74 50 40 153 86			29 30 26 103 55				
Tulalip Agency. Tulalip (Snohomish)	443 144 103 227 295	144 103 227		112 28 13 34 60	110 80 180	5 1 2 2		100 40 16 49 50				
Yakama Agency. Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshapam, Klickatat, Klinquit, Kow-wassay-ee, Liaz-was, Skinpah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Ochechotes, Kah-milk-pah, Seap-cat, other tribes	1,450 2,000	1,000	450	140		6		500				
Green Bay Agency. Oneida	1,716 137 1,311	137		853 110 245	137			316 21 295				

a Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZA-			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL. VITAL.					CRIMINAL.							
Per cent. of subsist- ence ob- tained by—		subsist-		urch mem-	Ildings.	Amountribut religio cieties other p	ed by us so- s and	luring year.	uring year.	living in			ot kill	umb India led d ng th	ans lur-	by Indians.	Nun of In erimi punis		llers pros-		
Indian labor in civil- ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionar	Number of missionaries	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky sellers pros-	
••••						***********	************												*** *		
75 50 100 10 100 60 60 50	25 40 15 40 40 50	75			2	\$11,098 	\$200			14	29 60 50 12 2 40 20	28 12 10 6 1 8 30 22	6				26		***		
25 50	75 50							13		<u>i</u>	8	31 13						********			
100 100 75 100 75 45	25 25		1 1 1 1	25	1		650	7			28 12 3 7 14 10	6 4 15 16						*********	•••		
90 90 90 90	10 10 10		1	85	1 1 1			1 3			16 1 3 6 8	6 4 9	i	1			5 16		***		
90	5	5	2	200	2	2,046	1,200	12		6	18	30	1		1	1	12				
100			2	40	1	******	*************				28 4 35	1					*** *** ***		•••		

		CIVILIZATION.											
		who w	nber ear citi- dress.	o can read.	ordinary	D'h	rentices.						
Name of agency and tribe,	Population.	Wholly.	In part,	Number of Indians who can read	Number of Indians who English enough for or conversation.	Built by Indians dur- ing year.	Built for Indians dur- ing year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices				
WISCONSIN—continued. La Pointe Agency.													
Chippewa at Redeliff	403 641 740 1, 234	641 740	**************************************	250 500 300 150	500 500	4 2		126					
Sota	290 800 670	800		90 150 111	100 125 50	20	********	75					
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent. Winnebago Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	c930 c280				*** *** ***				******				
WYOMING. Shoshone Agency.	2230												
ShoshoneNorthern Arapaho	833 825	} 175	250	185	70	30	••••••	114	4				
Miscellaneous. Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida	c892 c410	***********		*******		********	********	******	******				

a For relief of destitute Indians.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	*243,534
Exclusive of five civilized tribes.	
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	70, 095 48, 101 23, 207
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes. Dwelling house occupied by Indians Dwellings built by Indians.	27, 822 19, 104 1, 570
for Indians Indian apprentices. Missionaries.	312 758 274
Church members, Indians (communicants)† Church buildings	23,650 203
Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education to for other purposes	\$165,572 \$76,740

^{*}The reduction in population below that of last year is due mainly to reduced estimates of the number of Pimas, Papagoes, and Navajoes. †Only partially reported. The figures are incomplete, many schools and missions not being reported.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics-Continued.

	VILI			1	RELI	GIOUS.		MA	RIT	AL.	VIT	AL.				CRIM	INAL.		
of s	er ce subs ce o	ist-	98.	rch mem-	ildings.	Amountribut religiou cietie other p	ed by us so- sand	uring year.	ring year.	living in			of l kill in	umlindia led a ng th	dur-	by Indians.	of In	nber idian inals shed.	llers pros-
ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings,	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Sulcides.	Number whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky sellers pros-
50 95 95 25	25 5 5 50	25 25	1 2 1 1	250 420 200 300	1 2 2 3	1,550 1,400	800 5,400 125 a200	14 9 2 6		 1 1	6 36 24 73	7 39 11 22	ï					1 14 26	
34 50 25	33 25 50	25	1 2	20 30	1 i		300	3 4 6	(b)	2 2	11 17 37	6 11 15						4 2	
	•••••		*****	*** *** ***	••••	***************************************		*****									***** ***	********	***
25	25	50	2	30	2	1,600	1,600	*****		49	65	75	••••		*****		8		

b Quite numerous.

c Taken from last year.

SUMMARY-Continued.

Exclusive of five civilized tribes-Continued.

	Contributed for Carlisle School	\$5, 769
	Formal marriages among Indians during the year	1, 167
	Divorces granted Indians during the year	47
ř	Indian men now living in polygamy	2,368
	Births	4,908
	Deaths	5, 208
	Indians killed during the year, by Indians	32
	Suicides	18
	Indian criminals punished during the year by court of Indian offenses	723 520
	Crimes against Indians committed by whites	218

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Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands,

			Lan					noon sever-	gaged	Crops	gthe
	rve.	culti	res vated ring year.	e year by	Fer	ice.	ade to date.	ly living otted in	lan familiesengaged	year Indi	
Agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to	Number of families actual and cultivating lands all alty.	Number of other Indian in farming or other civi	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley
ARIZONA.			,								
Colorado River Agency. Mohave Chimehuevi and others Pima Agency.	} 300,800	2	1,000		*******	*******				400	*****
Pima	879, 511 70, 080 46, 720		6,000	400	6,000 10,240 2,000	7,760	363	72	} 1500	(80,000 10,000	20,000 4,000
San Carlos, Yuma, Tonto, etc., Apache	2, 528, 000	75	4,600		3,075	280			1000000	12,384	13, 140
CALIFORNIA. Hoopa Valley Agency.						-	-			-	
Hoopa Mission, Tule River Agency.	89, 572	100	900		1,500	450	•••••	45	66	1,250	960
Mission Tule River	{ 182, 315 } 48, 551 }	20	4,000	500	3,020	1,865	1	1	ъ800	3,000	15,000
*Round Valley Agency. Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, and others COLORADO.	102,118	200	100		2,000	• •••••			22	1, 159	200
Southern Ute Agency. Moache, Capote, and Weeminuche Ute	1, 094, 400 416, 000		600	100	500 2,000	900			40 180		5,700 1,200
Devil's Lake Agency. Sioux	230, 400 46, 080	40	5, 562 2, 372	291 364		6,000	640	200	100 216		164 13,000
Fort Berthold Agency. Arickaree	2, 912, 000	$\begin{cases} 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{cases}$	700 190		800 300	1,600 1,000 500			120 111 75	2,000 1,600 600	800 100 80
Standing Rock Agency, Yanktonnais	2, 672, 640								2	2,500	5, 000

a And 187 burros.

o All the Mission and Tule River Indians,

crops raised, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Crops	raised	dur-	Mise	cellan	eous p	roduc	ts of In	dian la	bor.	Sto	ek ow	ned by	Indian	8.
ing th	he year	roy		r sawed.	r marketed		Freight ported dians their tear	by In- with own	disn labor					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
100	100	50			*********	500	**********		\$1,967	62				430
1,000 2,000 2,000	1,880 3,500 600	100	•••••••	***** **	**********	1,200	64.5	\$145	35, 921 14, 000	2, 350 2, 100 450	1,500 3,000 .200	100		2,000 2,000 2,000
10, 288		730		75.0	***********	2, 900	262.6	2, 627	38,568	a 3, 455	2,836	•••••	139	1, 15
160	190	200	••••••	220.0	14,5	20	****		1,120	148	110	80	••••••	1,000
600	2,500	500	60	*****	**********	240			6,000	1,244	1,500	300	c2,500	4,000
200	700	50			••••••		*********			150	200	200	,	250
300	1,475 636	150 400	********	46.0	***********	125	***********		282 2, 400	6, 050 3, 012	500		c4, 000 800	
59	425 27, 020	1,806 3,000				3,000	835. 1 390. 9	2,034 391	616	383 559	249 666	7 107		532
1,800 2,000 500	1,900 610 820	72	**********	25.0	***************************************	1,000	100. 0 600. 0 90. 5	700 4,500 150	600 353	342 275 150	80 50 30	10	***********	200 100 50
15,000	18, 200		1,000		********	2,300	175.4			2,805	4,560			6,000

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

			Land	s.				sever-	iged its.	Crops	raised
	6	culti	eres ivated ring year.	year by	Fei	nce.	e to date.	actnally living u	families enga vilized pursui	during year India	by ans.
Agency and tribe.	reserve		, 0021	the	der.	ng	ts mad	actnall	ian fan r civili		arley.
	Number of acres in reserve.	By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during Indians.	Number of acres under	Rods of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to date	Number of families act and cultivating land alty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other divilized pursuits.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley
DAKOTA, SOUTH.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc Minne- conjou Two Kettle Sioux	2,867,840		2, 100	350	2,200	1,000	*******		700		80
Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency.	,	110									
Lower Yanktonais Sioux Lower Brulé Sioux	} 1,092,862	{75 30	2,823 1,485	384 160		5,860 4,900		267	100 275	1,500 1,100	1, 200 1, 400
Pine Ridge Agency.	-										
Ogallalla Sioux and North- ern Cheyenne	3, 187, 200	50	3, 375	1, 965	62, 300	26, 500			1,443	1,614	57
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé No. 1, Brulé No. 2, Loafer Waziahziah, Two Kettle and Northern Sioux	3, 228, 160		4, 322	240	6,700	23, 000	100	100	765	400	2,00
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	790, 893	30	3, 152	325	600	1,600	1, 399	317	32	3,000	2,00
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	430, 405	65	4,050	483	8,099	12,332	1,484	430	60	13,518	57
IDAHO,						-					
Fort Hall Agency.											
Shoshone and Bannack	864, 270	10	500	50	1,000	300			100	7,000	6,00
Lemhi Agency.				-							
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	2	288		640	260			45	160	3, 50
Nez Percés Agency.	-40 ara	0.5		200	-						
Nez Percé	746, 651	25	6,000	200	10,000	15,000	1,000	150	162	25,000	5,00
INDIAN TERRITORY,	, "	1			1						
Quapaw Agency.	10.010	-	0 =00	000	F 00-	0.00					
Eastern Shawnee	13,048 (*) 4,000		3,500 5,000	300	14,000	2,000 17,854	65	21		3,000	4,00
ModocOttawa	14,860		3,000	300	6,500	5,000	117	37	3	600	10 20
PeoriaQuapaw	6,851 56,685	150	7,500 2,275	595	12,000	21,000 4,000		********	44		1
Wyandotte	51,958		6,000	500	9,000	4,000 7,840	221	95 82		10,000 2,230	1,50

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor-Continued.

Crops	raised	dur-	Mise	cellar	neous p	roduc	ets of Ir	ndian la	abor.	Sto	ek owr	ned by	Indian	s.
I	he yes	1.		er sawed.	r marketed		Freigh ported dians their tea	by In- with own	ıdian labor					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle,	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
700	1,450	1,500	500			2,500	1,006.3	\$3,532	\$26, 250	4,002	9,000	60	******	2,400
800 5,000	1,270 1,010	1,000 1,400	250 200	******		350 450	299. 0 251. 8	749 250	4, 416 1, 084	1,032 1,077	1, 441 1, 197	22 15		2,500 1,500
150	725	5, 660	•••••	15.0		4, 350	1,978.0	9,890	3, 120	8, 610	11, 989	270	******	6, 249
8,000	700	4,500	100			1, 243	2, 839. 4	14, 197	3, 199	3, 695	5, 256	378	a16	3, 268
2,000	1,800	10,000	1,500	15.0	*********	4,500	655, 0	917	20, 959	363	299	50	11	1,000
15,085	1,137	5, 500	50	******		300	526.6	1,680	8,000	807	926	452	8	2, 149
	1,420	2,000		•••••		*****			20, 450	3,000	400	40	•••••	200
	780	70				35	30.0	300	1,275	8,002			******	60
1,000	23,000	4,000	*********	150,0	40.0	400	134.0	402	838	15,020	7,000	500	25	4,000
40,000 4,000 9,000 20,000 2,000 25,000	2,000 530	1,250 700 1,500 700	375 580 400 2,000 1,500 3,000	60.0	10, 0	350 250 375 500 1,000 600 127			8,500 5,450 600 7,000 3,000 2,500 7,485 18,760	83 145 70 54 115 110 234 273	2,000 66 150 600 160	300 500 128 279 500 181 728 697	10	700 1,000 470 300 3,000 2,000 2,500 2,878

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

			Land	s.				gever-	gaged uits.	Crops	g the
	, e.	cult	cres ivated iring year.	уев	Fer	100.	ade to dat	actually living	amilies en	Indi	ans.
Agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to date	Number of families actu and cultivating lands s alty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley
INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd. Union Agency. Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole.	19, 785, 781								*****		
IOWA, Sac and Fox Agency, Sac and Fox	1,258		150		1,200	100	******			*******	
KANSAS. Pottawatomic and Great Ne-							,				
maha Agency. Pottawatomie, Prairie Band of Misser a. Klokapoo	77, 358 20, 273 16, 000 4, 395 8, 013		2,620 4,500 1,000	200	8, 200 7, 900 10, 000 3, 300 8, 000	8,000 460	100		110 48 33 1	860	70
Michigan. Mackinac Agency.											
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert and Ontonagon Bands Chippewa, Chippewa of Sag- inaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	19, 324 7, 317		b1,534	40	1,750	1,000	*******			4,000	6, 30
Pottawatomie of Huron MINNESOTA.	678	*****	b120		120	20	.,	********	14	200	25
White Earth Agency. Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippawa Leech Lake, Winnebagoshish, and Cass Lake Pilla-	703, 512	24	7, 542	517	11, 448	7,540	52	52	600	83, 340	42,72
ger Chippewa Red Lake Chippewa Mille Lac Chippewa	414, 440 800, 000 61, 014	5 4			30 4,300	100 600		*********	200 330	*********	
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency. Blackfeet, Blood, and Pie-											
gan	1,760,000	60	300	100	1,200	1,000			236		15
Crow Agency.				70					-		

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor .- Continued.

Crops	raised	dur-	Mis	cellar	neous p	rodu	ets of I	ndian la	bor.	Sto	ek owi	ned by	Indian	s.
ing t	he yea ndians.	rby	a [*]	ber sawed.	er marketed		Freight ported dians their tear	by In- with own	Indian labor					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made	Thousand feet of lumber sawed	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
2, 250	350	60	30						\$100	700	2			400
41, 500 33, 000 70, 000 10, 300 87, 500	1, 150 1, 385 1, 440 363 380	2,500 1,500 1,500 210 1,000	500 200 500 3, 210			150 300 350			12,000 6,000 7,000 5,000	2,712 204 280 52 240	2, 650 80 650 237 400	400 225 150 126 224		1, 400 1, 200 2, 000 2; 580 250
3,300	9,400	505 40	6,700 800	20.0		800				100	280 10	115 30	600 20	3,000
3,500 600 5,500		5, 714 350 700	3, 250		8063, 5 1560, 0	400	82.6	1,050	5,000	536 77 62	1,375 25 173	980		2, 907
	60	500				198	180.0	2, 250		1,877	850			80
250	1,459	700	390			540	891.9	3,705	4, 250	5, 210	3,500		**********	410

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

				Land	В.				upon sever-	s engaged pursuits.	Crops i	g the
			culti	eres ivated ring year.	year by	Fer	100.	de to date.	lly living u lotted in se	an families eng	year India	by ans.
	Agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to	Number of families actually living and cultivating lands allotted in salty.	er of other India	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley
1	MONTANA—continued. Flathead Agency. Kalispel)								7.	(90	5
]	Flathead	1, 433, 600		900	500	16,000	1,200			500	1,500 6,000 1,200	4, 00 8, 00 70
	Fort Belknap Agency.								-			
	Assinnaboine, Gros Ventre	537, 600		750		750	8,700	******		412	1,500	1,42
	Fort Peck Agency.											
	Assinnaboine, Yankton Sioux	1,776,000		600	100	3,000	4,000			420		
	Tongue River Agency.							111	-			
1	Northern Cheyenne	371, 200		100	50	400	********					******
•	Omaha and Winnebago Agency.	mu'i							-			
•	Omaha Winnebago	65, 191 14, 612	40 85	1,380 4,165	1,750 980	30,000 2,700	500 11,000	954 958		263	7, 467 2, 630	3,04
	Santee and Flandreau Agency.											
	Ponca of Dakota	96,000		445				218			1,681	67
	Dak Santee Sioux NEVADA.	1, 181		900 3, 991		300 3,014		884	a 60	12 220	7,000 5,355	1, 20 8, 98
	Nevada Agency.											
	Pah-Ute, Pi-ute	641,815	11	1,950	306	3,020	1,470	185	185	280	2,000	94
	Western Shoshone Agency.											
	Western Shoshone and Pi- ute	312, 320	30	190		1,400	1,000			71		
	NEW MEXICO.											
	Mescalero Agency.											
	Mescalero Apache Navajo Ageney.	474, 240		300	60	1,450	500			125	100	2, 2
	Navajo Moquis Pueblo	8, 205, 440 2, 508, 800	30 20	8,000 h4,800	30	3,000	100			3,000 440	500	1

a Living on lands not allotted. d Also 1,000 burros.

b All the families. c 197,000 pounds of pecan nuts. c Includes 200,000 goats. f Also includes 3,000 burros.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor-Continued.

	raised		Misco	ellane	eous	produ	ets of I	ndian	labor.	Stoo	k owr	ned by	Indian	8.
ingth	ne year idians	r by	e e	er sawed.	r marketed		Freight ported dians their tean	by In- with own	ıdian labor					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed	Thousand feet of timber by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor gold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
	41 2, 130 4, 500 510	2,000	3,000	455,0		1,600	100.0	\$150	\$2,500	$\begin{cases} 20 \\ 1,307 \\ 3,500 \\ 400 \end{cases}$	1,190 9,000 3,000	400 750 125		1,756 300 200
100	6,912	532				25	350, 3	989	825	1,130	260		•••••	16
50	100	500	300			2,000	500, 0	1,000	14, 241	711	375		700	60
		70					222.8	1,671		1,510			****	20
110, 950 52, 760	4,745 1,858	3,570 693	3,000 325	103.0	20.0	150 633	46.5 75.8	80 228	19, 790 12, 113	842 322	638 462	725 261		2, 78 63
9,327	2,288	400	685			130	25.4	25	3,500	120	308	177		1,27
4,000 35,140	2, 235 5, 660	800 1,926	350 100	******		350	192.0	288	8, 100 8, 466	189 460	114 280	5 238	10	60 2, 29
50	235	575		******		269	275.0	1,446	6, 126	2, 198	130		*********	15
*********	*******	2,300	*******	20020.00	******	50	117.0	2, 294	1, 200	800	400	50		
2,000	390	40	300			100	45.4	454	2, 118	750	400	- 3		10
80,000 15,000	c 200		***************************************	137.0			42.7 500.0	268 5,000	180,000	d250600 f4,200	6,000		e900, 000 g 22, 500	1.00

g Includes 4,300 goats.

h Taken from last year.

Table of statistics relating to areas, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

		****	Land	8.	111-			upon ever-	nits.	Crops	raised g the
4		cult	cres ivated ring year.	year by	Fer	nce.	de to date.	ly living to	milieseng zed pursu	durin year India	
Agency and tribe,	Number of acres in reserve.	By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley
NEW MEXICO—continued.		_		-		-			-	-	
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	906, 845		5,500	1,000	1,000	580			1657	9,000	********
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Cayuga, and									193	850	3,000
Onondaga Tonawanda Reserve :	21,680		3,700		3,500		******	********	300	5,000	5,100
Seneca and Cayuga Oneida Reserve: c			3, 805		5,500	********	******		112	4, 212	4, 280
Oneida Onondaga Reserve: c	350		120					*******	25	150	600
Onondaga and Oneida Tuscarora Reserve: c	6, 100		5,000		4,500			********	120	3, 500	6,000
Tuscarora and Onon-	6, 249		5,000		4, 500		*****		130	6,000	5,500
St. Regis Reserve	14, 640 640							********		**********	*********
NORTH CAROLINA.c											
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States	65, 211		4, 050	80	15,750	180			60	2,600	3,750
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4, 297, 771	100	2,659	200	8,511	2, 625	******	*******	274	815	5, 160
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wich- ila Agency.										-	
Apache, Kiowa, Coma nche, Wichita, Tehuacana Keechie, Waco, Delaware, Caddo	2, 968, 893 743, 610	>	4, 445	175	13, 835	28, 000	1	1	760		8, 500
Osage Agency.					-				3		
OsageKansas	1, 470, 058 100, 137	}100	22, 270	2,000	26, 246			*******	353	25,000	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.						4					
Pawnee	283, 020 101, 894 129, 113 90, 711	50 50	1, 200 1, 265 654 122	20 172	1,350	200 1,500		********	82 95 18	2,000 4,050 725	3,000 150 50

a All families. b These Indians manufacture and sell a large amount of pottery, blankets, etc.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor-Continued.

	raised		Mis	cella	neous p	rodu	ets of I	ndian l	abor.	Stoc	ek owi	ned by	Indian	s.
ing t	he yea	r by		r sawed.	marketed		ported dians their		dian labor					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
20, 000	11,000	20	**********	•••••				***********	(b)	3, 300	2, 200	350	d 22, 000	900
4,000	6,900	200				500	***************************************		•••••	150	350	400		2, 500
5,200	8,700	1,500	*********			600				300	350	550		2, 500
3,570	3,300	100				100				104	124	238		1, 250
500	855	50	250			30		**4*****		20	40	40	*******	200
3,500	6,770	1,000	100	5.0		1,500				65	140	150		400
1,000	6,050	1,500	500		***************************************	1,500	**********	***********		80	70	300	************	75
5,800	3, 260	18	450		*********	60	**********	***************************************	********	590	820	1,250	960	1, 880
8,687	816	440	25	128.5		200	1, 823.1	\$7,021	\$ 4, 134	2, 882	2, 400	225	8	1, 460
17, 500	750	300	200	65.0	***************************************	157	1, 193. 3	9, 146	2,500	10,505	19, 983	911	50	5, 200
300, 000	2,000	12,000	26,000	******	***************************************		109, 3	547	•••••	5, 539	11,665	12, 797	-	6, 336
500 1,710 800	160	400 100 75 50	** *******	30.0		200 240 250	151.8	76 185	5, 317 593 700 200	515 316 653 66	418 214 115 6	60 121 25 100	20	500 645 650 99

c Taken from last year.

d Includes 2,000 goats.

Tuble of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

			Land	s.			e.	ng upon insever-	gaged	Crops	g the
	.ee.	culti	res vated ring year.	уев	Fer	ice.	ade to dat	ally living llotted ins	amilies en	year India	ans.
Agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to date	Number of families actually living and cultivating lands allotted ins alty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley
OKLAHOMA—continued.				12							
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Iowa)	20 60 	1,000 2,000	600 190	15,000	3,000	1,376	250 {	18 90 20 100 50		****
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde Agency.	-				-						
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others	61, 440	43	862	862	4,070	1,320	269	97	5	4, 463	13,32
Klamath Agency.		-				-					
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake Siletz Agency.	1,056,000	80	2,400		15,000				187	15,000	2,50
Alsea, Chasta, Costa, Chit- co, and others	225,000	70	558		2, 103	845	57	25	127	310	10,86
Umatilla Agency. Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	268, 800	50	29, 950	4, 550	35, 000	32,000			150	400, 000	100, 00
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Pi-Ute	464,000	50	1,200	20	6,500	500	300	111	109	1,000	350
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
UncompangreUte (at Ouray). Uintah Ute White River Ute	1, 933, 440 } 2, 039, 040	{ 15 10	150 1,485 860	1, 100 795	350 3,500 2,500	1,500 1,000	*******	********	80 95 180	600	1, 200 600
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Cœur d'Aléne Lower Spokane Columbia Nez Percé, Joseph's band of. Nespilem O'Konagan Colville Lake	153, 600 24, 220 2, 800, 000		1,500 600 200 300 850	50 50 25 40 100 200	4,000 150 360 3,500 2,000	1,500 2,000 75 100 1,000 600			140 125 100 30 17 110 40 60	2,000 700 500 1,500 6,000	2,50 3,80 1,20 1,50 3,55 8,20
Neah Bay Agency.											
Quillehute	837 23, 040	40	37		100	150			a 99		******

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor-Continued.

Crops	raised	dur-	Mis	cellar	neous p	roduc	ets of Ir	dian la	bor.	Sto	ek ow	ned by	y Indian	ıs.
ing	the yea ndians.	rby		r sawed.	marketed		Freigh ported dians their tear	by In- with own	dian labor					-
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold,	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
60,000	7,000	2,000	3,000			300	660.0	\$4,000	\$200 800 2,000 500 3,000	102 1,520 1,530 640 1,060	100 9, 000 2, 000 100 8, 000	2,500 200		500 1,000 3,000 500 5,000
********	1,223	508	120	65.9		75	31.4	79		332	521	568	61	1,172
***************************************	750	2,500	1, 452	100.0	••••••	1,500	150.0	2,000	7,580	1, 225	1,500	100		1,000
100	10, 200	226	624	243.0	179.5	1, 200	182.5	730	3, 459	204	249	389	105	359
5,000	75, 000	5,000	4,000	180.0		2,000	***********		511,000	20,025	3,000	1,000		5,000
50	1,615	100	30	50.0	**********	300	166.6	2,099	1,104	7,006	1,500	200	4,000	1,000
125 200 250	3,800	20 100 75	600 600	100.0	100.0	200 100	100, 0 200, 0 100, 0	2,000 4,000 2,000	1,500 2,000 1,500	5, 038 3, 020 3, 020	797 1,000 500	********	3,500 40	
100 50 105 160 100 150	550 700 223 85 934 966	1,400 50 260 50 20 150 55 100	1,000	82.8 45.0		1,000 100 100 50 20 90 90 150	47.9 12.0	521 100 200	23, 030 3, 700 4, 248 800 8, 397 4, 200 6, 500	1, 202 997 2, 203 1, 200 75 3, 010 903 1, 406	400 235 580 115 30 200 150 300	400 45 1 50 70 100	1 300	500 570 800 50 600 550 350
000000000	700 5500	2 50	*********	*******	(0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	100 161	1,000.0	500	1,600 15,280	12 52	8 56		30	12

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allo'ment of Indian lands, crops raised,

			Land	S.			ė.	noon sever-	gaged	Crops durin year India	raised g the
		culti	res vated ring year.	уев	For	ice.	ade to dat	ing	in families engaged civilized pursuits.	Indi	
Agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living and cultivating lands allotted alty.	Number of other Indian	Busheis of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley
WASHINGTON—continued.											
Puyallup Agency (consolidated).											
Puyallup Chehalis Nisqually Squaksin Sklallam Skokomish Hohs, Queets, Quinaielts Shoalwater Bay	a599 a471 (b) (b) a276 224,000 335	40 60 70 10	1,882 260 200 50 97 211 31	75 65 12	2,598 480 643 180 286 1,200 31	2,000 80 686		160 28 30 49	31 2	972	
Tulalip Agency.	1						0.4		-		
Snohomish	8, 930 a2, 015 3, 367 a1, 710 a1, 884		300 102 212 300 300	250 20 20 275 10	1,500 50 1,000 300 800	1,000 620 50 250	43 23 47		33	160	20,000
Yakama Agency.						1		-			
Yakama	} 800,000	20	8,000	200	20,000	2,000			490	10,000	5,500
Green Bay Agency.	1			0					1		
OneidasStockbridge	65, 608 11, 803 231, 680	******	500	5,000 5 500	500		1,565	300	343 25 300	**********	2,000 21,830
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Cliff Chippewa at Bad River Chippewa at Lac Court	a11, 457 a97, 668		20 600	75	1	180 40	35 357	25 42			400
d'Oreille	a31, 096 a92, 346		800 490		800 120	169 80	477	100	50 100		300
tage f	51, 840 107, 509		10 200	20		190	1		25 50		150
beau	a62, 817		200	10	40	529	89	15	75		
WYOMING.		1		1							
Sheshone Agency.					1						
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	2, 342, 409	33	475	37	9,000	2,000			250	800	2,000

 α Balance of reserve remaining unallotted, cAlso 7 tons of hops.

b All lands allotted. d Also 18,000 shingles, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor-Continued.

Crops	raised	dur-	Mis	ecella	neous p	rodu	cts of I	ndian l	abor.	Sto	ck ow	ned by	y Indian	8.
ing t	he yea	r by		r sawed.	r marketed		dians their	t trans- by In- with own ms.	dian labor					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
688	37, 090 783 4, 016 455 450 977 291	1, 207 123 115 40 285 19	40 495 277			******			2,210 320 4,462	396 80 88 23 58 116 36	405 44 70 19 25 96 23	191 22 25 8 2	342 36 150 2	1, 41 18 47 2 26 30
	2,850 1,150 3,650 525 1,500	e 305 80 300	250 300 1,200	300, 0	200.0 165.5 10.0	300	***********		10,000 2,364 1,000	281 13 64 100 111	262 31 50 42 450	150 350	24 72	50 19 50 10 1,00
200	8,700	10,000	5,000	d85.0	***********	2,000	***************************************	\$208	\$30, 230	10,025	7, 000	300	500	3,00
500 9, 250	770 19,720	30 1,190	1,000 5,000	345.8	100, 0 25691, 5	25 180			218, 778	400 16 415	400 60 289	60		50 30 2,38
100 40	1,890 8,335	100	200 500			500	200.0	300	3,500 10,000	7	50 95	6		50
1,000 200	5, 525	100	**********		400.0	200 100	70.0	200	5,000 8,000	25 15	150 30	50		40
20 100	128 5,550	50 12			********	200 40			600 4,000	3 15	8	3 4		7
75	g1,865	30			134.4	100	200.0	250	100	6		25		2
200	30, 558	125		12.0		200	345.5	988	3, 100	3,616	550	10		30

e All families.
g Also 1,000 pounds sugar made, and 1,500 quarts berries gathered.

* 145. 3. 4.4

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Area of reservations	*104, 314, 349 2, 617
by Indians, acres	288, 613
Broken during the year by Government, acres	384
by Indians, acres	35, 308
Land under fence, acres	608, 937
Fence built during the year, rods	320, 737 15, 166
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty	5,554
Other Indian families engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits	21,774
Wheat	881, 419
Oats, barley, etc.	545, 032
Corn	1, 139, 297
Vegetables	482,580
Hay	130,712
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor: Butter made, pounds Lumber: sawed, feet	92, 968 8, 773, 000
Marketed, feet	
Wood out, cords	
Stock owned by Indians: Horses and mules	
Cattle	170, 419
Swine	
Sheep	
Additional items raised by Indians: Melons.	143, 056 1, 249, 015
Pumpkins	
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams, pounds	103, 836, 500
Amount earned by such freighting	\$94,374
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to Governmentother parties	\$151,688 \$1,355,384

^{*}Including reservations not mentioned in this table, viz: Hualapais and Suppai in Arizona; Klamath and Yuma in California; Vermillion Lake in Minnesota; Cherokee Outlet and Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw lands in Oklahoma, aggregating 8,367,664 acres.

					Orde	er 1,-	-Mı	ASMA	TIC	DI	SEA	SES					_
NAME AND LOCATION. AGENCIES,	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Varioloid.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Blackfeet, Mont.a Chevenne River, S. Dak	2			,				19		3							
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	*****		1	20	192	6		76		9	*****						*****
Colorado River, Ariz.b																	
(Cour d'Alène)	1	****	1 2		7		17	9									
(Tonasket), Wash.d			2					1				1	*****				
Crow Creek, S. Dak			*** ***			1		17		13	*****				12		
Crow, Mont	*****							35	*****			1	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
Devil's Lake, N. Dak			1					12	1								
Flathead, Mont	19		45	******	43		*****	52									
Fort Berthold, N. Dak								71									1
Fort Hall, Idaho	1	2	1					51				1					
Grand Ronde, Oregon	*****		84 96	49				63				10		*****	18	9	
Green Bay, Wis				122				88	1			2	1	*****	*****	*****	*****
Hoopa Valley, Cal				*****	409											***	
Klamath. Oregon		3	391	10	493		1	193				64					••••
Lemhi, Idaho. c	1							5		1		1					
Mackinac, Mich	7							51		2	1	2					
Mission Tule, Cal	2	5	1	6	8			9	3		17	*****	1	2	21	*****	
Navajo, N. Mex			4					13		8	*****		****		40	*****	****
Neah Bay, Wash. 6	•••••		15	5	61	9		90						••••		10	
New York, N. Y																	
Nez Percé, Idaho	1		53							16		3					
Osage, Okla	1	13	71	37	110			103	*****	18		4	*****	••••	••••	••••	
Gray Horse f			7		7			2									
Naw	3	5	13			6		12		30		3					****
Pine Ridge, S. Dak	*****	1	23	10		******		10				5	*****	****	26		*****
Ponca, Okla			5	99	88			85		35							
Otoe			46				1			31	*****	1	*****	*****		1	
Oakland	*****		3	21	21		1										****
Pottawatomie, Kans			7	43	19		*****	17		6		2	*****		4		
Puyallup (consolidated), Wash	1	8	2	2	7	******	*****	25	1	1	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****		****
Skokomish			5				1	9						*****		14	
Quinalelt			1				1	8	*****	1						9	
Rosehud & Dak	0	*****	7		41	*****	*****			8	1	12	*****	*****	9		
Round Valley, Cal	1		33	,				29		1			*****				
Sac and Fox, Okla	*****	2	12	18	56	2	_ 1	42		4		1	•••••				
	Blackfeet, Mont.a	AGENCIES. Blackfeet, Mont.a	AGENCIES, Comparison of the property of the	AGENCIES. 1	Blackfeet, Mont. a	Blackfeet, Mont. a	Blackfeet, Mont. a	Blackfeet, Mont.a	Blackfeet, Mont. a	Blackfeet, Mont.a 2	Blackfeet, Mont.a 2	Blackfeet, Mont.a 2	Blackfeet, Mont.a 2	Blackfeet, Mont. a	Blackfeet, Mont.a 2	Blackfeet, Mont. a	Blackfeet, Mont.a

a Reports for eleven months.
b Reports for but five months.

c Reports for eight months, d Reports for but six months.

service for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

				CLA	ss	I,—	ZY	MO	TI	C 1	DIS	EAS	E	s.				CI	TI	ON.	AL DI	SE	ST	IT ES,	U-
0	rder	der 1. — MIASMATIC DISEASES. Order 2.—ENTHE DISEASES.									T	IC			.—Di-	Or	der	1,	- DIA	TH:	ETI(C D	IS-		
Muraps.	Tonsilitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping cough,	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhæa.	Gonorrheal orchitis.	Gonorrhæal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal).	Bite of serpent.	Other diseases of this order.	Scurvy.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.
	5		48	39 29			2	2	3 8									8 17	3		1		1	2	
3	1	*****	72	29			1 6	12	5					3		1		9	6				*****	*****	
	2		5 10		1	1			i									18	1					2	
		*****	*****				2	1	7		*****	******						1							
••••	21.		124 102	117 50				*****	1		****		•••	1	*****	*****		34					• • • • • •		P
26	14		97			7	4	21	9					1	.,	*****		37	1						
••••	1		5 18			1	*****	••••	23	***	*****		•••					5 27	7			*****		*****	*****
2	5	*****	34 131				5	3	6									24	3					1	9
••••	9	*****	131		1		7	9			*****	1						35 41	10 21		2				*****
••••	111 12		378 70		····i		13		34									26 4	2						
****	7		111						1		*****					******		4		2				*****	****
4	11 65		303	7			5 10	11 56	15				***			*****		37 26	38 261					1	
2	7		36	*****														3							
****	3 5		28 27	36				8	3		1							11	11	8	1	1		*****	
	3		*400			1	4	4				*****						23	3			1		*****	
2	37	2	111 77	7			16	39			2 4	1	1				1	19	7		1	*****	*****	*****	*****
	9							4	2								,	51							
	24		******			7		*****	34				1					125 61	26		1				
	19			64 78		2	*****	14	13			1						116 56	5	14	2	1		£	*****
7	2		15						7			1						1	1		2		*****	*****	
	14	4	28	*****			1	6	6				···		******	*****	· · i	13	2		********		·š···		*****
	3			26		5	30		13		3	2	î					11	34	3					
3	71	2	82 114	87 30		*****		*****	12 5		*****		***		******	******		8	8	*****	1			3	*****
8	9 5		87 111	15			1	1	6 2		*****		1					6	1 6				*****	1	
	1		13					1								******			3						*****
81	16		24	1			1	6	33	3	1				2	*****		50	****	*****				1	
1	23		42		1			2	3									28	4		1				
••••	18		33 65		*****		6	4	3				***					15 14	8	13			*****		*****
••••	2		92			1		*****					1					9	3						
****	14		112	63 55		*****	2	5	17	1		3		*****				5 24	11	2		1		1	••••
3	10		29		*****	*****	3		3		····i	1	1	1	2			7	8	3					
2	21	*****	195	*****	*****	6	1	*****	3		1	2	***	*****	5			34	3	2	1	*****	*****	*****	*****

e Reports for but four months.
f Reports for two months.

^{*} Nearly the entire tribe. No deaths.

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

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		CON	ONA	TU-			II			C	LA	SS	IV		LC	C	A.L. 1	DI	SE	AS	ES	3.
		CUI	ler 2 UBE	R- DIS-	SIT	ic i	DIS	EAS	ES.	0	rd	er					es o		гнв	N	EB	
	NAME AND LOCATION. AGENCIES.	Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch;	Tapeworm.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascarides.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	tion of	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal chord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Tetanus.	Other diseases of this order.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 6 29 30 31 1	Blackfeet, Mont. Cheyenne River, S. Dak. Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla Colorado River, Ariz Colville, Nespelem, Wash. Cœur d'Aléne Tonasket Crow Creek, S. Dak. Lower Brulé Crow, Mont. Lower Brulé Crow, Mont. Fort Belknap, Mont Fort Berthold, N. Dak Fort Hall, Idaho Fort Peck, Mont. Grand Ronde, Oregon Green Bay, Wis. Hoopa Valley, Cal. Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla. Kiamath, Oregon Lemhi, Idaho Mackinac, Mich Mescalero, N. Mex Mission, Tule, Cal New Mission, Tule, Cal New York, N. Y. Nez Percé, Idaho Omaha and Winnebago, Omaha and Winnebago,	4 3 4 3 27 2 5 2 8 22	222 11 16 10 43 11 36 30 24 7 23 11 17 7 4 4 6 6 33 11 6 11 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3	433 1 1 22 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	19	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11	1	1 1 4 1 2 4 4	 3 3 1 1	 1 1 2 1 1	8 34 21 9 108 44 3 14 4 4 9 11 8 9 11 3 9 4 5 5 2 4	1	1	1		3 12 222 1 9 5 3 3 28 18 5 3 10 8 17 4 5 6 9 1 1 3 8 1 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	1	333333333333333333333333333333333333333
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	Onana and Willeosgo, Nebr. Osage, Okla. Gray Horse Kaw Pima, Ariz Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Ponça, Okla. Pawnee Otoe. Oakland. Pottawatomie, Kans Kiokapoo. Puyallup (Consol), Wash. S'Kokomish Quinaielt. Quapaw, Ind. Ter. Rosebud, S. Dak. Round Valley, Cal Sac and Fox, Okla. Mexican Kiokapoo.	3 34 13	13 2 6 19 66 1 16 1 20 2 13 11 4 10 9 10 5	1	37 1 412 72 41 58 11	5	5 3 6 2 15 1	80 3 4 2 1		ï i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	3 3 1	1 1 	3	2 17 572 6 8 1 1 1 20 10	1	2 2 2 1 1			23 17 12 8 2 36 4 4 10 5 2 2 119 9	1		3

							C	LAS	y IV	7.—	LO	CA.	LI	ois	EA	SI	ES.										
			ISEA EYE.			ler 3							ISE F C						0				ISE				
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhœa.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Dropsy of pericardium.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aueurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.
45 80		1	3		20 15	5	2		,.				2				3			1 56	15 115	6	6	3 4			
151 6 24 28	2			2 1	98		1	1											1	37	86 27 17 25	3	2 2 5	4 1 1 4			
78 66 236 16			1	7	11 5 5	4	"" " "						2						ï		8 47 50 53 1		1 2 2	12 3 7 3	1	14	2
74 95 80 118 14 60	33 7 13 	·····i		10	6 13 2 2	10			1		1	1	2 3 1 3		2	3		1	5 2	39	103 26 3 44 7 88	4 4		10 14 8 7 33 17 8	31 9	1	4
40 702					3	45							1							61	35 68	1 2	14	33	16	4	
18 26 7 54 75	4 1			6	1 3 2	1			1					1			1		 i		19 13 40 40	3	3	6 3 4 7 13		3	1
48 4 274 4 117	9	1	4	1 1	6 3 7 2 17	i 1	1		1	1	1		3							5 9 1	6 30 203 236	1 2 26		4 3 15 50	3		
140 79	19				43		2	1				2	4				9			204	28			29	4		
25 216 33	2				6 7	4	1						 1 1	2					3	1 5	3 159 49		1	30 8 1	10	1	
70 292 132 24	******			5	4 8 4																7			5 9	7		
57 3 25 15 29					10 4 9		1			1	1								2	1	45 30	5		2 6	1		*****
12 50 20 89	13	1		2	3 2 7 3 3	····i	1		"i				1	1	***		2	*****		4 14	241	3 1	39 5	24 21 22 1	1		1

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

				CL	ASS	IV]	LO	CA	L 1	DIS	3E	AS	E	s-	-Co	nti	nu	ed					
			(Ord	er 6	.—]	Disi	EA	SES	OF	TI	HE	D	(G)	rea	rivi	E O	RG	AN	s.				
NAME AND LOCATION. AGENCIES.	Colic,	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic diseases.	Jaundice.	Biliary calculi.	Inflammation of the spleen.		Other discount of this andon
Blackfeet, Mont	4 25	1 21	2	10 25	7	1	i					2									***			
Cheyenne and Arapaho,	0	128	6	9									-											ı
Oklahoma Colorado River, Ariz	4	8		5		1						1	- 4		***			ï	1				1	
Colvile (Nespelem), Wash		3 19	8	6		1		2		1						****	*****	***						
Cœur d'Aléne Tonasket				1					1			1							***		•••	***	1	
Crow Creek & Dak	7 2	16 26		1 2					2												•••		•••	ı
Lower Brulé, S. Dak Crow, Mont		233	9	20												••••				***			***	١
Devil's Lake, N. Dak Flathead, Mont		28	ī	2								•••				••••	****			•••			•••	
Fort Belknap, Mont		130		14			1					1	•••		ï								•••	ı
Fort Berthold, N. Dak	7 12	87					*****	2	1	2 2		3			***	1	*****			1	***		***	
Fort Hall, IdahoFort Peck, Mont	2	11								4			***			3				***				
Grand Ronde, Oregon	2 2			15		1		***			•••	7		***				•••		•••	•••		•••	
Green Bay, Wis Hoopa Valley, Cal																								l
Kiowa, Comanche, etc.,	184	332		74		1				1						1				28		4	2	l
Klamath, Oregon	3	7	1	17	1															,,,				l
Lemhi, Idaho Mackinac, Mich	2	12	3		1	2			*****		•••	9	ï						***	•••				l
Mescalero, N. Mex				8	1							2		ï										
Mission Tule, Cal Navajo, N. Mex	18	5 21	1	13			2			1	1	1	1		4	····i		***	•••				1	
Neah Bay, Wash					3				*****	*****	***		***	***	***	î								
Neah Bay, Wash Nevada, Nev New York, N. Y Nez Percé, Idaho	2	5 190	3	3 87		••••	*****	•••		*****		3				1								
Nez Percé, Idaho		69	3		2	5	2	1				1												
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	30	162	11	10	11	9						2			1		6			10			3	
Osage, Okla Gray Horse	10	1	9	2	1	1						2												
Kaw	13	17		6	7	1				1		3				7			1					
Pima, Ariz	55	94 751	2	8		2				*****		3		***					1	3			1	
Pine Ridge, S. Dak Ponca, Okla	2																							
Pawnee Otoe	2	1	2	9	1				2		***									1	••••	•••		
Oakland	1		*****													1								
Pottawatomie, Kans Kickapoo	3		29	5	3 2					1	•••								***	3	1			
Puyallup (consol.) Wash	1	2		4					****	****						*****	****						***	
S'Kokomish Quinaielt		6 5		2 2	1	3	1		*****					***		*****	*****	***	•••	***	***	***	***	
Quapaw, Ind. Ter Rosebud, S. Dak		4		2 4	2		2					2												
Round Valley, Cal	6		8	3 64		1	····i		*****	*****	•••	···			1	1	*****			1				
Round Valley, Cal Sac and Fox, Okla	6	20		1		î						1							***					
Mexican Kickapoo	22	53	3	5	*****				*****	*****	***	3	***	2	Z		*****	1.00	***	1	***		7	

service for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

O	rde	er	7.—	-Dı	SEA GE	SES NIT.	OF T	HE GA	UR NS.	AMI	RY	Al	D	0		HE	B		SEA ES A		Oro	ler	9,-	-D:	ISEA	SES OI	F T.
Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle. (Not gonorrheal.)	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Diseases of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases. (Not including syphiliticskin affections or itch.)	Other diseases of this order.
2	ï		1	1 5	1	2 2	1 3			ï		3		1	3	2 18	2				3 11	5		7	1	1 74	
	1			2 1	3	1 1 1 1 4		1	1	3 2	1	1 2 3	1 3					2 1 2 1 1			6 2 8 3 15	5	1	26 1 5 1	2 1	74 1 1 2 3	*****
	1	***		3	3	3	1			3 2		••••	6				•••				2 3 1	*****	1	4	******	5 9 4	
8				1 2 	2	2	2					2 4	1			2		2	2	1	7 17 6 37	3	1	16	4	17 34 3	
1	***			4		2				3	•••••	i	1 5					4			6	2	1		•••••	57 	*****
					*****	1				1		1	3	1							30 6 2 2	21	5	34	1	151 8 5	1
2				2					*****			6	4		1	i		2		*****	7 2 4	7		1 14	1	3 85 10 12	
1 1 2				5	4	4					2	14 5	1	1		2	•••	1	1		9	3	2	23	2	22	*****
3		3		4	3	1	1				16	12 1 7	1 2 				•••		1		31	3 4 	10	35		3 1 8	
1		***		2	2	5		*****				3		1	1	ï		ï			5 13	19	7	9 17	1	15 480 33	7
1			•••	1		1	21		1	1	*****	1 4	3								1 2 1	6 3	1	26	2	8	
****		***		1	1	*****	2		*****		*****	1	*****	3	*****	3		1			1 1 1	1 3 1	3	4		5 3 1 3	2
2	1			1 1	 1	1					2	1 1 2	5		*****	 1	2				7 8	9	3	18		1 30	2
12					*****		*******	•••••	*****	4	1	*****	1					*****				13		58	2	1	8

			CL	ASS	V	V10	LE	T	DISI	EAS	es /	LND	DE	AT.	HS.		
				Ord	er 1.	–w	OUN	DS, I	NJU:	RIES	AN	D AC	CIDI	enti	8.		
	NAME AND LOCATION. AGENCIES.	Burns and scalds.	Bruises or contused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowaing.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning,	Casualty, fatal,	Other diaggaes of this order
	Blackfeet, Mont	2	2					2	1				1	1			
		10				18		1	3		2	10	10	3 2	3		
	Colorado River, Ariz		2			1			1			2	2		1		
	Colville (Nespelem), Washing-		3		1	3	-								1		
	Cœur d'Aléne	6				4			2		******	1	******	1	T.	*****	
	Tonasket						*****		2			1					
	Crow Creek, S. Dak Lower Brule	3	6			····i	1	4	3		1	1	3	4	6	*****	***
	Crow, Mont.	7	2			3		11	2		******			*****		*****	
	Crow, Mont	7 2				3						1	1	1		*****	
	Flathead, Mont	2	18	1		3	*****	1	2	1	*** **	6	2	3		*****	***
	Fort Belknap, Mont	1	10	1				24				4	2	0	*****	*****	***
	Fort Hall, Idaho	2	4		*****	14			3	1		2	3		1		
•	Fort Peck, Mont	10	14			2		25	1	1	2 2	11 2	10	*****	****	****	
	Grand Ronde, Oregon	2				2			1		4	8	2	*****	*****	*****	***
	Hoopa Valley, Cal						1								****	*****	
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wich-		il					- 1									
	ita, Oklahoma Klamath, Oregon	3				7	2		4			4	*****	2		****	***
	Lemhi, Idaho	1			1								1	-		1	
	Mackinac, Mich						2		1	1	******	2		****		*****	***
	Mission, Tule River, Cal	2	1	2		1	1			1	1	2	2	*****	1	*****	***
	Mission, Tule River, Cal Navajo, N. Mex	3	15			4	î		1	î	2		1	1		*****	***
	Neah Bay, Wash								1			*****				*****	***
	Neah Bay, Wash Nevada, Nev New York, N. Y	3 7	29 29		1	7			4		*****	8	2	1	1		***
	Nez Percé, Idaho	9	11			29	2	1	1	2	******	15	6	9	Î	****	****
	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr		11			19			6				5	5			***
	Grav Horse		******		*****		1			1	*****					*****	
	IND W		*****		******	******	*****	******	2	*****	******		3	*****	1	*****	
	Pima, Ariz	12	9	1			2		4		1	4	1	2			***
	Pine Ridge, S. Dak Ponca, Oklahoma	16		1		10	3	4	3		····i	11	17	3		*****	****
	Pawnee	1 3	1 3			1			1	*****	1	1	1	3	1		***
	Otoe	4									1	5				*****	
	Oakland							******		*****						*****	
۱	Pottawatomie, Kans Kickapoo	1	1	*****		2	1	*****	1	*****	*****	1	2	1	3	*****	***
	Puyallup(consolidated), Wash		3		*****	5	******		2	******		3	*****	*****	*****	*****	***
I	Puyallup(consolidated), Wash. S'Kokomish		6			2						2	*****			****	
	Quinaielt	3	5			7	1			*** ***	******	2	******	1		*****	***
	Rosebud S Dak		5	1		2	******		2	*** **	*****	4	1	2	1	*****	***
	Round Valley, Cal	2	4		*****	8	******		2	*****	******	3	5	1	4	*****	***
	Round Valley, Cal	1	î									*****			1	****	***
á	Mexican Kickapoo	2				30			1	2	1	6	1	2	6		

service for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

					RI	ESU	LTS	3.			VACO			BII	RTH	s.			BY-	
				DI	ED.						-									
TAKEN OB WOUN. OURING YEA	DED	Remaining last report.	L.	Aged over five years.	Aged under five years.	deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.		ale.	ans.	Half-breeds.	te,	Homicide.	Suicide.	t.
М.	F.	Rem	TOTAL.			Total	Disc	M.*	F.	Rem	Succ	Uns	Male.	Female.	Indians	Hali	White,	Hon	Suicide	Acciden
154 594 778 70	112 461 535 62	107 51	286 1, 162 1, 364 146	1 10	4	1 14 2 28 2 32	23	122 594 764 62	92 462 506 55	39 55 62 8		100	24 55 2 3	21 28 1 2	1	11 1 2	ï	1		- 4
116 118 17 357 305 476 80 193 405 588 282 819 186 327 144	78 121 28 336 240 483 43 176 281 430 166 472 • 132 249	3 6 14 45 6 82 18 9 47 8 140 8	198 242 51 706 590 965 205 387 456 1, 065 456 1, 431 326 590 412	9 18 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	3 18 1' 13 1' 1' 13 1' 13 1' 1' 13 1' 1' 13 1' 1' 13 1' 1' 13 1' 1' 13 1	2 9 1 1 2 3 7 62 0 39 4 10 1 10 1 5 2 42 1 14 6 60 2 16 9 37 1 11	2 4 1 10 34 65 41 63 28 46 3 9	100 116 21 323 288 459 75 183 366 548 238 788 176 299	66 120 22 296 222 467 39 168 226 396 149 442 124 211 70	24 31 16 27 5	15 15	200 5	19 19 5 12 1 29 25 2 6 28 8	29 25 21 8 6 6 6 25 2 18	43 38 10 18 1 53 42 2 8 46	4 5 1		 2 2	22.	1
2, 691 118 104 149 291 392 301 79 465 483 696 61 7, 991 21 21 289 586 1, 405 528 353 305 528 353 30 216 143 146 183 154 156 179 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	2, 1666 1111 707 1555 288 288 200 449 2555 866 866 209 441 1, 620 241 340 27 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	66 8 8 13 6 6 36 36 9 9 166 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 264	5	S 1	11 36 35 39 4 15 1 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1144 899 145 288 352 291 39 4500 478 673 982 277 19 282 508 1,411 300 497 335 56 432 27 179 122 136 1540 1540 1540	2, 141 1033 58 153 279 2588 195 26 253 529 521 105 344 201 15 334 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 34	17 17 17 5 27 5 5 7 24 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 4 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	144	325	74 12 5 22 3 3 8 12 19 1 98 15 7 7 7 1 7 2 2 6 6 6 1 6 1 7 7 7 1 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	8 3 5 6 6 14 1 1 4 8 8 1 1 8 6 6 1 3 3 3 1 1 2 2 8 8 1 4 4 1 6 4 4 2 2	36 4 9 16 11 4 1 191 27 12 20 2 4 5 10 10 7	111 93 66 144 11 22 38	6 1	1	2	

Medical statistics of the United States

	4.7				CL	ass 1	.–z	YM	OTI	C DI	SEA	ASE	3.			
					Ord	ler 1	.—M	IASI	EATI	C DI	SEAS	ES.		1	v	
	NAME AND LOCATION. AGENCIES.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhos.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Varioloid.	Chicken-pox.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 111 12 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 220 221 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222	San Carlos, Ariz White Mt. Apache a Santee, Nebr Flandreau Ponca Shoshone, Wyo Siletz, Oregon Sisseton, S. Dak Southern Ute, Colo Jicarilla Standing Rook, N. Dak Tongue River, Mont Tulalip, Wash Uintah, Utah Ouray Umatilla, Oregon Western Shoshone, Nev White Earth, Minn Leech Lake Red Lake Yakama, Wash	3 4 2 2 7	3 2	10 3 58 7 1 9 9 29 1			13	33	213 16 24 48 33 17 21 33 54 15 49 6 9 41 11 44 15 55 17 102	3	15 16	1 15	3 2 2 1 1 5 5 2 3	1		19
23 24 25 26	Yankton, S. Dak								9	1						
27 28 29 30 31 32	Cheyenne River (boys), S. Dak. St. John's Mission (girls). Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla. Crow Creek, S. Dak. Lower Brulé. Crow, Mont. Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak. Industrial.	1		25	10 1	30			8	******	2					
33 34 35 36 37 38	Industrial			17		7		******	2		4					2
39 40 41 42 43 44	Mescalero, N. Mex. Navajo, N. Mex. Nevada (Pyramid Lake), Nev. Nez Percé (FortLapwai), Idaho. Omaha, Nebr Winnebago	-4000		6		2			4		*****				18	20

a Reports for eight months.

b Reports for an average of eight months,

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

					CLA	ss	I	Z	YM	OT	IC	D	ISH.	AS	E	3.					-	C	TI	ol Ol	II.—C	01	NS SE	TI	TU	J- S.
Orde				IIAS SES,		ric	,		Ord				ENTI SES.	HE.	ric	,				-D		Or	der	1.	-DIA			TI	0 1	DIS
Measles. Scarlet fever. Mumps.	and the same of th	Tonsilitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria,	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhæs.	Gonorrheal orchitis.	Gonorrheal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal).	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Inebriation.	Chronic alcoholism.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy. (When not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Epithelioma,	Tumors.	Dry gangrene.	Other diseases of this order.
1 6 8 5 1 1 1	911	5 11 3 13 3 4 3 28 24 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	436 426 66 31 346 47 25 536 19 122 5 111 173 216 65 23 141 55		1	32	14111111111111111111111111111111111	15 14 13 13 13 2 2	52 1 2 16 5 30 4 4 4 1 3 22 6 4 16 5 3 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	 4 1		2	1		"1 "1 "1 "1 "1	1	1	2		1	19 24 10 22 37 6 3 10 15 34 62 1 1 18 1 6 7 20 522 30 35 6 6 145 6	14 26 17 1 3 93	9 9 6 1 3 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1				
TOTAL STATE OF THE	- 3	288 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	144 255 307 119 1488 555 30 422 207 130 233 366 	36	1	1		1													1 1 1 5 5	1	2						'i

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

		TUT	STI- ION-							CI	AE	88]		-L	OC.	AL	D	IS-	
		Order TUBE LAR EAS	DIS-	P.	AF	RAS	III.	[C		Ore	dei	1.	.—I	o Disi DUS	SY	ES C	OF M.	TH	E
	NAME AND LOCATION. AGENCIES.	Consumption.	Scrofula,	Itch.	Tapeworms,	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascarides.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal chord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.
		Ö	- 3g	It	T	L	A	0	A	C	C	E	H	In	In	Z	Pg	20	0
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	San Carlos, Ariz	19 40 7 18 5	3 6 4 41	1 38 42 5 5 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9	111 1 7	42211	19	1	1 1 1 1 4 4 1 2	6	1	6 1 162 14 23 1 37 120 37 5 13 24 	66		30 4 5 6 33 2 13 10 5 16 15 15 17 74	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4		3
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	Blackfeet, Mont Cheyenne River (boys), S. Dak St. John's Mission (girls) Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla Crow Creek, S. Dak Lower Brulé Crow, Mont Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak Industrial Fort Peck, Mont Grand Ronde, Oregon Green Bay (Menomonnee), Wis Catholic contract. Kiowa and Wichita, Okla Klamath and Yainax, Oregon Mescalero, N. Mex Navajo, N. Mex Nevada (Pyramid Lake), Nev Nez Percé (Fort Lapwai), Idaho Omaha, Nebr Winnebago	1 2 1 6 8	3 6 2	1 3 3		1					1		1 9 1 	1		1 5 4 3 4 3 1			

				-				CI	A88	IV	-LO	CAL	D	ISE	ASE	cs.								
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Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhea,	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium,	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitts.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.
2722 81 9 10 41 139 52 19 119 20 257 31 20 29 6 8 81 57 76	2	3 1	: :	1 9	6 12 2 3 2 2 4 8 8 3 2 9 7 31 3 7 7	1 2 2 8	2 2 3 3 1 1	22	3		·····i]	3	1	2	9 9 1 10 3 66	144 144 777 122 129 51 546 31 98 155 288 128 145 10 17 6 119	8 7 7 3 1		2 6 4 4 13 7 8 7 5 3 12	1 4 7 4	1	*19
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[&]quot; Bronchocelle.

Medical statistics of the United States

	-			C	LAS	s I V	7.—	LO	CA.	LD	isi	CA	SE	S-	-c	on	tinı	ie	d.			
				Ord	er 6	.—I	Disi	CAS	ES ()F I	HE	DI	GI	ST	IV	EO	RG.	AN	s.			
	NAME AND LOCATION. AGENCIES.	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites,	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Jaundice.	Biliary calculi.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen:	Other diseases of this order.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	San Carlos, Ariz	1 9	8 4 215 7 105	13 8 1	3	1	1			1		3 2	1					1 1	1		 1	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Siletz, Orégon Sisseton, S. Dak Southern Ute, Colo Jicarilla Standing Rock, N. Dak Tongue River, Mont Tulalip, Wash Untah, Utah	20 4 7 8	25 3 6	25 1 1			2	1		6	2	2					3					4
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Ouray Umatilla, Oregon Warm Spriugs, Oregon Western Shoshone, Nev White Earth, Minn.* Leech Lake.	11 5 3	1 3 47 43	2	18 15 2 1	1 5 1	7 3 1		2	1	1				2	 1		1				4
21 22 23	Red Lake	3		2	2 8 18		10					2		4								
24 25 26 27 28	Blackfeet, Mont Cheyenne River(boys), S. Dak			*****	1				***		*****	***		***								 1
29 30 31 32 33	St. John's Mission (girls). Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla Crow Creek, S. Dak Lower Brule Crow, Mont Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak Industrial Fort Peck, Mont Grande Ronde, Oregon Green Bay (Menomonee). Wis	10	7		7																	
14 15 16 17 18	Grande Ronde, Oregon		1		2 1 4										1		1					 1
10 11 12 13	Mescalero, N. Mex Navajo, N. Mex Nevada (Pyramid Lake) Nev Nez Percé, (Fort Lapwai), Idaho Omaha, Nebr Winnebago	1	8		1		4															

^{*} Includes some cases of Mille Lac reserve Indians.

Indian service for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

(orde						FTH			VAR	Y	OF	ler 8	BO			0					S OF	THI
Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Calculus.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	16.	Inflammation of testicle, (Not gonorrheal.)	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Diseases of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases. (Not including syphilitic skin affections or itch.)	Other diseases of this order.
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Medical statistics of the United States Indian

1 San C 2 Santed 4 Fi 5 Pc 6 Shosh 7 Siletz, 8 Sissetci 9 South 10 Jid 11 Stand 12 Tongi 13 Tulali 14 Untal 15 (16 Umati 17 Warm 18 Weste 19 White 20 21 Yakai 23 Yankt AGF 24 Black 25 Cheye 26 S 27 Cheye 28 Crow 29 Lower		-														IS.	
1 San C 2 Santed 4 Fi 5 Pc 6 Shosh 7 Siletz, 8 Sissetci 9 South 10 Jid 11 Stand 12 Tongi 13 Tulali 14 Untal 15 (16 Umati 17 Warm 18 Weste 19 White 20 21 Yakai 23 Yankt AGF 24 Black 25 Cheye 26 S 27 Cheye 28 Crow 29 Lower			1	Ore	der	1	Wot	INDS	, INJ	URII	CS, A	ND	ACC	CIDE	INTE	3.	
2 Santed 4 Fl 5 Shosh 7 Siletz, 8 Sissetc 9 South 10 Jid 11 Stand 12 Tongr 12 Tulal 14 Untal 15 (16 Umati 17 Warm 18 Weste 19 White 22 Yakar 23 Yankt AGE 24 Black 25 Cheye 26 S 27 Cheye 28 Crow 29 Lower	AGENCIES.	Burns and scalds.	Bruises or confused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frostbite.	Simple fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Compound fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Casualty fatal.	Other diseases of this order.
5 Pc 6 Shosh 7 Siletz, 8 Sisset- 9 South 10 Ji 11 Stand 12 Tongu 13 Tulali 14 Uintal 15 (16 Umati 17 Warm 18 Weste 19 White 20 21 Yakar 22 Yakar 24 Black AGF 25 Cheye 26 Creye 29 Lower	Carlos, Ariz White Mt. Apache	. 22	10			8	1	*****	. 8		1			8			
5 Pc 6 Shosh 7 Siletz, 8 Sissett 9 South 10 Jit 11 Stand 12 Tongular 13 Tulali 15 Longular 16 Umati 17 Warm 18 Weste 20 Umati 22 Yakat 24 Black 24 Black 26 Cheye 26 Creye 28 Crew 29 Cower 20 Cow	ee, Nebr		5	*****		1 6		1	1		1	5	6				
6 Shosh 7 Siletz, 8 Sissete 9 South 10 Jit 11 Stand 12 Tong 12 Tong 13 Tulal 14 Uintal 15 Umati 17 Warm 18 Weste 10 Vintal 20 Vakar 22 Yakar 23 Yankt AGF 24 Black Cheye 25 Cheye 26 Secrot Cheye 27 Cheye 28 Crow 29 Lower	landreauonca		1						1 0		_				*****		
8 Sissette 9 South 10 Jin 11 Jin 12 Tongru 13 Tulali 14 Uinta 15 G 16 Umati 17 Warm 18 Weste 10 Warm 11 Yakar 12 Yakar 12 Yakar 13 Yakar 14 Black 15 Cheye 16 S 17 Cheye 17 Cheye 18 Crow 19 Lower 19 Lower	hone. Wyo	23	20				1		ĵ		*****		4				
8 Sissette 9 South 10 Jin 11 Jin 12 Tongr 13 Tulali 14 Uinta 15 Warm 8 Weste 10 Warm 11 Yakar 12 Yakar 12 Yakar 14 Black 16 Sign 17 Cheye 18 Crow 19 Lower	hone, Wyoz, Oregon	2	5			1	*****			*****		1		*****		*****	
Jied Jied Jied Jied Jied Jied Jied Jied	ton. S. Dak					2		100000	1		1	2		1		****]
1 Stand: 2 Tongui 3 Tulali 4 Untal 5 Umati 6 Umati 7 Weste 9 White 1 Yakar 1 Yakar 4 Cheye 6 Crow 9 Lower	hern Ute, Colo	2				4	-2				2			1		1	****
Julian de la Company de la Com	icarilla	7	1			12	2				ī						****
Julian de la Company de la Com	ding Rock, N. Dakue River, Mont	3	2		*****				1		2					*****	
5.5. G Umati 7 Warm 8 Weste 9 White 10 11 2 Yakar 13 Yankt 14 Black: 5 Cheye 16 Creye 17 Cheye 18 Creye 19 Lower	lip, Washah, Utah	*****	1		****	16	1	******	1		1				*****		
Umati Warm Weste 9 White 11 12 Yakar Yankt AGE 44 Black: Cheye 76 Cheye 78 Crew 79 Lower	sh, Utah	2	1		1	7 5			3		1		1	1	. 1		
Warm Weste White W	Ouray tilla, Oregon	1	1				1	******	1		1				*****		
Weste White	n Springs Oregon	6	6			27	2		2		1	1	7				15
Yakai Yanki AGE Black: Cheye 66 Si 7 Cheye 8 Crow	ern Shoshone, Neve Earth, Minn. *Leesh Lake	6	12		*****	21	1		1		*****	11		****			
Yakai Yanki AGE Black: Cheye 66 Si 7 Cheye 8 Crow	e Earth, Minn.*	*****	****			1	*****		. 3	1		5		*****			****
2 Yakar 3 Yanki AGE 4 Black: 5 Cheye 6 Si 7 Cheye 8 Crow	Red Lake	5	******			1		******	1	******		2		1	1	*****	****
AGE Black Cheye Cheye Crow	ama, Washton, S. Dak	12	30			22		7	4	*****	1						
Black: Cheye 6 Crow 9 Lower	ton, S. Dak		2		*****	3	2	2	1	*****	1	*****	2	1			***
Cheye Crow Lower	ENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.										-						
Cheye Crow Lower	sfeet. Mont																
Cheye Crow Lower	kfeet, Mont enne River (boys), S. Dak					*****			2		*** **						
8 Crow Lower Crow, Devil's	St. John's Mission (girls)		*****	,.		*****	******		*****			1	*****			*****	****
9 Lower 0 Crow, 1 Devil's	Creek S. Dak	4	4	*****	*****	******	1	2		******			1	2		*****	
O Crow, 1 Devil's	r Brulé	,		*****						******							
Devil's	enne and Arapaho, Okla Creek, S. Dak er Brulé		2				*****		1								
2 Want I	's Lake (boys), N. Dak	1		*****		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****					****	****
	Peck. Mont	4	*****		*****	*****		16					2	1		*****	
4 Grand	d Ronde, Oregon		2				*****	*****						1	-		
5 Green	Peck, Mont		1			1	*****	******									
6 Kiowa	ra and Wichita, Okla	*****	*****	*****			******	*****		******	*****			****			* ***
8 Klams	ath and Yainax, Oregon		1						1	******		2	3				
9 Meaca	alero, N. Mex	1										!					
0 Navajo	jo, N. Mex	1	3			4	*****			*****		1					
Nevad	da (Pyramid Lake), Nev	1		*****		*****	*****					1	1	*****	0	*****	
Nez Po	na Nehr	4	4	*****	****	******	*****		2	*****		1			8		
4 Winne	nebago		1									*****					

^{*} Includes some cases of Mille Lac reserve Indian.

service for the flscal year 1890-Continued.

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					DII	žD.																
	UNDED	Remaining last report.		Agr ov fiv yea	er 7e	Ag und fix yea	ler	Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recov	vered.	Romaining under treatment.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.		ale.	ins.	Half-breads.	6.	Homicide.	de.	lent,
М.	F.	Rem	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tota	Disco	М.	F.	Rem	Suco	Unst	Male.	Female	Indians	Half	White.	Hom	Suicide.	Accident
737 472 121 386 214 819 195 212 353 215 1, 076 87 240 409 2482 339 202 87 793 254	727 392 94 387 184 496 188 191 211 19 912 74 231 355 326 312 128 101 851 851	17 11 5	1, 477 881 226 778 398 1, 359 564 234 2, 546 173 531 242 145 512 788 808 804 348 1, 755 586	14 77 9 2 2 3 100 44 77 5 7 166 133 133 15	20 11 20 5 7 6 5 1 7 8 9	1 5 2 4 4 7 7 1 1 5 1 2 3 3 3 1 10 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 29 23 3 3 18 12 51 9 18 13 18 6 23 26 49 28	244 177 9 7 2900 8 138 40 	685 451 107 373 214 580 173 313 215 1,030 70 217 161 75 230 366 472 301 194 690 191	676 879 88 382 184 341 171 153 190 61 178 62 35 243 319 323 301 118 67 746 189	119 19 40 18 6 45 9 17 25 24 5 25 10 22 132			222 5 6 6 112 1 3 118 9 222 7 5 5 24 5 12 8 8 30	3 11 1 20 11 2 90 6 13 4 4 4 11 11 19 4 13 10	8 16 1 23 23 2 2 2 208 15 84 10 9 19 9 21 16	3 2 1 1 23 4 1		 1 1 2 1 1	1	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
10 55. 122 70 47 87 39 64 215 43 19 27 37 115 27 122 12 216	77 19 166 88 64 107 143 269 45 30 33 35 94 19 50 2 1566	‡2 ‡9	17 55 19 288 158 111 216 484 49 60 72 209 46 172 14 872	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 3			1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 2	†3	10 54 70, 46 86 85 55 189 422 19 27 36 108 26 121 11 209 15	19 155 86 60 104 127 247 43 29 32 34 86 18 47 2 2 139	21 5 1 5 82										

[†] Left the school or sent home. ‡ Cases which had been under treatment before separate reports for the schools were prepared.

Medical Statistics of the United States

			•	CLAS	s I	-ZY	MO	FIC	DIS	EAS	ES.		
-		,		Ord	ler L	-м	IASM	ATIC	DI	BEAS	ES.		
					er.								
	NAME AND LOCATION.				nt fev	fever.	fever						
	BOARDING SCHOOLS.	Typhoid fever.	Typhomalarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent	Acute diarrhœa.	Chronic diarrhosa.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Chicken pox.
-	Osage, Okla			5		12							
	Kaw					12							***
	Pina, Ariz					*****						******	
1	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak Holy Rosary												
1	Ponca, Okla Pawnee			10	22 18			13				1	
1	Otoe				31	29		13				î	
	Pottawatomie, Kans			3	2		*****		*****			*** ***	
	KickapooPuyallup.Wash		******	3				1 3	*****			*** ***	
			*****	1					*****	*****			
	Qunaielt		*****			10		2					
	Seneca Shawnee etc.	1		5	5	7	2 2	******	******	6	1	1	1
1	Sac and Fox (Mission) Okla			2	10	3		5			*****		
	Shawnee		19		59			1		*****		2	
	S'Kokomish. Qunaielt Quapaw, Ind. Ter Seneca, Shawnee, etc Sac and Fox (Mission) Okla Shawnee. San ('arlos, Ariz. Sante ('Agency) Nebr.				4	1	1			******	******	******	1
	Normal Training				5			******					
	Shoshone (Wind River) Wyo												
	Signaton S Dak	1		3								1	1
	Sante (Agency) Nebr. Normal Training. Shoshone (Wind River) Wyo Siletz, Oregon Sisseton, S. Dak Standing Rock (Agricultural) N. Dak			4									
	Uintah, Utah			12							******		
								4		1		4	
	Umatilla, Oregon Warm Springs (Sinemasho), Oreg White Earth, Minn	2	1		******	2			******	4			**
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	Leech Lake (contract)		******		******			ĩ	,	*** **	******		
	Red Lake		******	1		****	*** ***	*** ***		******			1
	Leech Lake (scottact)		******	5							******		
	INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.												
	Albuquerque, N. Mex	1	******		11								
	Carlisle, Pa	1	10	2	14							21	**
3	Fort Hall, Idaho Fort Stevenson, N. Dak Fort Yuma, Cal Genoa, Nebr Grand Junction, Colo Haskell (Lawrence) Kans Kenn's Caston (Monais) Arizona		10		14	12				1	******	******	1
)	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak		******	******	*****							******	
	Conce Nehr		******	******					*****	37		******	
	Grand Junction, Colo			******	*** ***	1						2	1
3	Haskell (Lawrence) Kans	****	6	10	42		11	34	******	5		1	1
5	Keam's Cañon (Moquis) Arizona Salem (Chemawa) Oregon	*****	*****	1 13	******			7	1			2	1
,	Datem (Onemawa) Oregon	******	******	10				1 "	1			1	1.

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

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Measles.	Mumps.	Tonsilitis. (Quinsy.)	Diphtherla.	Epidemiccatarrah. (Influenza.)	Whooping cough.	Cerebro spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhea,	Gonorrheal orchitis.	Gonorrheal ophthalmia.	Sourvy.	Purpura,	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy. (When not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys.)	Tumors.
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		46		118											11	1	1		

^{* 374} cases in all, but not serious.

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

		TU	ASS I ONS' FIOI SEAS	ri- Val			III.		CL.	A.SS	IV-	-LO	CAI	DIS	SEAS	SES
		CUL	der 2 UBEI AR	R- DIS-			ASE		Or			—Di			OF 7	CHE
	NAME AND LOCATION.			der.				ler.						oranes of		der.
	BOARDING SCHOOLS.	D.		Other diseases of this order		worms.		Other diseases of this order.	Ja.				Inflamation of the brain	Inflamation of the membranes the brain.		Other diseases of this order.
		Consumption	Scrofula.	Other diseas	Itch.	Lumbricoid	Ascarides.	Other diseas	Convulsions	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Inflamation	Inflamation	Neuralgia.	Other diseas
	Osage, OklaKaw	1	11		28					1					1	
	Dima Awa		21		5					*****	*****	6	*****		*****	
	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla) S. Dak Holy Rosary (contract) Ponca, Okla Pawnee	1	6 7			*****	2	2	****			*****	1		*****	
	Pawnee		1						*****				*****	******		
	Otoe		3		11	2										
	Puyallup, Wash		1 13						*****				*****	2	1	
	S'Kokomish	2	3	*****											2	****
	Puyallup, Wash		2			****	*****						*****			
	Seneca, Shawnee, etc	*****	*****		6			******				2			*****	****
1	Shawnee		3		- 1				1			24			16	
1	Quapaw, Ind. T. Seneca, Shawnee, etc	*****	*****			*****		*****			*****			*****	2	****
	Normal Training		2				** *	*****							3	****
	Siletz, Oregon		2	******				*****		*****						****
1	Sisseton, S. Dak Standing Rock (Agricultural) N. D	11	15			*****				1		8	1		*** ***	••••
	Industrial	- 2	5			*****	*****								******	
	Uintah, Utah Umatilla, Oregon		1		2			*****		*****	*****	19		******	7	
	Umatilla, Oregon Warm Springs (Sinemasho), Oreg White Earth, Minn	2	15									1	******	******	******	****
	Leech Lake (contract)	*****			2	*****									2	***
	Red Lake (contract)				*****						••••		1		1	••••
	Red Lake	2	3			*****	,	*****					******			****
	INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				-					. 1.	1				4	
	Albuquerque, N. Mex		3 19	4		*****		*****	2	*****		4			12	
	Carriste, ra. Chilosco, Okla. Fort Hall, Idaho	1	2		******	101 00		*****		*****	1	*****	*****	*****		
	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	3	27		30		2		*****		-	37			6	
	Fort Yuma, Cal	2	8			*****	*****			****			T 10 7 26		14	
1	Grand Junction, Colo	4	.,			*****			*****		1			******		
	Grand Junction, Colo	4	20		7					8	2	48			1	
	Keam's Cañon (Moquis) Ariz Salem (Chemawa) Oregon	9	4	*****	2	*****	*****	*****	1		*****	16	1	*** ***	5 7	

								-10	S.—Co	,							
Orde	7 2.—D		es of	Orde	r 3.—O) EAR.	THE	EASES	er 4.— SOF TH SANS O	F OR-	(EASI RY C			E
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhosa.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Other diseases of this order.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Varicose veins.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.
1											1			10			
8				1					********					2			
17	*********			********	*********	*******	*******	********	*********		6			2	*****		******
10																	
68				2													****
14		•••••		1		********			*******		1			1		*****	*****
7		********	1	2	***********						18	******				******	*****
				2						1	1						
6			1							1	20				1		
20			********	2	***********	*******		********	********	******	5 2	******	16				
20			********	*********		*********	*********	*********	********					1			******
11								*******				*****		5			
8			********					********			31		*****	8	i		*****
5					**********	*********			********	*****	01	1		0		******	******
27						*********					3		4 3	2	*****		
20						********							3				
19		*******		1	**********	********					17 15			5	******	******	*****
16		********	7		***********	********					3			6			******
1						********					1	2					
37				1	***********	*******					1	. 1	2				
8					7	********		1	*******	1	3	*****	3	1			*****
42						1					31		7	1			
]			*********												1		
******				1 2	**********	********				******	1	******	*****	3	2		
******	2	********		2	*********	********		************	*********	*****	1		******	4	*****	******	*****
4			*********		1			********			2						
34			********		***********	********	-	********	********				•••••	12			*****
			********	11			1			5 2	32 40			90	1 2		
3				1 11	11	********		*********		2	13	7		38	2	*****	*****
6			*********														· area
66 3: 7:	3										3				******	*****	
66 3: 7: 5:	3 3 2 5			2	1					6	18		4	1			
66 8: 7: 5: 2:	0 3 8 2 5 3 3		6	2	1		2		1	6	18		4		4		
60 83 73 55 22 3	5 3 2 5 3 3 6		6	2	1		2		1	6 1	18			i	4		
66 8: 7: 5: 2:	0 3 2 5 3 3 6		6	2			2		1	6 1	18 63		2	i	4	1	

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

1	9			CLAS	sI	7.—1	LOC	AL :	DIS	EAS	BES-	-Co	ntin	ued.		
			Ore	der 6	.—]	DISE.	ASES	OF	THE	DIG	EST	IVE (OBG	ANS.		
	NAME AND LOCATION. BOARDING SCHOOLS.	Colle,	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Fistula in ano.	Piles,	Acute inflammation of liver.	Jaundice.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.
	Osage, Okla															
	Kaw	1														
3 4 5	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak	1	13							1						
5	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak Holy Rosary Ponca, Okla Pawnee				••••											
	Ponca, Okla	3						******				*****		1		
	Otoe	6	3						*****							
	Holy Rosary Ponca, Okla Pawnee Otoe Pottawatomie, Kans Kickapoo Puyallup, Wash S'Kokonish Quinalelt Quapaw, Ind. T						2		*****			•••••	******			***
	Puvallup, Wash		2		1		*****									
2	S'Kokomish	2									*****					
	Quapaw, Ind. T	*****			*****	2			*****	*****				******	******	***
3	Seneca, Shawnee, etc						*****		****							
3	Sac and Fox (Mission), Okla		3													
3	San Carlos, Ariz						*****									
	Quapaw, Ind. T Seneca, Shawnee, etc. Sac and Fox (Mission), Okla Shawnee San Carlos, Ariz Santee (Agency), Nebr Normal Training Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo Siletz, Oreg Sisseton, S. Dak Standing Rock (Agricultural), N. D Industrial Uintah, Utah		*****	1										*****		
	Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo		******		1					******		******	*** **		******	1:
	Siletz, Oreg															
	Standing Pook (Agricultural) N D				*****	*****			1			*****			******	
1	Industrial			*****												
	Standing Rock (Agricultural), N. D Industrial Uintah, Utah Umatilla, Oreg Warm Spigs (Sinemesho), Oreg White Earth, Minn Leech Lake (agency) Leech Lake (contract) Red Lake Yakama, Wash Yankton, S. Dak	5		******			1		*****						******	
	Warm Sp'gs (Sinemesho), Oreg	12	7		5											1
1	White Earth, Minn								*****							
1	Leech Lake (contract)					4			*****							1:
	Red Lake															
	Vankton S Dak				•••••			******	*****		******		*****	******	*****	
	INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.															
1	Albuquerque, N. Mex				12								3			2
	Albuquerque, N. Mex		9					1								
1	Fort Hall, Idaho				*****		*****	******	*****	*****	******				*****	1.
	Fort Hall, Idaho Fort Stevenson, N. Dak Fort Yuma, Cal Genoa, Nebr.	3	4		1	1	2			1						
1	Fort Yuma, Cal	*****	37	1	11	4			****		2	1		1		3
-													******			1:
1	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans Keams Cañon (Moquis), Ariz Salem (Chemawa), Oreg			5	11	2		*****	2			2		1		
	Keams Canon (Moquis), Ariz	1	3	2	9 7			******					····i			

Ord				TAL O			RINA	RY				ASES S AND	Ord	ler 9	.—D	ISEA	SES RY S	OF THE	E IN-
Inflammation of kidneys.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrheal).	Hysteris.	Prolapsus uteri.	Diseases of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch).	Other diseases of this order.
															2		*****		
	*********								*********					2				2	********
******	********					····i							******	2			•••••	7	********
******	1	******			*****			*****		*******	*****				*****	******	******	4	********
		2							********					1				********	********
								*****				********	1			1		*******	*******
******	********	******		1	******	******	******	******	*********	*********	*******		1	0	******	*** ***		*******	*** *** ***
					1	1							1					********	********
										3			1		····i	3	1	6	********
*** *****		******		********	*****	******		******	1				******	2	1	····i		*******	
				*** *** ***				******		********	*******			******	******		*****	2	*******
											******			*****					
*******					5	******		*** **				1	******	3	******			7	*****
*******	********	1		*********	Э	*****	******	******				********	******	ð	******	9	•••••	*******	*******
	*** *** ***				1			******		*********	*******			******		******		1	*********
******					1						*******			*****	*****			1	*******
••••••				*** *** ***								*****	5					31	********
*******	*********	7			******	******	******	******		********	******		9	******	******			5	********
*******					*****			*****					*****						********
******		*****	******					*****			******		*****	******				2	********
*** ****		15	******	*******		******							******	3			····i	6	*******
*******								1				***********		1		4		4	********

*******		******								*********				*****		•••••			********
********		******					******	******	**********	********	******			******		******	******	********	*******
*** *****						******					******				*****	*****			********
*** *****	********		•••••		*****	•••••	******	******	*******	******	*******	********				*****	•••••		
								6								2		1	
*******	********	******	*****	********	******						******		2	19		16	3	15	
********					******		1	******	*********	*********	******	*********	******	1	******	******	3	1	********
1	1	*****	2 5								1	2 2	10	19		16	*****	30	
*******		*****	5	1				2		1	*******	2	3			18		17	*******
******	*******	******	******		******	******	******	*****	*******	*********	******		*****			*****	*****	*******	********
*******	2	1		2	******	******		····i		**********	*******	2	5	13	ï	******	*****	1	***************************************
1											******					4		3	1
1		1					1	*****			*****			4		2	1	47	

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

-			CLAS	ss V.	_v	IOL	ENT	DI	SEA	SES	AN	D D	EA	rhs	
			Or	der	1.—	Wou	nds,	INJ	URIE	s, A	ND A	CCII	DENT	'S.	
	NAME AND LOCATION. BOARDING SCHOOLS.	Burns and scalds.	Bruises or contused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture. (Not	Compound fracture. (Not gun- shot.)	Gunshot wound,	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.
1 2	Osage, Okla							1							
3	Pima, Ariz						*****					******	*****		*****
5	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak		1	•••••		1		*****				2			
6	Ponca, Okla														
7 8	Otoe	2					*****		*****	******				1	
9	Otoe Pattawatomie, Kans Kickapoo Puyallup, Wash S'Kokomish Qujnaielt Quapaw, Ind. T. Seneca, Shawnee, etc' Sac and Fox (Mission), Okla Shawnee San Carlos, Ariz Santee (Agency), Nebr. Normal Training Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo Slietz, Oreg Sisseton, S. Dak Standing Rock (Agricultural), N. D. Industrial Utah	******			*****	******		*****	*****				******		******
10 11 12	Kickapoo					*****						*****	*****		*****
12	S'Kokomish	******	1					1		1	6		******		******
13	Quinaielt		1		1	*****					2		*****	*** ***	*****
14 15	Quapaw, Ind. T		******		*****	******		*** ***	*****	******	******	*** : **	******	******	******
16	Sac and Fox (Mission), Okla	1	2						******		*****	******			
17	Shawnee	1	3		5			1			1	******			
19	Santee (Agency), Nebr						******	******				******			
20 21	Normal Training		1								1				
22	Siletz. Oreg								******	******	******	1			******
23	Sisseton, S. Dak	*****	1	1							*****	1			
24 25	Standing Rock (Agricultural), N.D.		******		******				******		*** ***	******	*****		
26	Uintah, Utah			*****	1						1	2	2		
27 28	Warm Springs (Sinemasho) Orac		3				******		*****		6		******	1	
29 30	White Earth, Minn						******	1							
30 31	Leech Lake (agency)	*****									*****				*** ***
32	Uintah, Utah Umatilla, Oreg Warm Springs, (Sinemasho), Oreg White Earth, Minn Leech Lake (agèncy) Leech Lake (contract). Red Lake Valrams, Wash				******							******	1	6	******
33	Yakama, Wash Yankton, S. Dak					1				*** ***		*****	******		•••••
34	INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL	*****		*****	*****	1	******	*****		*****	*****	•••••	1	*****	*****
0-	SCHOOLS.									-	-				
35 36	Albuquerque, New Mex		3		9	******		1 2			2	9		*****	*****
37	Carlisle, Pa			******					1					******	******
38 39	Fort Hall, Idaho		2		4	******		*****	******	*****	*****	******	2	4	*****
40	Fort Stevenson, N. DakFort Yuma, Cal	13	. 9		3			1		1	3				1
41	Genoa, Nebr	*****			*****	*****	******	*****	*****	*****					*** ***
42	Grand Junction, Colo	4	4						******		7	******	1	*****	*****
44	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz	7	18		1	*****	*****	1			3	5			*****
45	Salem (Chemawa), Oreg		3		6		•••••	1		******	******	2	1	10	*** ***

service, for the fiscal year 1890-Continued.

						GENI	ERAI	RE	SUI	TS.			NAT		BIR	rhs.	
					DII	ÐD.	1							*			
TAK SICK WOUN DURIN YE	OR NDED GTHE	Remaining last report.	al.	Aged 5 ye	over	Ag und yea	er 5	Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Reco		Remaining under treatment.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfuily.	le.	Indians.	Deaths by suicide.
М.	F.	Ren	Total	М.	F.	M.	F.	Tot	Dise	M.	F.	Rer	Suc	Une	Male.	Ind	Deg
44 47	47 19		91 66	1				a1		13 46	47 19						
	17		17								17					*****	
59	111 23		170		2			2		59	107		***************************************				******
67 89	145	cl	90 235	********	1		*******	1		67 85	22 142	7					
61	97		158	1				2		60	95					*****	
108	106 48	c21	235		******					118 27	113	1					
27 20	24		75 44	*********				******	b3	19	48				*****		******
83	55		138		1		1	2	d9	78	49						
27	15		42		2			2		25	12	2					*****
34	44 24	c4	82 63	2				2	<i>b</i> 3	32 37	42	2					******
59	60		119							56	58	5					
32	47		79	1				1		31	46	1				*****	
135 72	175 14		310 86		2			2		134 71	173	1				*****	
35	23	c3	61		*******		*******			37	14						
27	21	c3	51						<i>b</i> 3	27 73	1933	2					
80 43	37		117		3				61		41	10					
69	45 67		88 136	2		1		2	····b2	40 56	50	26					*****
33	12		45	2	2			4		30	9 61	2					
28	64		92		3			3		28	13						
21 85	15 93		· 36		e2			2		21 85	93					*****	
121	74		198		2			2	<i>b</i> 2	120	60	14					
51	54		105							51	54 37	*****					
45 55	37 50		82 105	1						45 54	50						******
17	23		40			*** *** ***				14	23	3					
13	19		32	1	1			2		12	14	4					*****
91	103		194	********					*****	87	95	12				*****	*****
109	73	1	183	,	2			3	66	101	67	6			1	1	
490	262	8	760	6	4			10	b20	462	234	34	79				*****
142	106	5	253	3				5		135	102	7	********				*****
40 273	71 171	9	111 453		1 2			1 2		40 270	68 156				*****		*****
389	222	16	f627	3				3		349	188	41			1	1	1
51	18	6	75	1				1	68	47	12	7					******
64	3	2 13	69						62	64	342						
503 108	353 57	9	869 g 174	5				5	b41 g13	477 98	542	9				*****	****
249	187	5	441	4			*******	4	628	228							

a Returned from Haskell (phthisis pulmonalis.)
b Left the school or sent home.
c Cases were under treatment prior to making school reports.
d Lost sight of by changes in physician.
c One girl taken from the school and died.
f Includes Yuma Indians.
g Includes treatment of some Indians not at the school.

Aggregate of the foregoing tables.

	Agencies.	Agency board- ing-schools.	Trainfing and industrial schools.		Agencies.	Agency board-ing schools.	Training and industrial schools,
CLASS I,—ZYMOTIC DIS- EASES. Order 1.—MIASMATIC DIS- EASES.				CLASS IL—CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES— Continued. Order 1,—DIATHETIC DIS- EASES—Continued.			
Typhoid fever	115 1, 153 874 1, 921 30 29	21 146 181 162 6	16 64 67 55 11	Cancer Epithelioma Tumors Dry gangrene Other diseases of this order	7 1 13 1 9 2,638	1 50	. 5
Acute dysentery Chronic dysentery Erysipelas*	752 38 162	30 1 16	43	Order 2.—Tubercular Dis- EASES. Consumption	825	57	50
Pyæmia	175 86 7	18 97 1	23 21	Other diseases of this order Total	1,300	352	91 7
Mumps	158 857 21 6,779 1,033	186 2 2, 214 145 1	146 21 821 7	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES. Itch Tape worms Lumbricoid worms.	1, 836		39
Total Order 2.—Enthetic Dis-	16, 946	3, 431	1,604	Ascarides Other diseases of this order Total	33	2 2	
Primary syphilis	566 12	14	39	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	2,000	204	42
orrheal)	14 7 1 9			Apoplexy	6 71 27 27	3 4 3	3 8 5
Total Order 3.—Dietic Diseases.	1, 191	20	75	HeadacheInsanityInflammation of the brainInflammation of the mem-	2,001 6 23	90	117
ScurvyPurpuraInebriation	10 1 3 2	3 1		branes of the brain Inflammation of the spinal cord Neuralgis Paralysis Sunstroke	13 1,331 43 1	74	45
Other diseases of this order Total	18	4		Tetanus*Other diseases of this order Total	2 71 3, 625	2 182	8
CLASS II.— CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES. Order 1.—DIATHETIC DIS-				Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.	0, 020	102	101
Acute rheumatism	L, 623 818 140	35 5 8	76 4 9	Conjunctivitis	5, 382 117 11 24 51	942 19 96	515 8 3
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)	26	1		Total	5, 585	1,057	533

^{*}When this affection occurs as a complication of wounds, the cases are not reported as new; but in such instances, should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "Wounds,"

Aggregate of the foregoing tables-Continued.

	Agencies.	Agency board- ing schools.	Training and industrial schools.		Agencies.	Agency board-ing schools.	Training and industrial schools.
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DIS- EASES—Continued. Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE				CLASS IV.—LOCAL DIS- EASES—Continued. Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE			
EAR.	386	52	40	URINARY AND GENITAL OR- GANS. Inflammation of kidneys	83	1	3
Otorrhœa Inflammation of the internal		1		Bright's disease	9		
ear Deafness	130 21	18	12	Gravel	7		*********
Other diseases of this order	5	1	1	Calculus	3	1	
Total	542	71	53	Inflammation of bladder Incontinence of urine	62 39	30	3 2
			_	Retention of urine	53	1	7
Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.				Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrheal)	87	2	3
	9			Hydrocele	1 2		
Inflammation of pericardium Dropsy of pericardium	2	*********		Varicocele	33	12	*********
Inflammation of endocardium Hypertrophy of heart	4			Prolapsus uteri	84 115	2	3
Valvular disease of heart	50	2	8	Disease of uterus	78	3	9
Dropsy from heart disease	7 3	1		Total	557	. 53	30
Phlebitis	3					-	
Varicose veins Other diseases of this order	21	********		Order 8.—Diseases of the Bones and Joints.			
	105	3			7	1	
Total	100	3	4	Inflammation of periosteum Inflammation of bones	38	4	1
Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE				Caries Necrosis	11	1	1
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.				Inflammation of joints	26	5	6
Asthma	600	AG		Anchylosis	2		
Catarrh Acute bronchitis	8,020	46 273	15 378	Total	97	11	8
Chronic bronchitis Inflammation of larynx	221 279	5 38	21	Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE		-	
Inflammation of lungs	754	155	63	INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.			
Inflammation of pleura Hemorrhage from lungs	171 29	17	8	Abscess	346	51	20
Other diseases of this order*	36			Boil	173 39	26	57
Total	5, 134	536	493	Ulcer	360 38	39	58
Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.				Skin diseases (not including syphilitieskin affections or		13	110
		W0.		Other diseases of this order	1,590	110	115
Constipation	543 3, 139	50 73	18 53	Total	2,735	244	257
Cholera morbus	208 653	8 25	8 51	CLASS VVIOLENT DIS-	2, 100	2/3/2	401
Dyspepsia	94	7	8	EASES AND DEATHS.			
Inflammation of bowels Inflammation of peritoneum	85 17 7	7 1 1	1 2	Order 1.—Wounds, Injuries, and Accidents.		13	
Ascites Hemorrhage from stomach	18	1	1	Burns and scalds	270	24	29
Hemorrhage from bowels Fistula in ano	15		2	Bruises and contused wounds Concussion of the brain	841	38	52
Piles	58	1	3	Drowning	4		
Prolapsus aniFemoral hernia	5			Sprains	335	15	29
Inguinal hernia	14	1		Frost-bite	85	18	1
Acute inflammation of liver Chronic inflammation of	10	1	5	Simple fracture (not gunshot) Compound fracture (not gun-	95	10	6
Cirrhosis of liver	1			Gunshot wound	30	1	1
Dropsy from hepatic disease. Jaundice	52 52	3	2	Incised wound	220 172	28 22	20 32
Biliary calculi	8			Punctured wound	67	8	6
Inflammation of the spleen Enlarged spleen	17	1		Poisoning	33	17	18
Other diseases of this order	39	3	63	Other diseases of this order	17	1	1
Total	5,045	186	214	Total	1,726	188	199

^{*} Largely bronchocele.

*Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in the foregoing tables.

	Agencies,	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.		Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.				CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES. [No deaths.]			
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DIS- EASES.				CLASS IV.—LOCAL DIS- EASES.			
Typhoid fever	10 7 20 2	1	6	Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System.			
Quotidian intermittent fever Tertian intermittent fever	1			Apoplexy	5		
Congestive intermittent fever Acute diarrhea	18	*********		Chorea	21		•••••••
Chronic diarrhea	8		********	Epilepsy	2		********
Acute dysentery Chronic dysentery	26 1		*********	Insanity Inflammation of the brain	17	4	
Erysipelas	4			Inflammation of the mem-			
Pyæmia	4			branes of the brain	16	2]
Varioloid Chicken-pox	1	T.		Paralysis	2		
Measles	2			Tetanus Other diseases of this order	6		*******
Diphtheria	2		1	Total	80	6	- 5
enza) Whooping cough	82 55	3		Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE			
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	7	1	********	EYE.			
Other diseases of this order	4			[No deaths.]			
Total	258	6	9	Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.			
Order 2.—Enthetic Dis- EASES.				Otorrhœa	8		
Primary syphilis	8			Inflammation of the internal ear	1		
Constitutional syphils	42	2					
Stricture of urethra (gonor-rheal)	1			Total	. 4		
	51	2		Order 4.—Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.			4
Total	91	4					
Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.				Inflammation of pericardium. Inflammation of endocardium	3	*******	*****
Chronic alcoholism	1			Hypertrophy of heart	1		******
Other diseases of this order	1			Valvular disease of heart Dropsy from heart disease	15	2	
Total	2			AneurismOther diseases of this order	2		*******
CLASS IICONSTITU-		-		Other diseases of this order	2		
TIONAL DISEASES.				Total	27	3	
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DIS- EASES.				Order 5.—Diseases of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS.			
Acute rheumatism	8			Asthma	1		
Chronic rheumatism	3			Acute bronchitis Chronic bronchitis	27		*******
Anæmia Dropsy (when not a mere	15	********	1	Inflammation of larynx	3		
symptom of disease of	,			Inflammation of lungs	135	15	
heart, liver, or kidneys)	4 3	********	********	Inflammation of pleura Hemorrhage from the lungs	3		********
Tumors	2						
Dry gangrene Other diseases of this order	1 3	*.*****		Total	174	15	
Total	34		1	Order 6.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs.			
Order 2.—Tubercular Dis-		-	-	Colie	7	İ	
EASES.				Cholera morbus	17	*********	
Consumption	503	29	15	Dyspepsia	2 8	********	********
Scrofula	52	5	10	Inflammation of bowels	22	1	
Other diseases of this order	3		1	Inflammation of peritoneum.	3		
Total	558	34	16	Ascites Hemorrhage from stomach	2 3	*********	
	303			Hemorrhage from bowels	2		

^{*}Some cases of disease were reported in the preceding y ears.

Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in the foregoing tables-Continued.

	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.		Agendes.	Agency boarding school.	Training and industrial schools.
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DIS- EASES—Continued. Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS—Cont'd.	1			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DIS- EASES—Continued. Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.			
Femoral hernia Acute inflammation of liver Dropsy from hepatic disease Jaundlee Enlarged spleen Other diseases of this order	1 1 2 2			CLASS V.—VIOLENT DIS- EASES AND DEATHS.	1		
Total	75	1	1	Order 1.—Wounds, Injuries, AND Accidents.			
Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS. Inflammation of kidneys	1 5 1 1 1 2 5			Burns and scalds	5 3 4 1 1 1 1 9 3 1 2 1		
Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS. Inflammation of bones	3			Total	32		********
Necrosis	1 2 1			Death by*— Homicide Suicide Execution of sentence	16 11 1		1
Total	7	********		Accident	27		1

^{*} Not included in the aggregate of tables.

SUMMARY.

	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and in- dustrial schools.
Remaining under treatment last year	2,705		74
Males	27,578 22,851	3, 335 3, 297	2, 418 1, 523
Total	53, 134	6,632	4, 015
Recovered: Males	25, 755 21, 335 2, 800	3, 188 8, 099 36	2, 271 1, 391 175
Over five years	472 175	25 1	23
Females— Over five years	199	40 1 242	11
Total	53, 134	6,632	4, 015

^{*}This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 448 to 465,

SUMMARY-Continued.

	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and in- dustrial schools.
Births;* Indians Half-breeds Whites	1, 294 240 84	*************	2
Total	1,568		2
MalesFemales	854 714		2
Total	1,568		2
Vaccinated : Successfully Unsuccessfully	339 450	20 35	79 91

^{*}This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 448 to 465.

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Merrill E. Gates, chairman, Amberst, Mass. E. Whittlesey, secretary, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C. Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lane, New York. William McMichael, 15 Broad street, New York City. John Charlton, Viola, N. Y. William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak. William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa. Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

James A. Cooper, Memphis, Tenn. Elisha B. Reynolds, Hagerstown, Ind. George P. Litchfield, Salem, O egon. George W. Parker, Boscobel, Wis. Frank D. Lewis, Pomona, Cal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Daniel Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Missionary Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Temple Court, Beekman street, New York.

Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Catholic (Roman), Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Jos. A. Stephan, 1315 F street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, Bible House, New York.

Episcopal Church Mission: Rev. W. G. Langford, D. D., Bible House, New York. Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Friends, Orthodox: Dr. James E. Rhoads, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. I. G. John, Nashville, Tenu.

Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pennsylvania.

Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga. Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston Mass.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			The state of the s
Colorado River	George A. Allen	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz. Casa Grande, Ariz. San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA,			
dission, Tule River (consolidated).	Horatio N. Rust	Colton, Cal	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	Theo. F. WillseyIsaac A. Beers	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Cal. Arcata, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute and Jicarilla	Chas. A. Bartholomew	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Stanton G. Fisher Egbert Nasholds Warren D. Robbins	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idahe Nez Percé Agency, via Lewiston, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho. Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	warren D. Robbins	Nez Ferce Agency, via Lewiscon, Idano	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash,
Quapaw Jnion	Thos. J. Moore Leo. E. Bennett	Seneca, Newton County, Me	Seneca, Mo. Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA,			
ac and Fox.	W. R. Lesser	Tama, Tama County, Iowa	Tama, Iowa,
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	John Blair	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
Vhite Earth	B. P. Shuler	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA,			
Blackfeet Frow Flathead Fort Belknap Fort Peck Fongue River	Geo. Steell	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont	Fort Shaw, Mont. Fort Custer, Mont. Arlee, Mont. Cbinook Station, Mont. Poplar Station, Mont. Rosebud, Mont.

NEBRASKA.	1		
Omaha and Winnebago	Robert H. Ashley	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebra Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA. Nevada. Western Shoshone	C. C. Warner William I, Plumb	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev. Tuscarora, Nev.
Wescalero Navajo Pueblo	Hinman Rhodes D. L. Shipley José Segura	Mescalero, Doña Aña County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Gallup, N. Mex. Santa Fé, N. Mex.
New York	Timothy W. Jackson	Akron, Erie County, N. Y	Akron, N. Y.
Eastern Cherokee	James Blythe	Cherokee, Swain County, N. C	Cherokee, N. C.
Devil's LakeFort BertholdStanding Rock	John H. Waugh John S. Murphy James McLaughlin	Fort Totten, Benton County, N. Dak	Fort Totten, N. Dak, Bismarck, N. Dak, Fort Yates, N. Dak,
OKLAHOMA. Cheyenne and Arapaho	Chas, F. Ashley O. E. Adams Leban J. Miles David J. M. Wood Sam'l L. Patrick	Darlington, Oklahoma	Fort Reno, Oklahoma, via El Reno. Anadarko, Oklahoma. Elgin, Kans. Ponca Station, Oklahoma T. Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
OREGON. Grande Ronde	Edw. F. Lamson D. W. Matthews T. J. Buford Lee Morehouse James O, Luckey	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sherldan, Oregon. Linkville, Oregon. Yaquina City, Oregon. Pendleton, Oregon. The Dalles, Oregon.
SOUTH DAKOTA. Chevenne River	P. P. Palmer	Fort Bennett, S. Dak	Fort Sully, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Pine Ridge*	Andrew P. Dixon Chas. G. Penney	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek via Chamberlain, S. Dak. Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Nebr. Valentine, Nebr.

List of agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents-Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
SissetonYankton	Wm. McKusick Everett W. Foster	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak. Springfield, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Robt, Waugh	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON.	7		
Colville	Hal. J. Cole	Fort Spokane, Wash Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash Tacoma, Wash Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Spokane Falls, Wash. Fort Angeles, Wash. Tacoma, Wash. Seattle, Wash. Toppenish Station, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green BayLa Pointe	C. S. Kelsey M. A. Leahy	Shawano, WisAshland, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
WYOMING.	221 221 220 22 2 1111111111111111111111		and
Shoshone	John Foster	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mojave, Ariz Keam's Cañon, Ariz Phoenix, Ariz Prort Yuma, Cal Grand Junction, Colo Fort Hall, Idaho. Fort Lapwai, Idaho Chilocco, Ind. T Lawrence (Haskell Institute),	Sam'l McCowan Ralph P. Collins Wellington Rich Mary O'Nell Sanford P. Record John Y. Williams Ed. McConville Benj S. Coppock C. F. Meserve	Fort Mojave, Ariz Keam's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz Phonix, Ariz Yuma City, Ariz Grand Junction, Colo Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho Lewiston, Idaho Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans Lawrence, Kans	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal. Manuelito, N. Mex. Phœnix, Ariz. Yuma City, Ariz. Grand Junction, Colo. Pocatello, Idaho. Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla. Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans. Lawrence, Kans.
Kans. Genoa, Nebr Carson, Nev Albuquerque, N. Mex Santa Fé, N. Mex Fort Totten, N. Dak Fort Stevenson, N. Dak Salem, Oregon Carlisle, Pa. Pierre, S. Dak	W. B. Backus	Genos, Nebr Carson, Nev Albuquerque, N. Mex Sants Fé, N. Mex Fort Totten, N. Dak Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, N. Dak Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon Carlisle, Pa Pierre, S. Dak	Genoa, Nebr. Carson, Nev. Albuquerque, N, Mex. Santa Fé, N. Mex. Fort Totten, N. Dak., via Oberon. Bismarck, N. Dak. Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius. Carlisle, Pa.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

FOR

SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded BACON. ("Short clear sides," summer or winter cured,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. O. Armour.	Asel Kyes.	H. O. Armour & Co.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	E. F. Swift.	E. A. Cudahy.
1 2 3	Chicago, Ill	Pounds. 250, 000 250, 000 250, 000	Pounds. 250,000 127,760	6.15 6.25 6.35					
5 6 7 8	Sioux City, Iowa St. Paul, Minn Kansas City, Mo	150, 000 350, 000 350, 000 500, 000 900, 000	24,600	6.40	7.08 7.00 66.88		a6.57		
9 10 11 12 13	Omaha, Nebr	163, 300 325, 700 900, 000 899, 260 500, 000	163,300 325,700 *7,900		7. 09 b6. 79	c6.25	a 6.57	d 6.40	7. 50
14 15 16 17 18 19	Nebraska City, Nebr Navajo Agency, N. Mex Navajo School, N. Mex Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak Pierre, S. Dak	350, 000 900, 000 2, 000 5, 000 27, 000 27, 900			7.04		a6.57		

BARLEY. (Must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free:

22 Fort Yuma School, Ariz 12,000 12,000 1.72		River Agency, Ariz.		18,000 12,000						
--	--	---------------------	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

BEANS. (Must be of good merchantable quality

23 24 25	Colorado River Agency, Ariz. Pima Agency, Ariz	900 4,600 1,800	1,800		 	6. 70 5. 40	
26 27	Pima School, Ariz San Carlos Agency, Ariz Fort Yuma School, Cal	2, 800 4, 000 2, 000	2,800 4,000 2,000		 ,	5. 40 5. 60	
28 29 30	Chicago, Ill	264, 440 170, 000	252,940		 		
31 32 33	Albuquerque School, N. Mex. Mescalero Agency, N. Mex New York City, N. Y	2, 400 500 270, 000			 	4. 60 5. 97	
34 35 36		268, 440			 		
37 38	Darlington, Okla Philadelphia, Pa	50, 000 4, 000		······	 		

a Summer cured for summer delivery; winter cured for winter delivery. 32,500 pounds to be deliv-To be delivered after October 1, 1890.

Summer cured.

Winter cured.

San Francisco Produce Exchange standard No. 1 barley.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.] sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

W. F. McLaughlin.	D. D. Doyle.	C. B. Stone.	Leo Goldman.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Arthur Lorette.	John H. Norton.	J. E. Solomon.	Henry Harrison.	J. Hutchison.	G. W. Teasdale.	P. Freudenthal.	John Wakeman.	Jacob Knight.	A. E. Whyland.
••••										*****				
	-													
										•••••				
•••••			••••									•••••		
••••														
1 00														
1.00					*****	*****								*****
1. 00 0. 50	6. 50 6. 00													

from other grain, not weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel.)

63. 23 2. 89 f3.78 62. 24	1. 90										21 22
------------------------------	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

 		 		••	7.00		 								*****
 		 			5.75	5	 	*****							*****
 	• • •	 •••	.:	• •	6.00		 5.49	5. 15							
 		 			6. 00 5.75	5	 		3.625						
 		 		•••			 		3.023		2.375				
 		 		• • •			 					5. 33		*****	
 		 					 						g3.20	h2. 00	*****
			1											i1. 90	12. 23
 		 	1							4, 22			-		j2. 23 k1. 93
 		 	1:	•••			 		3, 625	4, 23					

fIn 1 delivery.
g270,000 pounds only to be delivered in the months of July, August, and September, 1890.
h270,000 pounds only; \$2 per bushel of 62 pounds.
t 270,000 pounds only; \$1.90 per bushel of 62 pounds.
f\$2.23 per oushel of 62 pounds, sample No. 1.
h\$1.93 per bushel of 62 pounds, sample No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF (GROSS).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Bernerd Weller.	Francisco Avila.	Thomas Halleck.	David Balsz.	Ramon C. Valencia.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Colorado River Agency and School, Ariz San Carlos Agency, Ariz	70,000 1,800,000 1,300,000		a2. 99 j2. 91 k2. 67	b2.99	2.50	2, 70	c 1.99	d2. 62
678901234		1,000,000 800,000 750,000 500,000							
5 7 8		433 , 334 433 , 333					*		
9	San Carlos Agency and White Mountain Apaches, Ariz	1, 800, 000							
	White Mountain Apaches, Ariz Southern Ute Agency, Colo	500, 000 500, 000 300, 000		a2.47					

a One delivery about Oct. 1; 25 per cent., if required, must be taken at time of delivery about Oct. 1. b To be delivered in 1 delivery.
c In 1 or 2 deliveries, as agent may require.

c In 1 or 2 deliveries, as agent may require.
d In 1 or 2 deliveries, as agent may require; cattle reared in Sunflower Valley, Maricopa County, Ariz.
Four deliveries, each 250,000, in the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.
f To be delivered weekly.
g To be delivered monthly.
h To be delivered nonthly.
h To be delivered quarterly.
t The three later bids, in thirds of the amount advertised for to be considered as one bid and subject to the following conditions, viz: That if I am awarded the whole amount, viz, 1,300,000 pounds, I will deliver monthly until the 15th of Oct., and deliver the balance of the contract between that time and the 15th of Dec.; and if I am only awarded part of this contract, I will deliver all that which I am awarded between the 15th of Oct. and the 15th of Dec.
f Quarterly deliveries, commencing July 20 first delivery, and every three months during the fiscal year.

year. k One delivery about July 15, 1890, and final delivery about Oct. 15, 1890, all required by contract. l As required by the office and the respective Indian agents. m Monthly.

n As required from July 1 to Oct. 1, then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June as required.

o To be delivered as required for issue only until Oct. 1, 1890, and then balance all at 1 delivery in

Oct., 1890.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS).

Asel Kyes.	John H. Norton.	William Garland.	Leo Goldman.	Sumner P. Vickers.	Jacob Lieberman.	James M. Ming.	Richard A. Thomas.	Ernest F. Kellner.	Jeremiah J. Vosburgh.	Joseph H. Hampson.	Charles F. Grant.	José M. Archuleta.	Charles Pearson,	George E. West.	Number.
02.94	f2. 95 g2. 35 h2.15		e2, 09	n2. 47 n2. 34 n2. 29	q2, 29 q2, 22	#2.00 z2.00	l1.94 ml. 84 nl. 791	p2. 39							11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 111 112 113 114 116 117 118
	1.9925				q2. 37				n2.21	\$2.10 u3.00	v1.97	w3. 00	x1.94	y1.87	19 20 21 22 23

p Beef steers to be delivered in lots of 100 head or more during summer or fall, 1890. To be good quality improved American steers from the mountain regions of Arizona, and worth considerable more than the Mexican mixed steers generally delivered.
q Deliveries to be made in accordance with clause 3.
q Deliveries to be made in accordance with clause 3.
q Deliveries to be made in accordance with clause 3.
q Deliveries prior to Nov. 15, 1890, the second to include sufficient to last to May 1, 1891, and then 1 delivery, when required, to complete contract.
q Two deliveries prior to Nov. 1, 1890, of not less than 500,000 pounds each, the balance in May and June, 1891, thirty days' notice of increase prior to Oct. 1, 1890, to be given.
q Monthly until Oct. 1, 1890, then sufficient to last until May 1, 1891, and then again monthly until completion of contract. [N. B.—I understand the White Mountain Apache beef to be delivered at San Carlos; if otherwise, bid for same is excluded herefrom.]
q In 2 deliveries; one-half between July 10 and Aug. 15, 1890, balance between Sept. 10 and Oct. 15, 1890. Born and raised in Colorado.
q Weckly deliveries; Colorado native American cattle.
q As required, from July 1 to Oct. 1, balance in 1 or 2 deliveries from the 1st to the 20th of Oct. y In 4 deliveries, as required, from July 1, 1890, to Nov. 10, 1890.
q Will deliver remainder and complete confract during the last days of Oct. next. If any cattle are required to be delivered in July, or if any increase, must have twenty-five days' notice.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)-Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, fr.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	William Burke.	Henry G. Rand.	John Barrack.	Asel Kyes.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Lemhi Agency, Idaho Blackfeet Agency, Mont Crow Agency, Mont	625, 000		a2.73	d3. 18	e2. 29	f2.17	i 2. 60	b3. 00 b3. 17 b3. 04
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont Fort Peck Agency, Mont Tongue River Agency, Mont Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex Mescalero Agency, N. Mex		1,000,000 1,500,000 800,000 400,000						b2. 8

a One delivery between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15, 1890; 25 per cent. increase if required must be taken this delivery. Held for past year north of south line of Kansas. b To be delivered as required for issue only until Oct. 1, 1890, then balance all at 1 delivery in Oct.,

1890

c In 2 deliveries between July 1 and Oct. 1, one in July and one in Oct., including increase; native Idaho cattle.

d For any beef required in May and June, 1891.

d For any beef required in May and June, 1891.

e 100,000 pounds to be delivered July 1 to July 15; 150,000 pounds to be delivered between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, 1890; northern wintered cattle.

f One delivery in July, the balance Oct. 15, 1890; Idaho cattle.

g One delivery between Aug. 25 and Sept. 25, 1890.

h One delivery in Oct., 1890; Idaho cattle.

t One drove will be made in July if ordered, the bulk of the contract to be filled between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1890.

j As required to Nov. 1, then 1 delivery, incuding increase; double wintered Montana cattle.

k One delivery including increase Nov. 1; double wintered Montana cattle.

l As required from July 1 to Oct. 1, then sufficient to last until May 1, including increase during May and June as required; double wintered Montana cattle.

m Two deliveries between July 1 and Oct. 1, the last delivery to include any increase called for; for all or none; double wintered Montana cattle.

n As required from July 1 to Oct., when final delivery will be made including increase; Idaho native cattle or Montana, as required.

Montally as required.

o Monthly as required; say A each month for entire quantity; double wintered Montana or northern cattle.

p As required from July 1 to Oct. 1, then sufficient till May 1, including increase; during May and June, as required, one-twelfth entire quantity each month only; double wintered Montana or northern cattle.

q As required till Oct. 1, then balance, including any increase, if any; double wintered Montana or northern cattle.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.-Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)-Continued.

Chas. E. Conrad.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Portus B. Weare.	Walter B. Jordan.	Martelli Brandenburg.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Wm. F. Niedringhaus.	Robt L. McCulloh.	Chaunoy Stoddard.	José M. Archuleta.	Dillard R. Fant.	Jno. H. Cadugan,	Chas. W. Wingfield.	Jno. H. Riley.
l3. 47 j3. 07 k2. 89	m2. 97												119.40
z3. 13 y3 70		03.49 p 2.97 q2.77	13.06	u2. 90	s3. 19 r3. 24 z3. 34	v2. 99	103.07						
	m2.87		12.97	u3. 00	43. 23 83. 34	² 2.82 w3.65		m2. 93	⁶ 2. 10 ⁷ 2.35 ⁸ 2. 65				
			••••						82.65	92. 49	102, 75	102. 21	112.40 142.25 122.25 132.15 182.05

- As called for then (continue on quantity next time); native Montana or northern wintered cattle.

- This proposal is for all or none, at agent's option, he giving 30 days.

 **As called for then (continue on quantity next time); native Montana or northern wintered cattle.

 **Example 1.5 One delivery between July 1 and Oct. 1; balance from Oct. 1 to 20.

 **Une delivery as soon as required after July 1, 1890, and the balance on or about Nov. 10, 1890.

 **Cattle have been at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1, 1890, north of south line of Kansas.)

 **One delivery July 10 to 15, second delivery Oct. 10 to 15. This proposal is for all or none.

 **Delivery in May or June, 1891. This proposal is for all or none, at agent's option, he giving 30 days.
- x All required to Nov. 1, then 1 delivery including increase; double wintered Montana cattle.
 y As required from July 1 to Oct. 1, then sufficient to last to May 1, including increase; during
 May and June as required; double wintered Montana cattle.
 z As called for until Sept. 25, 1890, then balance 1 delivery, including increase; native Montana or
 northern wintered cattle.
- One delivery between July 1 to Oct. 1, balance from Oct. 1 to 25; double wintered Montana cattle.

 Delivery in July or as required monthly until Sept. 1, balance for 1890 on Oct. 15. This proposal is for all or none.

- or all or none.

 3 As called for, then 1 delivery Sept. 25, 1890, including increase; native Montana or Utah cattle.

 4 One delivery Sept. 25, 1890, including increase; native Montana or Utah cattle.

 5 One delivery about Oct. 1, 25 per cent., if required, must be taken at time of delivery, about Oct. 1.

 5 In 4 deliveries before Nov. 1, 1890; Colorado native American cattle.

 7 Monthly deliveries; Colorado native American cattle.

 9 Two deliveries.

 10 As required from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1990, then cannot to leaf to Moral 1991 and during Moral 1991.

- 10 As required from July 1 to Oct., 1, 1890, then enough to last to May 1, 1891, and during May and June as required.
- une as required.

 11 As required by Department.

 12 As required to Oct. 1, then enough to last till May 1; during May and June as required.

 13 As required till Nov. 15, then balance.

 14 Monthly deliveries.

 15 In three deliveries as required, but last delivery to be on or before Dec. 1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF (GROSS)-Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak	Pounds. 150, 000 50, 000 3, 500, 000	50,000	a3. 07
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla	2, 500, 000 1, 000, 000 3, 000, 000		******
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Okla	3, 500, 000	3,500,000	
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak	1, 000, 000 600, 000 250, 000	1,000,000	
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak	150, 000 800, 000	800,000	
Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak	1, 000, 000	900,000	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak	4, 000, 000 1, 000, 000 6, 500, 000 4, 000, 000 2, 000, 000		

a One delivery between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15, 1890; 25 per cent. increase, if required, must be taken this delivery. Held for past year north of south line of Kansas.

b Both or none, meaning also Fort Stevenson School. To be delivered as required for issue only until Oct. 1, 1890, and then balance all at 1 delivery in Oct., 1890.

c Cattle bred and raised in North Dakota.

d Grade steers raised in North Dakota. At any time in Oct., 1890, upon 30 days' notice, at 1 delivery.

e Will not deliver cattle later than Nov. 1, 1890, and will not accept this school except with Fort Borthold.

Berthold.

g Oue delivery in Sept.; cattle as per specifications.

A As required from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1890. All or none.

A As required for May and June, 1891, on 30 days' notice of delivery for these months—1 delivery only

As required for May and June, 1891, on 30 days' notice of delivery for these months—1 delivery only for each month. Each of the above propositions dependent on my getting the whole contract for the above post. The question as to whether I am to deliver in Oct. to complete contract, or whether I shall be required to make 1 delivery in May and 1 in June, 1891, to be settled at time contract is executed. All cattle to be wintered in Montana and 12 months consecutively north of south line of Kansas.

All or none.

k Delivery monthly, as required, until Sept. Then 2,500,000 pounds, 1 delivery, Sept. 25, including increase. To be cattle raised or wintered in Montana, Utah, or Idaho. crease.

l One delivery between July 1 and Oct. 1; balance from Oct. 1 to 25. Single and double Montana wiutered.

m Monthly as required, July, Aug., and Sept.

n All 1 delivery in Oct., 1890.

o As required May and June, 1891; above may be considered as a whole or as three separate bids.

All cattle offered shall have been 24 months in succession prior to July, 1890, north of south line of Kansas.

p Monthly as required until Oct., 1890; then all required till May, 1891. May and June (1891) deliveries not to exceed two-twelfths of the whole cattle delivered. Kind of cattle as described in my bid

q To be delivered as required for issue only until Oct. 1, 1890; then balance all at 1 delivery in Oct., 1890.

r No conditions.

& As required. t Both or none, meaning also Fort Berthold Agency. To be delivered as required for issue only until Oct. 1, 1890, and then balance all at 1 delivery in Oct., 1890. advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)-Continued.

Asel Kyes.	John J. Robinson.	William C. Badger.	Joseph Roach.	Walter B. Jordan,	William E. Hughes.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Dillard R. Fant.	Nelson Morris.	C. J. White.	Albert N. Johnson.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	Bartlett Richards.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Number.
b3 . 09	c2.68	d3.43 d3.43	e3.24 f3.24	*****											1 2
	******			12.89	h2.82										3
						k3.24 k3.33	g2.77								5
								72. 14 52. 60							2
							••••••	*2.49 *2.14 *1.89 *2.65 *2.50	101.24						1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
q3.14								91.89		p3.83	12.92				15
										n3.53 m4.03					10
								*******		04.83	1 -1				15
q2.87											r3.27	#3. 67 #3. 63			19
q3.17			-:									u3. 43 e3. 67 t3.63 u3. 43	-:		20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 28
					v3.10		y2.74	w3.35		14.98			x3.07		2
					v3.10	43.19	22.62 22.77	w3. 25						******	25
							*******							³ 2. 885	28

t Monthly delivery.

u As required from July 1 to Oct. 1; then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required.

Cattle will have been at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1 next north of the south line of Kansas. These bids made with the understanding that bid accepted must be for all.

Kansas. These bids made with the understanding that bid accepted must be for all.

vAll or none. Cattle to be single or double wintered in Montana and to have been more than 12 consecutive months prior to July 1 next above the south line of Kansas. From July 1 to Oct. 1, 1890, as required; on Oct. 1, 1890, enough to complete contract for entire year. In the event I do not get Rosebud, then I bid Pine Ridge at same price and terms.

vCattle wintered north of south line of Kansas, and been there 12 months prior to July 1, 1890. From July 1 to Oct. 1 as required by the Government; then sufficient amount to run to May 1, including all increase to May 1, 1891; from May 1 to June 30 as required by Government.

xTo be delivered as required from July 1, 1890, to Oct. 1, 1890; then sufficient to last until May 1, 1891; during May and June, 1891, as required. These cattle have been at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1 next north of the south line of Kansas.

w Delivery as required to Oct. then balance, including increase, if any. Cattle as per specifications.

y Delivery as required to Oct.; then balance, including increase, if any. Cattle as per specifications, 2 One delivery in August. Cattle as per specification.

1 One-twelfth each month commencing July, 1890, as required, after 15 days' notice, until July, 1891. Beef offered to have been at least 24 months in succession prior to July, 1890, north of the south line of Kansas. During winter months, if impossible because of storms to deliver beef on hoof, then not heaf shall be received at double price promet. net beef shall be received at double price named.

² Delivery as required till Oct.; then balance, including increase, if any, for entire amount.

³ In 1 delivery only, on or about Oct. 15; double wintered Montana and Wyoming cattle (2,000,000)

**In I delivery only, our about discovering the first of the cattle of the cattle of the cattle of the Government.

**As required by the Government, monthly.

**Monthly issues from July 1 to Oct. 1, as required by Government; then sufficient to May 1, 1891, including all increase; then as required by Government until June 30, 1891.

*Monthly.

*Monthly.

*From July 1 till Oct. 1, as required; Oct. 1, to May 1, with all increase; May 1 to June 30, as required.

**Bas required July 1 to Oct. 1; then sufficient to last to May 1, 1891; then as required to June 30, 1891; 60 days' notice of increase required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF (GROSS)-Continued.

	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1 Yankton Age		Pounds. 500, 000	
Ouray Agenc Uintah Agen	y, Utahoy, Utahenoy, Wyo	450, 000 200, 000 †360, 000 360, 000 240, 000 (*)	450,000
Shoshone Ag Shoshone Ag Shoshone Ag	ency and School, Wyo	†360, 000 260, 000 240, 000 (‡) 960, 000	960,000

^{*} Or I will deliver in lieu of preceding proposals.

[†]Only. †Remainder. ¹To be delivered as required for issue only until Oct. 1, 1890; then balance all at 1 delivery in Oct.

² As required. Northern wintered, and will have been at least 12 months in succession, prior to July 1, north of the south line of Kansas.

3 Monthly. Northern wintered, and will have been at least 12 months in succession, prior to July 1 north of the south line of Kansas.

4 As required from July 1 to Oct. 1, then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June as required. Northern wintered, and will have been at least 12 months in succession, prior to July 1, north of the south line of Kansas.

of the south line of Kansas.

5 At 1 delivery between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15, 1890; 25 per cent. increase, if required, must be taken this delivery. Held for past year north of south line of Kansas.

6 In 1 delivery between Aug. 15 and Oct. 25, 1890; born and raised in Colorado

7 Cattle raised in Utah and Wyoming Territories and Colorado.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)-Continued.

L. C. Slavens, jr.	Asel Kyes.	Alex, M. Bowdle.	Charles F. Grant.	Valentine S. Hoy.	Robert A. Torrey.	Eugenie Amoretti.	Number.
⁵ 2. 67 ⁵ 2. 67	12.74	*8.57 *8.47 *3.27	62. 19 62. 19	72.97 72.97			1 2 3 4 5
					,92. 75 93. 00 83. 25		8 9
		*************		**************	112.75 123.00 103.35 183.50	142.075 141.99 153.10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

14 Weekly deliveries commencing July 1, 1890, continuing to Oct., 1890, and about the 20th Oct., 1890,

⁸ Delivered weekly as required to Sept. 1 next; remainder to be delivered at my option before Nov. 30 next, but will deliver as fast as is required for slaughter. All cattle to be delivered to have been north of the south line of Kansas for at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1 next.

9 To be delivered at my option after Sept. 1 and before Nov. 30, 1890. All cattle to be delivered to have been north of the south line of Kansas for at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1 next.

10 Weekly as required to Oot. 1 next; any remainder to be delivered at my option before Nov. 30, 1890, but will deliver as fast as they are needed for slaughter. All cattle to be delivered to have been north of the south line of Kansas for at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1 next.

11 Delivery at my option, same article, same place, after Oct. 1 next and before Nov. 30, 1890.

12 Delivery at my option, same article, same place, after Oct. 1 next and before Nov. 30, such part as will be needed to May next.

13 To, be delivered weekly as required during May and June, 1891; final delivery of balance to be June 30, 1891.

14 Weekly deliveries commencing July 1, 1890, continuing to Oct. 1890, and about the 20th Oct. 1890.

well deliver the remainder of contract.

15 For all additional beef furnished after October, 1890, up to July, 1891, which may be called for at \$3.10. All the above to be cattle wintered at least 12 months in succession prier to July 1, 1890, north of the south line of Karsas.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF (NET).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Jacob Lieberman.	Thomas V. Keam.	Charles B. Stone.	Charles Baker.	Francisco Avila.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	San Carlos Agency, Ariz White Mountain Apaches, Ariz. Keam's Canon, Ariz Pima School, Ariz. Fort Yuma School, Cal. Grand Junction School, Colosouthern Ute School, Colosouthern Ute School, Colosouthern Ute School, Colos	Pounds. 250, 000 250, 000 22, 000 32, 000 23, 000 21, 000 6, 400	Pounds. 22,000 (*) 23,000 21,000 (b)	5. 23 10. 43 10. 43 7. 23 7. 21 6. 33	7. 29	9.50	8.71	4.50	4.94
8 9 10 11 12 13	Fort Hall School, Idaho. Quapawand Seneca, etc., School, Ind. T. Haskell Institute, Kans White Earth School, Minn. Leech Lake School, Minn. Red Lake School, Minn.	28, 000 27, 000 180, 000 6, 000 25, 000 1, 000	28,000 27,000 180,000 (c) (c)	8. 73 6. 43 5. 43 9. 43 10. 43 11. 43					
14 15 16 17 18 19	Genoa School, Nebr. Omaha and Winnebago Schools, Nebr. Santee Agency and School, Nebr. Santee Agency, Nebr. Nevada Agency and School, Nev. Pyramid Lake, Nev.	60, 000 31, 000 55, 000 55, 000 25, 000	60,000 (c) 55,000 25,000	6. 23 6. 73 6. 23 10. 09			9. 67		

^{*} To be purchased of Indians.

b No school, no award.

c Open market.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.-Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (NET).

5.40	Jesus Redonda.
71 ACT CT ACT ACT ACT ACT ACT ACT ACT ACT	Henry A. Koster.
	Samuel C. Shelton.
5- 9- 8-	Mathew C. Murdock.
5. 00	Edward F. Swift.
8, 99	David Balsz.
90 32 42	Wilbur F. Mellick.
91 \$A 60	Frederick Deichmann
7. 7.	Asel Kyes.
98	William Snyder.
5.175	Bernard Bade.
	Isaac Davidson.
90	Richard H. Cowles.
8.00	John Lee.
7.95	Willard H. A. Pike.
400400F0 00-1504 CO1-00	Number.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF (NET)-Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Alex, M. Bowdle.	Francis N. Cockburn.	Samuel C. Shelton.	Wm. F. Ross.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev. Albuquerque School, N. Mex. Navajo School, N. Mex. Devil's Lake Schools, N. Dak Chilocco School, Okla. Osage Agency, Okla. Osage School, Okla. Osage School, Okla. Osage and Kaw Schools, Okla. Otoe School, Okla. Pawnee School, Okla. Ponca Agency and School, Okla. Ponca Agency and School, Okla. Ponca Police and School, Okla. Sac and Fox Agency Schools, Okla Carlisle School, Pa. Sisseton Agency and School, S. Dak. Yankton Agency, S. Dak. Green Bay School, Wis.	40,000 40,000 48,000 18,000 16,600 30,000 64,000 30,000 27,000 250,000	Pounds. (*) 65,000 20,000 40,600 15,000 18,000 16,000 30,000 (d) 250,000 (d) (d)	10. 09 5. 67 8. 43 8. 43 5. 73 6. 73 6. 59 6. 48 7. 87 5. 91 8. 43	a6.53	6.93	5. 895	e10. 00

^{*}Can be purchased of Indians.

& As required, northern wintered and will have been at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1, next north of the south line of Kansas.

b To be delivered twice a week.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.-Continued. at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (NET)-Continued.

William Farr.	Francis J. Wilson.	W. F. McLaughlin.	Henry A. Koster.	Frank Reitz.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Cyrus M. Scott.	De Witt McDowell	Taylor Morrison.	Wm. Hartzel & Son.	Andrew M. Kerr.	John Park.	James R. Dixon.	Asel Kyes.	Bernard Bade.
5. 45	3.73	4. 94 b8. 49	4.71	8.00	7.00	6. 00	4.69							
			5.87		c7. 50	7.00								
			5.91			7.00	6. 15	5. 59	5.46	5. 64	5.50	5. 60	7. 44	4.475

cTo be distributed as follows: Otoe, 18,000; Pawnee, 16,000; Ponca School, 20,000; Ponca police, d Open market purchase.

& As required.

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; COFFEE. (Must be sound and clean, of good quality,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W.F. McLaughlin.	J.J.O'Donohue, fr.	Frank Kunzeman.	H. M. Brush.	A. E. Whyland.	W. H. Crossman & Bros.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 7 8 9 9 1 8 9 1 8 9 1 8 9 1 8 1 8 9 1 8 9 1 8 9 1 8 1 8	Albuquerque School, N. Mex. Navajo Agency, N. Mex. Navajo School, N. Mex. New York City, N. Y	Pounds. 2,500 1,000 1,500 487,310	Pounds. 487,310	23 24 24	a 18. 70 b 18. 60 c 18. 52 d 18. 40 e 18. 35 f 18. 22 g 18. 17 h 18. 05 i 17. 95 j 17. 82 k 17. 75 m 17. 70 n 17. 50 o 17. 25 p 16. 75	r18.875 \$19.25 \$21.625	w 18. 28		
					COI	RN. (Mu	st be sour	nd and c	lean, to
20 21 22 23 24	Senecs, Mo. Crow Agency, Mont Custer Station, Mont Fort Peck Agency, Mont Poplar Station, Mont Rushvilla Nebr	82,000 15,000 15,000 40,000 40,000	15,000 40,000						

0	Seneca, Mo	32, 000				 	
21	Crow Agency, Mont	15, 000				 	
22	Custer Station, Mont	15, 000				 	
23	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	40,000				 	
4	Poplar Station, Mont	40,000				 	
5	Rushville, Nebr	200,000				 	
6	Valentine, Nebr	200, 000				 	
7	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.					 	
8	Gallup, N. Mex	18,800				 ,	
9	Manuelito, N. Mex	18, 800				 	
0	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	18, 800				 	
1		13,000		2.19	-		
2	Navajo School, N. Mex	5, 800		2.19		 	
3		18, 800				 	
4	Fort Stevenson School, N. Dak		10,000			 	
5	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak	28, 000	28,000			 	
6	Ponca Agency, Okla	15, 000	15,000			 	
7	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak	30,000	30,000			 	
8	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak	30,000	30,000			 	
39	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak	300,000				 	

CORN MEAL. (Good

40 41 42 43 44 45	Kausas City, Mo Omaha, Nebr Schuyler. Nebr Fort Stevenson School, N. Dak Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak Cheyenne River Agency, N. Dak	34, 500 34, 500 34, 500 5, 000 2, 500	34,500						
----------------------------------	---	---	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--

a Sample No. 1, green Rio, b Sample No. 2, green Rio, c Sample No. 3, green Rio, d Sample No. 4, green Rio, c Sample No. 5, green Rio, f Sample No. 6, green Rio, g Sample No. 7, green Rio, a Sample No. 8, green Rio, h Sample No. 8, green Rio,

i Sample No. 9, green Rio. j Sample No. 10, green Rio. k Sample No. 11, green Rio. k Sample No. 13, green Rio. m Sample No. 13, green Rio. n Sample No. 14, green Rio. o Sample No. 15, green Rio. p Sample No. 16, green Rio.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.-Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.] and must be delivered in strong double sacks.)

Lewis Wallace.	Asel Kyes.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	I. P. Baker.	C. E. Conrad.	W. B. Jordan.	Ray Nye.	S. F. Gilman.	S. K. Bittenbender.	W. D. McCord.	C. H. Searing.	H. A. Koster.	Abraham Staab.	Jno. M. Turner.	Chas. M. Lookwood.	J. H. Sherburne.	Jas. C. McVay.	Alex. C. Johnson.	N. W. Wells.	J. G. McGannon.
u19																••••			••••
veig	gh not	less th	an 56	poun	ds to	o the	bus	hel.)											
		.99								. 83	. 81								92
		1.77								. 83	. 81						1.84		. 83
	1.27	.77 1.77 1.37	1, 36	1. 37	1.33					. 83	.81						1.84		. 83
	1.27	1. 77 1. 37 1. 19	1, 36	1.37	1.33					. 83	.81						1.84		. 83
	1.27	1. 77 1. 37 1. 19 . 79	1, 36	1. 37	1. 33		.69	. 80	69	. 83	. 81						1.84		. 83
		1. 19	1, 36	1. 37	1.33		.69	.80	. 62								1.84		. 83
		1.77 1.37 1.19 .79	1, 36	1. 37	1.33		.69	.80	. 62	1.27	1. 43						1.84		. 83
		1. 19 . 79	1, 36	1. 37	1.33		.69	. 80	.62	1.27	1. 43						1.84		. 83
		1. 19 . 79	1, 36	1. 37	1.33		.69	.80	.62		1. 43						1.84		. 83
		1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68		1. 37	1.33		.69	. 80	. 62	1.27	1. 43						1.84		. 83
		1. 19 . 79		1. 37	1.33		.69	.80	. 62	1.27	1. 43						1.84		. 83
	.74	1. 19 .79 1. 27 1.68	1.36	1. 37	1.33		.69	. 80	. 62	1.27	1. 43						1.84		. 83
	1. 29	1. 19 .79 1. 27 1.68	1.36	1. 37	1. 33		.69	.80	. 62	1.27	1. 43		1.38		. 86		1.84		. 83
	1. 29	1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68 2. 28 1. 39 . 77 1. 03	1.36	1. 37	1.33		.69	.80	. 62	1.27	1. 43		1. 38 1. 17	.99	. 86	1.09			. 83
	1. 29	1. 19 .79 1. 27 1.68	1.36	1. 37	1.33	.76	.69	.80	.622	1.27	1. 43		1.38	.99	. 86				.83
nali	1. 29	1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68 2. 28 1. 39 . 77 1. 03	1.36 1.14	1. 37	1. 33		.69	.80	.622	1.27	1. 43		1. 38 1. 17	.99	. 86	1.09			. 83
uali	1. 29	1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68 2. 28 1. 39 . 77 1. 03 . 93	1.36 1.14 .95 .91	1. 37	1.33	.76	.69	.80	.62	1.27	1. 43		1. 38 1. 17	.99	. 86	1.09			. 83
uali	1. 29	1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68 2. 28 1. 39 . 77 1. 03 . 93	1.36 1.14 .95 .91	1. 37	1.33	.76	.69	. 80	. 622	1.27	1. 43		1. 38 1. 17	.99	. 86	1.09		2.98	. 83
uali	1. 29	1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68 2. 28 1. 39 . 77 1. 03 . 93	1.36 1.14 .95 .91	1. 37	1.33	.76	.69	.80	. 622	1.27	1. 43	1.39	1. 38 1. 17 .82 .82	.99	. 86	1.09		2.98	. 83
uali	1. 29	1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68 2. 28 1. 39 . 77 1. 03 . 93	1.36 1.14 .95 .91	1. 37	1.33	.76	.69	.80	. 62	1.27	1. 43	1.39	1. 38 1. 17 .82 .82	.99	. 86	1.09		2.9S 2.9S 2.9S 3.88	. 83
uali	1. 29	1. 19 . 79 1. 27 1. 68 2. 28 1. 39 . 77 1. 03 . 93	1.36 1.14 .95 .91	1. 37	1.33	.76	.69	.80	. 62	1.27	1. 43	1.39	1. 38 1. 17	.99	. 86	1.09		2.98	. 83

q Sample L.
r Sample M.
s Sample N.
t Sample O.
u Sample 2.
w Sample 3.
z Sample 4.
y Sample 5.

zSample 6.

^{*} Sample 🕸

¹ In 1 delivery.

² Not less that 20,000 pounds. To be delivered at Omaha or Kansas City.

³ Omaha delivery 12½ cents per 100 pounds addi-

tional.

⁴Granulated corn meal, to be like sample sent, either white or yellow.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; FEED. (Must be of clear corn and oats,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Althee Lorette.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	I. P. Baker.
12345678	Fort Yuma School, Cal Arkaneas City, Kans Elgin, Kans Dulce Side Track, N. Mex Fort Stevenson School, N. Dak Darlington, Okla Oklahoma, Okla Ashland, Wis	Pounds. 400 7,000 7,000 20,000 15,000 5,000 8,000	Pounds. 4,000 3,000 20,000 15,000 5,000	51. 20	5. 69 1. 23 1. 79 1. 77 .97	1.71

FLOUR. (The flour must be what is known as "straight full stock," of good sound wheat 60 pounds of weigh 8 ounces

Casa Grande, Ariz	27, 600	27,600		b2, 97 c2, 99 d3.00 e2, 74	
				f2.73	1
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	25, 000				
Colorado River Agency, Ariz	2, 600 70, 000	70,000		64. 19 c4. 23	
				d4.30 e4.13	
				f4.10	
Galancia Dinas Galaci Ania	50, 000 20, 000				
Colorado River School, Ariz	15, 000	15,000		bk3.13 ck3.15	
				dk3.14 ek2.80	-
Keam's Cañon, Ariz	15,000			fk2.88	
Pima Agency, Ariz	2, 600				
Pima School, Ariz	25,000				
San Caries Agency, Ariz	225, 000	*225,000		b3. 35 c3. 41	
				*3.49 e3.15 f3.15	
	125, 000			J 3, 15	
	100,000				
Wilcon, Ariz	225,000				
Yuma Station, Ariz Fort Yuma School, Cal	101, 000 31, 000	31,000	3, 55	b3.40	
				c3. 44 d 3.49 e3. 25 f3. 15	

^{*}This award was cancelled by commissioners September 11, 1890, for the reason that delivery covering quantity registered for White Mountain Apaches reached only to San Carlos Agency, or more than 100 miles away.

a Sample No. 1 or No. 2.
b Sample A.
c Sample B.

d Sample C.
e Sample F.
f Sample G.
f Sample No. 2, 5 cents per owt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per owt. extra.
h hample No. 2.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.] fresh ground, of good sound grain.)

John M. Turner.	C. H. Searing.	A. D. Archuleta.	Charles B. Stone.	Leo Goldman.	L. Zeckendorf.	Abe Wolf.	A. S. Solomon.	J. Liberman,	John H. Norton.	Abraham Staab.	Number
1.60	.99 1.19 1.87	1.95									
1.00	1, 19 1, 09										

wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to to the yard.)

	g3. 19									
		-					- 1			1
			a3.76 a3.76							8
•••••••••	gr3. 18		a4. 87 a4. 87	4. 19 4. 19	i4. 50 j4. 50					
	g4. 17			2. 90 2. 90	2.85 2.85 3.64	l3.39 m3.36 n3.20				•
*********			a4. 13				d3. 59	p3. 53 q3. 33 p3. 53 q3. 33	p3. 545 h3. 395	
	3. 05 g3. 24		a3.98	2, 94	k3.24					

i For agency, one or two deliveries.

j For school, one delivery.

l One delivery.

l Sample AB.

m Sample EE.
n Sample C.
p Sample C.
p Sample C.
p Sample C.
v For No. L.
Hay No. 1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; FLOUR-Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, fr.	C. H. Searing.
Grand Junction, Colo	Pounds. 16, 000	Pounds.	a2.99 b3.10 c3.10 d2,93	h2. 91
Ignacio, Colo	126, 500	4	e2. 99 f2. 89 g2. 93 i2. 97 j2. 99 k3. 10 l2. 95 m2. 95 n2. 83	p3.24
Southern Ute Agency, Colo	120, 000 3, 000 126, 500 165, 000 15, 000	120,000	2, 90	p3. 44
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	150, 000	150,000		
Lemhi Agency, Idaho	50, 000	50,000		
Nez Percés, Idaho	4 , 000 150 , 000		#2. 83 #2. 95 #2. 91 v2. 81 w2. 92 #2. 73 y2. 77	
Arkansas City, Kans	600, 000 550, 000 38, 000			p 2. 04 p 2. 04
Caldwell, Kans	600, 000 550, 000 38, 000			
Cale, Kans Elgin, Kans	45, 500 38, 000	38,000	\$1. 99 t2. 01 u2.03 x1, 83	p2. 08 p2. 19
Hoyt, Kans	6,000	6,000	\$2.42 t2.45 u2.51 x2.20	zp 2. 69
Kickapoo School, Kans	6, 000		y2.25	

a Sample A; one delivery only; rejected by the inspector.
b Sample B; one delivery only; rejected by the inspector.
c Sample C; one delivery only; rejected by the inspector.
c Sample E; one delivery only; rejected by the inspector.
c Sample E; one delivery only; rejected by the inspector.
f Sample G; one delivery only; rejected by the inspector.
f Sample G; one delivery only; rejected by the inspector.
f Sample A; rejected by the inspector.
f Sample B; rejected by the inspector.
f Sample D; rejected by the inspector.
Sample D; rejected by the inspector.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.-Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR-Continued.

A. D. Archuleta.	Abraham Stabb.	Asel Kyes,	Elias Story, fr.	John Barrack.	N. W. Wells.	J. D. Bowersock.	Henry Legler.
	2. 60						
22.55 4.00		r2. 64	\$3.00 \$2.56 \$2.35 \$1.95 \$1.89 \$3.00 \$2.85 \$2.77	2.80	2. 30		
						2, 89 2, 89 2, 89 2, 89 2, 89 2, 89 2, 78	
		,					2, 50

n Sample F; rejected by the inspector.
o Sample G; rejected by the inspector.
p Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra,
g Sample No. 1.
r Sample BO (or sample AK; at an advance of 30 cents per 100 pounda).
s Sample B.
s Sample B.
s Sample B.
s Sample D.
s Sample D.
s Sample B.
s Sample B.
s Sample G.
s One delivery only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; FLOUR-Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavena, jr.	C. H. Searing.	J. D. Bowersock.
Lawrence, Kans	Pounds. 200, 000	Pounds. 200,000	al. 68 bl. 71 cl.73	e2, 18	2. 39
Netawaka, Kans	6,000	6,000	d1. 65 a2. 42 b2. 45 c2.51 d2. 20	eh2.69	
Pottawatomie School, Kans	6, 000 4, 500	4,500	a2. 37 b2. 39 c2.41 d2. 25		
Brainerd, Minn	31, 300	31,300			
	18, 000 12, 900				
	1, 300 30, 000				
Brown's Valley, Minn	30, 000	FO 600			:
Detroit, Minn	91, 000 91, 000	59,800			
	20,000				
	18, 000				
	10,000				
	6,000				
	2, 500				
	2,000				
Seneca, Mo	1, 300 40, 000	40,000	al. 80 bl. 83 c1.91 dl. 77	e2. 24	
Blackfeet Agency, Mont	400, 000	400,000	an3.01 c3.11 gn3.05		
Chinook, Mont	400,000		9760.00		
	300, 000				
Crow Agency, Mont	350, 000	350,000			
Custer, Mont	350, 000				
Flathead Agency, Mont	35, 000	35,000			
Fort Belknap, Mont	359, 000 300, 000	300.000	an2.87		
	359, 000 300, 000	300,000	an2.87 c2.96 gn2.42		

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.-Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR-Continued.

Henry Legler.	Azel Kyes.	Arthur Miller.	W. G. Conrad.	Cataract Mill Co.	Elias Story, jr.	W. C. Leistikan.	W. B. Jordan.
2.50							
2, 50					•••••••••		
	(2.44 (2.44 (2.44 (3.44	12, 55 j2, 55 k2, 55 k2, 55 02, 50 q2, 50 r2, 50 t2, 50 t2, 50 p2, 50 p2, 50 p2, 50					
	iv3.98		n3, 24	2.30	a2. 92 b2. 47 cn2. 45		
	iv2.74				a2. 37 b1.89 cn1. 90	mv2. 64 mv2. 64	
	iv2.90				a2. 25 b1.87 cn1. 95	2.64	
	iv2.69		n2.53	1.90	a2. 52 b2.09 c2. 02		2. 63

m Or at any station on the Great Northern R. R. east of Chinook.

n Rejected by the inspector.
o One sample for White Earth Agency
p One sample for White Earth police,
q One sample for White Earth school.
r One sample for R. L. annuity.
s One sample for R. L. police.
t One sample for R. L. b. school.
u One sample for Pembinas.
s Sample AK rejected by inspector.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; FLOUR-Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Alex. C. Johnson.	G. Conrad.	уев.
	Quanti	Quanti	L. C. Si	Alex. (W.G.	Asel Kyes.
Fort Benton, Mont	Pounds. 400, 000	Pounds.	a2. \$1 b2. 41			
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	350, 000	350,000	e2.35	e2. 90 f2. 35	d2.49	
	300,000			g3.05		h2.70
Glasgow, Mont	350,000					
Harlem Station, Mont	300, 000		a2. 80 b2. 89 c2. 35			
Poplar Station, Mont	350, 000		a2. 47 b2. 47 c2. 27			
Red Rock, Mont	50,000		t2. 83 i2. 95 b2. 91 k2. 81 l2. 92			
Rosebud Station, Mont	250, 000	250,000	m2. 73 v2. 77			
,		200,000		1 1 1 1		
Genoa, Nebr	80, 000	80,000	t1. 93 i1. 95 b1.97 m1. 77			
Genoa School, Nebr	80,000					n2. 58
Rushville, Nebr	800, 000 700, 000	700,000				
	400,000					
The second secon	300, 000					
	200, 000			*****		n2. 00 n2. 04 n2. 08
	100,000					n2, 10
Valentine, Nebr	800, 000	800,000				
	400, 000					n2.17

a Sample A, rejected by the inspector.
b Sample C.
c Sample G, rejected by the inspector.
d Rejected by the inspector.
e Sample No. 3.
f Sample No. 4.
g Sample No. 2.
h Sample No. 2.
h Sample BO (or sample AK at an advance of 20 cents per cwt). Sample AK rejected by the inspector. spector.

is Sample B. j Or at any station on the Great Northern R. R. east of Glasgow; rejected by the inspector. k Sample D.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR-Continued.

W. B. Jordan.	Cataract Mill Co.	Elias Story, jr.	W.C. Leistikaw.	N. W. Wells.	G. A. Mallin.	Martin Potter & Co.	S. F. Gillman.	S. K. Bittenbender.	W. E. Wright.	James Clark.	H. S. Hall,
2, 53	1.95	t2.55 i2.12 u2.10	<i>j</i> 2.48								2. 33 2. 23
		t2.10 i1.70 u1.65		2.10	1.60	1.75					
				3, 29			o2.78 p2.76	q1.89 r1.84 s1.79	1.93		
				8. 19			o2, 71 p2, 59	91.78 71.74 11.70	1.82	1.80	2, 33 2, 23

I Sample E.

m Sample F.
n Sample BC (or sample AK at 20 cents per 100 pounds extra).
o Sample No. 1, made from No. 1 wheat.
p Sample No. 2, made from No. 2 wheat.
q Sample No. 8.
r Sample No. 7.
s Sample No. 6.
t Sample A.
u Sample C, rejected by the inspector.
v Sample G.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; FLOUR-Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, fr.	C. H. Searing.	Abraham Staab.	John Becker.
Elko, Nev	Pounds. 45, 000	Pounds. 45,000	a3. 39 b3. 41 e3. 37 d3. 37 e3. 41			
Nevada Agency, Nev Nevada School, Nev Wadsworth, Nev	32, 000 20, 000 52, 000	32,000 20,000	### ### ##############################			
	32, 000 20, 000		e3.41 f3.36 g3.36			
Albuquerque School, N. Mex	70, 000	70,000	a2. 61 b2. 63 c2. 65	k2.71	2. 55	h2. 47 \$2. 23 \$2.00
Dulce Side Track, N. Mex	100, 000	100,000	f2. 41 a2. 71 b2. 73 c2. 78	k3. 19	2.60	
Gallup, N. Mex	32, 000	32,000	f2.59 a2.75 b2.77 c2.79			
Las Cruces, N. Mex	90, 000		f2, 63 a2, 61 b2, 63 c2, 69	2. 64		
Manulito, N. Mex	32, 000 90, 000	90,000	23. 41 b3. 43 c3. 49	k3. 03 k3. 34	3, 55	
Navajo Agenoy, N. Mex	32, 000		f3. 28 a3. 33 b3. 37 c3. 39	k3. 74	3.59	
	22, 000 10, 000		f3.14			

a Sample A.
b Sample B.
c Sample C.

d Sample D.
e Sample E.
f Sample F.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR-Continued.

W.F. McLaughlin.	A. D. Archuleta.	J. Schaublin.	I. S. Solomon.	P. Freudenthal.	N. W. Wells.	R. H. Cowles.	C. B. Stone.	John W. Quinlan.
					3, 03	h3.60 i3.40		
						h3, 25 i3. 05	i3.49 i3.49	
h3. 20 i2. 99							••••••	h3, 40 i2, 90 h3, 40 i2, 90
•••••	h2.49							
		3, 10	72.92	2.87				
j3. 34 j3. 34								

g Sample G. h Sample No. 1. i Sample No. 2. j Sample No. 3. & Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra. & Sample M.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; FLOUR-Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John M. Turner.	Alex. C. Johnson.	J. C. McVay.
Bismarck, N. Dak Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak	Pounds. 450, 000 130, 000 30, 000	Pounds. 30,000	a2.15		
Devil's Lake, N. Dak	130, 000 140, 000	140,000	h2. 53	e2.70 f2.13 g2.90	
Fort Stevenson School, N. Dak	30, 000	30,000	h2.48	g2. 90 e2. 65 f2. 13 g2. 90	
Rolla, N. Dak	100, 000	100,000		92.90	
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak	500, 000	500,000	h2.43	e2.68 f2.13 g2.85	2.5
Darlington, Okla	1, 150, 000 550, 000	550,000			
Oklahoma, Okla	41, 300	41,300			
	600, 000 550, 000				
Paul's Valley, Okla	600, 000	600,000			
Ponca, Okla	88, 000	88,000			
Carlisle, Pa	200, 000	200,000			

a F. o. b. boat at Bismarck, North Dak. Sample T. b Sample A. e Sample C. d Sample BO (or sample AK, at 20 cents extra). e Sample No. 3.

Sample No. 4.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR-Continued.

Asel Kyes.	Edw, Willoughby.	Edw. Willoughb		F. H. Tuthill.	C. H. Searing.	J.D. Bowersock.	R. P. Henderson.
d2. 54			b2. 45				
			b2.45 c 2.53	2. 19			
		b2.56	b2. 91 c2. 93				
		b2.45	b2. 91 c2. 93				
			b2, 45				
d2. 64		b2. 43 k2. 21 c2. 33	b2. 45 c2.53 b2. 61 c2. 71 i2. 61 j2. 63				
*********	***********	c2, 33	j2. 63		12.13		-
	*********		b2.02 k2.06 c2.08 i1.99		-		
•••••			12.02 12.08 11.99 11.84 11.87 11.89		72.12	2. 97	
						2. 97 2. 97	
**********			b1.84 k1.87 c1.89		72, 12	2. 97	
*********			b1. 97 k1. 98 c1.99		72. 31	8. 23	
			c1. 89 i1. 77 b1. 97 b1. 98 c1. 99 i1. 87 b1. 84 k1. 87 c1. 89 i2. 57 c2. 59		12, 09	2.91	
•••••			\$1,76 \$2,55 \$2,57 \$2,57				2. 19

g Sample No. 2.
h Sample T.
f Sample F.
f Sample G.
k Sample B.
l Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note .- Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; FLOUR-Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded,	John M. Turner.	Alex. C. Johnson.	J. C. McVay.	Asel Kyes.	S. K. Bittenbender.	Edw'd Willoughby.	Elias Story, jr.
1	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak	Pounds. 450, 000	Pounds. 400,000	12. 5 5			k2. 60			h2. 51
2 3 4 5 6		250, 000			d2. 08 b 2.90			g 2, 38 f2, 34 e2, 30		i2.30 j2.4
7 8 9 0		200, 000 v150, 000				2.36			a2.20 b2.10	
1 2 3 4	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak. Rapid City, S. Dak	700, 000 400, 000 300, 000	150,000	<i>(</i> 2, 58		2. 16	k2, 44		a2.05 b2.00	
5 6 7 8	Wilmot, S. Dak	300, 000 w100, 000 30, 000 200, 000	30,600			2.13 2.28	p2. 65	g1. 95 f 1.90		
9 0 1 2 3	Ouray Agency, Utah	140, 000	140,000					e1.87		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ouray, Utah Uintah Agency, Utah	140, 000 100, 000			-	-				
3	Ashland, Wis	20, 000 340, 000					p 2.44	g2. 05 f2. 00 e1. 98		
8	Lander, Wyo	340, 000	340,000					61.98		
1		150,000								
2 3	Rawlins, Wyo	40, 000 340, 000						******		

a Sample No. 1.
b Sample No. 2.
c Sample No. 3.
d Sample No. 4.
c Sample No. 6.
f Sample No. 7.
g Sample No. 8.
A Sample A.
Sample A.
Sample A.
Sample C.
b Sample C.
b Sample BO (or sample AK at an advance of 20 cents per 100 pounds extra).
I Sample T.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR-Continued.

Alex. M. Bowdle.	L. A. Foote.	Sol Star.	David H. Clark.	H. S. Hall.	S. F. Gillman.	W. E. Wright.	B. P. Raben.	S. C. Shelton.	L. C. Slavens.	C. H. Searing.	A. G. Barbydt.	Lycurgus Johnson.	W. D. McCord.	Edw. Alton.	N. W. Wells.	Eugenio Amoretti.	H. E. Wadsworth.
									••••								
2.26	a1.69 b1.59	2,00	m1. 90	2. 18 2. 08													
2. 26		2,00			n2. 90 o2. 78	1. 97	1 . 79	1. 97									
		••••	*****						h3. 87 i3. 83 j3. 94 q3. 81 r3. 94 s3. 57 t3. 67	u3.92	3.33						
		••••				••••			h3. 87 i3. 83 j3. 94 q3. 81 r3. 84 s3. 57 t3. 67	07	3.33	3.00					
					m9 00								2. 33				
					n2. 88 o2. 76			****			******		2. 55				
														3. 19		3. 35	
	.3																2.64 2.64 2.64
															2.70		2.04

m All or any quantity which may be required at the Pine Ridge Agency, made from Dakota raised hard wheat.

n Sample No. 1, made from No. 1 wheat.
o Sample No. 2, made from No. 2 wheat.
p Sample BO (or sample AK at 20 cents per cwt. extra).
q Sample B.
r Sample E.
s Sample F.
t Sample F.
t Sample G.
u Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra.
v 156,000 lbs. "only."

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARD BREAD. (Must be of the best quality used by the Army, and

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W.J. Cartan.	L. D. Dozier.	J. W. Garnean.	J.J. Tufts.
1 2 3	Sioux City, Iowa	Pounds. 155, 000	Pounds.	a3. 05 b3. 20 c3. 45			3. 00
123456789	St. Louis, Mo	157, 200		d3.55	#3. 90 f4. 15 g4. 40	a4.00 b4.10 c4.40	
8 9 0	Omaha, Nebr	155, 000	97,000	a2.85 b3.00 c3.25 d3.35			
0 1 2 3 4 5	Rushville, Nebr	50, 000	**********	a3.75 c3.90 c4.15			
5 6 7 8 9	Valentine, Nebr	50, 000		d4. 25 a3. 50 b3. 65 c3. 90 d4. 00			

HOMINY. (Must be of good merchantable quality

20 21 22 23 24 25	Kansas City, Mo St. Louis, Mo Omaha, Nebr Valentine, Nebr	70,000					
----------------------------------	---	--------	--	--	--	--	--

LARD. (Must be "Prime Steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, to

26 27 28	Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo	30, 000 29, 830 16, 800	16,500
29 30 31	Omaha, Nebr	13, 380 29, 830	13,380
32 33 34	Navajo School, N. Mex	600 2,000	

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound and sweet,

35 36 37 38	Chicago, Ill	250 250 250 200 200	Barrels. . 250 250 183	 	
39 40 41 42	St. Paul, Minn Omaha, Nebr Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak	232 683 30 30		 	

a Sample A.
b Sample B.

c Sample C. d Sample D.

Sample No. 1. /Sample No. 2. advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

must be furnished in strong boxes of 50 pounds each, ready for shipment.)

N. W. Wells.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	W. M. Coke.	H.O. Armour & Co.	E. A. Cudahy.	J. O. Armour.	E. F. Swift.	W.F. McLaughlin.	D. D. Doyle.	Asel Kyes.
ound and	clean, and	put up	in double l	bags.)					
k1.18 1.365 1.84	1.24	1. 15							
k1.18 1.365 1.84		*	boxes, no	ot to exceed	d 100 poun	ds in any	one box.)	-	
k1.18 1.365 1.84		*	, boxes, no	h. 08125	d 100 poun	ds in any	one box.)	(1.40	
k1.18 1,365 1.84	ed packed	in strong	.07875	h. 08125 i. 08	.08			{ 1.40 1.50	
k1.18 1,365 1.84 e delivere	ed packed	in strong	.07875	h. 08125	.08			{ 1.40 1.50	
k1.18 1.365 1.84 De delivere	ed packed	in strong	.07875	h. 08125 i. 08	.08			{ 1.40 1.50	14.88

g Sample, No. 3.
h5-pound tins.
h5-pound tins.
h5 or 10 pound tins.
h5 or Kansas City, Mo.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OATMEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	N.W.Wells.	John D. Marks.	L. C. Slavens, fr.	C. H. Searing.	A. D. Archuleta.	Asel Kyes.
1 2 3	Kansas City, Mo St. Louis, Mo Omaha, Nebr	Pounds. 17, 700 17, 700 17, 700	Pounds. a14,700	2.35 2.35	2. 50				

OATS. (To be bright and clean, well sacked, and

4	Holbrook, Ariz	17,000	17,000		 1.97	2.09		
5	Keam's Cañon, Ariz	17,000			 	3, 09		
6	Ignacio, Colo	20,000	20,000		 1.85		1.85	
7	Grand Junction School, Colo	14,000	14,000		 1.97	1.99		
8	Southern Ute Agency, Colo	20,000			 	2.19		
9	Arkansas City, Kans	20,000			 	. 97		1.44
0	Elgin, Kans	20,000	20,000		 .93	1.15		
1	Brainerd, Minn	9,600	9,600		 1.15			
2	Detroit, Minn	28, 000	38,000		 .99			1,44
3	Seneca, Mo	42,000	42,000		.97	. 99		
4	Arlee, Mont	20,000	20,000		1, 83			
5	Crow Agency, Mont	30,000	30,000		 1.98			2.17
6	Custer Station, Mont	30,000	00,000		 1.51			
7	Flathead Agency, Mont	20,000	20,000		 2.01			1.99
8	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	40,000	40,000		 ******			1, 58
	Poplar Station, Mont	40,000	40,000		 1.47			1.00
9	Desheille Mahr	50, 000	50,000		 .98			1.00
0	Rushville, Nebr		30,000		 190	1.62	******	1.00
1	Albuquerque, N. Mex	30,000	90.000		 4 57	1.02		
2	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	30,000	30,000		 1.57		4 8/5	
3	Dulee Side Track, N. Mex	20,000	20,000		 1.75		1.75	
1	Gallup, N. Mex	10,000	10,000	******	 *1.87		******	
5	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	20,000			 	1.97		
6	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	10,000		*****	 	3. 17	******	
7		7,000			 			
8	Navajo School, N. Mex	3,000			 			
9	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak	30,000	30,000		 1.23			1.07
0	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	60,000	60,000		 1.12			. 99
1	Ouray, Utah	40,000	40,000		 2.73	2.89		

^{*}At Navajo Agency 60 cents per 100 pounds extra. & To be delivered at Omaha, Nebr., or Kansas City, Me.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

OATMEAL.

H. A. Koster.	J. G. McGannon.	A. C. Johnson.	I. P. Baker.	C. E. Conrad.	W. B. Jordan.	S. K. Bittenbender.	W. F. McLaughlin.	Abraham Staab.	C.M. Lockwood,	J.C. McVay.	John M. Turner.	John Brown.	A. G. Barhydt.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Number.
															1 2 3

to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

1.98														
1.03														
1.03	1.075													

		2. 54												
			1.75	4 40										
				1.43	1.47									*******

						1.00								
2 50		*****					4 40							
1.58				· · · · · · ·			1.48	1.69						
			******		*****									*******
		*****					******							******
	*****						******		*****					
							0 40							*******
				******	*****	*****	2.49							
*****			1 00				2. 49		1 11	4 44	1 10	1 50		******
		*****	1. 22				******		1. 11 .91	1. 29	1.12			*******
	******	*****	1. 14		*****		******		.al	1. 29	1.12	1.58	0 70	0 0%
									*****				2.73	2.35

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; RICE. (To be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Diedrich Schmidt.	Geo. B. Howard.	Dan Talmage.	Frank Kunzman.	G. A. Jahn.	Lewis Wallace.	E. McLaughlin, fr.
1 2 3 4	New York City, N. Y	Pounds. 127, 380	Pounds. 127,380	c. 0579 d. 0564 e. 0527	b4.49		k.0570		a.0545 b.0612	

SALT. (Must be of good quality, packed in double

	Casa Grande, Ariz	1, 300							
1	ColoradoRiverAgency, Arlz.	1, 700	1.000						
	Colorado River School, Ariz.	1, 100	700						
	Holbrook, Ariz	1, 100	****						
	Keam's Canon School, Ariz	1, 100	1,100						
		1, 300	300						
	Pima Agency, Ariz	300	300						
	TH. 01 1 1 1		4 000	*, * * * * * *					
	Pima School, Ariz	1, 300	1,000	*****	*****	*****			
1		1,000							 *****
1	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	19,000	19,000		*****				
J		15,000							
1		4,000							
1	White Mountain Apaches	4,000							
1	Grand Junction, Colo	1,000	1,000						
1	Southern Ute Agency and	-,	-,						
1	School, Colo	3, 250	3,250						
1	Blackfoot, Idaho	1, 000	1,000						 *****
1	Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.	2,000	1,000						
1	Ross Fork, Idaho	2,500	2,500		*****				
1			2,500		*****				 *****
ı	Arkansas City, Kans	50,000							 *****
1				-		-			
J		20,000			*****				
1	Caldwell, Kans	30, 000							
1	Lawrence, Kans	6,000	6,000						
1	Netawaka, Kans	1,700	1,700						
ı	White Cloud, Kans	1, 120	1,120						
1	Brainerd and Detroit, Minn.	2, 44)							
1	Detroit, Minn	2,000	2,000						 1
1	Brainerd, Minn	500	500						
ı	Seneca, Mo	1,500	300						 *****
1	Seleca, Mo	1, 400	1.400	10,000			*****		
1	A-lea Wood	1,300	1,400		*****		*****		
1	Arlee, Mont								
ı	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	6,000	6,000						
1	Crow Agency, Mont	8,000	8,000		*****				
1	Custer Station, Mont	8,000							
-1	Flathead Agency, Mont	1,300	1,300						
-1	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	5,000	5,000						
1	Fort Benton, Mont	6,000							
1	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	5,000							
ı	Harlem. Mont	5, 000				1			
	Poplar Station, Mont	5, 000						1	
	Red Rock, Mont	500							
	Tron Trong' mont	400	400						
		400	400						

a Sample No. 1. b Sample No. 2. c Sample No. 3. d Sample No. 4.

e Sample No. 5.
f Sample No. 7.
g Sample No. 8.
h Sample No. 9.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.] the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

L. C. Slavens, jr.	Leo Goldman.	Louis Zeckendorf.	C. B. Stone.	Jno. H. Norton.	Abe Wolf.	I. S. Solomon.	H. A. Koster.	J. H. Sherbarne.	Asel Kyes.	C. H. Searing.	L. B. Shephard.	J. G. McGannon.	I. P. Baker.	Alex. C. Johnson.	C. E. Conrad.	Number.
																3 4

sacks, burlap covered with gunny.

43	4 70														
97	4.50												******		
	4.50												******		
73															
3	******														
83	3.90												******	******	
		3.50		12/11					3			-			
	3.90												******		
		3.50		-						-					
4													******		
		m2.55	2.90	2. 45	2. 54										
			2. 90			2, 45				-					
			2. 90											******	
67							2.60.						******	******	
					-										
18															
37														*****	
37															
								. 69							
								. 69							
									. 70						
									. 70						
75							.73			.8i					
7							1.08								
18					1		1.15						******		
											1.31				
27			1												1
27															
87															
												.83			
67															
57														2.18	2, 29
13														2.18 1.87	
67															
													2.75		
73														1.59	1. 59
93													******		
63															
63															
59															
97															
97				1				1							1

i Sample No. 10.
j Sample A.
k Sample B.

& Sample &.

m In one delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT—Continued.

Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	I. P. Baker.	Alex. C. Johnson
						-
Rosebud Station, Mont Tongue River Agency, Mont Dakota City, Nebr. Genoa, Nebr Genoa School, Nebr.		2,000 2,000 2,000 2,500 4,000	2,000 2,500 4,000	1.75 1.18 1.15	1.47	1.69
Genoa School, Nebr		4,000	40,000			
	1 4	40,000		.87		
Valentine, Nebr	- 4	60 , 000 40 , 000	60,000	. 81		
Elko, Nev		2,500 3,000	2,500 3,000	2.77		
Dulce Side Track, N. Mex Navajo Agency, N. Mex		5,000 1,000	5,000	2.40 3.70		
		500				
Navajo Sohool, N. Mex		3,000	3,000	3.40		
Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak		500 2,500	2,500	2.27	1.49	
Fort Stevenson School, N. Dak		1, 200	1,200	1.77	1.49	
Darlington, Okla	5	50,000	20,000 50,000	1.14	1.00	
Darlington Station, Okla		30,000		. 75		
		30,000				
Paul's Valley, Okla		30,000		. 69		
Oklahoma, Okla		20,000 2,900	2,900	a.64		
Ponca, Okla		2, 600 4, 450				
Fonca, Okia		3,500		. 87		
Carlisle, Pa		3, 450 10, 500	3,450	1. 21		
Armour, S. Dak.	1	10,000 6,500	10,000			
Clarence Dimen A sense C Dale	1	16,000	16,000	1.11	.98	
Cheyenne Kagency, S. Dak. Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak. Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak. Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. Running Water, S. Dak. Wilmot, S. Dak.		5,000	5,000 3,000	1.38	1.09	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak	4	10,000				
Running Water, S. Dak	0	4,600	4,600	1.10		
Wilmot, S. Dak Yankton Agency, S. Dak		2,750 6,500	2,750 6,500	1.57	.99	
		6,000		3.14	******	
Ouray, Utah		4,000 1,500				
Ouray and Uintah Agencies, Utah		7,000 7,000	7,000	2.93 2.01		
Price Station, Utah		1,500		2, 01		
Charles Dam A mamor Win		1,500	1,500	1. 23		
Shawano, Wis Lander, Wyo		2,000				
Fort Casper, or Rawlins, Wyo		2,000		2. 83		

& All or none at this price.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SALT-Continued.

L. B. Shephard.	G. A. Mollin.	H. A. Koster.	Asel Kyes.	C. H. Searing.	A. D. Archuleta.	W. F. McLaughlin.	J. Schaublin.	P. Freudenthal.	J. Hutchinson.	J. H. Sherburne.	Lycurgus Johnson.
7	0	A	4	0	⋖		P	А	4	12	H
1.31 1.17 1.17			,								
1.17	1.00	1.10									
1.17			.83							*******	
.88		. 87 . 885	.79								
		4 00		3.19							******
		1.90		3.19	2.60			********			
						4. 125 4. 125					
				3.79		4. 125	0.00		*******		
2.37		******		3.79	******		2.90	3. 32	******		
4.01					*******					******	
		******	1.11								
		. 75		. 69					.67		
		. 75		. 69		******		******	. 67		
*****		.75 .75 .68 .68									
		. 68	. 72	.81		******					
*****			. 14	. 01				*******			
										.92	
				.99							
		. 93									
	- 10			. 95						.84	
				. 90						.84	
		.83	1.19								
		.83 1.00									
			1.09 1.12 1.00								
			1.12								
1 10			1.00								
1.18 b1.12 1.33						*******		*******	******		
1. 33											
1, 13											
			1.00	122			-	,			9.00
*****					******						3.00
											0.00
											3.00
1.19											******
F 10		******	******	******	******						
5. 13			*******			******				*******	
	*******		*******		*******						

[&]amp; Delivery to be made by car lots.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; SUGAR. (Must be medium quality, granulated,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. T. McLaughlin.	Diedrich Schmidt.	Geo. B. Howard.	A. E. Whyland.
1 2 3 4	Albuquerque School. N. Mex	Pounds. 6, 000 2, 000 3, 000 951, 800	Pounds. 951,800	.093 .101 .101	6.46	6.68	6. 73
-				TE.	A. (Ool	ong, st	perior
5	Baltimore, Md	9, 170					
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	New York City, N. Y	9, 170	9,170				a. 20 b. 18 c. 16

WHEAT. (Must be	No. 1	"Spring"	or "W	Vinter," sound,
----------	---------	-------	----------	-------	-----------------

14 15	Arlee, Mont	51,000	20,000				
----------	-------------	--------	--------	--	--	--	--

a Sample No. 1.
b Sample No. 2.
c Sample No. 3.
d Sample No. 4.

e Sample No. 1.

f Sample No. 2.
g Sample No. 3.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing supplies, etc.-Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

delivered in double bags of 150 pounds capacity.)

Frank Kunzemsn.	Lewis Wallace.	J.C. Willett.	A. E. Whyland.	B. H. Kroger.	G. F. Diefenthaler.	Geo. R. Lansing.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Asel Kyes.	I. P. Baker.	Number.
										1
6. 60	6.49									4

to fine trade classification.)

		k. 195 l. 20	 			 	
a. 175	a. 22 b. 19	m. 2075	 e. 24 f. 27 g. 29	a. 22 b. 23	h. 19	 	
b. 20 c. 23 d. 25			 g. 29	e.24	j. 24		1

sweet, and clean, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.)

		 		1.83			ŀ
		 	 	 	1.58	1.43	ľ
		 	 	 	4.00		P
*********		 	 	 1 07	1.44		P
********	*********	 	 	 1.97	*******		ı.

h Sample A.
i Sample B.
j Sample C.

k Sample X.
k Sample Y.
sample Z.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the

	From	Ne	w York, F	hiladelphi	la, and B	altimore	١.
	To-	Charles B. Stone.*	L. C. Slavens, fr.	A. C. Johnson.	Asel Kyes.	J. E. Solomon.	J. Liberman.
-					-		
	Bowie, Ariz Casa Grande, Ariz Colorado River Agenoy, Ariz Holbrook, Ariz San Carlos Agenoy, Ariz Wilcox, Ariz Yuma, Ariz Arcata, Cal Banning, Cal Colton, Cal	d5.58 d3.67 f4.19 a3.16 a3.84 a5.85	a2.83 a3.90 f5.23 a3.67 f3.44 a2.88 a3.89	a3. 14 a3. 81 a3. 94 c4. 34 a3. 25 a3. 90			e4.0 b3.1
1	Colton, Cal.	a4.96		c4.58			
1	Colorado Side Track, Fort Yuma, Cal	a3.89	c4.10				
	Banning, Cal Colton, Cal. Colorado Side Track, Fort Yuma, Cal. Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal. Montague, Cal. Porterville, Cal Round Valley Agency, Cal Ukiah, Cal. Grand Junction, Colo. Ignacio, Colo. Bismarck, N. Dak Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.	f7.79					
	Porterville Col	44.79	c5.23				
	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	17.85					
1	Ukiah, Cal	a6.85		c4.58			
ı	Grand Junction, Colo		a4.20	a4.66			
1	Pigmanole N Dole			a4.48			
1	Devil's Lake Agency N Dak		a1.06	j1.19			
ı	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak		cl. 67	j1.13 p1.59			
	Bismarck, N. Dak Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak Fort Stevenson, N. Dak Mandan, N. Dak Minot, N. Dak Oberon, N. Dak		c1.67	p1.59			
1	Mandan, N. Dak		a1. 27	j1.27			
	Minot, N. Dak		a1.09	jl. 19 jl. 08			
1	Rolla N Dak			j1.08			
1	Minot, N. Dak Oberon, N. Dak Rolla, N. Dak Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak Armour, S. Dak Chamberlain, S. Dak Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak		b1.46	p1.55	h1. 53		
1	Armour, S. Dak		a1.31	01.16			
1	Chamberlain, S. Dak		a1.12	01.16			
1	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak		-1 97	j1.79 j 1.36	81.49		
1	For Ores Agency, S. Dak Forest City, S. Dak Forest City, S. Dak Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak Running Water, S. Dak Wilmot, S. Dak		a1.37	01.06			
١	Forest City, S. Dak		1,20	j1. 91			
1	Fort Pierre, S. Dak			01.54			
1	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak		c1.23	j1.26 o1.49			
1	Pupping Weter S Dek		a1. 65 a1. 36	01.49			
1	Wilmot, S. Dak		1.40	01.05			
1	Yankton Agency, S. Dak			p1.38			
١	Yankton, S. Dak			j1.38			
1	Lawriston Idaho		a3, 28	q3.06	73.87		
1	Ross Fork Idaho	0/4. 29	e3. 28	q3.06	73.37		
	Wilmot, S. Dak Yankton Agency, S. Dak Yankton, S. Dak Blackfoot, Idaho Lewiston, Idaho Chicago, Ill			u.60			
1	Darlington, Ind. T		81.45	a1.80			
١	Muscogee, Ind. T			a1.75			
1	Ponce Ind T		\$1.28 y1.28	a1.54 a1.45			
	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.		y1.49	a1. 69			
ı	Sioux City, Iowa		32.20	8.90			
	Ross Fork, Idaho Chicago, III Darlington, Ind. T Museogee, Ind. T Oklahoma, Ind. T Ponca, Ind. T Paul's Valley, Ind. T Sionx City, Iowa Arkansas City, Kans Caldwell, Kans Cale, Kans			a1.40			
1	Cale Kans		w1 9 4	81.49 a1.58			
	Elgin, Kans		y1.34	81.48			
1	Hoyt, Kans		y1.18	\$1.20			
	Lawrence, Kans		y1.03	s1.08			
	Netawaka, Kans		y1.08 1.18	81.08			
	White Cloud, Kans		1,18	81.06			
а	Brainerd, Minn			j1.04			

^{*} Railand water; all rail, when possible, at option of Indian Office.

of Indian Office.

f All rail; twenty days when time is given; will transport in less time if desired by the Department.

a Thirty days.

b Thirty-five days.

c Forty days.

d Forty-five days.

e Fifty days.

f Sixty days.
g No time given.
h Thirty days; rail and wagon.
t Thirty days; all rail and wagon haul; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25 cents more.
j Twenty-five days; rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
k Rail; thirty days.
l Thirty days; New York only.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.-Continued. rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New	York, Pl	iladelphia	, and Balti	more.		Nel	oraska Cit	у.	
N. W. Wells.	J. C. MoVay.	A. M. Bowdle.	C. Abbott.	L. B. Shepherd.	Charles B. Stone.*	L. C. Slavens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.	N. W. Wells.†	L. B. Shephard.
A	2	4	0	H	0	H	4	. 14	H
					a3.00 a3.73 d5.58 3.67 f4.09	α2.48 α3.08 f4.88 α2.90 f3.39	a2.58 a2.98 a2.98 c3.84 a2.75 a3.50		
					a2 18	a2.64	a2.75		
					a3.84 a5.55 a4.79 a4.76 a3.89 f7.79	a3.35	a3.50		
					a5.55				
					a4.79		c4.00		
********					a4.76		c4.00		
		********			a3. 89	c3.55			.6
	*******				10.00	c5.00			
					a4.79	00.00			
					f7.85				
					a6.85		c4.00		
†4.68				********		a3.20	a4.00 a3.58	y4. 03	
14, 63							a3.58	y3. 98	
							i1.30		
						a.86	j1. 15 p1. 58		
						c1.42	p1.58		
						c1.42	p1.58 j1.38 j1.30 j1.10		
						a1.35	j1.38		
		********				a1.00	j1.30		
*********						*****	j1.10		
	21 70	-1 70				* 06	11.30		
†1. 24	\$1.56 \$1.21	g1.76		********		b.98	pl. 39		
11. 24	il. 16	g1.28			********	a.60 a.53	0.65		
11.00	61.10	g1. 70				u.es	0.65 j1.41		
	i1.46	91.61		*********		a.78	j. 85		
1.19	021 20	g1.36 g1.79 g1.61 g1.23 s1.69				y.60	0.74		
		e1.69				3.00	i1.45		
		g1.59 g1.49					01.20		
	11.31	g1.49				c.63	j. 75		
		01.49	†1.64			a.80	j. 75 o1. 15		
†1. 23 †1. 23	i1. 23	g1. 28 g1. 28 g1. 53				a.60	0.82		
11.23	*******	g1.28				y.69	01.09		
14 00	11.48	g1. b3	********				p1.02		
11.23	*******	g1.26				-0.00	j1.02		
†2.92 †4.06					a3, 29	a3.00	q2.19	y2. 27 y3. 17 y2. 27	
12.92					45. 48	83.00	c3.14 q2.19	y5.11	
1202				t.45		80.00	u.60	y2.21	*******
			v2. 51	0,20		8.84	a1.15		
********							al. 15 al.05		
********			†1.71 †1.62 †1.78			8.78	a. 86		
			11.62			8.78 y.79	a. 86		
*********			11.78			y1.02	a1.04		
*******		g1. 16		201.07			8.60 a.79		8.55
			†1.51				a.79		
********	*******	*********	†1.51				8.90		
*********		*******	11.51	*********		y.84	a. 98	********	
*********		*******	14 40				8.80		
†1. 22			†1.19			y.55	8.60		
11. 22	*******		+ 00			y.42	8.45 8.40	y.71	
**********		*********	†.99 †1.02			y 49 y.38	8.40		
*********			11.0%		********	y.00	81.03		*******

m Forty days; rail and wagon.
n Forty days; New York only.
o Twenty days; rates for river transportation during season of navigation only.
p Thirty days; rates for river transportation during season of navigation only.
q Forty days; rates for river transportation during season of navigation only.
r Rail and river, or rail and wagon; forty days.

s Twenty-five days. t Fifteen days; Philadelphia and Baltimore 15 cents more.

cents more.

w Fifteen days.

r Thirty days; all rail; time between railway and Darlington subject to roads and weather.

w Twenty-five days; Philadelphia and Baltimore 15 cents more.

y Twenty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [NOTE, -Figures in large type denote the

From					1	New Yor	k, Philade	elphi
То-	L. C. Slavens	A. C. John- son.	A. M. Bow-	C. Abbott.	L. B. Shep- hard.	C. E. Con-	N.W.Wells.*	J.C.MoVay.
D W. 11 35'	-1 10	14.05						-
Brown's Valley, Minn Detroit, Minn	a1. 10 a1. 26	b1.05						
Duluth, Minn Vermillion Lake, Minn	c1.59	1.77				******		
Kansas City, Mo		a.90	e1.09					
Seneca, Mo	a1.23	b1.39		f1.50	g.58		********	
Arlee Mont	c2, 97	h. 90 d2.84			9.00			
	k2.81	13.24				j3.90		
One Kreet Agency, Mont. Custer Station, Mont. Fort Belknap Agency, Mont. Fort Benton, Mont. Fort Peck Agency, Mont. Harlem, Mont. Helena, Mont. Poplar Station, Mont.	m2.31	12. 94 d2. 32						
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	71.99	i1.95				m2.95		
Fort Benton, Mont	m2.10	12.09				m2.90		
Harlem Mont	m1.55 m2 09	d1.58				m2. 90		
Helena, Mont		d3.15					a2.80	
Poplar Station, Mont	m1.52	d1.58						n2.0
Red Rock, Mont	m3.30	d3.16 d2, 33					a3, 52	
Dakota City, Nebr	a1.40	a1.29			01.30		a1.28	
Red Rock, Mont Rosebud, Mont Dakota City, Nebr Genoa, Nebr	c1.23	61.35					a1.43	
Omaha, Nebr	c1.45	r.95 d1.69	1.09		q.83 o1.59	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Santee Agency, Nebr	OLORU	d1.38	61. 14		01.08			n1.5
Rushville, Nebr. Santee Agency, Nebr. Valentine, Nebr	c1.27	d1.53	e1.57		01.44			
Carson, Nev	m4.11	74 00	For	transpor	tation to	Carson,	Fort McD	owe
Elko, Nev	4. 11	14.08		4			a4.06	
Albuquerque School, N. Mex Dulce Side Track, N. Mex	c2.66	72. 81		<i>f</i> 2.88			w.m. 00	
Dulce Side Track, N. Mex		14.56						
Gallup, N. Mex Las Cruces, N. Mex	m 58 65.75	13. 64 12. 79		f3.59 f2.71				
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	13.47			/3.61				
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex Navajo Agency, N. Mex Sante Fé, N. Mex	14.07							
New York N V		72.79		/9.78				
New York, N. Y						*******		
tion), Pa	.147	74.00						
Ouray Agency, Utah	m3 40	14. 63 m3. 38					~9.09	
Uintah Valley Agency, Utah	a4.25	14. 63		. ,			49.09	
Ashland, Wis	a.63	a1.09						
Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junetion), Pa Oursy Agency, Utah Price Station, Utah Uintah Valley Agency, Utah Ashland, Wis Shawano, Wis Casper, Wyo. Rawlins, Wyo Shoshone Agency, Wyo. Chemawa, Oregon Grand Ronde Agency, Oreg.	6.80	a.86 x2.59			0.90 w2.58			
Rawlins, Wyo		i3.39					a2.71	
Shoshone Agency, Wyo					w5.16		.y5.21	
Grand Ronde A geney Orag		v5. 75		:		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Klamain Agency, Oregon	7116 . 20							
Pendleton, Oregon		p4.34					a4.06	
Sheridan, Oregon		p5, 25					-1.00	
Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oreg		v6. 25					a4.06	
Centralia, Wash		v5.75						
Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash		v6. 60						
New Tacoma, Wash		v4. 50						
The second of th		24. 50						
Reservation, wash		m4 50		1				
Wilbur, Wash		0 m. 00						
Wilbur, Wash Toppenish Station, Wash		v4. 50						
Pendleton, Oregon Sheridan, Oregon The Dalles, Oregon Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oreg Centralia, Wash Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash Neah Bay Agency, Wash New Tacoma, Wash Reservation, Wash Wilbur, Wash Toppenish Station, Wash Tulalip, Wash Union City, Wash Spokane Falls, Wash		v4. 50 v5. 50 v5. 50						

^{*} All rail. When time is given 20 days, will transport in less time if desired.

a 20 days.

b 25 days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

during statem of navigation only.

c 25 days.

d 30 days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

e No time given.

f 20 days. Time may be lessened by the Department. All rail.

g15 days. Philadelphia and Baltimore 15 cents more.

h 20 days. Rates for all river transportation

^{\$\}lambda 20\$ days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

40 days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ days. \$\lambda 50\$ days. Philadelphia and Baltimore 25 cents more.

\$\lambda 30\$ days. Philadelphia and Baltimore 15 cents more.

p 60 days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only. q 25 days. Philadelphia and Baltimore 15 cents more.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.-Continued. rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WIII 2002	timore.			1	Nebrask	ca City.			Raw	ins.	Casper.
Asel Kyes.	R. A. Rob-	C, B, Stone.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	A.C. John- son.	C. E. Conrad.	N.W.Wells.*	L. B. Shep- hard.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shep- hard.	L. B. Shep- hard.
	1		a1.25	b1.14					- 1		
			a1. 60	b1.42							
				b1.40							
			c1.71	d1.77							
			a.73	c1.04							
	******		********	h.60							*****
			c3. 20	d2.75	20 00		*****				
	******		k2.30	13.00	<i>j</i> 3.30				*******	******	
			m1.80	d2. 62		*****	*******				*******
			71.80	i1.48	m2.35						
			m1.96	i1.66	m2.30						
			m1.69	d1.60	m2.30						
			m2.19	d1.74 d3.00 d1.58							
				d3.00		a2.13					
*****			m1.66	d1.58							
			m3.00	d2.10 d2.15		a2.87					
			m2.60	d2.15							
			a. 45	h.45		a. 86	m. 65				
			c. 71	b.45						******	
			a. 45 c. 71 c. 82 c. 79 ix, see pa m3. 80 3. 89 c2.20	b.25			c. 42				
81.97			c.82	d. 88			m. 88			******	
	******			a1.02							
136		3 01	c. 79	d. 77			m.75	******			
ort Moj	jave, ar	id Phœn	ix, see pa	ges 58 and	1 59.						
******			m3. 80	13.08		a3. 17 a3. 17	*******		******	******	
			3. 89	10.08		a3. 11		******	*******	******	******
			02.20	i2.25 i3.55				*******			
******			m3.10	i3. 15				******			******
			m2.09	12, 35				*******		******	******
			12.94	02.00						******	******
			13.67								
				12.35							
	u. 55										
			v4. 30	43.68							
			m3. 10	d2.19		d3.09					
			a4.30	13.68				******			***,0.2 ***
			a.90	h1.00							
			7.86	h1.05			m1.05	*******	*******	******	
******				i2.05 i2.60		-4 84	v1.49				
******				12.60	******	a1.76	-4 08	*******	50 OF		1.00
14.89		25.67		p5.00		a4. 26	v4.07	** OF	62.65	02.80	v2.65
14.89		25. 67		20.00				25.67 25.67			*** ****
27. 29		27.55	m6.90					27.55			
33.70		24.17	.1100.50	p4.00		a3.17		24. 17			
4.24		24. 96		24.75		COUNT OF ST		24. 96			*******
3.70		24. 46		24 00		a3.17		24. 46			
14.44		24. 97		p4.00 p4.90				24.97			
3.89		24. 97		p5. 25				24.97			
54.42		24.97	:	p6. 10				24.97			
4.99		25. 25		26.10				25.25			
33.90		z4. 97		p4.00				24.97			*****
0.30		24.97		p4.00				24. 97	*******		
\$3.90				p4.00				24.47			
*3.90 16.00		24.47		P-E-O							
16.00 33.90		24. 57		p4.00				24. 57			
¹ 6.00 ³ 3.90 ³ 4.24		24. 57 24. 97		p4.00 p5.00				24. 57 2 4.97			
16.00 33.90		24. 57		p4.00				24. 57			*******

r25 days. (Awarded for Philadelphia and Baltimore.) Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
s30 days. Rail and wagon. Will employ Indians to haul by wagon at reasonable rates.
t7 days. u10 days. v60 days.
w60 days. Philadelphia and Baltimore 15 cents more.

x40 days. Awarded for Philadelphia and Balti-

y 20 days. All rail. When time is given will

transport in less time if desired by the Depart ment. (Awarded for Philadelphia and Baltimore.) z 30 days. Rail and water. All rail, if possible, at option of Indian Office.

140 days. Rail and water when necessary.

260 days. Rail and wagon. 340 days. Rail.

440 days. Rail and wagon, or water if neces-

sary.

5 40 days. Rail and water.

6 30 days. All rail. Time between Las Cruces and agency subject to roads and weather.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under NOTE .- Figures in large type denote the

	From			Chic	ago.		
Number.	То	Charles B. Stone. *	L. C. Slavens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.	Asel Kyes.	J. Libernan.	N. W. Wells.
1	2						
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Bowie, Ariz Casa Grande, Ariz Colorado River Agenoy, Ariz Holbrook, Ariz. San Carlos Agenoy, Ariz Wilcox, Ariz Yuma, Ariz Arcata, Cal Banning, Cal Colorado Side Track, Fort Yuma, Cal	23.49 a3.49 a5.55 a4.59 a4.76	a2.53 a3.53 b4.87 a3.25 b3.24 a2.67 a3.45	a2.78 a3.61 a3.68 e4.08 a2.90 a3.61 e4.25	d3.67 f5.28	g3, 96 h3, 06	
12 13	Hoone Watley Assmer Cal	3.PV PC (1)					
14	Montague, Cal	a4.59	e5.06			*********	
15	Montagne, Cal Porterville, Cal Round Valley Agency, Cal Uklab, Cal Grand Junction, Colo Ignacio, Colo, Bismarck, N. Dak	b7.65					
16 17	Ukiab, Cal	a6.65	a3.50	e4.28 a4.30			i4. 33
18	Ignacio, Colo.			a4.15			14.28
19	Bismarck, N. Dak			k.89			
21	Ignaco, Colo. Bismarck, N. Dak Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak. Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak. Fort Stevenson, N. Dak Mandan, N. Dak Minot, N. Dak Molor, N. Dak Rolla, N. Dak Rolla, N. Dak Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak. Armour, S. Dak Chamberlain, S. Dak Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak Findreau, S. Dak Forest City, S. Dak Fort Pierre, S. Dak Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak Pierre, S. Dak Running Water, S. Dak Wilmot, S. Dak Wilmot, S. Dak Yankton Agency, S. Dak Hackfoot, Idaho Lawiston Idaho		a.79 e1.39	11.34			
22	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak		e1.39 a1.16	11.34			
23 24	Mandan, N. Dak		al. 16 a.83	k1.03 k.90		**********	
25	Oberon, N. Dak			k.84			
26 27	Rolla, N. Dak		h1.13	k1.28	m1 14		
89	Armour, S. Dak		a. 99	2.80			i. 89
29	Chamberlain, S. Dak		a.78	2, 80 k1, 49			i 1. 03
31	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak		a1.05	k.99	11.24		
12	Flandreau, S. Dak		. 88	2.70			i. 8t
3	Forest City, S. Dak		********	k1.55			
35	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak		e. 90	k.90			
6	Pierre, S. Dak		a1. 27 a1. 00	21.19 2.82			i. 88
8	Wilmot, S. Dak		1.15	2.69			\$. 88
9	Yankton Agency, S. Dak			11.02			
0	Rlackfoot Tdeho		a3.18	32.70			i. 80 i2.51
2	Lewiston, Idaho	a3. 99	*********	33.68	n3.59		i3. 7
3	Ross Fork, Idaho		<i>j</i> 3.18	32.70			i2.57
15	Darlington, Ind. T		11.04	a1.47			
6	Muscogee, Ind. T			a1.35			
8	Oklahoma, Ind. T		1.88	a1. 19 a1. 09	***********		
9	Paul's Valley, Ind. T		j1.23	a1.43			
0	Sioux City, Iowa			j.60 a1.04			
51	Yankton, S. Dak Blackfoot, Idaho Lowiston, Idaho Ross Fork, Idaho Chicago, Ill Darlington, Ind. T Muscogee, Ind. T Oklahoma, Ind. T Ponca, Ind. T Panl's Valley, Ind. T Siour City, Iowa Arkansas City, Kans Caldwell, Kans			j1.13			
53			p.99	a1. 20			
54	Elgin, Kans		p.84	j1.20			
56	Hoyt, Kans Lawrence, Kans Nefawaka, Kans White Cloud, Kans		p.63	j. 84 j. 74 j. 74 j. 71			6.8
57	Netawaka, Kans		p. 73	j. 74			
58 59	White Cloud, Kans		.79	3.74	*********		********
20	are well and the second			, , , ,		-	

^{*} Rail and water; all rail when possible, at option of Indian Office.

a Thirty days.
b Sixty days.
c Foxty-five days.
d Thirty days rail.
e Forty days.
f Rail and wagon, forty days.

g Fifty days.

h Thirty five days.

i All rail. Twenty days. When time is given, wlll transport in less time it desired by the Department.
j Twenty-five days.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service. rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Page Page		Fig. Fig.		Chie	cago.				Omah	a.		
			J. C. McVay.	A. M. Bowdle.	C. Abbott.	L. B. Shephard.	Charles B. Stone. *	L. C. Slavens, jr.		₩.		L. B. Shephard.
		### ### ##############################					a3.73 c5.58 3.67 b4.09	a3.36 b4.93 a2.90 b3.43	a3. 50 a3. 50 e3. 88 a2.64 a3. 50			
	### ### ##############################						a4.76 a3.89 e7.79					
							b7.65		a4. 10	i4.03 i 3.98		
m. 1.20 61.48 61.45 2.70 5.83 m. 80 1.96 2.100 51.35 m. 10 11.51 11.51 11.44 m. 10 11.21 2.74 11.9 m. 10 11.36 21.20 11.9 m. 10 11.136 21.20 11.26 m. 10 11.126 11.29 21.15 11.15 m. 87 1.89 2.53 2.90 11.08 m. 87 1.89 2.58 2.20 11.08 m. 15 11.14 11.14 11.08 m. 15 11.14 2.30 11.10 m. 10 11.14 11.10 11.10 m. 15 11.14 11.10 11.10 m. 10 11.10 11.10 11.10 m. 10 11.10 11.10 11.10 m. 15 11.11 11.10 11.10 m. 10 11.10 11.10 11.10 m. 10 11.10 11.10 11.10 m. 10 11.10 11.10	m. 20 1.48 4.404 1.38 2.70 i.83 m. 80 1.96 2.409 21.00 i1.35 m. 10 11.51 21.00 i1.35 m. 10 11.21 2.74 2.94 i.93 j1.46 21.20 2.94 i.93 m1. 00 11.19 21.20 k1.10 m. 87 1.89 2.89 2.120 i1.08 m1. 15 11.14 11.10 i1.08 m1. 15 11.14 21.10 i1.08 m2.220 33.14 i3.17 i3.08 33.29 33.00 32.220 i2.27 33.14 i3.17 i3.00 i1.05 13.60 13.36 17.90 i1.30 11.00 11.00 11.00 i1.05 11.36 12.77 p.79 19.00 11.10 11.00 11.00 11.00 11.27 p.79 19.00 11.10 11.00 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.20 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.20 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.20 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.36 11.36	m. 85 l. 89 a.45 2.70 i. 83 m. 80 l. 96 a.49 21.00 i1.35 ml. 10 ll. 21 a.74 kl. 40 ml. 10 ll. 21 a.74 kl. 19 jl. 46 a.74 p.53 kl. 19 ml. 00 ll. 36 a.70 kl. 10 ml. 00 ll. 19 a.53 2.90 il. 08 ml. 87 l. 89 a.53 2.90 il. 08 ml. 15 ll. 14 ll. 10 il. 08 ml. 15 ll. 14 ll. 10 il. 08 p.87 a3.00 32.20 il. 08 a3.29 j3.00 32.20 il. 108 j3.00 32.24 il. 10 il. 108 a1.27 p.79 l. 90 ll. 10 a1.16 p.79 l. 90 j. 45 a1.16 p.84 ll. 13 ll. 10 a1.16 p.84 ll. 20 a1.16 p.84 ll. 1.20 a1.16 ll. 1.20 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>e1.42 e1.42 a1.40</td> <td>k1. 13</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						e1.42 e1.42 a1.40	k1. 13			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M1.10	M1.10	m. 85	1.89				h1.04	2. 70 21. 00	i.83 i1.35		
11.26 11.29	11.26 11.29	11.26 11.29		11.51 11.21 1.74 11.36				p.53	k1.40 k1.19 2.94 k1.50 21.20	i. 93		
33.00 32.20 42.27 33.14 43.17 33.00 32.24 43.27 33.00 32.24 43.27 33.00 32.24 43.27			m. 87	11. 26 1. 89 1. 89 11. 14	i1. 29			a.70 a.53	² 1. 15 ² . 90 ² 1. 20 ¹ 1.10 ^k 1. 10	(1.08	\$1.08	
	\$1.36	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			02.16		a3. 29	j3. 00	32.20 33.14 32.24 4.60	i2. 27 i3. 17 i2. 27		

^{*}Twenty-five days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

Thirty days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

Twenty days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

Forty days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

Titteen days.

No time given.

Thirty days, rail and wagon.

Thirty days, rail and river or rail and wagon.

Thirty days, rail and river or rail and wagon.

Thirty days, all rail. Time between railway and Darlington subject to roads and weather.

Twenty days

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the

-	From				Chie	eago.			
-	То-	Slavens, jr.	Johnson.	M. Bowdle.	Abbott.	Shephard.	Conrad.	Wells.	McVay.
1	10-	Sla	7	PA	poq	Sh	ဗိ	-	M
1		C. S	0.	M.	A b	m.	E	₩.	0.0
١		L. C	A	A.	C.	ij	C. I	×	J. C
-	Brown's Valley, Minn Detroit, Minn	al. 08 al. 19	b.70 b.89						
1	Duluth, MinnVermillion Lake, Minn		b.59						
1	Vermillion Lake, Minn	1. 57	c1.49						
1	Kansas City, Mo		1.65	a,60					
1	Seneca, Mo	a.97	d1. 10		el. 15	1 4 %			
1	Arlee, Mont	b2, 95	g. 65 c2.59			h.45			
4	Blackfeet Agency Mont	02, 50	i2.90				j3.30		
١	Crow Agency, Mont	k2.72	i2.69						
1	Blackfeet Agency, Mont Crow Agency, Mont Custer Station, Mont	a2. 22	c2.13 i1.78						
1	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	71.97	i1.78				02.35		
1	Fort Benton, Mont	a2.06	i1.85				02.30		
ı	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	al. 51	c1.35				02.30		****
١	Halana Mont	a2.03	c2, 90					m2.45	
1	Poplar Station, Mont	01.48	c1.35					110-00-20	n1.6
1	Red Rock, Mont	03. 20	c2.80					ans 1 1 17	
١	Rosebud, Mont	02.26	c2.09						
١	Caster Station, Mont. Fort Belknap Agency, Mont. Fort Benton, Mont. Fort Peck Agency, Mont. Harlem, Mont. Harlem, Mont. Helena, Mont. Poplar Station, Mont Red Rock, Mont Rosebud, Mont Oakota City, Nebr. Genoa, Nebr Omaha, Nebr Rushville, Nebr. Santee Agency, Nebr	al. 10	g.87			0.94		m. 93 m1. 08	
1	Genoa, Nebr	0.97	d. 99 b. 65			1 48		m1.08	
١	Duchville Nobe	71 20	c1. 33	#1 90		0.47			
1	Santee Agency Nehr	01. 52	c1.02	11. 28		01.20			21.0
1	Rushville, Nebr. Santee Agency, Nebr Valentine, Nebr. Carson, Nev Elko, Nev Wadsworth, Nev Albuquerque School, N. Mex. Dulce Side Track, N. Mex. Gallup, N. Mex Las Cruces, N. Mex	b1. 13	c1.02 c1.16	f1.14		01.06		Fort Mel m3.71 m3.71	
1	Carson, Nev			For tran	sportatio	n rate to	Carson,	Fort Mel	Dow
1	Elko, Nev	03.96	i3.69					m3.71	
1	Wadsworth, Nev	3.96	13.69		e2.53			m3.71	
1	Dalas Side Track N Mex.	02.20	12.49		e2. 53				
1	Galian N Mey	03.00	13.24		e3 24				
1	Las Cruces, N. Mex	02.24	i2, 40		e2. 36				
	Las Cruces, N. Mex Mescalero Agency, N. Mex Navajo Agency, N. Mex	03.09			y3. 26				
1	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	10000							
1	Sante Fe, N. Mex		12, 50		e2.43				
-	New York, N. Y Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junc- tion), Pa		*******		*******			*********	
1	tion), Pa.	71.01	i4.34			*******			
1	Price Station Utah	02 25	c2. 98		*******			m2.68	
	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa. Ouray Agency, Utah Price Station, Utah Uintah Valley Agency, Utah. Ashland, Wis. Shawano, Wis Casper, Wyo Rawlins, Wyo Shoshone Agency, Wyo Chemawa, Oregon	a4. 37	14.34					mario de	
1	Ashland, Wis	a.53	g. 69						
1	Shawano, Wis	1.47	g. 49 i2.18			0.51			
1	Casper, Wyo		i2.18			q2.19			
ı	Rawlins, Wyo		i3. 00			1.4 8/8/		m2.33	
1	Chemawa, Oregon		\$5.00			194.77		m2.33 m4.83	
1	Grande Ronde Agency Oregon-								
1	Klamath Agency, Oregon	7.02							
	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon- Klamath Agency, Oregon- Pendleton, Oregon-		#3.98					m3.71	
1	Sheridan, Oregon		84.75						
	The Dalles, Oregon		#3. 75					m3.71	
1	Controlio Wash		85.75 e5.95						
1	Owhat (Grav's Harbor) Week	*******	e6 10	*******					
1	Neah Bay Agency, Wash		86. 10						
1	New Tacoma, Wash		84.00						
1	Reservation, Wash		84.00						
1	Wilbur, Wash		84.00						
1	Toppenish Station, Wash		84.00						
1	Pendleton, Oregon Sheridan, Oregon The Dalles, Oregon Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon- Centralia, Wash Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash Neah Bay Agency, Wash New Tacoma, Wash Reservation, Wash Wilbur, Wash Toppenish Station, Wash Tulalip, Wash Union City, Wash Spokane Falls, Wash		85.00						
П	Challen Wash		80.00			******		**********	
1									

a Twenty days.
b Twenty-five days.
c Thirty days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
d Twenty-five days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
Twenty days. All rail. Time may be lessened by the Department.
f No time given.

g Twentydays. Rates for all river transportation during navigation only.

h Fifteen days.

k Forty days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

f Forty-five days.

k Fifty days.

l Forty days.

mAll rail. Twenty days; when time is given, will transport in less time if desired.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.-Continued. ratès at which contracts have been awarded.]

	Chicago				On	aha.			Price Station.
	Robbins.	**	C. Slavens, jr.	C. Johnson.	E. Conrad.	W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	e e	A. C. Johnson.
766	lqo	Stone.	IVE	rig u	n	A .	de	ODO	Į.
M		St	SIE	9	ပိ	P .	Sh	St	30
6	A.	B,	6	Ö	63	▶	ei ei	e e	Ö
Asel Kyes	దే	o.	i	A.	0	Ä	H	C. B. Stone,	A.
					_				
********			al. 30 al. 60	d1.15		*********	********		
			w1.00	d1.40					
			b1.71	d1.40 c1.75					
			a.78	d1. 40 g. 65 c 2.94					
			b3. 20	9.65					
********			05. 20	12.85	j3. 30				
*********			k2.70	23.00	30.00				
			02.20	c2. 75					
			11.89	11.85	02.35				
			01, 99	c2.75 i1.85 i1.80 c1.60	02.30				********
			01.78 02.19	c1.60 c1.94	02.30				
*********		*********	02. 19	c3 00		m2.13	**********	**********	*********
********			01.75	c3. 00 c1.60		110,2012			
			03. 10 02. 70 a.43	c2.10		m2.87			
			02.70	c2.40					
			a.43	g.50		m. 66	0.44	********	
			b. 42	d.40	*******	m. 41			
p1.67			b. 90	c. 90			0.83		
p1.01			0. 911	c1.10			0.30		
			b. 79	0 75			0.73		
ort Moja	ve, and	Phœnix, se	е раден 58	and 59.					
			03.80	13.18		m3.17			
*********			3.80 b2.20	13.18		m3.17			*******
			02.20	\$2.50					
*********			03.20	i3.75 i3.20 i2.60					
			02.15	i2.60					
			13.00						
			04.40		,				
- 4.4				i2.60					
0.44									
	b1.05								
*******			q4.30	i3.80					i1.39
			03. 10	c2. 14 i3.80		m2.09			
********			a4. 30 a.90 l.86	13.80					i1.39
			2.90	11.00			01.01		
*********			600	11.00 11.25 i2.00 i2.75			q1.50		
				i2.75		m1.76			
						m4. 26	94.12		
u4.67		t5. 47		\$5.00				t5.47	
u4.79		t5. 47						t5.47	
v6.89 w3.49		t7.35	06.90	-4.00	*******	0 40		t7. 55	
x4.00		t3.97 t4.76		84.00 84.75	*******	m3.17		14.46	
403.68		t4. 26	********	84.00		m3.17		t4. 26	
44.09		t4.77		84. 90		WOODS I S		t4.77	
u4.09 w3.74 u4.09		. t4.77		85. 25				14.77	
u4.09		t4.77		e6.10				t4.77 t5.05	
u4.94 w3.74 w3.74		£5. 05		86, 10 84.00 84.00				t5.05	
w3.74	*******	t4. 77 t4. 77 t4. 27		84.00	*******			t4.77 t4.77	**********
u5.65	*******	14.77		84.00				t4. 77	
w4. 59		t4.37		84.00				t4. 57	
w4.09		t4.77		85.00				t4.97	
	1	24.77		85,00				t4.97	
u4.09		t4. 27						t4. 47	

n Thirty days. All rail and wagon haul.
o Thirty days.
p Thirty days. Rail and wagon. Will employ
Indians to haul by wagon at reasonable rates.

q Sixty days.

Seven days.
Sixty days. Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

Thirty days. Rail and water. All rail if possible, at option of Indian Office.

u Forty days. Rail and water when necessary.

w Sixty days. Rail and wagon.
w Forty days. Rail.
π Forty days. Rail and wagon, or water if nec-

y Thirty days. Allrail. Time between Las Cruces and agency subject to roads and weather. 1 Twenty days. Rates for all river transporta-tion during season of navigation only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the

ı	From			1	Kansas Cit	y.	
	То—	L. B. Shepbard.	Charles B. Stone. *	. C. Slavens, jr.	. C. Johnson.†	N. W. Wolls. ‡	C. Abbott. §
		H	0	i	4	7	0
	Bowie, Ariz Casa Grande, Ariz Colorado River Agency, Ariz Holbrook, Ariz San Carlos Agency, Ariz		3. 27 h3 93	a 2.28 a 3.18 b 4.68 a 2.73 b 3.19	a 2. 58 a 2.98 a 2.98 d 3. 88		
1	Willcox, Ariz Yuma, Ariz		a 2. 96	a2.44	a 2. 64		
	Yuma, Ariz		a 3. 43	a 3.25	a 3. 50		
	Arcata, Cal. Banning, Cal		a 4, 59		d 4.05		
1	Colton, Cal		a 4.76		d 4.05		
	Colorado Side Track, Fort Yuma, Cal		a 3.48	d 3.43			
	Colton, Cal Colorado Side Track, Fort Yuma, Cal Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal Montague, Cal Porterville, Cal Round Valley Agency, Cal Ukiah, Cal Grand Junction, Colo		67.59	d 5.00			
	Montague, Cal		a 4 50	a 3.00			
	Round Valley Agency, Cal		67.65				
	Ukiah, Cal		a 6.65		d 4.08		
	Grand Junction, Colo Ignacio, Colo Bismarck, N. Dak Dovil's Lake Agengy, N. Dak Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak Fort Stevenson, N. Dak Mandan, N. Dak Minot, N. Dak Oberon, N. Dak Rolla, N. Dak Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak Armour, S. Dak Chamberlain, S. Dak Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak			a 3.00	a 4. 04	e 4. 03 e 3. 98	
	Ignacio, Colo				a 3.84	e 3.98	
	Davil's Lake Agency N. Dak			a.99	f 1.50		
1	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak			d1.53	f1.15 a1.68		
	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak			d 1.53	0.1.68		
1	Mandan, N. Dak			a1.40	f 1.48		
I	Minot, N. Dak			a 1.00	f 1.48 f 1.50 f 1.10		
	Pollo N Dok			**********	11.34		
1	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak			a 1.35	f 1.34 a 1.49		
3	Armour, S. Dak			a.60	e.90	e1.04	
	Chamberlain, S. Dak	*****		a.60	e1.00	e 1.35	
	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak			a.85	f 1.43		
	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak. Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak. Flandreau, S. Dak.	*****		e.65	9 74	6.93	
1	Forest City, S. Dak				e.74 f1.54	0.00	
	Fort Pierre, S. Dak				e1.40		
1	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak			d.70	f1.10		e 1.
	Punning Water & Dak			a 1.35	e 1.85 e.95	e 1. 26	e 1.
3	Forest City, S. Dak Fort Pierre, S. Dak Lower Brulé Agenoy, S. Dak Pierre, S. Dak Running Water, S. Dak Wilmot, S. Dak			e.60	e1.14	e 1. 26	
	Yankton Agency, S. Dak				a1.15		
					f1.16	e 1. 26	
	Blackfoot, Idaho Lewiston, Idaho Ross Fork, Idaho		a 2 70	a 3.00	d3.08	e2.27 e3.17	
	Ross Fork Idaho		W 5. 19	f3.00	d2.08	e 2. 27	
	Chicago, Ill.				h.60		
1	Darlington Ind T			f.79	a 1. 01		a1.
	Muscogee, Ind. T. Oklahoma, Ind. T.			f.68	a 1.05 a.71		e.'
3	Ponca, Ind. T			. 69	a. 73		0.6
	Paul's Valley, Ind. T			6.97	a.99		e1.
	Oktanoma, Int. Ponca, Ind. T Paul's Valley, Ind. T Sioux City, Iowa Arkansas City, Kans	f.70			f.60		
	Arkansas City, Kans				a.71		e.6
1	Cale Kana			e.74	f.73 a.79		e.6
	Wigin Kana				1.60		
1	Hoyt, Kans. Lawrence, Kans.			e.32	1.50		e.:
1	Lawrence, Kans			0.22	f. 25	e.21	
				6.36	f.50 f.25 f.29 f.39 f1.14		e.2
	White Cloud, Kans Brainerd, Minn			. 39	11.114		6.3
	Diamord's minn	*****			J 三。三生		

^{*} Rail and water; all rail when possible, at option of Indian Office.
† Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail; when time is given, twenty days; will transport in less time if desired by the Department.
† All rail; time may be lessened by the Department if desired.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

	arck.	Bism	th.	Dulu				Sioux City.								
	J. M. Turner.	A. C. Johnson. †	L. C. Slavens, jr.	A. C. Johnson, f	C. Abbott. §	A. M. Bowdle.	J.C. McVay.	J. M. Turner.	N. W. Wells. ‡	A. C. Johnson, †	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Charles B. Stone. *				
	-2			4		-		اد		-						
										a 2. 78 a 3. 61 a 3. 68 d 3. 88	a 2.59 a 3.50 b 4.99 a 2.90 b 3.43	a 3.00 a 3.73 c 5.58 3.67 b 4.09				
										a 2.64 a 3.50	a 2. 75 a 3. 55	a 3. 16 a 3. 84				
										d 4.10 d 4.10		5.45 a4.79 a4.76				
											d3.75	a3.89				
											d 5.00	4.79				
										d4.15		a 6.85				
									e4.03 e3.98	a4.15 a4.10	a 3.30	******				
				1.80				a.75		f1.05						
	a .35	a.50	a.55	# 1 OO				a1.20		f1.05 f.88 a1.34	a.89 d1.42					
	a.30	a. 50		a 1.20				a1.20 a.80		a 1. 34 f 1. 12	d1.42 a1.33					
				f1.00						f1.04	a 1.00	•••••				
				f.80 f1.25						f.86 f1.25		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
		a.35		a1.25		i 1.16	j.95 j.35	a.70	e. 35	a.97	a.99 a.36					
d	a.50	e.75		e1.20 f1.40		i.46 i.89	3.37	a.40 a.60	e.38	f. 85	a.46	••••••				
•	a.45 a.50	f. 60 f. 70		11.40		1.66	j.65	a.55		1.00	a.71					
		f.65		e 1.30 f1.40		i.37			e.37	e.50 f.89	.39					
1	a.50	e.70 f.70 e.65 e.80		e1.25		1.66	j.60	a.55		e.63 f.48 e.58	d.56	*******				
	a .50 a .55	e. 65		f1.40 e1.25 e1.25	e. 63	- i.56 i.37	j. 35	a.55 a.55 a.25	e.37	e.58 e.35	a.69 a.40					
				e.85		1.83			e.38	e1.00	. 59					
	a.60	a.80 f.80		a 1.25		i.62	a.65	a.45	e. 38	a.55 f.55 d2.20		• • • • • • • • •				
	*******								e 2. 27 e3.17	d 2.20 d 3.25	a 3. 00	a3.29				
									e 2. 27	d2.25	f3.00					
										h.60 . a1,40	f1.09					
										a 1.35 a 1.10	1.85					
										a 1. 10 a 1. 15	e.88 e1.10					
	a.75	f.80									61.10					
										a 1.09						
										a 1, 25 f 1, 25	e.91					
									e.71	f1.10	e.59					
									e.71	f. 80 f. 80 f1. 10	e.60 e.64					
				1.50						f1.10	e.59					
1	4			1					1	1						

a Thirty days.
b Sixty days.
c Forty-five days.

g Thirty-five days. A Fifteen days. i No time given.

d Forty days.
c Twenty days.
f Twenty-five days.
All rail and wagon haul, thirty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Nove.-Figures in large type denote the

	From			Ka	ansas Ci	ty.		
TA din per.	То—	C. Johnson, †	C. Slavens, jr.	Abbott.§	E. Conrad.	. W. Wells. ‡	B. Shephard.	B. Stone. *
1		4	H	0	Ö	Ä	H	5
1 2 3 4 5	Brown's Valley, Minn Detroit, Minn Duluth, Minn Vermillion Lake, Minn Kansas City, Mo	b1.15 b1.53 b1.40 c1.77	a 1. 30 a 1. 60 b 1. 83					
6	Seneca, Mo	b.79	a.63	a.73				
8 9	Senecs, Mo St. Louis, Mo Arlee, Mont Blackfeet Agency, Mont	c 2.94 d 2.85	b 3. 20		e3.35			
0· 1	Crow Agency, Mont	d 3. 05	f2.99					
2	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	d1.85	0 20.49		c2.40			
3 4 5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont Crow Agency, Mont Custer Station, Mont Fort Belknap Agency, Mont Fort Belknap Agency, Mont Fort Benton, Mont Fort Peck Agency, Mont Harlem, Mont Helena, Mont Helena, Mont Poplar Station, Mont Red Rock, Mont Rosebud, Mont Cenoa, Nebr Omaha, Nebr Omaha, Nebr Santee Agency, Nebr Carson Ner	d1.80 c1.61	c 2. 16 c 1. 80		c 2. 35 c 2. 35			
В	Helena, Mont	c3.00	62.19			a2.13		
7	Poplar Station, Mont	c1.59	c1.77			a 2 87		
9	Rosebud, Mont	c 2.40	c 2. 60					
0	Genoa Nebr	a.79	a.90			a.76		
2	Omaha, Nebr	b.60					b.55	
3	Rushville, Nebr	c1.35	6.90				c1.19	
5	Valentine, Nebr	c 1. 25	b.90				c1.04	
8	Ournout Tion			10	T TERROO OF	CHALDOM	L OLU LL	02011
78	Elko, Nev Wadsworth, Nev Albuquerque, N. Mex Dulce Side Track, N. Mex. Gallup, N. Mex Las Cruces, N. Mex Mescalero Agency, N. Mex Navajo Agency, N. Mex New York, N. Y Carlisle (Gettysburg Junction). Pa	d 3. 18 d 3. 18	3.80			a3.17		
9	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex	d3.65	0 R.97	a 2. 13				
1 2	Gallup, N. Mex.	d3.00	02.70	a 2. 82				
3	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex		d2.71	c2.87				
5	Sante Fé, N. Mex	d 2, 20		a2.03				
6	New York, N. Y		01.20					
B	Ouray Agency, Utah	d3.94	h4.30			-0.00		
9	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah	d3.94	a 4, 30			a2.09		
1	Ashland, Wis	a 1.00	a.90					
3	Casper. Wyo	d 2. 15	a.30				h1.59	
4	Rawlins, Wyo	d 2. 95				a1.76	14.10	
5	Chemawa, Oregon	h5.00				44.20	749ko,1.39	e5.
7 8	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon							c 5.6
9	Pendleton, Oregon	h 4. 00				a3.17		c4.
0	Sheridan, Oregon	h4.75				42.19		04.
2	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon	h4.90				*******		64.
3	Centralia, Wash.	h 5. 25						c 4.9
5	Sante Fé, N. Mex New York, N. Y Carlisle (Gettysburg Junction), Pa Ouray Agency, Utah Price Station, Utah Uintah Valley Agency, Utah Ashland, Wis Shawano, Wis Casper, Wyo Rawilins, Wyo Shoshone Agency, Wyo Chemawa, Oregon Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon Klamath Agency, Oregon Sheridan, Oregon The Dalles, Oregon The Dalles, Oregon Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon Centralia, Wash Oyhnt (Gray's Harbor), Wash New Tacoma, Wash New Tacoma, Wash Reservation, Wash Tulalip, Wash Union City, Wash Spokane Falls, Wash	h 6. 10						c 5.2
6	New Tacoma, Wash	h4.00						c4.
8	Wilbur, Wash	h4.00						c 1.
9	Toppenish Station, Wash	h5.00		*******			******	c4.9
1	Union City, Wash	h 5.00						c 4.9
2	Spokane Falls, Wash							C4.

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advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued. rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

			Sio	ux Cit	у.				Du	luth.	Bisma	rck.
L. C. Slavens, jr.	+				-:			-	+		+	1
œ ·	C. Johnson.	न्तं	**	Bowdle.	Shephard		H		C. Johnson.	-3	C. Johnson.	Fi .
en	080	Conrad.	W. Wells.	24	pp	J. C. McVay.	Turner	C. B. Stone.*	180	C. E. Conrad	380	Turner
1	q	ü	Ve	0	de	2	=	E E	l i	I	Id.	1 5
33	3	5	P.	B	Sh	K	H	St	30	8	3	H
73	ri ci	E	8	M.	, E	-:	4	m	ri	150	ri	K
2	₽.	0.5	×	A.	7	0	J.M.	1	₩.	1	,	M
7		-0			H	5	-	0	- ₹	0	4	P.
a .99	b 1.00								b.70			
a 1.40	b.94								b.70			
	6.75								4 4 4			
1.68	61.60								c1.14			
.89	a.75 b1.33 a.75 c2.73											
4 000	a.75											
3. 18	2.73								c 2.75			
, 01 10	d2.75	e3.35							d2.48	e 2. 58		
f2.50	d2.50								d2.75			
1.93	c 1. 95								c2.04			
11.86	d1.80	c2. 40							d1.50	c 1.63		
2.10	d1.83	c2. 35							d 1.60	c 1.58	d1.00	
1.63	c 1.33 c 1.65	c2. 35							c1.50	c 1.58	c.70	
2.19	c 1.65								c 1.75			
	c 3.00		a2.13									
1. 60	c1.30								c1.45			
3. 00	c2.19		a 2.87									
2.60	c 2.39		- 00						c2.00			
a.30	a.18 b.49		a.29						a1.25			
b.79	b.60		a.41	b.49								
b.90	c.78			i.76	c.74				c2.25			
0.80	c. 55			8.10	C. 8 4	c.60	c.30		c 1.40		c. 80	. 60
b.89	c. 67			i. 66	. 0 4	0.00	C. 13 ()		01.40		0.00	C.OU
									A 6 2 6 2 75	1		
		Phoen	ix. see p		c.64				c2.25			
ort Mo	jave, and		ix, see p						c2.25	l		
rt Mo	jave, and d 3. 18		a3.17						c2.25			
ort Mo 3. 80 3. 80	jave, and d3. 18 d3. 18 d2. 50								c2.25			
ort Mo 3. 80 3. 80 2.30	jave, and d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80		a3.17						c2.25			
3.80 3.80 3.80	d 3. 18 d 3. 18 d 2. 50 d 3. 80 d 3. 30		a3.17						c2.25			
3.80 3.80 3.80	jave, and d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80		a3.17						c2.25			
3.80 3.80 3.30 3.10 3.10	d 3. 18 d 3. 18 d 2. 50 d 3. 80 d 3. 30		a3.17									
3.80 3.80 3.30 3.10 3.10	jave, and d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.80		a3.17						c2.25			
3.80 3.80 3.30 3.10 3.10	d 3. 18 d 3. 18 d 2. 50 d 3. 80 d 3. 30		a3.17						c2.25			
3.80 3.80 3.30 3.10 3.10	jave, and d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.80		a3.17						23.25			
art Mo 3. 80 3. 80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10	jave, and d3. 18 d3. 18 d2. 50 d3. 30 d2. 80		a3.17						23.25			
3.80 3.80 3.80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10	d3. 18 d3. 18 d3. 18 d2. 50 d3. 80 d3. 30 d2. 80		a3.17									
3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 2.30 3. 10 2.25 3. 10 4. 30 63. 10	d3. 18 d3. 18 d3. 18 d2. 50 d3. 80 d3. 80 d2. 60		a3.17									
rt Mo. 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 3. 10 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d2.80 d2.60		a3.17						(28.95			
rt Mo. 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 3. 10 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30	jave, and d 3. 18 d 3. 18 d 3. 18 d 2. 50 d 3. 30 d 2. 80 d 2. 60 d 3. 90 c 2. 14 d 3. 90 a 1. 00		a3.17		and 59.							
rt Mo. 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 3. 10 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d2.80 d2.60		a3.17 a3.17		8 and 59.				(02.25			
rt Mo. 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 3. 10 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30 6. 3. 10 6. 4. 30	jave, and d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.60 d3.90 c2.14 d3.90 a1.90 a.95		a3.17		and 59.							
3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 3. 10 4. 30 6. 4. 30 6. 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d3.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.80 d3.30 d2.80 d3.90 d3.90 d3.90 d3.90 d1.98 d1.98 d3.10		a3.17 a3.17		8 and 59.							
3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 3. 10 4. 30 6. 4. 30 6. 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d3.90 a1.00 a1.95 d1.98		a3.17 a3.17		c. 95			65.47				
rt Mo 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d3.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.80 d3.30 d2.80 d3.90 d3.90 d3.90 d3.90 d1.98 d1.98 d3.10		a3.17 a3.17		c. 95			e5.47				
rt Mo 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 d2.10 d3.90 d3.90 d3.10 b5.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09		c. 95			e5.47 c5.43 e7.35	(28.95			
23.80 3.80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10 4.430 4.430 4.30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 d2.10 d3.90 d3.90 d3.10 b5.00		a3.17 a3.17		c. 95			e5.47 e5.43 e7.35 e7.35				
23.80 3.80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10 4.430 4.430 4.30	d3.18 d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 c2.14 d3.90 a1.00 a.95 d1.98 d3.10 h5.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 e7.35 e3.97 e4.76				
rt Mo 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d3.80 d2.60 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 d2.60 d3.90 d2.60 d3.90 d2.60 d3.90		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09		c. 95			e5.47 c5.43 e7.33 e7.47 e3.97 e4.76 e4.48	(28.33			
rt Mo 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 d2.14 d3.90 a1.00 a.95 d1.98 d3.10 h4.00 h4.75 h4.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 c5.43 e7.35 e3.97 e4.76 e4.46 c4.43	102.25			
rt Mo 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 80 3. 10 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30 4. 30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 c2.14 d3.90 a.95 d1.98 d1.98 d1.98 d1.98 d3.10		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 c7.35-47 e7.35-63.97 c4.76 c4.48 c4.77	(28.95			
23.80 3.80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10 4.430 4.430 4.30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 d2.60 d3.90 d1.98 d3.19 d3.19 d3.90 d3.90 d1.98 d3.10 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 e7.35 e3.97 e4.76 e4.46 e4.47 e4.37				
23.80 3.80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10 4.430 4.430 4.30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d3.90 c2.14 d3.90 a.10 h4.00 h4.75 h1.00 h4.95 h6.10 h6.10		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			65.47 67.35 63.97 64.43 64.43 64.47 64.77	(28.95			
23.80 3.80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10 4.430 4.430 4.30	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d3.90 c2.14 d3.90 a.95 d1.98 d3.10 h5.00 h4.05 h4.00 h4.95 h6.10 h6.10		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 c5.43 e7.83 e7.83 e4.77 e4.77 e4.77 e4.77 e4.77 e5.05 e4.76				
ort Mo c3. 80 3. 80 2.30 3. 10 2.25 3. 10 4.40 h4. 30 c3. 10 a4 30 z . S0	d3.18 d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d2.80 d2.80 d2.80 d2.80 d2.60 h4.90 h4.75 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 c5.43 e7.35 e3.97 e4.76 e4.43 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77				
ort Mo	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d3.30 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 c2.14 d3.90 a.95 d1.98 d3.10 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			65.47 67.35 67.35 63.97 64.48 64.77 64.77 64.77 64.77				
ort Mo c3. 80 3. 80 2.30 3. 10 2.25 3. 10 4.40 h4. 30 c3. 10 a4 30 z . S0	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 d2.60 d3.90 d2.14 d3.90 d1.98 d3.19 d1.98 d3.10 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 c5.47 e7.35 e3.97 e4.76 e4.47 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77				
ort Mo c3. 80 3. 80 2.30 3. 10 2.25 3. 10 4.40 h4. 30 c3. 10 a4 30 z . S0	d3.18 d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.80 d3.30 d3.30 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 c2.14 d3.90 a.95 d3.90 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h5.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 e7.35 e3.97 e4.76 e4.48 e4.47 e4.77 e4.77 e4.77 e4.77 e4.77 e4.77 e4.37 e4.37				
23.80 3.80 2.30 3.10 2.25 3.10 4.40 4.30 2.4 30 2.4 30 2.25	d3.18 d3.18 d2.50 d3.80 d3.30 d3.30 d2.80 d2.60 d2.60 d3.90 d2.60 d3.90 d2.14 d3.90 d1.98 d3.19 d1.98 d3.10 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00 h4.00		a3.17 a3.17 a2.09 a1.76 a4.26		c. 95			e5.47 c5.47 e7.35 e3.97 e4.76 e4.47 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77 c4.77				

a Twenty days.
b Twenty-five days.
c Thirty days.
d Forty days.
Forty-five days.

f Fifty days.
g Seven days.
h Sixty days.
i No time stated.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.-The figures in large type denote the

1	From			St. Lo	ouis.		
-	To-	. Stone.*	Slavens, jr.	C. Johnson.†	W. Wells.‡	Abbott.§	L. B. Shephard.
1		m	50	15		de de	52
ı		88	ບົ	ರ	A	[A	B,
-		Chas. B.	нi	Α,	z	5	i
-	Bowie, Ariz	a2.70	a2.53	a2.68			
ı	Casa Grande, Ariz	a3.29	a3.49	a3.50		********	
l	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	b5.03 3.27	a2.87	a3, 65			#
ł	San Carlos Agency Ariz	c3. 89	c3.34	d3, 90			
ŀ	Willcox, Ariz, Yuma, Ariz	a2.86	a2.69	a2, 85			
l	Yuma, Ariz	a3.29	a3.45	a3.55			
l	Amonto Col	a5.55					
l	Banning, Cal.	a4.59	.,	d4.25			
l	Colorado Side Track, Fort Yuma, Cal.	a4. 76	d3.63	d4.25			
ł	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal	a3.34	45.05				
	Montague Cal	0.9 169.5	d5.00				
	Porterville, Cal	a4.59					
	Montague, Cal Porterville, Cal Round Valley Agency, Cal	c7.65					
	Ukiah, Cal Grand Junction, Colo	a6.65		d4.28			
	Grand Junction, Colo		a3.60	a4.45 a4.25	e4.53 e4.48		
	Ignacio, Colo			f.99	69.40		
	Bismarck, N. Dak. Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak Fort Stevenson, N. Dak		a. 99	f.98			
	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak		d1.49	a1.38			
	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak		d1.49	a1.38			
	Mandan, N. Dak Minot, N. Dak Oberon, N. Dak		a1.30	/1.10			
	Minot, N. Dak		a1.00	1.99			
	Della Dak			f.90 f1.33			
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak			a1.35			
	Armour, S. Dak		a1.09	el. 12	e1.13		
	Rolla, Dak Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak Armour, S. Dak Chamberlain, S. Dak Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak		a.89	el.17	e1. 25		
	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak			11.63			
	Flandreau, S. Dak		a1.14 e.88	f1.37 e1.14	el. 11		
	Forest City & Dak		6.00	f1.65	61.11		
	Fort Pierre, S. Dak			e1.44			
	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak		d.99	f 1.22 e1.39			
	Pierre, S. Dak		a1.45	e1.39		e1.40	
	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak Flandreau, S. Dak. Forest City, S. Dak Fort Pierre, S. Dak Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak Pierre, S. Dak Running Water, S. Dak Wilmot, S. Dak Yankton Agency, S. Dak Yankton, S. Dak Blackfoot, Idaho		a.90	e1. 14 e. 99	e1. 23 e1. 23	*******	
	Vanleton Agency & Dak		e.96	a1.34	61, 20		
	Vankton S. Dak			f1.34	e1.09		
	Blackfoot, Idaho		a3.33	d2.65	e3.89		
	Lewiston, Idaho	a3.79		d3.75	e4. 23		
	Lewiston, Idaho Ross Fork, Idaho Chicago, Ill		f3.33	d2.65	e3.89		
	Chicago, III		f.91	g.50 a1,43		a2.06	
	Muscome Ind T		J.S.I	a1.30		W2.00	
i	Oklahoma, Ind. T		1.96	a1.13		e1.26	
	Ponca, Ind. T		6.97	a1.09		e1.18	
l	Paul's Valley, Ind. T		e1.22	a1.31		el. 37	
١	Chicago, Ill Darlington, Ind. T Muscogee, Ind. T Oklahoma, Ind. T Ponca, Ind. T Paul's Valley, Ind. T Paul's Valley, Ind. T Solvan City, Iowa Arkansas City, Kans Caldwell, Kans Cale, Kans			a1.31 f.75 a1.15		.1 09	f.6
۱	Coldwell Wore			f1.25		e1.03	
ĺ	Cale Kans		e1.02	a1.16		1.03	
١	Elgin, Kans			/1.19			
1	Cale, Kans Elgin, Kans Hoyt, Kans		e.65	f.75 f.72	*********	e. 65	
I	Lammanca Kana		6.03	f. 72	el. 03		
-	Netawaka, Kans		e.54 c.60	f. 72 f. 70		e. 63 e. 65	
			C.OU	1.10		6, 00	

^{*}Rail and water; all rail when possible, at option of Indian Office.
†Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
‡All rail; when time is given, twenty days. Will transport in less time if desired by the Depart-

fall rail. Time may be lessened by the Department if desired.

All rail and wagon haul.

Rail and wagon.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued. rates at which contracts have been awarded.

).	an Francisco	S			ul.	St. Pa		
		-	E. Solomon.	. B. Stone.*	C. Slavens, jr.	B. Stone.*	. W. Wells.;	sel Kyes.¶	C. McVay.	C. Johnson.	C. Slavens, jr.
		H	5	Ö	I	Ö	Z	4	5	4	H
### ### #### #########################	### ### ### #### #####################		g2.92	a2.50 a2.75 b3.75 b2.75 e3.70	e4. 07						
### ### ##############################				a2.46 a2.50 a.75 a2.20 a1.96 a2.55	a2.33						
a1.39 a1.07 a.90 f.79 f.50	a. 1. 39 a. 1. 79 a. 1. 00 f. 70 f. 50 f. 50 f. 96 a. 1. 15 a. 1. 14 e. 95 a. 80 e. 93 g. 95 a. 85 f. 85 f. 1. 20 f. 1. 15 e. 85 e. 69 e. 1. 15 e. 85 f. 1. 20 e. 1. 10 f. 1. 05 e. 1. 05 e. 85 e. 85 e. 50 e. 75 a. 1. 16 f. 1. 16 e. 75 a. 3. 05 a. 3. 70 a. 3. 05 a. 2. 32			a1.90	d3.79						d 5.00
a.69 e.95 a.85 e.85 d.94 f1.15 e.85 e.69 e1.15 e.85 f1.20 e1.16 e.85 e1.10 e1.05 e.85 e.96 e.85 e.75 a1.16 f1.16 e.75 d3.70 a3.05 a2.32	a.69 6.95 a.85										d1. 39 d1. 39 a. 90
e 1 0 5 e . 8 5 e . 8 5 e . 7	6.96 6.85 6.85 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.7						e. 93 e. 85		al. 15 a.80 a. 85	f.50 f.96 a1.03 e. 95 e. 95	
a1.16	e.50 a1.16 f1.16 c.75 a3.70 a3.05 a3.05 a3.32						e. 85	1.24		f1.15 e1.15 f1.20 e1.10 f1.05	e.69
	g,60						e. 75			e.50 a1.16 f1.16	
				a.z.;z		a3.05					

a Thirty days.
b Forty-five days.
c Sixty days.
d Forty days.

e Twenty days.
f Twenty-five days.
g Fifteen days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.-Figures in large type denote the

	From			St. L	ouis.		
Aumoer.	To—	L. C. Slavens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.†	C. Abbott.§	C. E. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.‡	L. B. Shephard.
1	Brown's Valley, Minn Detroit, Minn Duluth, Minn Vermillion Lake, Minn	a. 97	c.74				
1 2 3	Detroit, Minn	al. 45	c.94				
3	Duluth, Minn		c.75				
5	Vermillion Lake, Minn	c1.79	b1.59				
5	Verminon Lake, Minn Kansas City, Mo. Seneca, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. Arlee, Mont Blackfeet Agency, Mont Crow Agency, Mont Custer Station, Mont Fort Belknan Agency Mont		a.45				
6	Seneca, Mo	a.69	c. 94	a. 95			
7	Arlee Mont	c2. 97	10 O1				
9	Blackfoot Agency Mont	62. 81	b2.91 d2.90		e3. 25		
0	Crow Agency, Mont	£2.77	d2.75		00.20		
1	Custer Station, Mont	f2.77 b2.27	b2.18				
2	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont Fort Benton, Mont Fort Peck Agency, Mont Harlem, Mont Helena, Mont Poplar Station, Mont	d2. 15 b2. 20	d1.80		b2. 30 b2. 25 b2. 25		
3	Fort Benton, Mont	b2. 20	d1.80		b2. 25		
4	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	b1. 70 b2. 20	b1.40		b2. 25		
5	Harlem, Mont	62. 20	b1.74 b2.90			a2.91	
6	Depley Station Mont	b1. 67	b1.35			02.91	
8	Red Rock Mont	b3. 25	62.85			a4.49	*******
9	Red Rock, Mont. Rosebud, Mont. Dakota City, Nebr. Genoa, Nebr.	b2. 80	b2.14			4011.00	*******
0	Dakota City, Nebr	a. 90	a.91			a1.27	b. 9
	Genoa, Nebr	c.89	c. 99			a1.79	
2	Omaha, Nebr		c. 65				c.60
3	Rushville, Nebr	c1.40	b1.25				b1.14
1	Santee Agency, Nebr		b1.34				
5	Valentine, Nebr	c1.30	b1. 25	77	d- (N-	Work.	61.00
7	Carson, Nev	30 05	d3.69	FOFF	ates to Cal	son, Fort	McDowe
78	Wadawowth Nov	2 80	d3.69		**********	a4. 23	
9	Albuquerque School N. Mex	2.40	d2.35	a2,53			
0	Dulco Side Track, N. Mex	02. 10	d4.10	42,00			
1	Gallup, N. Mex	b3.10	d3. 13	a3, 27			
2	Las Cruces, N. Mex	b2.19	d2.28	a2.39			
3	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	d3.04		b3. 29			
4	Navojo Agency, N. Mex	d4.35					
5	Santa Fé, N. Mex		d2.34	a2.43			
6	New York, N. Y.	-1 10					
8	Ouron Agency Titah	64 20	d4.00				
9	Price Station IItah	h3 10	b2.78				
0	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah	a4. 30	d4.00				
1	Ashland, Wis		a1.09				
2	Shawano, Wis	d.86	a. 88 d2. 18				b1.0
3	Casper, Wyo		d2.18	1			h2.0
1	Vacentine, Neor Carson, Neor Elko, Nev Wadsworth, Nev Albuquerque School, N. Mex Dulco Side Track, N. Mex Gallup, N. Mex Las Cruces, N. Mex Mescalero Agency, N. Mex Navojo Agency, N. Mex Navojo Agency, N. Mex New York, N. Y. Carliele (Gettysburgh Junct'n) Pa. Ouray Agency, Utah Price Station, Utah Uintah Valley Agency, Utah Ashland, Wis Shawano, Wis Casper, Wyo Rawlins, Wyo Shoshone Agency, Wyo Chemawa, Oregon		d3.00			a2.33 a4.83	
5	Shoshone Agency, Wyo		h5.00			a4. 83	h4.6
6	Crando Bondo A goner Oragon		29.00		********		
3	Klamath Agency Oregon	b6.00					*******
9	Pendleton Oregon	00.50	h3.98			a4. 23	
í	Sheridan, Oregon		h4.75				
1	The Dalles, Oregon		h3.75				
2	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon		h4.95				
3	Centralia, Wash		h5. 25				
1	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash	********	h6. 10				
ō	Nean Bay Agency, Wash		h6.10 h4.00				
6	Reservation Wash		h4.00	*********			
	Wilhur Wash	**********	h4.00		************		
8	Tonnanish Station Weeh		h4.00				
8							
8 9 0	Tulalip, Wash		h5, 00				
9	Shoshone Agency, Wyo Chemawa, Oregon Chemawa, Oregon Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon Klamath Agency, Oregon Sheridan, Oregon The Dalles, Oregon The Dalles, Oregon Centralia, Wash Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash New Tacoma, Wash New Tacoma, Wash Wilbur, Wash Wilbur, Wash Toppenish Station, Wash Tulalip, Wash Union City, Wash Spokane Falls, Wash		h5.00 h5.00				

^{*} Rail and water. All rail if possible, at option of Indian Office.
† Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail. When time is given twenty days, will transport in less time if desired.
† All rail. Time may be lessened by the Department.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued. rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. I	ouis.		St. P	aul.		San	Francisc	00.	Yank- ton.	Fort Benton.
R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.*	A. C. Johnson,	L. C. Slavens, jr.	C. E. Conrad.	C. B. Stone.*	E. Kahn.	C. B. Stone.*	L. C. Slavens, jr.	C. E. Conrad.	A. C. Johnson.
		c.50 c.63 c.50 b1.33	a.77							
		b2.38 d2.48 d2.30 b1.88	c2.65 f2.37 b1.87	e2.33					e8.35	d1.10
		d1.46 d1.58 b1.13 b1.35 b2.50 b1.08	d1. 84 b1. 70 b1. 23 b1. 76	b1.38 b1.33 b1.33					b2.40 b2.35 b2.35	*******
		b1.08	b1. 20							
		a1.00 c1.25 c1.00	01.00							
		b1.15								
ort Mo	jave, and	Phœnix,	see pages	58 and 5	9.					

			b3.10						*******	
c1.05										
		a.73	a. 90							
		a. 73	d.68							
	1.00	7				2 00				
	b5. 67	h5.00			b4.50	b. 90	b.89			
	b5.67		66.87		b4.50	h3.75	b1.29 b3.79	5. 77		
	b7. 55	h3.98	00.07		b7. 00	113.43	103.19	0.77		
	b4. 17 b4. 96	h4.75			b4.50 b4.50		b2.25 b1.09 b1.77	/·		
	64.46	h3.75			b4. 00		61.77			
	b4. 97	h4.95			0 20 00	b. 80	b.80			
	64.97	h5. 25			b4.00		b.99			
		h6. 10					b.98			
	. 64.97	90.00			b4.00		b.97			
	b4.97	h6.10			14 00		b.50 b.96			
	b5.25 b4.97	h6. 10 h4. 00			04.00					
	b4. 97	h4.00			64.00		b.96			
	b5.25 b4.97 b4.97 b4.27	h4. 00 h4. 00			b4.00 b4.00 b4.00		b2.63			
	b4. 97 b4. 97 b4. 97 b4. 27 b4. 37	h4. 00 h4. 00 h4. 00			b4.00		b2.63			
	b5.25 b4.97 b4.97 b4.27 b4.37 b4.77	h4. 00 h4. 00 h4. 00 h5. 00			b4.00 b4.00 b4.00		b2.63 b1.98 b1.38			
	b4. 97 b4. 97 b4. 97 b4. 27 b4. 37	h4. 00 h4. 00 h4. 00			b4.00		b2.63			

a Twenty days.
b Thirty days.
c Twenty-five days.
d Forty days.

e Forty-five days.
f Fifty days.
g Seven days.
h Sixty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington City, under

[NOTE .- Figures in large type denote the

	From	Philadel	York, phia, and more.	Chi	cago.	Kansas City.	
Number.	То—	C. B. Stone.	C. Abbott.	C. B. Stone.	C. Abbott.	C. B. Stone.	C. Abbott.
1 2 3 4	Fort McDowell, Ariz Fort Mojave, Ariz I'hœnix, Ariz Carson, Nev	a 4.30 a 4.30 a 4.00 a 4.30	b 4. 23 b 4. 23	a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00	b3.88 b3.88	a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00	b3.77 b3.38

[&]amp; Twenty days.

advertisement of July 15, 1890, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued. rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Nebras	ka City.	Om	aba.	Sioux	City.	St. Louis.	St. Paul.	San Fran- cisco.	
C. B. Stone.	C. Abbott.	C, B. Stone.	C. Abbott.	C. B. Stone.	C. Abbott.	C. B. Stone.	C. B. Stone.	C. B. Stone.	Number.
a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00	b 3.38	a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00	b3.82 b3.38	a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00 a 4.00	b3.38	a 4.30 a 4.30 a 4.30 a 4.30	a 4.30 a 4.30 a 4.30 a 4.30	a 2.60 a 2.60 a 2.30 a 1.60	1 04 00 4

b Twenty days; all rail.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Tissot & Schultz.	John Dobson.	E. A. Treat.	Wm. F. Pippey.	C. L. Bowler.	A. H. Clark.	R. A. Robbins.
1		titie			Points o	of deli-	very.		
		Quan	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y. or Phila.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.
	CLASS 1. BLANKETS, ALL WOOL, MACKINAC. 2-point, indigo blue, 42 x 56 inches, 5½ 1bspairs.	130		2.205	2. 0675 2. 14 2. 28375				
1 3	2½-point, indigo blue, 54 x 66 inches, 6 lbspairs.	730		2.52	2. 3625 2. 4450 2. 61	2. 54		•••••	
3	3-point, indigo blue, 60 x 72 inches, 8 lbs	12,158		3.36	3. 15 3. 26 3. 48	3, 39			
1	Cassimere, mediumweight, dark colors, 2	900					1. 16	1.23 1.23 1.23	1. 45
	Flannel, blue twilledyds.	50,115				. 175 . 195 . 225 . 2475	1.875		.31 .29 .249
	Flannel, red twilledyds.	29,635				. 18 . 195 . 225 . 2475			.31 ,29 .249
	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizesdoz.	176							3. 85 4. 20 4. 40
	Hose, children's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 5 to 6½doz.	990							1. 55 1. 32 1. 10
	Hose, misses', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 8\frac{1}{2}doz.	1,800							2.47 2.23 1.55
	Hose, women's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10	2,462	2. 12 2. 37						2.75 2.23 2.20 2.00 2.23
5 7 3	Hose, misses', cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9	1,088	112						.99
123	Hose, women's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 10	1,480							****

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc., for the Indian service. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lindner.	W. T. Biedler.	Robert M. Moore.	Liberty Woolen Mills.	S. B. Brown.	J. N. Beech.	T. A. Ashburner.	D. Robinson.	Benj. Phipps.	R. T. Lowndes.	Jos. D. Wilson.	B. M. Hooper.	Jos. Wechsler.	J. R. Hatch.	J. M. Clasgens.	C. H. Blake.	Henry Kahn.	
. ,										very.		1 . •				1 •	Number.
N. Y.	N. Y	N.Y	N.Y	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y	St. Louis		N.Y.	Nun
	••••									• • • • • • •			+0		,		1 2 3
																	4 5 6 7 8
. 36 . 45 . 54	1. 12 1. 18	1. 00 1. 05	113½ 113½	. 96 1. 20		*****			••••				*****		.,		10 11 12 13
. 28	.1725 .1975 .24 .23 .255			.2682 .2548 .2582 .22	. 2345 . 2365 . 2512 . 2908 . 2963	. 2573 . 2581 . 2881 . 4925	. 26 . 26 . 285	. 245	b. 25	. 27 . 2632 . 2921						****	14 16 16 17 18
. 28	. 245 . 19 . 18 . 2375 . 2325 . 26			.2682 .2548 .22	. 2345 . 2365 . 2512 . 2684 . 2908	. 5725 . 2329 . 2573 . 2579 . 4925 . 455	. 235	. 235 . 245 . 255 . 265	b. 25	. 27	*****						18
1. 20 1. 50 1. 80	.245		,	3. 59 4. 13	. 2993	. 5725	3, 50 3, 75			4. 33	3. 00 3. 85 3.60 4. 75 3. 15 4. 74						20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
. 25				1.195 1.21 1.215						. 96 1. 17		1. 195 1. 215 1. 285	1. 125 1. 1875 1. 30	a1. 45 a1. 15 a1. 35	c1.30 c1.30		32 33 34
L. 90				1. 33 1. 575 2. 00						1.71 1.73 1.69		1. 695 1. 79 1. 915 2. 285	1. 60 1. 65 1. 85	a1. 95 a1. 55 a1. 85	d1.85 d1.85		35 36 37 38
2. 4 0 3. 0 0				2. 17 2. 225 2. 36 2. 27 2. 215	•••••	*****	•			2. 19 2. 2325 2. 33 2. 09		2. 225 2. 235 2. 525 1. 9975	2. 00 2. 15 2. 175 2. 60	e 2, 40 e 1, 95 e 2, 25	f2. 22 f2. 22		39 40 41 42 43
. 85				1. 035 1. 045 . 99875			1. 50			. 9875 . 9975 1. 0975 1. 035						.775 .725 .90 .83 .775 .85	45 46 47
1. 09 1. 18 1. 45				. 9275 1. 17375 4. 3975		•••••				1. 09 1.115 1. 19						1. 00 . 975 . 75 1. 03 . 775 . 85	52 53

b Part of either blue or scarlet, but not to exceed 30,000 yards to be delivered in quantities of 6,000 yards per month, probably more if desired.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		W. F. Pippey.	J. N. Beech.	T. A. Ashburner.	D. Robinson.	J. A. Robinson.	Richard Lindner.	W. T. Biedler.
Articles.				Poin	ts of del	ivery.		
	Quantity awarded.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued. Linsey, plaidyards.	94,000		. 1154	. 0994	. 1265	1019	115	117
	2,000		.1158	1060	.1105 .1150	.1097 .1341 .1373 .1121	. 115	. 115
Mittens, woolen, medium, assorted sizesdozen.	860				1.50		2.08 2.71 2.53	
Mittens, woolen, boys', assorted sizesdezen.	570				1. 25 1. 35		1.46 1.81 2.40	
Scarfs, smalldozen.	383							
Scarfs, largedozen.	964							
Shawls, 12number.	17,530			1. 13 1. 15 1. 325	1.00 1.00 1.25 1.25 1.28 1.30 1.38		2. 10 2. 50 53. 40	
Skirts, balmoralnumber.	8,570	. 62		. 89 . 5275	1. 45 1. 55 .55 .80 1. 00		. 80	

^{@ 200} dozen only.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc., for the Indian service. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

W. W. Walker.	S. B. Brown.	J. D. Wilson.	J. G. Carruth.	R. A. Robbins.	J. R. Hatch.	J. M. Clasgens.	B. M. Hooper.	James D. Orne.	Tissot & Schultz.	Samuel White.	Thomas Achelis.	Adam Reid.	Keystone Manufact- uring Company.	R. T. Lowndes.
			1 13			Point	of de	livery.	-	1=11			-	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York,	New York.	Philadelphia or New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.
. 1105 . 1025 . 0987 . 10 . 0837	.1102 .1153 .1109 .12 .12125	. 1196 . 1224 . 1090 . 1144	. 1325 . 12 . 1150 . 1125 . 11 . 1075	.1173 .1197 .1273 .1287		-0.50								
	2. 11 1. 925 2. 2325	1.97 2.065 2.16		1. 70 1. 70	1. 75 2. 25 1. 86 2. 95 3. 25	a2. 50			-			•••••		
	1. 16 1. 34 1. 99	1. 33 1. 4375		1. 37 2. 20	1.30 1.35 1.50 2.12 2.30									
	1. 61 1. 99 1. 82 2. 325 2. 39 2. 69 2. 99 3. 06 3. 39	1. 995 1. 98 2. 57 1. 835					1.10 1.55 1.86	1.84 2.25						
	2. 69 2. 99 3. 06 3. 39	3. 075 3. 37 3. 725 3. 86 3. 99					3. 125 3. 65	2. 89 3. 35 3.18 3. 92						
	1. 34125 1. 1825 1. 12 1. 19 1. 23 1. 30	3. 94 1. 16 1. 14 1. 165 1. 24 1. 27 1. 325	-	1.27 1.24 1.20 1.35 1.24 1.45 1.47 2.54 2.47 2.40					1. 10 1. 10	1. 10 1. 17 1. 20 1. 225 1. 29 1. 30	1. 31 1. 275 1. 11 1. 22 1. 20 . 99 1. 16 1. 32	1. 15 1. 25 1. 345 1. 345 1. 39 1. 485 1. 595 1. 25		
	.51 .69 5 .4975 .58125 .64875	. 5975 . 5825 . 4225 . 5325 . 69875		2.40							•••••		d.4725 e.555 c. 655 .725	. 775 f.725

d Awarded 2,000 at .471. 6 Awarded 5,000 at .551. f Awarded 1,570 at .721.

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; ,

Articles.	-i	Jos. Wechsler.	J. R. Hatch.	D. Robinson.	Rich'd Lindner.	S. B. Brown.
	rarded		Poin	ts of deli	very.	
	Quantities awarded	New York,	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued. Socks, boys', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9	1,800	1. 24 1. 275	1. 125 1. 125 2.10	1.75	1. 80	1. 17 1. 23 1. 47 1. 53
Socks, men's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½	2,000	1. 495 2. 22 1. 915 2. 265 1. 76 1. 225	1. 35 2. 05 1. 75 1. 50 1. 85 2. 10 2. 50	2.00	2. 44 2. 53 2. 80 3. 10	2. 05 2. 27 2. 29 2. 235 2. 28 2. 49
Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9	1,150			.75	.90 1.00	. 6225 . 74125 . 7375 . 7425
Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 9\frac{1}{2} to 11\frac{1}{2} \dots dozen.	1,600			1.00	1.09 1.39 .96	. 9475 . 93875 . 94375 1. 01625
Socks, men's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9\frac{1}{2} to 11\frac{1}{2}	562			. 875	. 66 . 75 1. 20	. 632 5 . 5625 . 6175 . 6425
Winseysyards	2,235 890				. 64	.7775 . 092 4 .5925
Yarn, gray, 3-plypounds	225				. 64	. 5475
Additional for training schools. Cloth, sky-blue kersey, army standard, Cali-				4		
fornia make or equalyards	6,050				2.50	
Cloth, dark-blue, kersey, army standard.yds Cloth, navy-blue, double widthdo Cloth, beaver, black, double widthdo Flannel, gray, twilleddo	*150 1,600 †50 †300				2. 80 2. 10 1. 90 1. 54 1. 54 . 18	.855 1.00 1.615
Flannel, light-blue, twilleddo Mittens, girls', assorted sizesdozen	†100			1.25	. 22	.14
Pants, children's, assorted, 26 to 30pairs.	39 96			.28	2, 03	.185

^{*} No sample, no award.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. D. Wilson.	J. M. Clasgens.	R. A. Robbins.	B. M. Hooper.	Tissot & Schultz.	J. M. Given.	J.C. Birdsall.	E. B. Woolworth.	W. F. Pippey.	Liberty Woolen Mills.	S. Blumenthal.	C. L. Bowler.	Robt, M. Moore.	Henry Kahn.
	1		- 8		Poi	nts of	deliver	у.					
New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York,
1. 165 1. 31 1. 34 1. 33													
1. 97 1. 99 2. 19 2. 21 2. 27 2. 475 2. 49	a2.10 a1.75 a1.85 a1.90	2. 00 1. 95 1. 75 2. 20 2. 30 2. 65											-
.72375 .7425 .8125		.92	. 725 . 725 . 80		-		 						
. 8275 . 8875 . 9625 1. 0175		. 89 1. 02 1. 12	. 85 . 85 1. 05 1. 05	.99	.825 .815 .805 .83								
.565 .64125 .62375 .73375				.99	. 695 . 7175								
. 6937₽		.77			.60 .675	. 55	.58						
. 64 25		. 63			. 50	. 50	.58 .63 .70 .58						
_		1. 625						b1.74 1.64	1. 51				
		1. 625 2. 19							2.07	1. 85 1. 49	1.70 2.00 2.25	. 95	
						,							
1. 29 1. 59 .205			1.75								,		. 25

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

	Articles.	rei.	Jos. Wechsler.	J. R. Hatch.	D. Robinson.	Rich'd Lindner.	S. B. Brown.
		ardec		Poin	ea of deli	very.	
Altmoer.		Quantities awarded.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 2—continued.						
	WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued. Pants, ladies', assorted, 32 to 38pairs Scarlet clothyards Undershirts, boys' and men's, assorted sizes,	200			.33	. 34	.2975 .33 625
	28 to 40	900			. 27 . 29 . 31 . 33 . 375	. 36	. 30875 . 345 . 33625
	Vests, children's, assorted, 26 to 28do Vests, ladies', assorted aizes, 30 to 40do	96 604			. 28 . 30 . 33 . 375	.34	.1675

o Boys.

d Men's.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. D. Wilson.	J. M. Clasgens,	R. A. Robbins.	B. M. Hooper.	lissot & Schultz.	J. M. Given.	J. C. Birdsall.	E. B. Woolworth.	W. F. Pippey.	Liberty Woolen Mills.	S. Blumenthal.	C. L. Bowler.	Robt. M. Moore.	Henry Kahn.	
					Poi	nts of d	lelivor	y.						
New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.3025		. 35 5. 15 4.00									.4		.30 .34 .355	1
e.3075 .305 .335 .3125			c. 18 d. 36 d. 35 d. 31 d. 325 d. 37					v-					f.30 c. 295 c. 34 d. 29 d. 30 d. 325	10
.165 .18125 .34875 .3375		.35											. 25 . 275 . 30 . 34 . 355	12 12 12 12 12

6400 at 302 ota. bcya.

f500 at 30 cta., boys.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	R. P. Barron.	D. Robinson.	Tissat & Schultz.	E. N. Hamilton.	E. A. Moss.	T. A. Ashburner.	E. A. Palmer.
	titie			Point	s of de	livery.		
	Quan	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y
CLASS 3. COTTON GOODS. Bed comforts, fast colorsNo.	20,885	1. 185 1. 1805 1.23	1. 21 1. 29 1. 46 1. 65	1.18	1. 29 1. 21 1. 29 1. 39 1. 33 1. 39	1. 38625 1. 48625	1. 43 1. 47	1. 30 1. 28 1. 27 1. 22 1. 18
Bedticking, mediumyards.	14,100		.0925					
Calico, standard prints, 64 x 64do	117,000		.0468 .0475 .0475 .0468 .05 .08				. 0462 . 0474 . 0487 . 0574	
Canton flannel, brown, heavydo Cheviotdo	34,600		.0675 .04625 .07 .0575 .0875 .0925 .0975 .0915 .0988	. 08 8			.0798 .0887 .0951 .0849	
Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium numberspounds.	300		.005				.0874	
Cotton bats, full net weight do	450							
Crash, linen, washed, medium.yards.	22,300		.06 .0661 .0727 .0727 .0813					
Denims, bluedo	16,000		.0984					
Drilling, Indigo-bluedo Drilling, slatedo	1,400 15,300		.095				. 0949	
Duck, standard, not less than 8 onnees per yard, free from all sizing	28,000		.0725	,13			.1099	

 $\varepsilon\,20,770$ yards only (subject to change of tariff). $f\,15,540$ yards only. $g\,12,750$ yards only.

a 13,440 yards only. b 17,000 yards only. c 34,000 yards only. d 250 pounds only.

advertisement of April 15, 1890 for furnishing goods, etc.-Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Lewis Sternbach.	J. N. Beach.	Richard Lindner.	W. T. Biedler.	S. B. Brown.	Jos. D. Wilson.	S. Blumenthal.	J. G. Carruth.	R. A. Robbins.	Robt. M. Moore.	Fred'k Mossbach.	R. H. W. Rowe.	Augustus Thomas.
				-	Points	of delive	ry.				1	
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.
1. 19 1. 19 1. 31 1. 32 1. 38 1. 425 1. 45 1. 46 1. 54				1.34 1.41		•••••						•••••
1.54	.0924	. 0975 . 115 . 125	.125 .105 .105	.0895 .1190 .1010	. 0955	a. 09875 a. 0975	a. 10	*****		•••••		
	.0522		.0975 .1175 .055	.0617 .0997 .0623	. 0573	••••		. 0503			,	
	.0914 .0862 .0871	.0875	.085 .0875 .09	. 0840 . 0890 . 0995	.0880 .0980 .1060	c. 0825 c. 0850 c. 0975 c. 105						
	.0714		. 07875 . 06125	.0654 .0755	.0740	b. 07	b. 10		b. 0776 b. 0776 b. 0714			
••••••				.3825 h. 5225 .105	i.3075 .445 .0995	d. 105 d. 1090				.31		
		.10 7.13 .12 7.15 .14 7.18		k. 0735 k. 0834 k. 0824 k. 0810 k. 0837 k. 0936	k. 0785 k. 0862 k. 0898 k. 0924 k. 0823 k. 0973	d. 1150 e. 065 e. 0725 e. 09 e. 0890		.09				
	.1092 .0846 .0574 .0719	.09 .10 .10 .06	.105 .1125 .07 .0775	.0875 .0640 .0695	.0728	f. 0965 g. 0620 g. 0625			.1070			
		.105	.1071					.1099			. 10725	.1059

A 200 pounds awarded (cardinal) to S. B. Brown. 100 pounds awarded (white medium numbers) to J. D. Wilson. J Under new tariff. ≥Subject to change of tariff.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articlés.	, bd.	D. Robinson.	J. M. Odell.	J. N. Beach.	T. A. Ashburner.	W.T. Biedler.	Robert M. Moore.	R. A. Robbins.
		warde		P	oints of	delivery			
		Quantities awarded	New York.	P h i l adel- phia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 3—Continued.								
	Gingham, mediumyds.	330,500	. 0595	.05375	. 0636	. 0624 . 0598 . 0624	.065	a. 0529 b. 0549	••••
	Handkerchiefs, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, Turkey red, hemmed, and packed in paper boxesdoz	2,250	. 50			. 54			. 60
	Handkerchiefs, 2, T. B. hemmed, white linendoz.	633	. 70 . 88 . 94				9		1. 10
	Kentuckyjeans, mediumyds.	11,440	1. 00. 1. 06 1. 16 . 21125 . 23375 . 23875 . 26625				. 22 . 235 . 2375 . 24 . 265		. 21
-	Linen, table, red and white (62-inch.wash.damask).yds.	4,075	. 475			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			*****
-							-		
	Mosquito baryds. Oilcloth, tabledo Sheeting, ‡, bleached, stand-	2,280 3,400	.325						. 17
	ard, mediumyds.	26,500	. 0738 . 0884 . 0849 . 0797	h. 06875	.0736 .0784 .0807	.08375	. 0875 . 08 . 0725		
	Sheeting, 2, brown, standard, heavyyds.	223,300		k. 06 78 k. 06 78 k. 05 13	. 0662 . 0639 . 0659	.0661	. 065		
	Sheeting a brown, standard, heavyyds.	18,600	. 1394		.1159	. 1412	. 125		
	Shirting, callcodo Shirting, hickorydo	8,200 15,400	.04375		.045 .0689 .0849 .0912	.0849	. 0875 . 085 . 0675 . 0625		

a 329,450 yards only. b 226,350 yards only. c 329,030 yards only. d Under new tariff.

e Subject to change of tariff. f3.775 yards only; subject to change of tariff. g2.230 yards only.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples accompanying bids.]

S. B. Brown.	H. M. Kennedy.	Jos. D. Wilson.	J. G. Carruth.	James L. Wilson,	B. M. Hooper,	Harrison D. Meyer.	Jos. Wechsler.	Richard Lindner.	W. F. Pippey.	S. R. Tregellas.	L. Seasongood.	S. Blumenthal.	Patrick Cavanagh.	Henry Kahn.	
					Poin	nts o	f deli	ivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
											1				
. 0597 . 0633 . 0675	.0575	. 0615 . 0643 . 0690	c. 0610	. 0582									10 100		1 2 3
. 7575		. 6625			.60 .695 .725	. 40 .55									5 6
e, 225 e, 295 e1, 43125		e1.23375 e1.3575			.95 1.15 1.35 1.60 1.75	. 50 . 425	1.48 1.53 1.57 1.66	1. 36 1. 64 <i>d</i>							7 8 9 10 11 12
.17 .215 .217 .221 .274								. 23	. 185 . 205	. 22 . 235 . 29	. 2231 . 2397 . 19375 . 24 . 2398 . 22375 . 2223 . 2042				12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
e. 31 e. 305 e. 3748 e. 3012		.171						.38 d.42 d.50 d.50 d.65 d.45 d.60 .05 .185	····	,		f. 425 f. 475 g. 045 j. 165	.1670		21 22 22 24 24 25 26 27 26 27 28
.0670 .0718 .0778		. 0728 . 07375 . 0720										i. 0775 i. 0815 i. 0830 i. 0860			3(31 32 33 34
.0630 .0660 .0688		. 0680												₹. 07	36 37
.1135		,												m. 13 m. 14	38
.0477 .0813 .0888								. 0640 . 0840 . 0680						n. 08 n. 06125	40 41 42 43 44

h Delivery in ninety days in Baltimore, \$25,885 yards only.

j 3,260 yards only.
k Baltimore delivery.

l 216,290 yards only. m 18,150 yards only. n 14,900 yards only.

Abstract of proposals received and c ntracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles		Richard Lindner.	James S. Barron.	Henry Kahn.	M. M. Buck.
	arded		Points of	delivery.	
	Quantities awarded	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.
CLASS 3—Continued.		-			-
COTTON GOODS—continued.		=			
Warp, cotton, loom: bluelbs whitedo. Wicking, candledo.	. 355	.24	.24% .19%	a. 22 b. 1875	c, 20
Additional for Training Schools.					
Bedspreads, whiteNo	. 330	1. 20	*********	. 775 . 85 . 975 1. 05	,
Canvas, tailors'yds	. 950	d. 0925 d. 12 d. 18		e. 165 e. 145 e. 135 e. 11 e. 09	
Cotton, knitting, cardinal, No. 12lbs Drilling, pocketyds	25 100	.25		f. 135 f. 095	
Farmers' satin	. 225	. 25		g.16	
Gingham, prodigy checkdo. Gingham, Lancasterdo. Muslin, barred, whitedo.	3,000 5,000 100	.08		h. 0675 . 075 . 0775	
Oilcloth, pebble duck: 42-uch do	100	. 25		i.25	
54-inch do- Seersucker, blue, good quality do.	3,500	.30		j. 095 j. 0775	
Sheeting, bleached do. Sheeting, 12 bleached do. Silesia, black and slate (1 piece light-blue, 1	. 80 100	.18		j. 095 k. 16 i. 26	
piece pink)yds Wadding, blackdoz	. 1,730	.12		l. 0775 l. 07 m.24	

a 330 pounds only.
b 335 pounds only.
c No sample; no award.
d Subject to change of tariff.

e 950 yards only. f 100 yards only. g 225 yards only.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	Joseph Wechsler.	W, T. Biedler.	S. B. Brown.	Fred'k Mossback.	Joseph D. Wilson.	J. G. Carruth.	D. Robinson.
			Points of	delivery.			
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
. 89			1. 05 1. 30 1. 02½		1.0Si 1.17i		
. 085 . 095 . 105			.06 7 5	.49	.0825 .1058 .1170		07
.30 .28 .27 .25					6010		
.25			.0741		. 0775		.0735 .0625 .09 .0950 .1150 .14 .1650
$.24\frac{7}{70}$ $.29\frac{7}{70}$.0625	.07		.0825	j. 085	
00		.1575	. 16 . 25 . 0755				. 1575
.09		.075	.0755				

h5,000 yards only.
i 100 yards only.
j 3,500 yards only.

k80 yards only. 1,750 yards only. 2,750 yards only.

^{*}See 68, line 36 page cotton knitting, white and colored.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	onantities awarded.	F. L. Bauer.	Jos, Benjamin,	E. Marx.	A. S. August.	L. M. Hornthal.	Hoosier Manufac- turing Company.
-		tities		F	oints of	delivery	7.	
		Quan	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	(*)
	CLASS 4. CLOTHING. Blouses, lined, heavy, 34 to 46, Kentuky jeans, dark colors	2,040	2. 12 2. 19 2. 24 2. 39 2. 42	2, 05 2, 08 2, 09 2, 12 2, 15	2.04 2.07 2.09 2.11 2.13 2.14 2.15 2.17 2.20 2.14 2.25 2.16	. 2.53 2.49 2.28 2.24	1. 99 2. 02 2. 05 2. 07 2. 10 2. 13	. 77 . 84 . 88 . 98
100	Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46	1,251						•••••
	Coats, s. b. sack, men's assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, No	19,313	2. 17 2. 22 2. 29 2. 40 2. 44 2. 47	2, 07 2, 12 2, 17 2, 19 2, 21 2, 39 2, 48		2. 62 2. 61 2. 37 2, 22	2.02 2.06 2.18 2.15 2.15 2.19 2.39 2.46	. 67 . 77 . 87 . 96
	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46No. Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46. No.	3,385						.77 .88 .9 1.00 1.11

^{*} Chicago, within four months of approval of contract.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. L. Bernheimer.	J. S. Angust.	E. A. Weiss,	S. Hirshback.	E. Naumberg.	M. Heidelberg.	Solomon Moses,	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Simon Mandel.	Henry Rosenberg.	H. Heidelberg.	A. S. Goldstein.	A. Seasongood.	
						Point	s of de	livery.							
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	(3)	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	
1. 92 2. 03 2. 08 2. 13 2. 28 2. 32	2. 41 2. 37 2. 13 2. 11	2.03 2.06 2.08 2.10 2.12 2.13 2.14 2.16 2.18 2.13	1, 98 2, 06 2, 08 2, 10 2, 11	1. 87 1. 90 2. 04 2. 11	2. 12 2. 26										
			*****	*****		1.08 1.17 1.26 1.35	1.58 1.62 1.68 1.79	1. 10 1. 17 1. 29 1. 37 1. 75	1. 56 1. 58 1. 65 1. 80				*****		13 14 14 10 10
••••						.57 .665 .75 .84	.57 .66 .79 .88	.585 .68 .77	.60 .69 .78 .87						111111111111111111111111111111111111111
2. 10 2. 15 2. 20 2. 32 2. 32 2. 39	2. 64 2. 43 2. 26 2. 23	2. 25 2. 29 2. 31 2. 39 2. 42 2. 59 2. 33 2. 26 2. 24	2. 00 2. 12 2. 125 2. 15 2. 17 2. 36 2. 40	2. 10 2. 15 2. 29 2. 34 2. 47	2. 32 2. 47 2. 30 2. 44					2. 13 2. 17 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21 2. 22 2. 23 2. 24 2. 26 2. 25	2. 375 2. 40 2. 41 2. 43 2. 58 2. 68 2. 71 2. 74 2. 76 2. 78 2. 76 2. 82 2. 84 2. 84 2. 88 2. 89 2. 91 2. 93 2. 97 2. 97 2. 97	2. 12 2. 16 2. 18 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21 2. 22 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27	2. 23 2. 24 2. 28 2. 30 2. 34 2. 36 2. 40 2. 42 2. 46 2. 56 2. 56 2. 61 2. 60 2. 61 2. 67 2. 72 2. 75 3. 54 3. 56	2, 19 2, 21 2, 21 2, 23 2, 24 22, 29 2, 31 2, 33 2, 41	222222222222222222222222222222222222222
••••						1.79 1.86 1.91 2.03	2. 25 2. 34 2. 39 2. 55	1. 83 1. 88 1. 95 2. 07 2. 65	2. 22 2. 25 2. 35 2. 43	•••••	*****				444455
						1. 19 1. 23 1. 29 1.35	1. 22 1. 25 1. 29 1. 41	1. 17 1. 20 1. 27 1. 33	1. 17 1. 25 1. 30 1. 37			*****			5:55

a 10,000 (Kentucky jeans), at \$2.29, to A. Seasongood. b 2,313 (sat met), at \$2.80, to Henry Rosenberg.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	1	I. Steinhart.	L. M. Hornthal.	I. N. Heidelberg.	M. Heidelberg.	Simon Mandel.	H. Heidelberg.	Augustus Thomas.
	arded			Points	of del	ivery.		
	Quantities awarded	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York,	New York.	New York.	New York.
CLASS 4—Continued.								
Coats, s. b. sack, dark-blue cloth, men's assorted sizes, for police uniforms, offi cers'	94	7. 83 7. 49 7. 75	7. 93 8. 05	8.19 8.37	6, 30			
assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates			5. 18 5. 24 5. 31	5.38 5.45 5.47 5.59 5.74	5. 70	4. 875 4. 97 5. 16 5. 20 5. 29	4. 95 5. 01 5. 23 5. 29 5. 35	4.8
Overalls, brown duck, boys', 10 to 18 yearspairs.	2,244			6. 39				
Overalls, brown duck, men'spairs.	12,264							
Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', 10 to 18 years satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors lined, heavy	,		2.74 2.83 2.93 3.32				2. 90 2. 85 2. 83 2. 875 2. 83 2. 82 2. 81 2. 78	
Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown duck lined, 10 to 18 years	600						2.79	
Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown duck unlined, 10 to 18 yearsNo.	200							

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Solomon Weill.	S. Hirshbach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	W. T. Beidler.	Solomon Moses.	F. L. Bauer.	Joseph Benjamin.	Henry Rosenberg.	A. S. August.	C. L. Bernheimer.	A. Seasongood.	J. S. August.	E. A. Weiss.	E. Naumberg.	
						Points	of del	ivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
															1 2 3
	5. 23 5. 30 5. 37		•••••	*****											4 5 6 7 8
		.33 .45 .59 .60 .36 .525 .59 .625 .68 .71	.31 .39 .54 .435 .525 .54 .60 .625 .65	. 3375 . 375 . 39 . 37 . 40 . 42	.34 .495 .54 .575 .65 .69										10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
	2.81 2.96					2. 86 2. 88 3. 15 3. 24	2, 80 3, 36	3. 18 3. 19 3. 20 3. 21 3. 30 3. 31 3. 33 3. 34 3. 35 3. 36	3. 13 3. 07 2. 83 2. 77	2. 84 2. 89 3. 09 3. 16	2. 85 2. 91 2. 93 2. 77 2. 87 2. 89 2. 99	3. 33 3. 29 2. 97 2. 95	2. 81 2. 85 2. 84 2. 80 2. 77 2. 79 2. 78	2. 74 2. 84 2. 99 2. 95 3. 11 3. 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
2. 43 2. 50 2. 61 2. 76	•••••	2. 49 2. 54 2. 64 2. 80	2. 16 2. 25 2. 31 2.43 2. 88		2. 18 2. 28 2. 37 2. 46							•••••			32 33 34 35 36
1. 44 1. 52 1. 68 1. 77		1. 40 1. 50 1. 65 1. 75	1.36 1.49 1.65 1.71		1.38 1.47 1.62 1.74						•	•••••			37 38 39 40

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	F. L. Bauer.	Joseph Benjamin.	E, Marx.	A. S. August.	H. Heidelberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	I. N. Heidelberg.	C. L. Bernheimer.	J. Menderson.
	ities				Point	s of de	livery	,		
	Quant	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y	N. Y
CLASS 4—Continued.										
CLOTHING—continued.										
Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, lined, heavy, dark colors	8,178	3.63 3.65 3.72 3.75 3.95 4.00	3. 47 3. 83 3. 87 4. 26	3.50 3.55 3.58 3.72 3.70 3.65 3.60	3. 44 3. 52 3. 63 3. 73 3. 69 3. 74 3. 75 8. 90 8. 77 8. 95	3. 54 3. 55 3. 58 3. 71 3. 59 3. 63 3. 69 3. 71	3. 47 3. 75 3. 81 3. 82 4. 20	3. 54 3. 56 3. 57 3. 74 3. 75 3. 76 3. 77 3. 80 3. 89 3. 91 3. 93 3. 95	3. 40 3. 60 3. 62 3. 69 3. 80	3. 73 3. 74 3. 83 3. 74 3. 83 3. 94 3. 94
Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes	1,222		*****					3.98 4.03 4.09 4.97 4.99 3.92		
sorted sizesNo	850									
Pants, boys', 11 to 18 years, medium quality, satinct or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, linedpairs	5,154		1. 02 1. 04 1. 08 1. 10 1. 26 1. 29							

^{*} Chicago, within 4 months of approval of contract.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. S. August.	S. Hirshbach.	E. Naumberg.	M. Heidelberg.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Hoosier Manufactur- ing Company.	Simon Mandel.	V. Hy. Rothschild.	S. Manheimer.	H. S. Livingston.	S. J. Klee.	Joseph S. Kaufman.	
				-		Point	ts of de	livery							ber.
N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y	N. Y.	(*)	N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Number.
3.51 3.57 3.69 3.76 3.77 3.77 3.74 3.92 3.90 3.98	3. 37 3. 43 3. 75 3. 85 3. 87	3. 45 3. 50 3. 67 3. 64 3. 84 3. 85 3. 89 3. 99 4. 08 4. 09 3. 64	3,44 3,81												1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19
•••••				2. 46 2. 61 2. 95 4. 20	3. 30 3. 45 3. 60	2. 49 2. 64 2.93 3. 66	3. 25 3. 42 3. 48	1. 87 1. 99 2. 20 2. 28 2. 49							18 19 20 21 22 23 24
-				1. 75 1. 83 2. 16	1. 80 1. 87 2. 22	1.74 1.81 2.13	1.77 1.85 2.20								25 26 27
1. 07 1. 08 1. 09 1. 10	. 99 1.01 1.06 1.08 1.22 1.24						1.02 1.05 1.20	-	. 99 . 99 1. 05 1. 10 1. 13 1 16 1. 16 1. 00 1. 00	. 725	1. 13 1. 24 1. 25 1. 28 1. 29 1. 30 1. 54 1. 55 1. 57	1.03 1.0625 1.05 1.06 1.125 1.24	. 98	1. 10 1. 15 1. 20 1. 25 1. 30 1. 40 1. 45 1. 05 1. 07 1. 19 1. 18 1. 23 1. 24 1. 27 1. 33 1. 34 1. 47 1. 48	288 299 300 311 322 333 343 355 366 377 388 399 400 411 422 434 445 466 477 488

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

es awarde	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Simon Man- del.	Jos. Benja- min.	S. Manheim er.
ıntiti			Point				-
on o	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y
903	1.20 1.25 1.29 1.35	1. 45 1. 50 1. 53 1. 60	1.17 1.23 1.26 1.33 1.71	1. 50 1. 54 1. 59 1. 68			
370	.74 .78 .87	.78 .81 .93 1.00	. 74 . 80 . 89 . 98	.72 .77 .88 .95			
2,560				.83	.85	.81	. 97
				1.00	.86 .93 .94 .95 .96 .86	.86	1. 15 1. 17 1. 19 1. 20 1. 37 1. 38 1. 39
347	.93 .99 1.05 1.08	. 95 1. 00 1. 05 1. 12	. 92 . 96 1. 07 1. 14	1. 26 1. 33 1. 38 1. 47		*****	
344	.46 .52 .57	.51 .57 .63 .72	.48 .54 .60	.48 .54 .60			
14,760		1. 20 1. 225		1. 21 1. 25	1.10 1.14	1. 13 1. 15	1.31 1.39
		1.40		1.41	1. 16 1. 20 a 1. 18 1. 18 1. 26 1. 25	1. 26 1. 28 1. 43 1. 46	1. 47 1. 48 1. 59 1. 69 1. 65 1. 89 1. 90 1. 92
	370 2,560	903 1.20 1.25 1.29 1.35 370 .74 .78 .87 .96	903 1.20 1.45 1.25 1.50 1.29 1.53 1.85 1.60 370 .74 .78 .81 .87 .93 .96 1.00 2,560	903 1.20 1.45 1.17 1.25 1.50 1.23 1.25 1.50 1.33 1.71 370 .74 .78 .87 .93 .96 1.00 .98 2,560	Points of de N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. 903	Points of delivery. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. 1. 20 1. 45 1. 17 1. 50 1. 25 1. 50 1. 23 1. 54 1. 29 1. 53 1. 61 1. 54 1. 71 72 78 81 80 77 87 93 89 88 96 1. 00 98 95 2,560 83 85 87 85 1. 00 88 86 893 1.05 1. 05 1. 07 1. 38 1.05 1. 05 1. 07 1. 38 1.05 1. 05 1. 07 1. 38 1.05 1. 05 1. 07 1. 38 1.05 1. 05 1. 07 1. 38 1.05 1. 08 60 60 66 72 68 69 14,760 1. 20 1. 225 1. 48 6. 69 14,760 1. 20 1. 21 1. 21 1. 14 1. 16 1. 20 21. 18 1. 18 1. 18 1. 18 1. 18 1. 18	Points of delivery. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. S. Liv- ingston.	Jos. S. Kauf. man.	J.S. Angust.	S. Hirsh- bach.	V.Hy.Roths-	F. L. Bauer,	Maurice Falk.	E. Marx.	E. Stern.	Hoosier M'fg Co.	C. L. Bern- heimer.	J. Mender- son.	E. A. Weiss.	E. Naum- berg.	M. Heidel.
						Point	s of deli	very.		,				
N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	(*)	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
••••	*****											••••		
••••	•••••	•••••										()=		
.865 .89 .89 .93 .975	. 95 1. 00 1. 05 1. 10 1. 15 1. 25 1. 30 . 85 . 89 . 91	. 88 . 89 . 90 . 91	.80 .82 .85 .87 .95		*****	••••	-					*****		••••
	1. 01 1. 07 1. 09 1. 11 1. 13 1. 16 1. 17 1. 22 1. 23 1. 24													
*****		******		•••••	•••••	******						•••••	•••••	
												****		•••••
1.375 1.39 1.39	1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 45 1. 50 1. 60 1. 65 1. 18 1. 22 1. 24 1. 34 1. 36 1. 42 1. 47 1. 49 1. 58 1. 58	1. 24 1. 25 1. 26 1. 27	1. 11 1. 13 1. 25 1. 29 1. 42 1. 46	. 825 . 955	1, 43	1.09 1.15 1.15 1.19 1.17 1.17 1.17 1.24 1.36 1.36	b1.23 1.24 1.29 1.35 1.37 1.47 1.25	1. 28 1. 36 1. 15 1. 20	.66 .69 .79 .72 .82 .90	1. 22	1. 17 1. 21 1. 23 1. 24 1. 235 1. 29 1. 31 1. 475 1. 49	1. 125 1. 125 1. 18 1. 18 1. 17 1. 14 1. 21 1. 22 1. 23 1. 29	L 11 1. 17 1. 21 1. 23 1. 33	1. 27 1. 35

^{*}Chicago, within 4 months of approval of contract.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Art	icles.	Quantities awarded.	Solono on Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wal-	Emanuel Wallach.	Hoosier M'f'g Co.	W.T.Biedler	L. Steinhart.	E. Stern.	L. M. Horn-
		tities			Po	ints	of de	liver	у.	-	
		Quan	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Chic.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
CLOTHING-Pants, men's brown d 29 to 34 in-seam.	Continued. -continued. uck,lined,30 to 44 waist	3,414	1.36	2.01	1. 35		. 72				
waist, 29 to 34 in-se	ampairs.	1,490	. 88	1.00	. 93	. 93	.47	. 5725 . 60 . 65 . 43 . 60			
uniforms, medium lined	sorted sizes, for police quality, officers', half- pairs	. 92							4. 13 4. 04 4. 06		4. 08
for police uniforms,	e kersey, assorted sizes medium quality, pri- pairs									3. 28	3. 36 3. 43
Suits (coat, pants, an years, medium qua colors, full lined	d vest), boys', 11 to 18 dity, cassimere, dark	2,173							4. 63 4. 82 4. 62 4. 83 4. 84 4. 81 4. 77 4. 85 4. 76		4. 55 4. 73 4. 78
Suits (coat, nants, and	d vest), boys', 11 to 18										
years, medium quali	ty, satinet or Kentucky ined, heavyNo.								3. 46 3. 475 3. 49 3. 52 3. 55 3. 57 3. 35 3. 29 3. 59 4. 64 3. 21 3. 24		3, 20 3, 30 3, 46 3, 55 3, 63 3, 67

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

I. N. Heidel- berg.	Simon Man- del.	H. Heidel.	S. Hirshbach.	Augustus Thomas.	F. L. Bauer.	Jos. Benja- min.	E. Marx.	J.W.Steiner.	A.S. August.	P. Season-	J.S. August.	E. A. Weiss.	E. Nau m- berg.	C. L. Bern-	A. E. Beck.	A.S. Gold- stein.	Albert Sallinger.	C. J. Gold. Berg.	
								Points		leliv									ber.
N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y	N.Y	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y	N.Y.	N.Y	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y	N.Y.	N.Y.	Number.
														-					10
4.27																		•••••	11 12 13
3. 43 3. 49 3. 51 3. 67	3. 33 3. 37 3. 40	3.32 3.36 3.39 3.32	3. 29 3. 41	3. 39 3. 49														•••••	14 14 14 14 14
			4.624.76		4. 66 4. 65 4. 72 4. 73 4. 92 5. 11	3 4. 574 3 4. 60 2 4. 74 3 5 5	4. 90 4. 62 4. 65 4. 64 4. 64 4. 63 4. 63 4. 63 4. 63 4. 62 4. 65	4. 83 4. 82 4. 99 5. 02 5. 04 5. 12	4. 73 4. 73 4. 73 4. 73 4. 87 4. 87 4. 87	4. 71 4. 73 4. 98 4. 63	4. 66 4. 66 4. 66 4. 95 4. 95 4. 95	4. 67 4. 65 4. 66 4. 67 4. 67	4. 75 4. 84 4. 95	6 4. 52 4. 57 6 4. 65 6. 67 6. 7 4. 80					1122222222223333333444
			3, 29 3, 34 3, 48 3, 54 3, 63 3, 69		3. 33 3. 44 3. 55 3. 55 3. 66 3. 75	9 3. 24 5 3. 31 3 3. 44 9 3. 49 4 3. 59 5 3. 62	3. 19 3. 22 3. 43 3. 44 3. 47 3. 50 3. 52 3. 54 3. 33 3. 27		3. 70 3. 67 3. 51 3. 49 3. 55		3. 64 3. 62 3. 44 7. 41 3. 48		3. 14 3. 23 3. 4 3. 43	3. 25 3. 34 3. 42 3. 44 3. 58	5 3.51 3.55 2 3.59 3.67 3.71 3.75 3.69 3.74 3.70 3.71 3.73 3.81 3.83 3.87 3.89	3. 65 3. 67 3. 72 3. 78 4. 22 4. 74 4. 75		3, 27 3, 78 3, 37 3, 35 3, 47 3, 50 3, 55 3, 57 3, 59 3, 72 3	4 5 5

Abstruct of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Solomon Moses	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	E. Wallach.	F. L. Bauer.	Joseph Benjamin.	E, Marx.
	8		To be d	lelivered	in New	York	City.	
CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued, Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys', 11 to 18 years. No. Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined, boys', 11 to 18 years	715	3. 00 3. 12 3. 27 3. 54 1. 95 2. 07 2. 18 2. 37	3. 30 3. 39 3. 50 3. 81 1. 93 2. 10 2. 25 2. 52	2. 88 3. 06 3. 17 3.48 2. 01 2. 13 2. 22 2.40	3. 72 3. 83 3. 96 4. 05 1. 98 2. 08 2. 20 2. 41			
Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, cassi- mere, dark colors, full linedNo.	795			3.20	2.21	3. 24 3. 25 3. 26 3. 27 3. 28 3. 32 3. 45	3. 17 3. 20 3. 34	3. 37 3. 17 3. 18 3. 18 3. 20 3. 18 3. 17
								3. 17 3. 30 3. 32 3. 31 3. 17 3. 18 3. 18
Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy	2,472					2. 23 2. 25 2. 25 2. 24 2. 43 2. 45 2. 50	2. 19 2. 22 2. 28 2. 31 2. 46 2. 43	2. 10 2. 12 2. 16 2. 17 2. 20 2. 21 2. 23 2. 14 2. 14
Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, lined, boys', 5 to 10 yearsNo.	301	1. 77 1. 83 1. 90 2.03	1.80 1.85 1.92 2.07	1. 72 1. 81 1. 90 2. 05	2. 40 2. 48 2. 52 2. 70		1	
Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys', 5 to 10 yearsNo-	441	1. 23 1. 30 1. 38 1. 47	1. 26 1. 32 1. 41 1. 56	1. 20 1. 35 1. 44 1. 53	1. 21 1. 28 1. 35 1.44			

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

3. 26 3. 21 3. 18 3. 375 3. 18 3. 17 3. 39 3. 33 3. 14 3. 17 3. 38 3. 17 3. 39 3. 18 3. 14 3. 17 3. 20 3. 21 3. 17 3. 25 3. 28 3. 21 3. 3 3. 3 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3. 32 3. 33 3. 32 3	J. W. Steiner.	A. S. August.	I. Steinhart.	P. Seasongood.	ijap ad L. M. Hornthal,	J. S. August.	E. A. Weiss.	L. Hirshbach.	City.	C. L. Bernstein.	A. E. Beck.	A. S. Goldstein,	C. J. Goldberg.	
3, 25														
4. 55 2. 46	3, 25 3, 26 3, 27 3, 29 3, 30 3, 31 3, 32 3, 33 3, 35 3, 42 3, 45 3, 45 3, 57 3, 57 3, 74 3, 74	3. 21 3. 21 3. 21 3. 21 3. 21 3. 33 3. 33 3. 33 3. 33	3. 30 3. 18 3. 17 3. 28 3. 29 3. 27 3. 26 3. 29 3. 32 3. 25	3.375	3. 15 3. 18 3. 27	3.17 3.17 3.38 3.38 3.38	3.19 3.18 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.21	3. 19 3. 33	3.18	3. 12 3. 14 3. 17 3. 19 3. 20 3. 22				111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	3. 78 3. 80 3. 80 4. 33 4. 39 4. 43 4. 52 4. 55	2. 46 2. 41 2. 24 2. 23 2. 25	2. 18 2. 19 2. 22 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 16 2. 28 2. 12 2. 14		2. 20 2. 25 2. 28 2. 33 2. 43 2. 47	2. 39 2. 26 2. 27		2. 23 2. 27 2. 30 2. 34 2. 45	2, 10	2. 13 2. 20 2. 24 2. 27 2. 40	2. 49 2. 47 2. 51 a2.55 2. 53 2. 57 2. 61 2. 55 2. 63 2. 67 2. 61	2. 26 2. 27 2. 28 2. 30 2. 38 2. 53 2. 58 2. 61 2. 76 2. 78 2. 85	2. 18 2. 57½ 2. 25 2. 22 2. 227½ 2. 28 2. 29 2. 35 2. 56	24

a 472 suits awarded to Albert E. Beck, at \$2.55 (satinet); 2,000 suits awarded to Albert S. Goldstein, at \$2.58 (Kentucky jeans).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.--Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Weill.
	ıtities	Points of	delivery.
	Quar	New York.	New York
CLASS 4—Continued.			
Shirts, woven cheviot, boys, assorted sizesNo	4,855	.24 .275 .28	. 23 . 265 . 275 . 285
Shirts, woven cheviot, men's, assorted sizesNo	6,900	.30 .33 .34	.28 .31 .32
Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons	7,030	. 215 . 2325 . 26 . 2825	.23 .245 .25 .27
Shirts, hickory, men's assorted sizes, with metal buttons	13,223	. 27 . 28 . 30 . 35	. 275 . 29 . 30 . 33 . 34
Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons	4,725	55 . 57 . 60 . 61 . 69	.50 .54 .57 .62
Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons	5,167	. 66 . 72 . 73 . 75 . 80	. 60 . 65 . 71 . 755 . 78
Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons	5,191	. 60 . 66 . 70 . 725 . 78 . 97 . 80	. 59 . 69 . 725 . 81 . 825 . 84 . 875 . 93 . 99
Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons	10,527	.75 .84 .90 .93 1.01 1.25	. 75 . 88 . 93 . 99 1. 05 1. 07 1. 16 1. 23 1. 29

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac Wallach.	Solomon Moses,	W.T. Biedler,	A. S. Gans.	V. Hy. Roths-	Нетвав Вічт.	
		Points of	of delivery.			
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
. 24 . 275 . 28 . 30 . 31 . 32 . 295 . 32 . 335 . 35 . 37	. 26 . 285 . 29 . 31 . 32 . 33 . 31 . 34 . 35 . 36 . 37 . 38	.25	. 25 . 255 . 26 . 295 . 295 . 305 . 38			
. 24 . 255 . 27 . 29 . 295 . 265	. 225 . 24 . 24 . 275 . 265 . 29	.23		.245 .25 .29 .30		
.29 .305 .32 .35 .365 .315	. 275 . 29 . 29 . 335 . 31 . 35	. 2475		. 305 . 315 . 325 . 335 . 355 . 365 . 38		64
. 48 . 54 . 57 . 57 . 63 . 66	.51 .55 .59 .57	.38 .4175 .40 .47 .49 .5625		.475 .51 .545		64 64 64 64 64 64
. 59 . 65 . 68 . 74 . 75 . 775	. 63 . 69 . 70 . 725	. 52 . 62 . 55 . 59 . 6225 . 68	***************************************	. 625 . 645 . 67 . 695 . 72		
. 54 . 63 . 68 . 695 . 755 . 79 . 825 . 98	.55 .575 .60 .66 .70 .75 .78 .81 .84	.55 .515 .6175 .665	.61 .65 .72 .78 .81	. 49 . 66 . 69 . 74	.56 .62 .69 .71 .75 .79	
.70 .81 .875 .905 .99 1.02 1.11 1.23	.72 .74 .80 .88 .91 .95 .96 1.015	. 65 . 70 . 825 . 84 . 875	.78 .84 .915 .97 1.05	.64 .66 .86 .89 .94 .96	.71 .81 .90 .92 .96 1.02	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Simon Man	F.L. Bauer	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Jos. Ben- jamin.	S. Manheilmer.
N		0		To be	delivered	l in N	ew Yor	k.
1	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued. Vests, men's, s. b., 34 to 46 inches, medium							
234567890	Vests, men's, s. b., 34 to 46 inches, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	9,943	.70 .70 .71 .715 .72 .725 .73 .735 .73	.72 .77 .79 .81 .84			.73 .76 .79 .81	.7: .7: .7: .7: .7: .7: .8: .8: .8:
1 2 3 4 5								1.0 1.0 1.0 b.81
6 7 8 9			-					.8
1 2 3 4 5								.9
16 17 18 19	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches	1,467			.87 .90 .93	1. 03 1. 05 1. 10 1. 15		
2 3	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches	370			.68 .70 .75	.71 .74 .81		
6	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue cloth, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'No	93			.81	.87		
7 8 9 0	Vests, men's, s.b., dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'No	887	1. 47 1. 51 1. 53 1. 55		•••••	*****		••••
3	Additional for schools. Coats, s.b., assorted sizes, 26 to 38 inches, brown		1.57					
5	duck, lined	40						
17 18 19 10 11	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 7toli years, brown duck, lined	25						
2 3 4 5	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 11 to 16 years, brown duck, linedNo	24						
6 7 8 9	Vests, s. b., 26 to 33 inches, brown duck, lined, No	23						

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids,]

H. Heidel- berg.	E. Stern.	L.M.Horn- thal.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	I. N. Heldelberg.	August. Thomas.	S. Hirsh-	J. S. Au-	E.A. Weiss.	E. Naum- berg.	M. Heidel- berg.	C. L. Bern- heimer.	I. Stein- hart.	Number.
				10 0	e deliver	ed in 1	New X	OFK.	1					-
.695 .695 .705 .71 .715 .72 .725 .73	.71			******			. 72 . 75 . 78 . 81	. 93 . 89 . 88 . 85 . 81 . 82	.80 .81 .815 .82 .83 .85 .79	.70 .68 .73 .715 .725	.82	.70 .73 .74 .76 .80		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
		1		APTO			1-1							13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
			.84 .91 .96 .99	1.01 1.04 1.08 1.12							•••••	•••••		26 27 28 29 30
			.66 .72 .78 .83	.69 .72 .77 .84						*****				31 32 33 34
		2. 21 2. 25			2.36 2.47								2. 23 2. 12 2. 22	35 36 37
1. 49 1. 53 1. 55 1. 57 1. 60	1.60	1. 51 1. 54 1. 57			1. 59 1. 63 1. 65 1. 74 1.79 1. 86	1.60 1.63	1. 59 1. 62 1. 65							38 39 40 41 42 43
			1. 68 1. 74 1. 85 1. 92 2. 43	2. 07 2. 16 2. 22 2.28										44 45 46 47 48
			2.70 2.95 3.00 3.24	3. 52 3. 63 3. 76 3. 85								*****		49 50 51 52
			1.76 1.87 1.96 2.10	2.50 2.58 2.62 2.80					-					53 54 55 56
		*	.80 .87 .30 .93 1.11	1.00 1.03 1.07										57 58 59 60 61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	d,	D. P. Morse.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	W. H. McElvaine.	A. G. Jones.
	warde	1	Points of	deliver	y.
	Quantities awarded.	New York.	New York.	New York,	New York.
CLASS 5. BOOTS AND SHORS, ETC. Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6pairs Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11do	2,941	1. 27	1. 79½ 1. 58½ 1. 50 2. 16¾ 1. 91¾ 1. 79½	1. 31	1. 33½ 1. 29 1. 25 1. 85 1. 83 1. 79 1. 70
Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 11do	394				
Overshoes, arctics, assorted sizes: Boys', Nos. 1 to 6	468 91 290 554 389				
Overshoes, rubber, assorted sizes: do. Boys', Nos. 1 to 6. do. Children's, Nos. 6 to 10½ do. Misses', Nos. 11 to 2 do. Women's, Nos. 3 to 8 do. Men's, Nos. 6 to 11 do.	265 108 277 502 434				
Shoes, assorted sizes: Boys', Nos. 1 to 6do	8,600	.84	.90		.83 .79 .77
Children's, Nos. 11 to 13do	4,558	.421			.75 .80 .72 .69
Men's, Nos. 6 to 11do	13,615	. 99	1.05 .95 .92		.63 .571 1.02 .99 .97
Misses', Nos. 13 to 2do	7,417	.47½ .44			.95 .90 .82 .79
Women's, Nos. 3 to 8do	13,562	. 57½ . 54			.73 .65 1.00 .95 .92 .89 .83
Shoe laces, in yard strings, per 100: Leather	450 800				.75

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jesse St. John.	Jacob Preiss.	R. A. Robbins.	Jos. Mullen.	J. N. Beach.	Fred, Mossbach.	S, B. Brown.	J. D. Wilson.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Jos. Wechsler.	The state of the s
			1	Points of d	elivery.		12A			
New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1.30 1.32½ 1.75 1.75						**********				
2. 09 1. 91	2. 19 2. 38 2. 19 2. 38	2.20					•••••			
. 83 . 72 . 40 . 53 . 70 1. 04 . 88		.87 .49 .65 .84 1.07								
. 29 . 17 . 19 . 24 . 36		.35 .22 .24 .29 .60								
.81½ .79			. 83							
.40			.40			•••••				
. 96½ . 94			1.011						•••••	
.50 .47½ .77½ .72½		•••••	.49							
.60 .57½ .87½ .82½			. 59 . 82½							
••••••		.13		.30	a. 35 b. 21	.312 .381 .1373	. 29 <u>1</u> . 39 <u>1</u>	.29	.33 .38 .65	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Articles.	m²	Eugene H. Conklin	James S. Barron.	Jesse St. John.	S. B. Foot.	D. Robinson.
	rarde		Points	of deli	very.	
	Quantities awarded	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York orSt. Paul.	New York.
CLASS 5—Continued. BOOT AND SHOE FINDINGS—continued.						
Shoe lasts, assorted sizes, per dozen pairs: Buys'. doz. Children's do Men's do. Women's do. Misses' do Shoe nails, assorted sizes lbs. Shoe packs, assorted sizes: Boys' pairs.	9 4 7 6 9 6 73	3.15 2.70 3.15 3.15 2.85 .0375	3, 10 3, 10 3, 10 3, 1 3, 1 3, 10			
Boys' pairs. Men's do Women's do Additional for training schools.	1,135 5,012 3,870			.65 .60 .80 .75 .65	.59 .52½ .75 .74 .60	
Austrian paste	20 31 21 6 70 164 15 6-12	.04 .0275 b.80 3.75				a. 35
Peg floats	2-12 6 43 2-12	.90 2.00 2.50 .25 6.50 7.75				
R. & L., men's	24 24 48 120	d.30 d.10 d.08 .075				
Boys', R. & L., 11 to 1 D	1 1 66 24	e4.00 e4.00 .22 .18 .13 .11				
Toe stretcher No. Toppings. doz. Trimmers, welt. do. Webbing, shoe. gross.	1 3 1 6	.09 .75 6.75 4.75 1.60				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

The second secon	Articles.	1.	William H. Hurlbut	A. T. Carpenter.	T. H. Lowrey.	W. A. Burnett.	Henry Lichtenstein.	H. Alexander.	Fred'k Mossbach.	Henry Mazur.	C. H. Tenney.	S. R. Hawley.	Sam'l Corn.	
		rarde				Poin	ts of	delí	very.					
-	*11	Quantities awarded.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	CLASS 6.							1-3	-1-1	-				
	HATS AND CAPS. Caps, cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes: Boys'	5,011	.28	.26		••••	. 26	. 28 . 27 . 29		. 27 . 28 . 29			. 29	
2 2 3 3	Men'sdo Hats, wool, black, assorted	6,140	.35 a.39 .45 .40 .55	.33 .33 a.31 .31		•••••	. 28 . 27½ . 29 . 30 . 31	. 30 . 35 . 33 . 35 . 37 . 39		.30 .29 .30 .31 .32½		••••	.33	-
	sizes: Boys'No.	9,414	.35 .33 .27 .281 .30								.26 .25 .27 .33 .30	. 30 . 30 . 30 . 30		-
3	Men'sdo	16,022	.40 .39 .38 .41 .371 .37		. 43½ . 43½ . 43½ . 43½						. 33 . 33 . 32 . 38 . 39 . 36	. 362		-
0	Men's, policedo	(b)	.60			•••••					. 55 . 57½	. 54 . 58 . 50 . 51 . 54		
3	Hais, straw, assorted sizes and colors: Boys'	2,427		.21 .21 .19 .19	. 18½ . 18½ . 18½ . 18½ . 22½	. 15½ . 16¾ . 21½ . 22 . 23			.183 .231 .231 .21 .21 .21 .231 .261				•	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Girls'No.	2,781			. 21 . 22½ . 24½ . 24½ . 27½	. 24½ . 18 . 21 . 29¾ . 21½ . 2½ . 25½			. 21 . 23 . 23 . 26 . 28				****	

a 3,000 at 39 cents to W. H. Hurlbut; 3,140 at 31 cents to A. T. Carpenter. b No award; to be purchased in open market.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	D. Robinson.	Valentine Stortz.	James S. Barron.	R. A. Rob. bins.	Pat. Cava- nagh.	J. N. Beach.
	Itie		I	Points of	deliver	у.	
	Quant	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.
CLASS 7. NOTIONS. Brushes, hairdoz	129	1. 87½ 3. 27½ 3. 69½ 2. 69½ 3. 57½ 3. 76½	2, 50 2, 75 3, 00 3, 50 4, 00 4, 50 4, 75	1. 70 8. 15 3. 15		2. 75	2.75 3.50
Buttons: gross. Coat, horngross. Dress, vegetable ivorydo Pants, metaldo	578 928 1,231		******		. 27		. 0374 . 062 . 065
Shirt, agate do Vest, horn do Youths' agatedo	1,472 465 1,118				.03		.0228
Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing, medium.doz	1,894	. 36½ . 44¾			.39 .60 .29		.09 .3745 .42
Combs, fine, R. Hdo:	1, 400	. 16½ . 18½ . 21½			.24		. 45 . 15 . 17 . 21
Cotton maitre, for seines, soft-laid: 24-thread lbs 36-thread do Gilling twine:	125 600	. 217	. 205 . 205	.19 10			
3-cord, No. 30do 3-cord, No. 35do	1,127		.745		.71 .65 .84		.70 .76 .78
3-cord, No. 40do	3				.74		. 94 . 85 1. 03
Gloves, buck, No. 1, standard quality: Boys'pairs	1,300						
Men's, buck or oil-tanned sheep or goatpair:	2,642						
Hooks and eyes, white gross	187						
Indelible ink-Payson's or equaldoz Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches,	47				1.90		
bevel frames, German platedoz	234	.47½ .57½ .69½ 1.07½			3.47 4.20	4. 99 6. 10 5. 40 6. 40	
Needles, assorted sizes, Sharps', Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10	344				1.41		1.00
144							3

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.-Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Fred'k Moss- bach.	Rich'd Lind.	M. M. Buck.	A. Wurlitzer.	S. B. Brown.	Jos. D. Wil. son.	Jos. Wechs-	Hughes Fun-	Emery N. Downs.	John R. Hall.	J.R. Berry, jr.	John M. Dougall.	B. M. Hooper.	F. H. Dore- mus.	Jas. F. Bar- ber.	
		-	-				of deli				1				er.
N. Y.	N.Y.	St. L.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.K.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Number.
2. 40 2. 20 3. 60 4. 25 4. 12½ 2. 25	2. 80	3. 30	1.87	2. 07 2. 29 2. 31 2. 19 2. 49 2. 69	2. 47 2. 32 2. 33 2. 46 2. 43 2. 72	2. 20 2. 47 2. 59 2. 75 3. 05	••••								1 2 3 4 5 6 7
.16 .29 .0675				. 2825 . 0371 . 048	.1455 .2875 .0369	.165 .25 .0375 .0475									8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
.14 .08				a. 069× a. 1097	a. 0223 .1159 a. 088 a. 148	.135									13 14 15 16 17 18 19
.39		1.20	. 91 1. 25	. 2297 . 2894	.3497	. 29 . 38 . 45 . 175									19 20 21 22 23
.16 .18 .21	. 22	.00		. 1048	. 14	.21			****						23 24
.215		. 25				.21			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						25 26
	- * - *					.70 .76 .78	, 69	.71	.71	.70					27 28 29
						. 94 . 85 1. 03	.80	.81	.81	. 83					30 31 32
				. 2875 . 345 . 3925	. 24½ . 32½ . 36¾ . 36¼	. 29 . 291 . 33 . 34					.28	. 28 . 293 . 33 . 35 . 33½			33 34 35 36 37
				.393 .514 .59§	.442 .497 .532 .564 .642	.39 .45 .53 .61½ .80					.50	. 37½ . 60 . 69 . 83½ . 91			38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
.06				. 0672 . 09 8	.0668	.82									44 45
1.85		2.28.			1.84	1. 971									46
						2. 87½ 2. 99 3. 49 6. 87 6. 95 7. 95							b13.75	2. 25 2. 85 3. 75 6. 50 7. 75 6. 75	47 48 49 50 51 52
1.10	. 95 1. 20		,	a. 643 al. 11 al. 284 a. 91 al. 13	1. 03 1. 083 1. 224 1. 224 . 863	. 67½ . 87½ 1. 05 1. 10 1. 50 1. 50					-				53 54 55 56 57 58

b 158 dozen to R. A. Robbins, at \$4.20; 76 dozen to F. H. Doremus, at \$13.75.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Class 7Continued.	led.	R. A. Robbins.	J. N. Beach.	Frederick Moss- bach.	C. H. Conover.	S. B. Brown.	Joseph D. Wil-son.
	NOTIONS—continued.	War		P	oints of	deliv	ery.	
		Quantities awarded	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
-	Needles, darning, medium sizesgross. Needles, glovers	83 58	. 29 2. 90	b1.07 2.28 3	. 18 2. 65	3.60	a. 12½ a2. 47 a2. 46	a. 143 a2. 59 a2. 284
1	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes, gross.	26	.54		. 30		a. 293	a. 27
	Needles, sackdoz.	151			. 15	. 101		a. 2076
	Needles, saddlers'do	275			b1.50		a. 02½	a. 1244 a. 02
	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-set- tingdoz.	710	.13		.121		a. 171	. 13
	Necdles, machine, "Singer"do	365	. 091		.09		a. 091	. 09
	Pins, brass, standard, Nos.2,3, and 4. packs. Spool cotton, best of standard, 6-cord,	738	. 29 . 25½ . 22½	. 25 . 22½ . 20	.22½ .25 .29		. 1476 . 1312 . 1149	. 2483 . 2215 . 1937
	Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab. doz.	6, 846		± "			.423 .4173 .4225	.323 .4196 .3236 .4186
-	Suspenders, boys'pairs.	5,975		.08% .10 .115			.085 .087 .097 .108	.08 .09 .09
	Suspenders, men'sdo	9,204		. 15 . 16 . 17			.11½ .1375 .1475 .1575 .1575	.10 .13 .15 .17
	Tape measures, mediumdoz.	20			.15	1.99	.181 .1497 .0114	. 18
	Tape, white, cotton, medium width pieces.	5,750		.0087 .01 .011				.0121
	Tape, elastic, ‡-inohdo Tape, elastic, ‡-inohdo Thimbles, closeddoz.	4,940 1,171 1,130	.08	.015	.027		. 03½ . 02½ a. 7¾ a. 13¾	.03 .02 a.09
	Thimbles, open. do. Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, § dark blue, § whitey-brown, standard Nos. lbs.	42	.08	.12	.063		a. 12‡	a. 12 a. 12
	standard Noslbs. Thread, shoe, mediumlbs.	1,314 376	.82 .93 .102	.75 .82 .96			a. 8446 a. 9395 a1. 0325 . 58½	a. 79 a. 895 a. 99 . 67½
-			.53	. 74 . 86 . 49				
	Twine, sackdo	265			. 22½ . 28½			
-	Twine, wrappingdo	158			.14			

Joseph Wechs-	M. M. Buck.	Richard Lindner.	Valentine Stortz.	Hughes Faucett.	George T. Lings.	J. Nathan.	George A. Clark & Bro.	William Chal- mers.	Tissott and Shultz.	D. Robinson.	B. M. Hooper.	Emory N.Downs.	John R. Hall.	J. R. Berry, jr.	James S. Barron.	
						Po	ints o	f deliv						,		
New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York,	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
. 20 2, 62 2, 87 1 8, 87 1																1 2 3 4
.30 .35 .12 .12½ .03 .03½	.15 c1.08															5 6 7 8 9 10
.13½ .14½ .09 .10 .15 .17 .20		.29½ .26 .23														11 12 13 14 15 16 17
			. 30	. 34 %	. 34	.375	.38	. 335	. 4225					••••		18 19 20 21
.07		.10								.07 .10 .11	.09 .09½ .09½ .12½			*	******	22 23 24 25 26
.12 .14 .18 .20		.18								.13½ .15 .16 .18 .20	.14 .16½ .15 .16 .18					18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 42 43
.011		.011								.00% .01						33 34 35 36 37
.03 .02½ .07		.15 .10 .15								.031						39 40 41 42 43
.755 .825 .965 .50 .57 .74	.56			. 79 . 90 . 99 . 57					. 9425 1. 10 1. 22			.89 1.04 1.15 .53	.81 .89 1.03	.81 .91 1.01		44 45 46 47 48 49 50
.50 .57 .74 .82 .86 1.01 .251	15.5														.22 .25 .29 .18 .19	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note -Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS %—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Hughes Faucett.	J. N. Beach.	Emory N. Downs	Richard Lind- ner.	S. B. Brown.
Additional for training schools.	titie		Poin	ts of del	ivery.	
	Quant	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.
Brushes, clothesdoz	12				4.50	2.94 3.17 3.89
Brushes, toothdo	20				2.00	
Buttons, dress, smoked pearl, large holes. gress	50					. 57
Buttons, collardo	4					
Buttons, uniform, brass, coatdo Buttons, uniform, brass, vestdo Button-hole twist, 8-strand, No. 12lbs Button-hole twist, No. 8, black, large spools,	20 20 6					
Buckles, pants and vestsgross	50					
Chalk, tailors', assorted colors boxes. Collars, for ladies No.	20 400				.08	
Combs, round, rubberdoz	22				.10	.682
Hairpinsgross	14					
Needles, betweens, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5M	4					
Needles, Sharp's, solid, 4's and 6'sM Needles, Saddlers', Jas. Smith & Sons or equal	1 100					
equaldoz	15				.28	
Silk, scarlet, A, 50-yard spoolsdoz.	10					.341
Spool cotton, standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 80, in 500-yard spools; 104 dozen black and 141 dozen white	245					. 751
Twist, machine, D and Elbs	6					.811 .818 5.91
Thread, spool, linen, standard make, Nos. 25 and 30, § dark blue, § whitey-browndoz	5	.70	.67	.74		
Thread, spool, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, dark bluedoz	2	.70	.67	.74		••••••
Thread, shoe: No. 3, 24 pounds; No. 10 H. B., 60 pounds; Barbour's, 5 poundslbs	89	.80	.74	.79 .87 1.06		

edertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jos. D. Wilson.	Jos. Wechsler.	James S. Barron.	Frederick Moss- bach.	M. M. Buck.	D. Robinson.	Valentine Stortz.	Anton Wurlitzer.	George A. Clark & Bro.	J. Nathan.	William Chalmerrs.	Tissott & Schultz.	
'		14 7	Sie.	1	Points of	deliver	у.					1
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.Y.	St. Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All points.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Manhon
2. 59 4. 17	1. 75 2. 19 2. 75 3. 25 4. 10 4. 37	2. 00 3. 00 5. 00	3. 35 3. 60 4. 40 4. 45 4. 95	3, 80	2. 27½ 2. 76½ 3. 27½	3.50 4.00 4.50 5.50 6.00	3. 75					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	.60		1.00 1.20	1.86	. 991	.75 .88 1.00 1.12 1.25	1. 25					1
. 651	.85		. 621									i
	,60		. 50	•••••	.31½ .75 .75 .75 .46 .23		•••••]
3. 96 1. 97	3. 58 1. 95		4.05									10000
1.01	3.50		3.75									60
	4.67		5. 65									2
	.42		.10					********				160
	.08		.09 .10 .10 .121 .371								,	NO NO NO NO NO NO NO
. 62½ . 72¼	.55 .69 .76		. 34		.714			•••••				P. P. P. P. P.
	.85		.30 a3.50 a3.35		b. 35							0.0 0.0 0.0
	. 67½ 1. 10		1.10									0.0 0.0
*******	. 671		1.10									. 6
	. 03		c1.50									. 10
	. 031		. 221				.24		·			4 4 4 4
	. 35											4
												14
.813	. 771							.80	. 801	.78		4
.811	5. 27 6. 50 7. 45		4. 50								. 50	4 4 4 4
	. 67		.85								d. 84	1000
	. 67		. 85									
	.79											
		1					-					1

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

The state of the s	Articles.		Lewis Wallace.	J. W. Haulenbeck.	A. E. Whyland.	R. A. Robbins.	Benjamin F. White.	W. L. Slade.	E. L. Allen.	J. H. Smith.	George B. Tangeman.	M. H. Lowenstein.
		arded			Po	ints o	f del	ivery.				
		Quantities awarded.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 8. GROCERIES.* Allspice, groundlbs	200	.12	.12	.10							
	Apples, drieddo	a31, 400			. 1347				. 0593			.00
	ard quality, in 1 and 1 pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each	65,344	. 23			. 221	. 24	. 22 2 . 23 2		.30 .28 .27 .25	. 23	
	Bath brickdoz. Beeswaxlbs. Boxes bluingdoz Candles, adamantine,	a50 88 378	.2490	.18		.38						
	6'slbs Cassia, grounddo	2,130	.091	.15	.0903							
	Cloves, grounddo	146	. 22	.18	. 17							
-	Cream tartardo Ginger, grounddo	2,015 254 435	.043 .22 .12	.34	. 0594 . 34 . 10							
-	Hops, fresh, pressed, pounds	a670	.94	.12	.37	. 33						
	Indigolbs Lye, concentrated .doz .	70 418	.70		.74							
The state of the s	Matches, full count, 100 in box gross	523			. 80							
	Mustard, groundlbs Peaches, dried Pepper, ground, black,	394 a23, 500	.14	.15	. 15							
	Prunes, dried, new.lbs.	38,650	. 16 . 06g	. 13	.16 .07½ .07				******			

^{*} Bid 509, James Armstrong, no check with bid; bid 510, Frank McNiney, no check with bid. † Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

G. A. Moulton.	George R. Brown.	C. E. Diefenthaler.	George W. Teasdale.	John Wilde,	Raymond Hoagland.	George H. Jacobs.	M. M. Buck.	Charles H. Pleasants.	Patrick Cavanagh.	P. M. Millspaugh.	G. H. Conant.	Calvin Durand.	James S. Barron.	J. K. Barlow.	Charles H. Frazer.	
						Poi	nts of	deliver	.∇.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	Number.
	. 133	.10	4.65						-							1 64 69
.20 .19 .18	.303			.22	.20	. 29 . 25 . 23 . 191 . 21										1011
							.72 .32 .08½	.251	.16							10
		.15		.12 .09 .14 .10			.09	. 0849		.10						1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 2:
		.34		.27 .10 .08				.33			. 043					111112
							60					.23 .18 .13				2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2
							.60 .52 8	. 0574				.47½ .51½				2 2
	.60						1.02		b.60 .55				.60 .70 .77	. 73		2 2 3 3 3
		. 20	. 0360	. 15								.04			. 0305	3
		. 15		.14												3 3 3 3

a No award. b140 boxes to the gross. Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	. Articles.		Lewis Wallace.	Jno. P. White.	J. H. Doscher.	R. A. Robbins.	R. F. Handy.	W. A. Page.	C. H. Conant.	R. W. Bell M'f'g Co.	G. M. Rosenblatt.
		ırded.			1	Points of	deliv	ery.			
		Quantities awarded.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Omaha.	New York.	All points.	New York.
	CLASS 8—Continued.					- 17					
	GROCKRIES—continued. * Sonp, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished	285,425	. 0420	. 0347 . 0393 . 0445	.0440 .0391 .0349 .0323	. 0417 . 0389 . 0303 e. 034	. 0397	. 0301 . 0342 . 0361 . 0393		. 03125 . 0290 . 0245	.04 .037 .035
	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin gans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each	850	.067		. 0023	. 0747		. 0093			
7	cans; packed same as 1-pound cans.lbs Soda, washinglbs	3,350 13,980	.077			.0847	1.10				
	Starch	7,640	.0312						.0325		
	lonsgals	650	.28								
	Sirup, in 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased gals	8,000	. 38						******		
	Vinegar, in barrels, gallons.	350									
	Vinegar, in kegsdo	1,730									
3	Additional for training schools.	5,000	. 0490			a. 05			c.05	. 0248	
	Soap, "Oleine"lbs "Ivory," or equal, pounds	1,700	0490		. 0725	a. 05 b. 05‡ a. 11			.051		
	Castilelbs	- 100	,		.0495	b. 112					

^{*} Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net. a In New York.
b In Carlisle.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John Kirkman.	Calvin Durand.	Milton A. Kirk.	Bowles Colgate.	L. A. Haskins.	Christopher Lipps.	B. J. Johnson.	M. M. Buck.	Chas, H. Pleasants.	Geo, R. Brown.	A. E. Whylard.	T. D. Anderson.	G. A. Jahn.	Henry Adams.	Farrell & Co.	M. Edesheimer.	
			11			Poin	ts of d	leliver	y.							
New York.	Chicago,	All points.	New York or Jersey City.	Sioux City.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, F. O.B.	New York.	New York.	Omaha.	New York.	Number.
. 0361 . 0396 . 0408	.039 .036 .0315	. 03 . 03 . 04 . 03 . 03	. 041 . 041 . 032 . 032	.0390 d. 034	. 0319 . 0317 . 0396	. 0390	. 039									1 2 3 4
				******				. 0399	. 0975							5
				1.25				.0499	. 1225	. 0349						6 7 8 9
						*****				.3650 .28 .31	. 24 . 26 . 29 . 28	.26	.30 .29 .28 .26 .24 .22	. 30 . 28 . 26 . 24		10 11 12 13 14 15
••••										. 4550 . 37 . 40	.32 .34 .38 .36	. 28 .30 .31 .35	.39 .38 .37 .35 .33	. 38 . 36 . 34 . 32		16 17 18 19 20 21
	.111 .081 .17 .165								. 1525					.10	. 1065 . 1065 . 1065 . 1865 . 1865 . 1865	22 23 24 25 26 27
		. 0475					.048									28 20
	.0668	.0725					. 084									30 31 32

c Van Havgen's "Glen Cove" Oleine soap. d 100,000 pounds awarded. e 185,425 pounds awarded.

Note -For wooden ware, etc., see Class 10.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

			Valentine Stortz.	James K. Shaw.	Pat. Cav
	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Poir	ts of deliv	ery.
			New York.	New York,	New York.
	CLASS 9.				
	CROCKERY AND LAMPS.				
Bowls, ironstone	:dozen.	270	. 54	.54	. 30
Quart	do	360	.66	.98 .67 1.11	. 59
Burners, lamp:	do	. 22	.40	.35	.3
	do	25	.40	.40	. 44
	do	100	. 441/2	.60	.5
			. 65	.00	
Castors, dinner .	do	*10			6. 2
	coversdo	. 31	3, 00	3.24	3. 20 3. 3
Crocks: 1-gallon	do	. 17		1.87	2. 20
2-gallon	do	. 10		2.95	3. 40
3-gallon	do	. 9		3.95	4. 5
Cups and saucer Coffee		971	. 76½	1.14	.6
Тев	do	. 250	. 63½	1.03 .64	.9
Dishes, meat, ire	nstone, 20-inchdo	. 27	, 6. 40	6.34	5. 5
Dishes, vegetabl	e, ironstonedo	. 75	3.50 3.93 4.37	3. 52 3. 96 3. 52	3. 9 4. 3
		1	2.01	3. 96 1.60 2.10 2. 28 2. 99	- 4
Lamp-shades, pa	perdo	. 27	********	.50 .64 .60	1.0 .7 .7 1.0
Lamps:			100		1.5
Glass, with	bracket, burner, and chimney com-	. 108	2. 80 3. 70	3. 40	3.7
Glass, with	ourner and chimney completedo	. *86		1.80	1.9
0. 1. 1. 2					
complete.	o.1, with burner, shade, and chimney number. kerosene, with burnersdozen.	. 125		2.41 1.60	2.3
Tubular, g	lobe, hanging, with burners com- number.				a3.0
Lamp chimneys No. 0	sun-burner:dozen.	. 51			a 3. 0
No.1	do	. 116			.3
No. 2	do	. 660			. 4

Thomas B. F. H. Dore-James S. Barron. C. H. Con-M. M. Buck. H. G. Cordley. S. H. Crane. Osborne. mus. OVer. Number. Points of delivery. New York. New York. Chicago. St. Louis. All points. New York. Chicago. . 55 . 67 . 90 1234 . 68 1.00 1.38 . 281 .39 .48 5 6 7 8 9 10 .80 . 45 . 54 . 331 . 81 . 64 1. 20 5. 25 5. 25 5. 25 4. 80 . 72 .478 5.49 11 12 13 14 15 4.50 6.48 7.00 16 17 18 19 2, 25 .,86 4.50 4. 50 4. 00 7. 35 5. 00 10. 23 7. 00 8, 50 1.72 20 21 4.75 2.59 . 88 . 90 . 75 1.36 1.08 . 80 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 .65 .65 .85 6.50 6.00 .67 1.08 . 90 9.60 9.00 31 32 33 34 35 . 85 1. 58 4. 05 1, 20 1.65 1. 90 2. 40 4. 20 4. 90 5. 40 36 37 38 40 .48 . 79 .72 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 2. 68 2. 38 3, 60 4.32 3.68 1. 65 1. 89 2. 28 2.21 3.12 3.48 49 51 2. 59 1. 85 3.18 1.38 2.88 9.19 52 53 54 2,05 3.56 b 2.75 b 3.25 3.60 3. 19 2.90 2,05 56 .25 57 58 59 .41 . 33 .39 . 44 . 41 .40 60 . 52 .56 61 . 59

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures is large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	awarded	Patrick Cava- nagh.	F. H. Doremus.	M. M. Buck.
Articles.	ities	Poir	ts of deliv	ery.
	Quantities	New York.	New York.	St. Louis
CLASS 9—Continued.				
CROCKERY AND LAMPS-continued.		I		-
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0	14	.30	.30 .30 .43	.42
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2do	19	.42	.43	. 58
Lamp-chimneys for student-lamp No. 1do Lamp-chimneys, or globes, for tubular lampsdo	186	. 23 3. 63	3. 50	6,00
Lamp-wicks, No. 0 do Lamp-wicks, No. 1 do Lamp-wicks, No. 2 do Lamp-wicks, Students' No. 1 do Lamp wicks for tubular lamps do	30 216 612 178 110	. 01½ . 02 . 04 . 03 . 06	a. 18 a. 24 a. 34 a. 38 a. 54	.01½ .02 .03 .04
Pitchers, pint, ironstonedo	34	. 90	1.00	1.44
Pitchers, quart, ironstonedo	75	1.08	1.40	1.98
Pitchers, water, 2-quart, ironstonedo	101	1. 23 1. 50	2, 40	3.42
Plates, dinner, ironstonedo	745	1.50	. 75	1.02
Plates, pie, ironstonėdo	157	.71 .35 .24	. 45	. 61
Plates, sauce, ironstonedo	213	.43	. 30	.48
Plates, soup, ironstonedo	170	. 29 . 60 . 69	. 75	. 87
Plates, tea, ironstonedo	116	.44	. 55	.74
Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inchdo Salt-sprinklersdo	58 86	1. 25 . 45 . 27	1.19 .81 .79	1.03
Tumblersdo	238	. 25	.24	. 45
Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces)do	51	5.50 8.23	7. 60	10.80
Additional for training schools.	111	1, 20	1.80	2, 52
Dishes, meat, ironstone, 12-inchdozen	11/2	1. 50	3, 00	4. 20
Dishes, meat, ironstone, 14-inchdo	31/2		3.80	5. 40
Ewersdo	1	7,00	3.30	3. 40
Lamps, glass, for bracket, with burner and chimney, complete (without bracket)	10		1.73	2. 16
complete number number Lamp chin neys for student-lamp No. 2 dozen Mugs. pint, ironstone do do dozen do dozen do dozen do dozen do dozen do dozen do	12 10 77	. 60	. 20	3. 18 . 30 1. 08
Mugs, quart, ironstonedo	3	.98		1.26
Pitchers, ironstone, 4-quartdo	3	4.00		5. 10
Pitchers, molasses, with coversdo Plates, breakfast, ironstonedo	138	.55	2.55 .65	3.00
Scollop nappies, ironstone, 7-inchdo	3	. 63 1, 05	1.00	1.62
Scollop nappies, ironstone, 8-inchdo	3	1.50	1.20	2,46
Scollop nappies, ironstone, 9-inchdo	1	2.00		3.24

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	Jas. K. Shaw.	H.G.Cordley.	J. D. Wilson.	Valentine Stortz.	Thos. B. Osborne.	D. Robin- son.
		Po	ints of deliver	y.		
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
.37						
. 44						
.59						
. 29 3. 69	3.00	2, 85 3, 85				
.041		3. 03	.1509			
- 06%			.2197			
071			.3195			
. 22			.3497			
. 34		.07				
	. 91½ 1. 37			.891	. 95	
	1. 05 1. 63			1.051	. 83 1. 13	
	2.18			1. 35	1.00 2.15	
	3.32 .67			2.18 .65½	2.00	
***********	. 98				. 60	
	.59			. 393	.41	
	.261	*************		. 26	. 26	
	.38 . 62 .91			.573	. 63 . 58 . 50	
	.481			. 473	.50	
1. 24						
. 32				.25		1.50
. 27	.221			. 23		
				. 23		
	7. 65 7. 65			7.30 7.30	7. 90 7. 50	
	1.00			3, 95	1.19	
	1.63 1.10	************	************		1. 15 2. 14	
*************	2.12 3.09	***********		4.40	1.70	
***********	4. 25				4. 75 3. 85	
2. 28						
8.78						
1.28						
	.77			.77	. 80	
	.90			.90	1.00	
	3. 55			3.60	. 65 4. 00 8. 50	
	5, 20 2, 75					
	.581			,57	, 65	
	.85				.65 .55 .93	
	.84			. 86	. 83	
	1.10			1.13	1.21 1.01	
	1.54			1.58	2.33 1.98	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles			D. Robinson.	Valentine Stortz.	Jas. S. Barron.	W. C. Barker Co.	Pat'k Cavanagh.	S. H. Crane.
		rarded		P	oints of d	eliver	у.	
		Quantities awarded	New York.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	New York, unless oth- erwise.	Chicago.
CLASS 10.								
FURNITURE AND WOO						- 1		
Baskets, clothes, large		36		a5. 61 a6. 88			6.25	6.5
Baskets measuring & bush		13		a1.80 a3.10		3. 25	1.80 3.40	1.5
Baskets measuring 1 bush	eldo	30		a1.55		9. 00 5. 00 2. 10	2. 20 4. 25	2.2
Bedsteads, wrought-iron fr casters, 6 feet long inside	ame, double, with , 4 feet wideNo	990						
Bedsteads, wrought-iron f casters, 6 feet long inside		581						
Blacking, shoe	boxes	5,950		a. 023 a. 031 a. 041 a. 031 a. 05	a. 04 a. 04 a. 06			
Bowls, wooden, chopping packed in cases	han 27 pounds per	25				1.50		1.5
burlaps	doz.	1,000		b2.89 b2.64 b2.39	c2. 27 c2. 57 c2. 25 c2. 47	2. 10 2. 00	c2. 00 c2. 10 c1. 80	2. 20 2. 48 2. 73
Brooms, whisk	do	63	1.25 1.50	a.88 a1.00 a1.38 a1.50 a1.30 a1.56	c2.70 a1.23 a1.30	. 99	1. 20 1. 40 1. 50	
Buckets, wood fiber, 3-gal Bureaus, 3 drawers, paper over two in each crate	ed and crated, not	200						
Chairs, reed seat	doz	33						6.0
Chairs, wood, bow-back	do	500						4.00
Chairs, wood, office, bow-be Churns, 10-gallon	No	112			a3.97		1. 98	11. 00
Clotheslines, galvanized v 100 feet, per 100 feet	feet	27,000			. a.28			.20
Desks, office, medium size	and quality, bur-	412			c17.70			.1

a New York. b Chicago; 10 cents less per dozen, delivered in New York.

Henry G. Cordley.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	T. A. Harvey.	M. M. Buck.	C. H. Conover.	S. B. Brown.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Genoa School.	Smith Davis Mfg. Co.	Marcus Nathan.	Frank J. Barnes.	Andrews Mfg. Co.	E. W. Irwin.	Union School Furni- ture Co.	
						Points	of de	livery			-				
All points.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Omaha.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
			7. 62 1. 62 1. 68	1. 40											1 2 3 4 5 6 7
	3. 10 3. 15 3. 10								3.15 3,45						10
	2.80 2.85 2.80		.02	.041	.0319	.02½ .02½	.021		2.85 3.10						13 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
		1.54	1.80	1.58											19
			2. 70					2.50							20 21 22
	15		.78					1.10							20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
3.94			4. 71												30 31
			6. 63 7. 14 7. 64 8. 16 4. 59 5. 10 12. 24 9. 18							4.70			•••••		32 33 34 35 36 37 38
			5. 10 12. 24 9. 18							4.30	4.20 4.20 11.00				36
3, 33				2.34							11.00				40 41 42
		. 29	. 25%												43 44 45 46
		.11	. 10 10	.79								12. 50	9. 90	29 30	47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in largo type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	R. A. Rob. bins.	Andrews Mf'g Co.	W.C. Hamb-
	Hie	Point	s of deli	very.
	Quan	N. Y.& Chie.	N. Y., Chi., or St. L.	Chic.
CLASS 10—Continued.				
FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued. Desks, school, with seats, double:				
No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years oldNo	173	3. 25	2.95	2. 57
No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years oldNo	100	3.10	2. 95	2. 57
No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years oldNo	215	3.00	2. 75	2.40
No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old	71	2.90	2.75	2.40
No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years oldNo	134	2.75	2. 55	2. 25
No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old	69	2.60	2, 55	2.25
Desks, school, back-seats, for double:		-		
No.1	57	2.40	2. 30	2. 20
No. 2	29	2.40	2. 30	2, 20
No. 3	13	2.40	2.30	2, 05
No.4	6	2. 40	2.30	2.05
No. 5	6	2, 40	2. 30	1.90
Deska, school, with seats, single: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years oldNo	52	2.70	2.30	2, 05
No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old	107	2,60	2, 30	2,05
No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years oldNo	140	2, 55	2.10	1.90
No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old	85	2,50	2. 10	1,90
No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old	56	2, 40	1.90	1. 75
No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old	31	2, 30		
	31	2. 30	1.90	1.75
Desks, school, back-seats, for single: No. 1	2	2. 10	1.75	1.70
No.2	31	2.10	1.75	1.70
No. 3	17	2. 10	1,75	1.62
No. 4	12	2.10	1.75	1. 62
No. 5	8	2. 10	1. 75	1. 52
Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and				
cratedNo	*25		9.90	
Machines, sewing: Domestic, "family," with cover and accessoriesNo Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessoriesNo Singer's vibrating shuttle No. 2, with cover and attach-	56 17			+
	20	733.23		
Singer's, tailors', with attachments	14	a36.97		
one crate	672			
Mattresses, single, 6 x 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less- than 35 lbs. each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate	733			

^{* 25} desks awarded as sample No. 1, at \$4.70; 3 awarded as sample No. 2, at \$6.20.

E. W. Irwin.	Union School Furn. Co.	W.J.C.Du-	S. H. Crane.	E. T. How- ard.	James S. Bar- ron.	W, H. De Graff.	Frederick Schultz.	M. M. Buck.	Marcus Na- than.	
				Points	of deliver	7.				ber.
Chicago.	Chi- cago.	Balti- more.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Number.
3.00 2.80 3.00	2. 60 2. 60	2. 80 2. 80								1 2 2 3
2,80 2,89 2,60 2,80 2,60	2. 40 2. 40	2. 50 2. 50							••••••	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2.60 2.40 2.60 2.40	2. 25 2. 25	2. 30 2. 30								10 11 12
2.50 2.30 2.50 2.30	2,00	2.00								13 14 15 16 17
2.50 2.30 2.50 2.30 2.50	2.00 2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00								18 19 20 21 22
2.30 2.45 2.20 2.45	2. 00 2. 00	2. 33 2. 33								25 24 25 26
2. 20 2.35 2. 10 2.30 2. 05	1.90 1.90	2.08 2.08								28 28 29 30
2.05 2.15 2.95 2.10 1.90	1.80	1. 93								33333
2.00 1.80 2.00 1.80	1.50	1.40								33333
2.00 1.80 2.00 1.80 2.00	1. 50 1. 50 1. 50	1.40 1.40 1.40								4 4 4
1. 80 7. 20	8. 50		4. 65		*4.70 *6.20					4 4
				36.00						4 4 5
						2, 65 2, 40	2.99 2.64	3, 48	2. 60	5
						2.42 2.20	2.58 2.29	2. 64	2, 25	55

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued. easures: 1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron	% 7 70 30 1,634 54	Points of	b. 85
FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued. easures: 1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron	2 7 70 30	1.50 2.70 1.83 3.95 .80	b.85
FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued. easures: 1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron	7 70 30 1,634	2. 70 1. 83 3. 95 .SO .90	
easures: 1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron	7 70 30 1,634	2. 70 1. 83 3. 95 .SO .90	
1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron	7 70 30 1,634	2. 70 1. 83 3. 95 .SO .90	
\$ inch	2,755 4,225 3,380 2,000 1,940	.70 .13 .12½ .12½ .12½ .12½	c. 154 c. 144 c. 144 c. 144 c. 144
1½-inchdo	300	.121	c. 141
1½-inchdodododododododododododododozdozdozdozdozdozdozdozdozdozdoz	400 245	1.50 1.65 1.75 2.10 2.90	61. 67 62. 17
rashstands, wo od, papered and crated, not over four in one crate	233		d10.20

a Per dozen.
b New York.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.-Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

W. H. De Graff.	Frederick Schultz.	M. M. Buck.	Marous Nathan.	H. G. Cordley.	C. H. Conover.	W. C. Barker Company.	Patrick Cavanagh.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	S.C. Forsaith Machine Company.	
				. 1	Points of d	elivery.					
New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	Number.
		3. 22 4. 20		5. 90 8. 53	1.58 1.78						1
		. 90 2. 40		5.12	. 81	. 82 2. 00	b. 80 b. 90 b1. 90 b4.40	.75 .79	b1. 76 b2. 33		And the second
. 80	.82 .62 .51	1.98	.62								10 11 12
		. 161			.63 15.22		b15. 19	. 15½	b15. 62	.15 9	
		. 153			14.72		d15.56 b14.69	. 143	d16. 12 b15. 12	.15-9	14
		.153			14.72		b15. 19 d15. 56 b14. 69 d15. 56	. 142	b15. 62 d16. 12 b15. 12 d15. 62 b15. 12 d15. 62 b15. 12 d15. 62 b15. 12 d15. 62 b15. 12 d15. 62 b15. 12 d15. 62	. 15 %	18 18 18 18 18 20 21 22 23 24 24 24 26
		.153			14.72		b14.69 d15.56	. 143	b15. 12 d15. 62	.15 9	19
		. 15%			14. 72		b14.69 d15.56	. 143	b15. 12 d15 62	. 15,9	21
	******	.153	******		14.72		b14.69 d15.56	. 143	b15. 12 d15. 62	.15%	2
*****		.153			14. 72		b14. 69 d15. 56	. 143	b15. 12 d15. 62	.150	25
	*****	1.38		,	2.48	1. 75 1. 65 1. 50	c1. 65 c2. 20		b1. 28 b1. 59 b1. 59		25 26 29 30 31
*****		9.12	1.35	15. 50 13. 78	20, 48		d11. 40 d11. 40 d8. 73 d10. 35 d10. 25 d8. 76		b8. 74 b5. 92		35 34 35 36 37 36 37 38
*****		a60.00 a25.10			4. 04 2. 13		b3, 89 b2, 02	3. 40 1. 74			39

c New York or Chicago, d Chicago,

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.			Richard Lindner.	S. H. Crane.
	-	rded	Points of	delivery.
		Quantities awarded	New York.	Chicago.
CLASS 10—Continued: FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—oc Additional for training school	ols.			
Bowls, butter, 20-inch		1-4		5, 00
Buckets, well	do M	16,000		3.00 13.00 14.00 15.00
Broom wire	lbs	1,200		.06
Broom twine	ob	400	.50	. 28
Broom velvet	doz Nodoz	100 (*) †3 2		4.65
Stools, wood, round top		2		4.00
Washing machines, large size		27		6.00
sizes	doz	1		

Note.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

* No award.

† See page 111; 3 desks awarded to James S. Barron, to be delivered at Chicago, at \$6.20.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. E. Pickett.	James S. Barron.	M. M. Buck.	H. G. Cordley.	W. C. Barker Com-	Patrick Cavanagh.	T. A. Harvey.	
		P	oints of delive	ery.			
Chicago.	As stated.	St. Louis.	All points.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	Number.
		4. 20	7.00	3.00			
12.75 13.00	b16.00 b11.00	3. 00 10. 80	7, 88 9, 85	13.65			2345
	ъ.06	. 06 8		.061		e. 05½ e. 05½ e. 26	8
***************************************	b. 30 b. 40 b. 40 b. 40 b. 38	. 275		. 27 ³ / ₁₀		e. 26	9 10 11 12
	b. 38	7. 20		.26 1 6.00			13
	(1)	5,76	5.12 5.50				16 17
		4. 08 4. 59 6. 63 6. 63 5. 00		***********	b10.00 b12.00		1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 9 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 3
		21. 78	15.50 13.78				24 25

b New York.

cCarliale.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	-pə	James S. Bar- ron.	Norman J. Rees.	Tissott & Schultz.	Philip Constam.	M. M. Buck.	James Banner- man.
Articles.	vard		P	oints of	delivery		
	Quantities awarded	Not stated.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	St. Louis.	St. Louis.
CLASS 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC. Bags, nose	14	5.47	7. 81 6. 60 5, 22	2.64	5, 35	3, 84	3.00
Blankets, horsenumber	180		3, 85	1.00		.91	1.45 1.70 2,10
Bridles, harnessdozen	100				8.50 8.70 8.90 9.20	5. 20	7.65 9.40 10.50
Bridles, ridingdo	15				7. 90 9. 80	10.80	8. 25 8 00 10. 25
Bridle bits, tinned, curbdo	6			. 85		1. 20	.85
Brushes, horse, leather backsdo	27	5. 00 5. 25 6. 50		2, 82	5. 25 5. 75 6. 00	7. 85	. 75 6. 00 6. 00 4. 50
Dealder willer have		-	7. 47				
Buckles, roller, harness: ½-inch, loop gross. ½-inch, tinned iron do. ½-inch, tinned iron do. ½-inch, tinned iron do. ½-inch, tinned iron do. 1½-inch, tinned iron do. 1½-inch, tinned iron do. 1½-inch, tinned iron do.	17 22 68 11 63 5			. 65 . 45 . 54 . 63 . 75 . 85 1. 05		.90 .52 .60 .69 .84 .93	.60 •43 .37 .46 .57 .63
Buckles, trace:	530			.09		.48	. 05
2-inchdo	172			.11		. 90	.10
Chains, haiter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0, dozen Cinchas, hair	12 17			1.75	3.20 3.40 3.80	2.10 4.40	3, 20 3, 00 2, 50
Clips, trace, polished, wrought-iron, dozen	88			.15		.18	. 13
Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned: 1-inch dozen. 1-inch do. 1-inch do. 2-inch do. 2-inch do. 2-inch do. Cockeyes, sorewed, japanned:	(*) 12 4 10 1			.50 .60 .75 .80 .84		.32 .40 .72	
2-inch	25			.45		. 42	. 34

R. A. Robbins.	Saxony Woolen Mill.	John Startzman.	Clinton B. Davis.	George Peters.	Julius Kiper.	T. J. Clark.	D. Robinson.	Valentine Stortz.	C. H. Conover.	Patrick Cava- nagh.	T. A. Harvey.	
				P	clnts of	delivery						
New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	As stated.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
2. 24 1. 55	4.80 2.50											1 2 3 4 5 6
	4.80 2.50 2.00 2.25 2.25 3.00	5. 50 7. 50 8. 00 10. 75 10. 50	13. 25	9. 50 7. 49	a 6. 63 a 10. 00		•••••			•••••		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
		12. 00 8. 45 9. 20 8. 95 9. 70 9. 75 10. 95			a G. 44 a 7. 41 a 8. 78	8. 40 7. 45		-				16 17 18 19 20 21 22
					c. 80 c. 93 32. 75 c4. 85 c4. 85 c5. 70		5. 37½ 5. 87½ 6. 87½	5. 00 5. 25 6. 50 6. 50 7. 50 7. 50 9. 00 10. 50	4.94 7.92 10.84	4. 75 6. 00		14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34
					c.68 c.39 c.45 c.52 c.63 c.70 c.90							35 36 37 38 39 40 41
											.56 .70 .63 d.80	42 43 44 45
		,			a 2.35 a 2.70 a 3.10			•••••	1.49			46 47 48 49
											.14	50 51
											.36 .53 .48	52 53 54 55 56
					.30						.37	57 58

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Norg.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

			T.J. Clark.	Clinton B. Davis.	Geo. Peters.	Philip Constam.
	Articles.	ded.		Points	of delivery	7.
		Quantities awarded	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.
	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued. Collars, horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half-inches	c205	15. 64 13. 60 11. 50 11. 15		15. 50 14. 00 11. 00	11, 35 14, 25 14, 60 15, 40
	Collars, horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half-inches doz.	26	15. 64 13. 60 11. 50 11. 15		16. 50 13. 50 10.50	11. 35 14. 25 14. 60 15. 40
	Collars, mule, 15 to 164 inches, by half-inchesdo	c44	14. 85 13. 00 11. 00 10. 60		15. 00 13. 00 10. 00	11. 38 14. 28 14. 60 15. 40
	Currycombs, tinned-iron, 8 barsdo	. 39			•••••	
	Gauges, saddlers'do Haltersdo	d15 33		9. 00 8. 20		7.98 10.8 0
	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short-clippairs	1,095	.50			
	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hamessets	822		21.00 17.00 15.50	e16.63 14.23	13. 60 14. 83 14. 93 17. 30
	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hamessets	388		18. 50 14. 85 13. 75	h15.45 12.65	12. 40 14. 10 14. 20 15. 70
	Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hamessets	186	8. 40 7. 00 6. 48 5. 25		6.68	
-	Harness, plow, single, with backband and collars, Concord hamesdo	100	4. 40 3. 60 3. 02 2. 65		2.99	
3	Harness, singledo	8		15. 50 11. 00		
)	Knives, saddlers'doz	3				

 $^{^{\}circ}$ 150 sets awarded at \$17.50; 247 sets awarded at \$6.93. α Kansas City.

c Awarded at \$10.50. d No award.

F. B. Barkley.	C. H. Conover.	Julius Kiper.	M. M. Buck.	Jas, Bannermau.	Carlisle School.	Genoa School.	John Startzman.	Tinsott & Schultz.	T. A. Harvey.	Meyer Bergman.	
				P	oints of de	livery.					
St. Louis or Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis or as stated.	St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.	Omaha.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
14. 50		a14. 50 a14. 90	18.00	9.00 12.00 14.00 15.00			11. 40 11. 40 13. 45 13. 70 14. 20 13. 95				1 2 3 4 5 6
15. 00		a15. 00 a15. 25	18. 00	9.00 12.00 14.00 15.00			11. 90 11. 90 13. 95 14. 20 14. 70				7 8 9 10 11
14.00		a 8, 00 a13, 50 a14, 35 a14, 75	18, 00	9. 00 12. 00 14. 00 15. 00		•••••	13. 93 14. 20 14. 70 14. 45 10. 90 10. 90 12. 05 13. 20 13. 70 13. 45				7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
	1.44 1.32 .84		1. 50	1.10 1.00			10.40	1.05	1 15		19 20
	1.15	a5.58 a7.72 a7.80 a9.17	12.60 15.00	8. 00 10. 00			7. 00 7. 50 8. 50 8. 25 9. 75	2.00	10. 00 8. 75		22 23 24 25 26 27
			7.20	. 50					.52		28 29 30
				14. 75 14. 50 15. 90 13. 75	g15.50 f18.50		15. 10 15. 75 16. 50 19. 25		15. 35 18. 00	16. 60 15. 60	31 22 33 34
				13.75 13.50 14.90 12.75		*17.50	13. 75 14. 25 15. 00 17. 00		14. 25	15. 25 14. 25	35 36 37 38
						*6.93					39 40 41
							8. 55				42
			2. 88				8.00 10.50	2.25			44 45 46 47 48 49

e 662 sets at \$16.63. f 60 sets at \$1.850 (no collars). g 100 sets at \$15 50 (no collars). A 238 sets awarded at \$15.45. Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

			R. A. Robbins.	Charles S. Walton.	Eugene A. Conk-	Valentine Stortz.
	Articles.	rded	Po	ints of d	eliver	7.
A WILLIAM		Quantities awarded	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago, St. Louis, or Car- lisle.
	CLASS 11—Continued.					
1 2 3	BADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued. Leather: Calfskinlbs Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side)do	3,700 20,200	.62 .30½	.721	.82	. 27
1 2 3 4 5 6	Kip (about 5-pound sides)do Lace (per pound)sides.:	1,725 95	. 55 . 52 . 60	.43	.50	
7 8 9 0 1 2 3	Sole, oakdo	5,450 10,680	.22 .19 ⁸ .31	. 26½ . 25½ . 26½ . 25½ . 26½		
4	Ringsr Halter gross.	35		. 261		
8 9	Harness, assorteddo	78				
1 2 3 4	SaddlesNo	95				
1	Sureinglesdoz	*11				
7	Wax, African: Saddlers'	160 111			.04	
)	Bridle bits, tinned, loose ring, snaffledoz Buckles:	* 6 12				
)	Crown, center bar, 1-inch, malleable, X. C. gross. 11-inch, breast strap, "Champion," X. C., plate, gross.	13 6				
3 4 5 5	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable, X. C., plate: 1-inch gross 1-inch do 1-inch do 10 gross 1½-inch, 3 gross 1½-inch do	13 30 20 25				
7 3	Buckles, roller, harness, 1; inch, tinned, iron, heavy, gross	*2				
0 1 2 3	Buckles, trace: 14-Inch, "Champion," 3 loops .pairs. 14-Inch, "Champion," no loops .do. 14-Inch, "Champion" .do. 2-inch, "Champion" .do. Cockeyes, screwed, japanued:	144 72 72 72 72				
4 5 6	14-inch	12 6 *1				

Pat, Cavanagh.	George Peters.	H. Herold's Sons.	Jas, Bannerman.	Norman Rees.	Julius Kiper.	M. M. Buck.	Tissott & Schultz.	T. A. Harvey.	Philip Constam.	T. J. Clark.	F. B. Barkley.	
				1	Points of	deliver	y.	-			-	
New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	St. Louis or as stated.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	St. Louis or Chicago.	Number.
. 2990	. 27½	. 29 . 28½	. 28½ . 26									1 2 3 4
.49 .2198 .2098		.48	a. 14	.60 .47½ .50 .19¾	b. 47	. 50						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
. 2998 . 2698				. 28 1 . 26 <u>1</u>		•••••						10 11 12 13 14
			. 85		. 67	1.08	.95	1. 85 1. 18				
			7.00 7.50 8.25 8.00			.43 .48 .60			7. 50 8. 50	7.95 7.92 7.45		15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
			8.00			1.80	1.40	1.80 2.15	2.40 2.65		2, 25	24 25 26
						,	.07					27 28
						1, 20	.90					29
			1. 30 8. 50		1.17	1. 56	9. 00					30 31 32
			7.50		.52	. 93	. 63			•		
			.50 .70 1.05		.45 .63 .97	. 60 . 84 1. 20 1. 62	.54 .75 1.00					33 34 35 36 37
						1.62	1.32 2.00		1			38
	,,,,,,,		.07½ .06½ .06½ .09½		.071	.48 .42 .48 .78	.08					40 41 42 43
			.22		.21 .25	.28 .32 1,20	.32					44 45 46

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantitie awarded
CLASS 11—Continued.	
SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	
Creasers, wood, doubledot Creasers and loop, to crease 4 sizes, 1 to 4do	#3
Cutting ninners with spring 8 inches	*3
Compasses, common do. Compasses, scratch do.	*1
Compasses, scratchdo	*1
Gig hooks, No. 2, X. C., plate	*50
Harness-makers' rule, 2-foot	*
Harness-makers' rule, 2-foot	3
Knives head 41-inch	***
Knives, saddlers', round, 5-inch do Knife, splitting, 10-inch, iron frame	***
Ornaments I bright plate	**)
Ornaments, 5, bright plateboxe. Pad hooks, band, X. Cgross	*
Pad screws, X. Cdo	3
Rivets hame Norway Linch mollechle	42
Rings, harness, 4-inch, X. C. gros	2
Rivets, hame, Norway, ‡-inch, malleable	16
Rosettes, shell, bright plate: 2, 12-inch; 2, 12-inchboxe	
Rounder plate, 12 holes	*2
Skins, oiled, goatdo	10
Sheepskinsdo	12
•	
Shoe liningsdo	6
Snaps, harness, Bristol, 11-inch	3 7
Snaps, harness, Bristol, 14-inchdo	7
Spots, 4-inch, bright plateboxe	*2
Stitching horses No. Swivels, bridle, 3-inch gros	3 3
Tacks, iron, Swede, 24 and 4 ouncepaper	*60
Tools, claw, for saddlers' usedo	**
Trace carriers, X. C	
Toels, edge:	
No 2 Ochomole coldina	*1
French, and ado	
English: 2, 1/3; 2, 1/8	*
Trimming tools round adgs 3 to 1 inch accounted	*1
No. 6, Vanories 8, saddler	*
Wax, shoemakers', African, small ball ball ball	1.200
Wax, shoemakers', African, summer and winter	50

Julius Kiper.	Tissott & Schultz.	M. M. Buck.	James Bannerman.	Eugene Conklin.
4 1 7 2		Points of delivery.		
St. Louis.	New York.	St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.
	4.50	8. 60 9. 00 18. 10 3. 24 10. 80 .09 4. 20 6. 00 7. 20 15. 00 7. 20 7. 20		
5. 25 5. 25 1. 20	13. 80 2, 10	8. 64 1. 80	5.40 5.40 1.20	
1. 20 .09 .45	.11 .44 1.15 .90	. 09-75 . 60 1. 32 . 96 . 60 . 78	.09 .43 .90	
	,	5. 28		. 22 . 22 c. 27 . 20 4. 50
	7.00	***************************************	7.00	5.50 2, 50 3, 00
1.34	1.40 6.30	1. 68 5. 70 . 54 3. 60 2. 40 . 28	1.35 4.00	3.75
****************	******	4.02	. 38 . 25	
5, 50	5, 50 b, 45	1. 80 5. 40 5. 40 . 60 10. 80 8. 25	5.75	
	0.45		*****************	a.38 .04

b One-quarter gross in bex.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	ed.	S. H. Crane.	Т. А. Нагуеу.	M, M. Buok.	C. H. Conover.	James S. Barron.	Pat Cavanagh.	Calvin Durand.	H. A. Koster.	R. A. Robbins,
		ward			Poin	ts of de	livery.				
Number.		Quantities awarded.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.*	Kans. City.	New York
	CLASS 12.					7					
1 2	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Augers, post-hole, 9-inchdoz. Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes	81	8. 44	8. 45	10. 80	8.36					
3	each, per dozencases.	1,070	. 58		1. 27 2. 34	. 441	.69	. 69 . 53 %	, 65	. 50	
5 6 7	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushelsdoz.	313	2.12 2.35		2.91						2. 3
7	Clevises, oval, 4½ inches inside, malleableNo.	100	.053		. 07	. 04					
3	Corn planters: Handdo 2-horsedo	317 25	.48		. 66 28, 20	. 52					
3	Cornshellersdo. Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases, doz. Cultivators: 1-horse, iron frame, with wheelNo.	118 21 189	14.00	f 14. 75 f 14. 25	5. 70 3. 72	6.30	4.67				
-	Walking, 2-horsedo	121			13. 80						
3	Diggers, post-holedo	206	1.00	.56	14. 40	. 59					
	Fanning millsdo F ed cutterdo Forks, c. s., packed in cases :	15			14. 40 15. 00			,			
-	Hay, 3 oval tines, 5½ feet handlesdoz Hay, 4 oval tines, 5½ feet	216	2.43 2.16	2.38	3.42	2. 68 2. 38					
7	handlesdoz Manure, 4 oval tines, long	179	3.38 2.97	3. 27	6, 65	3.72	•••••				
	Manure, 5 oval tines, long	50	3.38 2.97	3. 27	7.00	3. 28 3. 74	******			••••	
	handles, strapped fer- rule doz Handles, ax, 36-ineb, hickory, all white (samples of one dozen required), packed in	35	5.67 5.13	5. 62	7.00	6. 28		••••			
34.5	casesdoz	1,354	1. 20 1. 42 1. 58		. 84		1.53 1.47 1.50				• • •

^{*} F. O. B. a New York. b Chicago. e If on platforms, add 15 cents each; Chicago delivery crated or boxed, add 50 cents each.

H.T. Wakeman,	J. W. Good.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Valentine Stortz.	A.J. Tracy.	Iowa Farming and Tool Company.	George H. Francis.	P.C. Simmon.	C. E. Bement,	F. A. Head.	D. A. Morrison,	D. C. Smith.	F. E. Kobler.	Henry Sands.	S. E. Pickett.	
					Po	ints o	deliver	у.							
As stated.	All points.	Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	All points.	All points.	All points.	All points.	All points.	All points.	St. Louis or Kans, City.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
a2, 14															
	23.50 23.50	. 05	a4, 50 c4.60	a4. 47 a3. 50											1
			-	b2. 90	d12.90 e12.15	2.75 2.95 10.75 11.50	• 3. 25							/	111111
				-10.90		10.75 11.50	11.25	11.90	11. 00 11. 75 12. 25 13. 00	11.50	10. 45	. 55	12.00		111111111111111111111111111111111111111
				a10.20 a3.50	2. 15			b2. 85						2. 13	
					2.75 2.95									2. 95 2. 95	2
					4. 70									5. 65	3
1.34			g1. 60 g1. 35 g. 99 g. 80											-	30 30 30

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	rded.	Valentine Stortz.	James S. Barron.	W. C. Barker Co.	S. H. Crane.	S. E. Pickett.	M. M. Buck.	C. H. Conover.
		WB			Point	s of del	ivery.		
Number.		Quantities awarded	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
1 2	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—cont'd. Handles: Hay fork, 5½-feet (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases	107	a.74	.70	. 63 . 47½	. 60	.43	, 80	. 64
3	Hoe, planters' (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases	167	a.99	. 80	.75	. 85	.80	1.08	. 98
6 7	Pick, 36-inch, No.1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in casesdoz	205	b1.70 b1.42 b1.15	1.09		.90		. 84	
8	Plow, left-handdo.	66	b. 90					3.00	
10	Plow, right-handdo	65						3.00	
12 13	Shovel, long (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases	32	a 1. 47	. 85	1.00 .85	.89	.82	1. 20 1. 20	.98
16	Harrow teeth, square, § by 10 inches, headedpounds	1,550						. 031	
18	Harrows, 40 teeth, § by 10 inches, headed with draw-bar and clevises. No	349						4. 80	
20	Hoes: Garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inchdoz	182				2.16 1.96	1.94	3. 00	2.38 2.14
22	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2do .	60	2.96 a3.83			4. 14		9. 72	4.14
24	Planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inchdoz.	87				3.11		5.58	2. 84
26 27 28 29	Planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eyedoz Knives, baydo	76 6	2, 95			3. 10 7. 80 7.00	6. 50	3. 12 9. 60	2.98 6.98 7.98 7.84
30	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections	188							
32	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reapingNo	15						b	
33	Machines, reaping, single-trees, dou- ble-trees, and neck-yokes com- plete, with two dozen extra sec- tions	32							

a Chicago.
b All points.
c With hinges.
d Without hinges.

e New York or Chicago.

f Champion light mower 4-foot cut.
g Champion new mower 4 foot 6-inch cut.

1			1	50	1	T	1	1		1	1		_
A. M. Ross.	Н.Т. Wakeman.	Geo. H. Francis.	J.J. Parkhurst.	Iowa Farming and Tool Co.	F. A. Head.	T. A. Harvey.	Geo. T. Lane.	C. E. Bement.	P. C. Simmon.	E. Wood.	A. J. Tracy.	A. S. Bushnell.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
					Poin	ts of de	livery.						
Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	As stated.	All points.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
		-					,						
.58													1 2
. 56													3 4
	a.98												5 6 7
		b1.10 b1.25 b1.10 b1.25	1.18 1.39										5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
				1.00									13 14
				1,00									15
		a2.55 b 2.85	.031			2.64		a.023					16 17
		a 3.75 b 4.10			d 4. 00 c4. 35			b4. 10	4.25				18 19
				1. 95		3. 89							20 21 22 23
3. 24				2.90		2. 29							24 25
	e7.56						3.75					***************************************	26 27 28 29
				•••••						30.00	32. 91 34. 79	f 34. 00 g35.00	30 31
										39. 50		h 67.50 i 71.50	32 33
										49. 50		157.00	34

A Champion combined No. 4 mowing and reaping machines with self rake attachment, width of cut 4 feet 6 inches.

(Champion combined No. 4 mowing and reaping math nes with self rake attachment, width of cut 5 feet.

(Champion light reapers, width of cut 5 feet.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		rded.	J.W.French	L. D. Kings- land.	Valentine Stortz.	S. H. Crane.
	Articles.	8W8	Poir	ts of de	livery	
		Quantities awarded	As stated.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 12—Continued.	-				
1	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.					
	Machine, threshing, mounted, cylindor to be not less than 24 inches, with 6-horse mounted power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures completeNo	1	a 280.00 b 315.50	295. 00		
ı	36-14-41-14-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		e 310.00			
	Machine, threshing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 27 inches, with 8-horse power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete	9	a 291.00 b 326.50 c 321.50	305. 00		
-	Machine, threshing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10-horse power, stacker, single- trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete	1	a 307.00 b 342.50	320.00		
-	Machine, threshing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 33 inches, with 12-horse power, stacker, single-		c 337. 50		9,4	-
-	trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete	1	a 349.00 b 384.50 c 379.00			
	Mattocks, ax, c.s doz.	54	6379.00		5. 22	5.40
	Ox-bow keys, 2-inchdo	95				5.76
	Ox-bows, 2-inchdo	84				2, 45
	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds do	93		*******	4, 16	4, 32
	Plows, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share: 7-inch	62			4,10	7.02
	8-inchdo	107				
	9-inchdo	105				
	Plows, c. A., 2-horse, with extra share:	287				
	11-inchdo	126				
	12-inchdo	345				
	14-inchdo	169				
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel,	100				
	and extra share:	98				
	12-inchdo	191				
	13-inchdo	3				
	14-inchdo	67				
	Plows: Road, 14-inch, to follow breakerdo	*3				
	Shovel, double, with iron beamdo	406				
	Shovel, single, with iron beamdo	35				

^{*}Noaward. a Chicago or St. Louis. b Kansas City or Omaha. cSt. Paul. d Chicago. e All points.
f This sample is painted red, but also finished in varnish, natural wood.

T.A.Harvey.	M. M. Buck.	C. H. Con-	Iowa Farming Tool	T. A. Head.	P.C.Simmon.	D. A. Morrison.	C.E. Bement.	Grorge H. Francis.	D. C. Smith.	
12				oints of de	livery.					-
Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.	All points.	All points.	All points.	All ex- cept N. Y.	As stated.	St. Louis or Kan- sas City.	Number.
										1 2 3 4 5 6
										7 8 9
										10 11 12
5. 23 5. 43 . 41	7.00	5.40 5.76 .39	. 50							10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
2, 35 3, 25 4.09	6. 55	2.44 4.32	4, 25							17 18 19
	5. 28			2. 95	3. 10	2.80	2.90	d 2, 65		
	6. 60			3, 25	3.45	3.20	3.20	d 2. 65 e 2.75 d 2. 90 e 3.10		21
	7. 56			3.55	3.70	3.30	3, 50	e 3.10 d 3.25 e 3.40		20 21 22 23 24 25
			-							
	8, 88			5. 15	g 5.45	4.80	5.00	e 5. 00		26 27
	9.72			5. 50	f 5.15 g 5.45 6.40 6.20 7.40 7.20 8.40	5. 25	5. 40	d 5.00 e 5.20		28
	10. 92			7. 10	7.40	6.60	7. 25	d 6. 95		30
	13. 20			8.10	8.40 8.20	7. 30		d4.80 e5.00 d5.00 e5.20 d6.95 e7.15 d7.90 e8.15		26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
	13. 86			8, 75	8.50	8, 90				34
	14.56			8.75 9.25	. 9.40	9.10		d 9. 15	8.50	35 36
	16, 20			8, 75 8, 75 9, 25 9, 25 9, 50 9, 50	9.40			d 9. 15 c 9. 50		37
	16, 20			9. 50 9. 75 9. 75	9.75	9. 70		d 9. 50 e 9. 75	9.00	34 35 36 37 38 39 40
			-	9.75				e 9. 75	-	41
	11.52		**********			**********				42
	1.89		********	1.60 1.85 1.60	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50 1.65 1.50 1.65		43 44 45
										1 48

g This sample is painted blue, and we also offer 11-inch at \$6.20, 12-inch at \$7.20, 14-inch at \$8.20, two-herse plows with extra shares, of name style and construction as indicated in No. 2 price.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [NOTE .- Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Articles.	3.	M. M. Buok.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S, H. Crane.	James S. Barron.	Althouse - Wheeler Company.	E. Wood,
	rarde		Po	ints of d	leliver	у.	
	Quantities awarded	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Not stated.	Chicago.	New York.
CLASS 12—Continued.				y			
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,—continued.					1		
Plow beams: For 7-inch plowNo	18	. 48	.29				
For 8-inch plowdo	84	.48	.29				
For 12-inch plowdo	254	. 90	.38				
For 14-inch plowdo	108	. 96	.38				
For 14-inch breaking plow do	124 101	.90	.42				
For 7-inch plow	7	1.41	124	1.20	1.70		
cylinder No. Pumps, wood do	45	1.91		2.10	1. 10	2. 75 3. 75 4. 00	
Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot feet. Rakes, hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth. No	585 182	14.40		.07		. 07	15. 75
							10. 10
Rakes, hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows .doz	76	1.44		1.20 1.40 1.68			
Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teethdo Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bun-	242	2. 34		1.35 1.45			
dles, extra tieddoz	81/2			6. 00			
Scrapers, steel, 2-horseNo	*. 26	6. 30					
Scrapers, steel, 2-horse	1	5. 30		4.25			
in cases	116	7. 20		3. 75 4. 25			
Scythe snathsdo	100	5. 64		3.42			
Soythe stonesdo	172	. 24		.25 .23 .60			
Seed drills, for garden use	6	6.00					
Seeders broadcast hand	*2	42.00				1	
Seeders, broadcast, handdo Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagondo Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:	3	18.00					
Long handle, No. 2, round pointdoz	148	8, 80		4. 78			
Short handle, No. 2, square pointdo	105	8. 80		4. 78			
Sickles, No. 3, graindo	60	2.76		2. 25	2. 20		1

^{*}No award.
† With wood wheels and shafts only. This rake with steel wheels and two gathering teeth, 50 cents extra; this rake with pole in combination with syafts, 50 cents extra; two-horse eveners and neckyoke, 50 cents extra.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. H. Francis.	F. E. Kohler.	J. W. Good.	Valentine Stortz.	S. E. Pickett.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	Iowa Farming Tool Company.	A. M. Ross.	H. T. Wakeman.	A. J. Tracy.	R. A. Robbins.	J. J. Parkhurst.	
					Point	s of deli	very.						
As stated.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
													1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
†a11.00 †b11.50	12, 35	12.50	1.30	1.00	1. 24	1. 08 1. 34 1. 74	1.50						11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
			5. 40			5. 62 4. 92 3. 84		8.45 8.95					20 21 22 23
			4.16 3.80 3.00	3. 781	.21	3. 72 4. 22 3. 78 2. 98 3. 38 . 18 . 23 . 19	2. 60 3. 40		a4. 13 a4. 13	a4.00 a3.60 a3.20			24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35
		5.50				. 23				c5. 95 c3.50 a16.50			30 31 32 33 34 35
			4. 35		4.57 4.57 2.19	4. 64 4. 64 4. 44 2. 24		6.50 7.00 6.40 6.90	c2. 10	c2. 03 c2. 03	4. 59	7.00	36 37 38 39 40 41

Abstract of propesals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under Note —Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	ed.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	James S. Barron.	Althouse. Wheeler Company.	E. Wood.
		ard	-	Po	ints of d	leliver	y.	-
Number.		Quantities awarded.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Not stated.	Chicago.	New York,
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued. Spades, steel, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, oxtra tied: Long handle, No. 3	54 .148 10 38 21 345 75	12, 90 5, 80 3, 60 4, 50 4, 05		4.78 4.78 6.50 8.75 5.37 2.20 3.60 3.15	5, 15		
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cultivators, hand No Diggers, potato doz Forks, potato do Handles: do Adze do For 8-inch garden hoes do Shovel, short do Hoes: Onion, with handles, 7-inch do Garden, solid shank, c. s., 8-inch do Trowels, garden, 8-inch do Trucks, warehouse No	2-12 6-12 2-12 6 3	4.80 4.20 8.10 1.50 .60 1.80		2.25 5.10 1.75 .45 1.19 3.40 2.68 1.80 5.50			

Note.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. H. Francis.	F. E. Kohler.	J. W. Good.	Valentine Stortz.	S. E. Pickett.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	lowa Farming Tool Company.	A. M. Ross.	H. T. Wakeman.	A. J. Tracy.	R. A. Robbins.	J.J. Parkhurst.	
					Points o	of delive	ry.						
As stated.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
			4. 65 4. 65		4.57 4.57 7.40	7.34		6.65 7.15 6.75 7.25			4. 59	7. 25 7. 25	1 2 3 4 5 6
					3.64		2. 00 3. 55 3. 20		a4. 90	55. 07 55. 07		4.40	7 8 9 10
		4.00					.30			α4. 75			11 12 13 14 15 16
							1. 70 1. 95			a1.75 a3.60			17 18 19 20

a New York.

b Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.
-	CLASS 13.	
	WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.	
1		
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon: 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}, \times 1\frac{1}{2}, \times 1\times 1\t	5 2 5 17 12 10 19 12 15 12 2 3
	3 x 44, narrow trackdo	11
1	31 x 5, narrow track	
-	2 x 4 1, wide track	14 21
1	34 x 5, wide track	7
1	2½ x 3, narrow track	3
1	2% x 3%, narrow trackdododo	18
	3½ x 4½, narrow trackdo	14
1	2½ x 3½, wide trackdo	6
	3 x 4, wide track	13
1	Boys round ton & v 12 inches per set of 5.	
	Wide track farm wagondo	60
1	Covers, 29-inch 8-oz. duck, free from sizing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw-rope each end, and three tie-ropes (36 inches long) cach side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the covernumber	90
1		20
1	Double-trees, plow, flat, 4 inchesdozen	

Note.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, felloes, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or mortising. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	W. V. Jones.	D. Jannopoulo.	M. M. Buck.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins,	J.J. Parkhurst.	C. Studebaker.
-			у.	ints of deliver	Po		
-	St. Louis.	St. Louis.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
						0.5	
						.35	.60
						.40	.65
-						.50	. 65
1						.54	. 65 . 75 . 80 . 85 1. 25 . 60
1						.60 .70 1.00	. 80
						1.00	1. 25
						.35	. 60
-						.35	. 65
-1						.50	
١.		*************		************		.04	. 75
1					***************	70	85
-						.54 .60 .70 1.00	. 75 . 80 . 85 1. 25
1.							
-						2.50 2.10	
						.22	
-						.28	
-			*********			.22 .28 .37 .39 .23 .30 .39	
1	***************************************					.39	
				***************************************	***************************************	.30	
						.39	
-						.41	
1		V				01	
						.21 .27 .33 .37	***********
						.33	
-						.37	***********
-						.:59	
						.40	***********
						14.97	************
1							
						.38	. 45
-						.38	.45
1				/			
1	.8.00	8. 20	4.27	3.19	3.73		4.10
		3.00		2, 80			***********
•	***********					1.30	***********

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1830, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	Articles.	led.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. Studebaker.	
	The State of the S	амаг	Points of	lelivery.	
Number.		Quantities awarded	Chicago.	Chicago,	Number.
	CLASS 13.—Continued.				
	WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.		-		
	Eveners, white oak, wagon:				
2 3	1% inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3% inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with % inch hole and stay-chain eyes; narrow trackNo Wide track, same conditions as narrow track, next above.do Plain, 1% inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3% inches wide	482 626	.29		1 2
4	at ends, narrow track	455	.15		3
*	at ends, wide track	171	.15		4
5 6 7 8 9	at ends, wide track. No- Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent (XXX quality): 1½ x 1½ inches	31 12 22 9 65	.60 .70 .80 .95		5 6 7 8 9
10	2 x 2 inchesdo Felloes, white oak, wagon, bent:	33	1.50		10
1 2 3	2 x 2 inches	12 10 2	1.25 1.75 2.00		11 12 13
14	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway-bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, casedsets. Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with resultable part to front end cased.	255	.36		14
6	usual shape and taper to frout end, cased	525	.20		15
7	Trunt hant and nigge	238 30	.30		16 17
8	Hubs, white oak (capped, crated): 7\frac{1}{3} \times 9	21	.95		18
9	8½ x 11dodo	52	1.10		19 20
1	9 x 12	6	1.50		21
2	Reaches. white oak, butt cut, tougb, sliding: For 3-in-h wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8} inches at front end and plate 2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8} inches at rear end	714	.40		22
3	For 3½ inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ x 1½ inches at front	694	.40		23
4	end and plate $2\frac{\pi}{8} \times 1\frac{\pi}{8}$ inches at rear end. No. For $3\frac{\pi}{2}$ inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{\pi}{8} \times 1\frac{\pi}{8}$ inches at front end and plate, $2\frac{\pi}{8} \times 1\frac{\pi}{8}$ inches at rear end. No. For $3\frac{\pi}{8}$ inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{\pi}{8} \times 1\frac{\pi}{8}$ inches at front end and plate, $2\frac{\pi}{8} \times 1\frac{\pi}{8}$ inches at rear end. No. Singletrees, plow, $2\frac{\pi}{8}$ inches at rear end. doz.	774	.40		24 25
	Skeins, wagon (packed in cases or barrels):			* 00	
6 7	$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, not less than 34 pounds per setsets $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per setdo	27	1.01	1.00	26 27
8	23 x 85 inchesdo	2	1.21	1. 15	28
9	3 x 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per setdo	56	1.35	1.25	29
0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	116 18	1.70	1. 50 1. 75	30
12	4 - 10 inches	4	2.38	2, 20	32

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	Articles.	ded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	F. H. Tuthill.	C. Studebaker.	E. T. Mauzy.	
		вжа	1	Points of	delivery	7.	-
Number.		Quantities awarded	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Same a s wagons.	Number.
Hibrary	CLASS 13.—Continued.						
1	WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. Spokes, hickory, buggy, 12-inch, "A" quality, casedsets. Spokes, white oak, wagon, "B select" quality, tough, cased:	38	1.80				1
2 3 4 5 6	14-inch sets. 14-inch do 2-inch do. 24-inch do. 24-inch do. 24-inch do.	25 36 156 226 8	1.50 1.50 1.75 2.25				2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	2g 110h	71 5 8 14	2,25 2,25 2,50 2,50 2,75				6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14	3-inch do 3-inch do 3-inch do 3-inch do 3-inch do 3-inch No	25 2 26	3.25 3.25 3.45	.051			11 12 13 14
15	Springs, for wagon-seats, 2-leaf, 26 x 1½ inches, per pair No. Tongues, white ash, butt cut, tough: For 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 32 inches	525	. 56	.47			15
16	wide, and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering						
17 18 19	to 24 inches square	619 659 395	.75 .75 .75				16 17 18
20	Wheels, buggy, complete, Sarvin's patent; height 4 feet 2 inches, and 3 feet 8 inches;	50			11.00	8.00	19
21	hub 7 inches; rim 14 inchessets. Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 24-inch center, 36 inches long: Full-ironed, with wrought strap-irons and	2	5.95				20
22	hooks at ends, and clamp-iron with rings at center, cased No. Plain, cased do. Yokes neck hickory, wagon 24-inch center	2,639 1,191	.29				21 22
23 24	38 inches long: Full-ironed, cased Plain, turned to shape and size, caseddo Additional for training schools.	1,251 302	.34				23 24
25 26	Axles, iron, platform, half patent, 1½ inches for 7-inch hubs sets. Boxes, shaft, or shackles, 1½-inch, Wilcox,	10	3.25				25
27	Curtain lights, 24 x 6 inches, iapanneddoz.	12	.48				26 27
28 29 30	Nails, lining, japanned, 3-ouncepapers. Spokes, white oak, wagon, 21-inch, "A select" quality, tough, cased	200 100 25	.063 .041 2.85				28 29 30
31	springs, wagon, platform, 14-inch, side, springs 40-inch, 5-leaf; cross-springs 38-inch, 6-leafsets.	10	.06	.051			31
32	Wheels, wagon, Sarvin's patent, XX, spoke 12, hub 7 x 4 inches, tread 12-inch, height 4 feet and 3 feet 6 inches sets.	12	5.95				32

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note. - Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	Quantity awarded.	Edward T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	Alex. Caldwell.	La Belle Wagon Works.	Edward T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	Alex. Caldwell.
ber:		tity		P	oints	of deli	very.		
Number.		Quan		Chicago.			Kan	sas Ci	ty.
	CLASS 13—Continued.								
	wagons and wagon fixtures— continued.								
1	tWagons (hickory axletrees; bent front hounds): 21 x 8 inch thimble skein,								
2	complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches No 3 x 9 inch thimble-skein,	94	*35.50	37. 85	38. 00	34.50	*36.50	40. 60	i34. 00
3	complete, narrow track, 4 feet & inches No 3\frac{1}{2} \times 10 inch thimble-skein,	j 182	*37.50	39. 85	40.00	35, 50	*38.50	42. 85	i36.00
4	complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inchesNo 3½ x 11 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track,	80	*39.00	41.35	42. 00	36, 50	*40.00	44. 50	i 38. 00
5	4 feet 8 inches No 22 x 8 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5	13	*41.00				*42.00	46. 10	i43.00
6	feet 2 inches	k74	*35.50	37. 85	38. 00	34. 50	*36.50	40.60	i34.00
7	feet 2 inches No 31 x 10 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5	1230	*37.50	40. 25	40.00	35. 50	*38.50	43. 25	i 36.00
8	feet 2 inches No 3½ x 11 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5	m149	*39.00	41. 85	42.00	36. 50	*40.00	45. 00	i 38. 00
9	Bows	n38	*41.00 a. 50	44.35 b.45	c. 50	b. 75	* 42.00 b. 50		
11 12 13	tion on preceding page) Spring seats Top boxes		h3. 25 h2.00 h2.00	4.10 1.65 d2.50 e3.00	2. 50 2. 00	g1. 75 f1. 75	3, 25 2.00 2.00	1. 75	2.50 2.00
14	Wagons, log (or log truck), 4½ x 12 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axlesNo Bids will also be considered for wagons with steel tubular axles of the following sizes, with and without self-oiling attachment, viz. §	5		115.00	99. 00				95. 00
15 16 17 18	2½ x 8 inches		41.50				40.50 42.50 45.00 47.00		

Note.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, evener, hickory axle $4\frac{1}{3} \times 5$ inches, hubs 11×13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, singletrees, spokes $1\frac{5}{3} \times 3\frac{1}{3}$ inches, 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches; bolsters and bunks to be $3\frac{3}{3}$ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other woodwork, including evener, hounds, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and singletrees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed. Prices of wagons must include brake, evener, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chain, and tongue. Separate prices must be given for hows, covers, spring seats, and top boxes.

*For wagons with truss-bar underneath axle, add 40 cents per wagon to above prices.

*Sizes of hodies to be as follows:

^{*}For wagons with truss-our independent and t 31 " 6 10

All boxes to have bow staples. Wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing, and to be subject to two inspections: 1st, in the white when ready for painting; 2d, when painted and ready for shipment.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.-Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Edward T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	Alex. Caldwell.	Edward T. Mauzy.	Edward T. Manzy.	C. Studebaker.	La Belle Wagon Works.	Edward T. Mauzy.	La Belle Wagon Works.	Edward T. Mauzy.	Alex. Caldwell.	C. Studebaker.	
				Point	s of de	livery					,	Der.
Sio	ux City		Saint Louis.	Sain	t Paul		Omah	ıa.	San I	rancisc	90.	Number
			- 10									
*37.00	41. 20	38. 00	*35.50	*36.50	40.60	34.50	*36.50	34. 50	‡ 59.00	58.00	59 00	1
*39.50	43.45	40.00	*37.50	*38.50	42.85	35. 50	*38.50	35. 50	‡ 61. 50	60.00	61.00	2
*40.50	45. 20	42.00	*39.00	40.00	44.50	36. 50	*40.00	36. 50	:63.00	62, 00	62. 50	3
*43.00	46. 90	47.00	41.00	*42.00	46.10	37.50	*42.00	37. 50	‡ 66.00	67. 00	66.00	4
*37.00	41, 20	38, 00	*35.50	*36.50	40. 60	34. 50	*36.50	34. 50	;59.00	58. 00	59. 00	5
*39.50	43. 85	40.00	*37.50	*38.50	43. 25	35. 50	*38.50	35. 50	‡ 61.50	60.00	61. 00	6
*40.50	45. 70	42.00	*39.00	*40.00	45. 00	36, 50	*40.00	36. 50	‡ 63.00	62,00	62.50	7
*43.00 b. 50	47. 40 b. 50	47.00 c.50	*41.00 b. 50	*42.00 b. 50	46.60 b.45	37.50 c.75	*42.00 b. 50	37. 50 b. 75	‡ 66.00 b. 50	67.00 c.50	66. 00 b. 45	
3, 25 2,00 2,00	4. 25 1. 85 d2. 70 \$3. 25	2.50	3. 25 3.00 2.00	3, 25 2.00 2.00	4. 15 1. 75 d2. 60 e3. 15	g1.75 f1.75	3. 25 2.00 2.00	g1. 75 f1. 75	3, 25 2.00 2.00	3, 25 2, 50 2, 50	1.75	11 12
******	*****	99.00										14
41.00 43.50 45.50 48.00			39.50 41.50 44.00 46.00	40.50 49.50 45.00 47.00			40.50 42.50 45.00 47.00		63.00 65.50 68.00 71.00			15 16 17 18

t San Francisco delivery, for thimble skein wagons, wagon suitable for Pacific coast climate. It self-oiling attachment to steel tubular axles is not desired, deduct 50 cents per wagon.

aPer set of 5, with wagons only. bPer set of 5 cPer set. d8-inch c10-inch. f8 and 10 inch g2-leaf. hWith wagons. iBid for 25 only; will furnish any additional number by addition of \$5 per wagon. f10 for Pacific coast. k25 for Pacific coast. l18 for Pacific coast. m1 for Pacific coast.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	945 463 70 105 22 4 11 2 61 33 34 44 43 69 28	Point New York. 9.98 .08½ .10½	a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05	New York101 .40 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.15
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	945 463 70 105 22 4 11 13 32 87 32 34 44 43 69 28	York. 9.98 .08½	a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.43	.10½ .40 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.13 2.14 2.56
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	105 22 4 11 2 61 3 3 3 3 2 3 4 4 4 6 9 2 8 9	. 08½	a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.43 a2.43	2. 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 13
Glass, window, Eastern or New York classification, A quality: 8 x 10	105 22 4 11 2 61 3 87 32 34 43 69 28	.10	a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.43 a2.43	2. 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 56
8 x 10 boxes 9 x 12 do 9 x 13 do 9 x 14 do 10 x 15 do 10 x 12 do 10 x 13 do 10 x 14 do 10 x 18 do 12 x 14 do 12 x 16 do 12 x 18 do 12 x 22 do 12 x 28 do	22 4 11 61 32 87 32 43 69 28		a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.43 a2.43	2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 24 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 14 2. 56
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 11 2 61 3 87 32 34 43 69 28		a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.03 a2.43 a2.43	2. 13 2. 14 24 13 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 56
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 61 3 87 32 34 43 69 28		a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.43 a2.43	2, 13 2, 14 2, 13 2, 14 2, 56
10 x 12 do. 10 x 18 do. 10 x 14 do. 10 x 16 do. 12 x 14 do. 12 x 16 do. 12 x 18 do. 12 x 22 do. 12 x 22 do. 12 x 28 do.	61 3 87 32 34 43 69 28		a2.05 a2.05 a2.05 a2.43 a2.43	2. 13 2. 14 2. 56
10 x 18 d0. 10 x 16 do. 10 x 16 do. 110 x 18 do. 12 x 14 do. 12 x 16 do. 12 x 18 do. 12 x 18 do. 12 x 22 do.	3 87 32 34 43 69 28		a2.05 a2.05 a2.43 a2.43	2. 13 2. 14 2. 56
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	32 34 43 69 28 9		a2.43 a2.43	2.56
10 x 18 do. 12 x 14 do. 12 x 16 do. 12 x 18 do. 12 x 22 do. 12 x 22 do.	34 43 69 28 9		a2.43	
12 x 14 do. 12 x 16 do. 12 x 18 do. 12 x 18 do. 12 x 22 do. 12 x 22 do.	69 28 9		-O 40	2. 57
12 x 18	28		a2.43	2.56
12 x 22	9		a2.43 a2.43	2. 57 2. 56
12 x 28 do			a2.43	2.57
	34		a2.43	2.56
12 x 30	8		a3.14	3. 22
12 x 36	14		a3.14 a2.43	2. 57
13 x 28 boxbox	1		a3.14	3.22
14 x 28boxes. 14 x 24do	2		a3.14	2. 57
	2 5		a2.43	2.56 2.57
16 x 18	5		a2.43	2.56
16 x 24 do	22		a2.43	2.57
24 x 36 box	1		a3.71	3,61
Haziers' glass-cutters number	25		b2.58	3.15
Glue, carpenters', medium qualitypounds	362	. 13		.10
fapangallons	254	. 64	c. 65 j c. 58 k	. 57
Lampblack, in ½ and 1 pound paperspounds	355	.11		
Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or boxpounds Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in	5,225			
a keg	41,325 260		6. 35	
Ochre, Rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tinsdo	1,777	6.74		. 07
Oil: Harness, in cans, casedgallons	220	.4049	b. 38	.90
Kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans,* casedgallons	22,775	-		.00
Lard, good quality, in cans, cased gallons	1,287		b. 64 b. 59	. 63
Linsecd, boiled, in cans, cased do	2,565		b. 59	. 76
Linseed, raw, in cans, caseddo	500			.73
Lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, caseddo	1,065		b. 21 b. 20 b. 18	.25 .20 .25
Note for the same and	104	P.		. 30
Neatsfoot, in cans, caseddo Sewing-machinebottles	1,246	. 61	b. 65	.70

^{*} Rids will also be considered for oil in barrals. a Chicago or Carlisle delivery. b New York delivery. c New York or Chicago delivery. f In cans. g In barrals. h In 5-gallon cans.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. Seaver Page.	S. H. Crane.	Charles Camp- bell.	O. E. Frazee.	T. A. Harvey.	M. M. Buck.	H. A. Koster.	P. M. Mills- paugh.	Calvin Durand.	Joseph Wesch- ler.	J.J. Parkhurst.	D. Robinson.
ן כל	02	0.			of delive			0	ت ا	כל	
27.77		**			1	K.C.,or			1		
N.Y., or as stated.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	N.Y., or Chic.	Chic.	St. L.	as stated.	N.Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.
.07	. 101	. 091		10.45 .103 .103	1.11					. 091	
				. 34	.18						
	0.15		0 21	1 00	0.20						-
	2. 15		2.31 2.31	1.88	2.32						
*********	2. 15 2. 15 2. 16 2. 15 2. 15 2. 15 2. 15 2. 55 2. 55		2.31	1. 88 1. 88 1. 88	2. 32 2. 32 2. 32 2. 32 2. 32 2. 32 2. 32 2. 32 2. 32						
	2. 15		2.31 2.31 2.31 2.31 2.31 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74	1.88	2.32						
	2. 15		2.31	1.88 1.88	2.32						
	2. 15		2.31	1, 88	2. 32						
	2. 15		2.31	1.88	2. 32						
*********	2. 15		2.31	1.88 2.23	2. 32						
	2.00		2.74	2.23	2.70						
*********	2.55		9 74	2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23	2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 3. 56						
**********	2.55		2.74	2 23	2.76						*****
	2, 55		2.74	2. 23	2.76						
	2.55		2.74	2. 23	2.76						
	2.55		2.74	2.89	2.76						
	2, 55		3.58	2, 89	3, 56						
	2.55		3.58 2.74 3.58 3.58 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74	3.04	3.56						
	2. 55		2. 74	2. 23 2. 89 2. 89 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23	2. 76 3. 56						
	2,55		3.58	2.89	3.50		******		******		
	2,00		9 74	2.09	9.76						
	2.00		2.14	9 92	3. 56 2. 76 2. 76						
	2.55		2. 74	2.23	2.76						
	2, 55		2.74	2, 23	2.76						
	3.30		4.18	3.41	4, 21						
				3.41 .08%	2.76 2.76 4.21 .90						
3.0											
. 081	.09	. 091		.08	. 18						
. 55		i. 55			. 96	. 54					
. 08	*********	. 07½ . 08½		.067	.11						
c.0635					.071						
c.0635					. 071						
				.073 .063 .051	.07½ .06½		d				
. 07		d. 07 d. 05		.05 10	. 07 R						
. 68	********				h4.80	. 38½					
	f.1384		4			7, 101	a 10				1 1
	g.091				*******	143	g. 10				
	8.002	e. 58				k. 131 . 148 . 62	.61				
			1			.50					
		e. 68			670	001	-				
					g. 74	. 69½	.73				
********	**********	e. 65			f. 79 g. 74 f. 75 g. 74	. 661	.70				
						. 171	.20				
							. 18				
											-
. 69		h. 62			. 61	. 611	. 78				
		h. 54					.63				
					. 04 %			.027	.021		. 03

Less 5 cents per gallon, in barrels.
i In 5-gallon cans, cased.

Abstract of proposals received and contrasts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.		Chas. H. Pleasants.	Valentine Stortz.	Jas. S. Barron.	R. A. Robbins.
	arded		Points of	delivery.	
	Quantities awarded	New York.	As stated.	New York,	New York or Chicago.
CLASS 14-Continued.			3		
GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued. Paint, roof, in cans, casedgallons.	1,400	. 402	a. 68½	. 53	
Paper, buildingpounds.	24,200		a. 61		.017
Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strappeddo	17,620				.029 .0190
Pitchdoputty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, caseddo	1,000 4,000 625	.02½ .03½ .01½		.09	.028
Resindo. Turpentine, in cans, casedgallons Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tinspounds	977	. 063	a.49	. 53	
Varnish, copal, cased: 1-gallon cansgallons 5-gallon cansdo Whitinglbs	153 58 3,427	.81 .71	c.73 c.66	.74	
Additional for training schools.	-				
Glass, window, American, A quality: 9 x 16 0 x 20 0 x 20 10 x 22 do 10 x 32 box 11 x 17 boxes. 12 x 20 do 14 x 16 do 14 x 22 do 14 x 30 14 x 30 15 x 24 box 18 x 24 do 18 x 24 do 18 x 24 do 18 x 36 do 18 x 36 do 18 x 36 do 19 x 24 do 10 x 36 do 10 x 24 do	5 5 5 2 2 1 2 6 2	.18½ .18½ .34 .06½ .06¾	e2.43 e3.14 e2.43 e2.43 e2.43 e2.43 e3.14 e3.14 e3.33 e3.90	2. 14 2. 57 2. 56 3. 22 2. 57 2. 56 2. 57 2. 56 2. 57 3. 22 3. 22 3. 33 3. 76	
Varnish, coach, No.1gallons. Venetian red, in oilpounds.	10 350	1.49 .0574	2.00 c1.10	1.15 .08½	

^{*}No award.

Note.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

*No award.

a New York delivery.

b 1 cent per pound less in 10-pound cans.

c New York or Chicago delivery.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. Seaver Page.	S. H. Crane.	Chas. Campbell.	O. E. Frazee.	Calvin Durand.	T. A. Harvey.	M. M. Buck.	C. H. Conover.	H. A. Koster.	
			Poi	ints of deliv	ery.				
New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Number.
. 45		.44		.01½ .01½	.44	. 66	. 0128	.491	1 2 3 4
				.0155	.0193 .0193 .0139	. 0210	.0173		6 7 8
. 031		. 022		.02	.0244	$.01\frac{2}{10}$ $.02\frac{7}{10}$ $.01\frac{2}{10}$ $.55$.01%	.542	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
.08 .68 .60		b. 08 . 69 . 62 . 014 . 01			.05%	1. 14 1. 14 1. 08 . 01		. 69	14 15 16 17 18
			,						
	2. 15 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 3. 30 3. 50 4. 60		2. 74 2. 74 3. 58 2. 74 2. 74 2. 74 2. 74 2. 74 3. 58 3. 58 3. 58 3. 58 3. 4 3. 58	- rigo-		2. 32 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 2. 76 3. 56 3. 56		.90	199 201 212 223 244 255 266 277 288 30 311 322 333 344 40 411 4243

d Each.

& Chicago on Carlisle delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Norg.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	Jas. S. Barron.	Henry B. Haigh.
	ies	Poir	nts of deliv	ery.
	Quantit	As stated.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
CLASS 15.				
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.				
Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8doz.	72		12.70	
Buckets, water, galvanized-iron, 4-gal., full sizedo	371		4, 00	3. 10
Candle-sticks, planished-tin, 6-inchdo Cans, kerosene, 1-gal., common topdo	30 32		. 50 1. 55	
Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:	#B			-
2-quartdoz.	78			
4-quartdo 6-quartdo	160			********
	100			
Coffee-mills: Iron hopper-boxdo	51	d 2. 68 d 3. 06 d 3. 48 d 3. 45 e 2. 52 e 2. 90 e 3. 24 e 3. 24	3.73 3.85 4.30 4.55 4.95	
Side, No.1do	62	d2.16 d2.94 d3.56 e2.00 e2.70 e3.24	3. 57 5. 97 6. 37 4. 47	
With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 poundsNo. Cups, full size, stamped-tin, retinned, riveted handle: Pintdoz.	939	e11.67		
Quartdo	414			
Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted: 1-quart do. 2-quart do. Funnels, full size, plain tin:	330		1.37	
1-quartdo	10			
Kattle ears tinned ner gross pairs:	3		.15	
No. 1 gross. No. 2 do. No. 3 do. No. 4 do. No. 5 do.	4 6 7 6		.55 .60 .65 .85	
No. 6do	3		.95	

[#] All points. b 20 dozen. c 10 dozen. d Chicago. e New York. f 80 dozen. g 40 dozen. h 58 dozen. i 150 dozen. j 859 dozen. k 374 dozen.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

Pat Cavanagh.	S. H. Crane,	Thos. A. Harvey.	M. M. Buok.	Henry G. Cordley.	Henry T. Wakeman.	Carlisle School.	J. M. Waddell Mfg.
-			Points of	delivery.			
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	All points.	As stated.	New York.	(*)
12. 75 11. 00 8. 70 . 50 1. 65 1. 34	11. 62 3.50 .48 1.40			5,12 5,50 7,00		•••••	7
1. 34 1. 15 1. 10 1. 60 1. 40 3. 25 2. 00	1.35 h1.48 1.88 2.15 2.70 (2.90					b1.40	
2.00	3. 37 3. 67 4. 37	2. 57	4. 50		e 2. 67 d 3. 68 d 4. 10	••••••	3. 32 5. 00
	3. 88	2. 57	2.88		e4.18 e3.44	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2. 85
.50	j.90		23. 52			f.35	
.50 .36 .36 .40 .95 .42 .48	k1.40					g.45	
.36 .55				3. 28 4. 75			
. 35 . 52 . 60 . 66 . 84 . 90							

^{*} To be delivered in St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		Jas. S. Barron.	H.B. Haigh.	Pat'k Cavanagh.
Articles.	rded.	Points	of deliv	ery.
	Quantities awarded	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.
CLASS 15—Continued.				
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued. Kettles, brass: 2-gallon	100 2 3 1 4		1.32	
Plain iron, strapped bottomdo	159		1.25 1.06	
Kettles, galvanized-iron: 7-quartdoz.	28	2.10	2.00	2.1
11-quartdo	61	2.40	1.90 2.40	2.4
14-quartdo	93	2. 65	2. 15 2.78 2. 36	2.7
Kettles, tea, tin, copper bottom, 8-inch	30 30	4. 70	2.00	3.9
Match safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium sizedo Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:	11			
10-quart, full sizedodo	185	2. 65 2. 75	2, 40 1, 90 2, 90 2, 40	2. 4
Pans: 1-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned, dozen.	241	.44		.4
2-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned,	210	.59		.6
Dish, 12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinneddo	75	i 2.45		2.3
Dish, 18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinneddo	60	3.35		2. 3 3. 2 3. 2 2. 8
Dust, japanned, heavydo Fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polisheddo Pans, tim, full size, stamped tin, retinned: 2-quartdo	50 437 156	.70 1.22	1. 05	1. 2
	165	1.97	*******	1.0
4-quart do-	232	1.17		1. 2 1. 1

a New York.
b All points.
c 44 dozen at \$2.50.

d 10 dozen at \$2.75. e 12 dozen. f 30 dozen at 97 cents.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jas. K. Shaw.		Jas. K. Shaw. S. H. Crane. Thos. A. Harvey.			Carlisle School.	M. M. Buck.
		Po	ints of deliver	у.		
New York.	Chicago.		Chicago. As stated.		New York.	St. Louis.
	k.211 k.211 k.211 k.211 k.211					
	2. 30 2. 25 2. 60 2. 50 2. 75 4. 25 3. 50 4. 00 6. 00					
4.10	2. 90 2. 75 4. 25 3. 50	4.19	a 3. 80 a 5. 25			4. 50
				1.10		
······································	g 2.50 3.00 h 2.75 3.50		b 3. 94 b 3. 15 b 5. 12 b 5. 12		d2.75	
	. 68					
	. 80 . 70 2, 37 2, 38		b 9.45		e 2.38	
	2. 38 3. 40 3. 40		b 9.45			
	1.08					
	.54					
	. 54 . 62 . 98 . 85 1. 25 1. 12		b 2. 10		f .97	

g 141 dozen. h 82 dozen. i 63 dozen. 1 135 dozen. E Per pound. Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		Jas. S. Barron.	H. B. Haigh.	Pat'k Cavanagh.
Articles.	ded.	Point	s of deliv	ery.
	Quantities awarded	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.
CLASS 15-Continued.				
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.				
Plates, stamped-tin: 9-inch, baking, deep, jellydoz.	120	.32		.35
9-inch, dinnerdo	574	.32		. 28
9-inch, piedo	441	. 27		. 24
Punches, tinners';	8-12 11-12			
Scoops, grocers', hand: No. 20	61 61			1.55
Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's	* 2			
Hand, No. 9do Solder, medium qualitylbs.	13 694			
Soldering-irons: 1½ pounds each, per pair pairs 2 pounds each, per pair do	13			.7
3 pounds each, per pairdo	5			1. 3

[.] No award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.1

Jas. K. Shaw.	S. H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Henry G. Cordley.	Hy. T. Wakeman.	Carlisle School.	J. H. Doscher.	M. M. Buck.	
			Points of	f delivery.				
New York.	Ohicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	Wumber.
	.30 .20 .20							1 2 3 4 5 6
	2.40 3.15						. 72	7 8 9
	1.60 2.30 1.72 1.10 .111 .13					. 131	5. 00 1. 80 . 72 . 16	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
	.60 .80 1.20						k.26 k.26 k.26	16 17 18

[&]amp; Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note. - Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

The second name of the second na	Articles.	Quantities awarded.
		Qua
-	CLASS 15—Continued.	
J		
1	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	
1	Spoons, basting, tinned-iron, heavydozen.	7
-	Spoons, table, tinned-iron, heavydo	1,31
-		
1		1
1	The state of the s	-
1	Spoons, tea, tunned-iron, heavydo	1,24
ı	Divous, ton, minor-non, non-y	1,72
1		
1		
	Teapots, planished-tin, 4-pint, rounddodo	
1	1111, sneet, 1C, cnarcoa: 10 x 14 inches boxes. 12 x 12 inches dododo	2
İ	12 x 12 inchesdo 14 x 14 inchesbox.	
1	14 x 20 inchesboxes.	3
1	Tin, sheet, 1X, charcoal: 10 x 14 inchesbox.	
1	10 x 14 inches	
1	14 x 14 inchesdo 14 x 20 inchesdo	2
1	12 x 24 inchesdo	
1	14 x 20 inches. do. 12 x 24 inches do. 14 x 60 inches, boiler do. Washbasins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches dozen	56
į		
1	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9. pounds. Woods, bucket, per M. number.	7,73
-	Additional for training schools.	
1		
-	Buckets, water, galvanized-iron, 3-gallondozen. Colanders, retinneddodo	6-1
-	Dampers: For 6-inch pipedo	
1	For 7-inch pine	
1	Hammers, paningdo	6-1
-	Kettles, granite iron:	4-1
1	11-quart	4-
1	Pails, slop: Granite iron, 12-quartdo	
1		
1	Granite iron, 4-quart	1
-	Pans, dripping:	
-	12 x 16	
1	14 x 22	1
-	Tin, plate, 10, 20 x 28, terneboxes.	1
ı	washtubs, garvanized-iron, redipped, 22 inches diameter, 12 inches deep, with neavy	1
1	iron drop-handle	

^{*} No award.

• Packed in iron casks of 100, 200, 300, or 600 pounds.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James S. Barron.	Patrick Cavanagh.	S. H. Crane.	M. M. Buck.	S. C. Forsaith Machine Company.	Henry G. Cordley.	Charles H. Conover.	Henry B. Haigh.	
			Points of	f delivery.	1			
New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	All points.	Chicago.	New York.	Namber.
.70 .25½ .20½ .15 .10 .17 .11 .17 .11½ .08	.44 .114 .16 .31 .12 .24 .25 .08 .09 .11	.46 .57 .22 .25 .26 .26 .08 .09 .11	.18		7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
	2.55	2,50 5.85 5.85	7.68			6. 25 6. 25		16 17 18 19
		8.25 5.85	7. 68 8, 50 7. 60			9. 50 6. 25		20 21
.74	.84	7.35 10.15 7.35 9.13 24.00 .70 a.0624 2.20	9. 60 9. 60 11. 70 9. 60 9. 90	.06%	b 1. 50 b 1. 50	7. 75 7. 75 11. 60 7. 75 24. 75		22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
		2.60 1.50			3, 94			32 33 34
		.75 1.00 7.20						35 36
************	*************	13.50 20.25 20.25			7. 88 10. 50			37 38 39 40
		d.37			10. 50 f 12. 00			41 42
		e.06 e.06 1.42 9.75 261.62	12.00 44.32			9.99		43 44 45 46 47
					17. 75 15. 75		9.00	48 49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

			James S. Barron.	Patrick Cavanagh.	S. H. Grane.	C. H. Castle.	James W. Emery.	M. M. Buck.	
	Articles.	rarde			Points of	deliver			
Number.		Quantities awarded	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	All points except New York.	All points.	Not stated.	Number.
	CLASS 16.				- Y				
	STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.								
1	Caldron, iron: Plain, kettle, 20 gallons actual eapacity	1			a 3.68			2.88	1
2	pacity	3			b 6.00			4.80	2
3	Plain, kettle, 90 gallons actual ca- pacity	1			c12.60				3
4	Portable, with furnace, 20 gallons	3			a15.50			14.40	4
5	actual capacity No. Portable, with furnace, 40 gallons								
6	Portable, with furnace, 90 gallons				b22.50			20.64	5
7	Coal scuttles 16-inch, galvanized.	3			c32.50				6
8	Elbows, stovepipe:	304		3.40	. 27				7
9	pieces, No. 26 iron. No. Size 6-inch do Size 7-inch do Firebacks, adjustable doz.	1,270			.07			.061	8 9
10	Size 7-inchdo.	70			4.80			. 091	10 11
11 12	Ovens. Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern :	10			5.00			.45	12
13	10 inches diameter inside, crated, No.	823			.54			. 031	13
14	12 inches diameter inside, crated,	20			.65			. 05	14
	Pipe, stove, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:								
15	5-inch joints 6-inch do 7-inch do Polish, stove gross	20			.091			.10	15
16 17	7-inchdo	675			.11			$11\frac{4}{10}$ $12\frac{3}{10}$	16 17
18	Polish, stovegross. Stoves, box, heating, wood:	38	5. 15	******	4.90			3. 90	18
20	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds	155				3.15	3, 25	3. 36	20
21	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds	200							-
22	than 130 pounds	222		******		3.75	3. 80	4. 20	21
23	37 inches long, to weigh not less			******		4.30	4.60	5.04	22
	than 190 poundsNo.	135				6.50	6. 70	7.14	23

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note. —Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

			S. H. Crane.	C. H. Castle.	Jos. W. Emery.	M. M. Buck.		
	Articles.	rande	Points of delivery.					
Number.		Quantities awarded	Chicago.	All points except New York.	All points.	No samples, no cuts.	Number.	
	CLASS 16—Continued:		-					
	STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.					-		
	*Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin furniture-							
1	Coal, 7-inch; ovens not less than 16x16x10			- 1	E 1 3			
	inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture	52		10.50		c13. 14	1	
2	Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 18 x 18 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds				-	- /		
3	without furniture	20		12.75		d16.02	2	
0	Coal, 9-inch; ovens not less than 19 x 19 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds							
4	without furnitureNo. Wood, 6-inch; length of wood 20 inches;	. 10		14.75		e19. 25	3	
	oven not less than 14 x 16 x 11 inches; to							
	weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture	166		9.85	10.15	f10.50	4	
5	Wood, 7-inch; length of wood 22 inches; oven not less than 14 x 18 x 12 inches; to							
	weigh not less than 225 pounds without			10.00	10.05	-14 50	-	
6	Wood, 8-inch; length of wood 24 inches;	526		12.80	13. 25	g14, 52	5	
	oven not less than 19 x 20 x 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without			3 -				
7	furniture	272		14.90	15.50	h20.04	6	
7	Wood, 9-inch; length of wood 26 inches; oven not less than 21 x 22 x 14 inches; to							
-	weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture	85		17.50	18. 50	i19, 25	7	
0	Stoves, heating:	30		10.00	10.00	010.20		
8	Coal, 14 inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds	91		4.75	4. 80	<i>j</i> 6. 12	8	
9	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds	29	V =	6.10	6.40	k12.72	9	
10	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inchdo Wood, sheet-iron, 37-inchdo	27		11.75		<i>t</i> 11. 82	10	
11 12	Wood, sheet-iron, 37-inchdo Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh	18		12.75			11	
13	not less than 375 pounds	5		18.50			12	
19	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less				-			
	than 285 poundsNo.	9		16.80		m16.68	13	
-	Additional for schools.					1 10 -		
15	Kettles, cast-iron, for No. 9 stoveNo.	112				.36	15	
16	Caldron, No. 2, with furnace, 60 gallons actual	- 1	128.80			18.96	16	
17	capacity	10	04.80			.45	17	
18 19	Shovels, firedo	3	5.00 •90				18	
20	Stoves, heating, coal, 12-inch cylinder No	6		4.00		n4. 20	20	

^{*}Note.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper Bottom, 21 x11 x13 inches, iron drop-handles riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 8-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teas kettle, copper bottom, 21-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8 ½ x2, 1 round pan, namped each 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

| No award. | Sperry & Co. | Co. Granger. | 4 No. 8 Granger. | 4 No. 70 Waco. | No. Hope Common Buck. | 2 No. 21 Hunter.

d No. 8 Granger. e No. 9 Granger. f No. 6 Bakewell.

g No. 70 Waco. h No. 58 Bakewell. i No. 9 Excelsior.

Sperry & Co. eN
j No. Hope Common Buck.
ll. kNo. 5 Rink.
ll. lNo. 132 Daisy.

e No. Granger.
n No. 21 Hunter.
n No. 10 Hope.
o See page 158.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Quantities awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	R. A. Robbins.	James S Barron.
Articles.	ties	Poir	nts of delivery.	
	Quanti	As stated.	As stated.	As stated.
CLASS 17.				
HARDWARE.				
Adzes, c. s., house carpenters:				
Square head	10			
Anvis, wrought from steel face: 100 pounds, per pound 125 pounds, per pound 140 pounds, per pound 200 pounds, per pound 30 30 30 pounds, per pound 30 30	2			
140 pounds, per pound	8			
200 pounds, per pounddo	6			
Augers, c. s., cut with nut:	6-12			
inchdo	10	1. 34	c2. 09 c1. 40	
-inchdo	9	1.96	c3. 13 c2. 02	********
1-inchdo	31	2. 31	c3. 63 c2. 41	
14-inchdo	27	2.79	c4. 37 c2. 95	
1½-inch	28	3.40	c5.31 c3.55	
2-inchdo	26	4.86	c7. 57 c5. 03	
Augers, c. s., hollow: .do	7-12 8-12 7-12	6. 48 7. 56 8. 64		
I-inchdo	4-12	8, 64		
Saddlersdo	124			
Shoemakers' pegdo	288			******
Shoemakers' sewingdo	237			
Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee patterndo	1129			d6. 40 d7. 67
Axes, c. s. :				
Broad, 12-inch cut, single beveldo Hunters' handleddo	112			f5. 20 f5. 70 f5. 74
Babbitt metal, medium qualitypounds	840		7.40	
Bellows, blacksmiths', 36-inch, standardnumber	2			
Bellows, blacksmiths', 36-inch, standardnumber Barn-door hangers, for iron rail, 14 poundspairs	3			
Barn-door railfeet Barn-door stays, for iron raildozen	200			
Bellows, blacksmith: 38-inch. standardnumber 42-inch, standarddo	7 9		e8. 17 e9. 73	
Bells: Cow, large, wroughtdozen	25			
Cow, small, wroughtdo	15			
Hand, No 8. polisheddo	31			
Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 300 to 350 poundsnumber.	1	c24.50 d25.75	¢22.40 d23.40	

a Half or full head. b Trenton. c New York. d Chicago. b New York or Chicago. f Not stated. g 200 dozen only.

advertisement of April 15, 1890 for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	M. M. Pills- bury.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	H. C. Wells.	S. C. Forsaith Machine Co.	J. J. Park- hurst.
			Point	ts of delive	ery.			
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
						100		
a11.50 a13.00			10.75 10.75	9. 48 11. 23	12. 89 14. 40			
					.12 .12 .12 .12		b.0975 b.0975 b.0975 b.0975	.1025 .1025 .1025 .1025
1.67	1.375		1.34	1.38	2.40 1.72			
2.00	2, 00	.4	1.97	2. 02	2, 52			
2.37	2.375		2. 34	2, 41	3.37			
2.87	2. 875		2. 84	2,94	3, 64			
3.50	3, 50		3. 47	3.54	4. 52			
5.00	5.00		4.97	5.04	6. 29			
7.50 8.65 9.90 10.20				7.18 8.38 9.58 9.88	9, 36 10, 92 12, 48 12, 48			36.40 37.20 310.40 310.40
			.06	. 0575	15.00			
			.07 .04 .025	. 095	7.50			
			.07	. 0625	15.00			
7. 25		g6. 25 g6. 25		6.73 7.23 6.48	7.80	6.79		
15.00			15. 67 4. 49	16.00 3.99	19. 20 5. 40			
4.75 5.25			4, 49	3.99	5. 40			
.06 .065 .12			. 05875	5.75 .0675	.12			.09
.62			6.14		14.40			k065
.05				.012	. 036			
.75 1.10				.59	1.32			
			6.82 9.19		15. 99 21. 60			k7. 00 k9. 39
3.00 2.70 2.40			2. 39	2. 59	2. 64			
.95			. 69	.73	. 84			
3.70				4. 34	4.80			
23.75					h84.00 i96.00]			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Artioles.	Quantity awarded.	Valentine Stortz	R. A. Bobbins.
	dty a	Points of	lelivery.
	Quan	As stated.	As stated.
CLASS 17—Continued.			
HARDWARE-continued.			3
Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to			
425 poundsNo	2	a36.25 b38.10	a27.40
Belting leather:	000		
3-inchdo	390		
34-inchdo	55		********
4-inchdo	400		
5-inchdo	155		
6-inchdo	150		
7-inch	70		
12-inchdo	100		
3 nly 3 inch	100		
3-ply, 4-inchdo	200		
4-ply, 4-inch	45		
A ply 6-inch	320		
A ply ginch	80		
Anly 10-inch	50		
4-ply, 12-inch	60		
	54	.73	e1.1 e.7
Bits, anger, c. s. :	43	.73	e1.1
a-inchdodo	1	.79	e1. 2 e. 8
78-inohdo		.79	61.2
inch	45	. 85	el. 4
18-inohdo	36	.97	e1.5
§-inoh	17	1.09	el. 7
inch	9	1.21	e1. 9 e1. 2 e2, 1
Hainch dodo.	16	1.46	e1. 3
Z-inoh	10	1.58	e1. 5
15 inoh	6-12	1.76	e1. 6
1-inch	18	1.94	e1.8
Bits, twist-drill, for metal:			62.0
For brace, square shank, assorted, 1s to 3 inch by 32dssets Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, 1s to	17		
hinch by 32dssets	10		
Bits, gimlet, (fouble-out, assorted, § to § inchdos. Blocks, snatch. malleable iron, 8-inch sheaf, for 1½-inch rope. No Bolts, carriage, per 100:	25		
1 x ldo	2,225		
1 x 1 1do	4.325		
½ x 2do			
1 x 21 do do do do	3,750 4,750		
½ x 3½	3.675		
1 x 4do	2.750		
1 x 41do	1,275		
	650		
1 x 5	250		

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James S. Barron	S. H. Crane.	Н. Т. Wakeman.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	F. H. Tutbill.	J. J. Parkhurst.	
	- 1	-	Points of	delivery.				10
New York	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Mumber
or Chicago.								2
				8.0				
						7 7		
***************************************	35. 75				c100.00 d115.00			
.072	. 09		.07		.11			
.072	.1425		.11		. 1725			1
.135	.1725		.13		. 2075			
.157	. 20		.185		. 3025			
.239	. 29		.34		. 365			
.28	. 36				. 4325			
.319	.40				.49		**********	1
.49	. 62				. 745	***************************************		1
.07	. 0725		. 0775		. 085			1
.09	. 0950		.10		.10			1
.11	.12		.12		.135			1
.15	.18	************	.18		.20		************	1
.23	.24		.29		. 27			i
.29	. 30		. 37		. 345			1
.35	. 37		.47		.42			1
	.75	. 7325	.74	.76	1. 02		***************************************	2 2
	.75	.7325	.74	. 76	1.02			2
	.81	. 795	.79	. 74	1.11			2 2
	.81	.795	.79	.81	1.11			2 2
	.88	. 86	. 86	.81	1. 20			2 2 2
	1.00	. 98	.99	. 87 1. 02	1.34			3
	1.12	1,0975	1.11	. 99 1. 16	1. 54			3
	1.24	1. 225	1. 24	1.12 1.31	1. 72			3
	1.37	1.345	1.36	1. 24 1. 43	1.88		,	3
***************************************			1.49	1. 37 1. 54	2.05		1	3
***************************************	1.50	1.47		1.49		***************************************		3
	1.62	1.59	1.61	1.71 1.64	2, 23.			4
************	1.81	1.79	1.79	1. 88 1. 81	2.47		***********	4
	2.00	1. 96	1,99	2.07 1.99	2.74		***********	4
	1.43		1.39	1.29	1.48			4
	1.85		1.81		1.88	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4
	. 28		. 26		. 78			4
		*************		.27	3, 36			4
	. 32		.3087	.31	.365	, 33	.36	5
************	.32		.3087	.31	. 365	. 33	.36	5
************	. 34	************	.3315	.356	. 42	. 35	. 39	5
	.39		. 3679	.379	. 445	. 40	.44	5
	.42		. 39	.402	. 4725	. 43	.47	5
	. 44		. 4229	.425	. 50	. 45	.50	5
	. 47		. 4457	.448	. 5275	. 48	. 52	5
	.49		. 4686 . 3651	.471	.5525	. 50	. 55	5
	. 38							

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	awarded.	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Con- over.	M. M. Buck.	F. H. Tuthill	J. J. Park- hurst.
Articles.	y aw		1	Points of d	lelivery.	-	
	ntit	- CIL!			G4	l m:	ON
	Quantity	Chi- cago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chi- cago.	Chi-
CLASS 17—Continued.		-					
HARDWARE-continued.			-				
Bolts, carriage, per 100:		111	-				
6016, carriage, per 100:	1,550	. 42	.40	.402	. 4725	.43	.47
16 X 2₫	1,400	.46	.4686	.435	.5525	.50	,51
ув x 3½do	1,450	. 52	. 5029	.505	. 595	. 54	. 59
16 x 4do	1,650	. 56	. 5372	.54	. 635	. 58	. 63
78 X 4	450 550	. 60	. 5715	.609	.675	.61	.67
* x 51do	300	. 67	64	.644	. 755	.68	.75
16 x 6do	400	.71	. 6743	.678	.795	.72	.79
18 x 64do	300	.74	. 7085	.713	. 85	.76	. 83
# X 1½	1,100	. 55	. 5257	.529	.62	. 56	.62
\$ x 2dodo	4,775	.60	. 5715	.575	. 675	.61	.67
# ¥ 3	6.275	. 65	. 6171	.62	. 73	. 66	. 73
∄ x 3½do	1,000	.70	. 6629	.667	. 7825	. 71	. 78
# x 4	7,000	.75	.7085	.7125	. 85	.76	. 83
# x 5do	5,160	.84	. 80	.805	. 945	. 85	.94
# x 6do	3,975	. 93	. 8914	.897	1.0525	. 95	1.05
8 x 7do	2,425	1.03	. 9828 1. 075	.989	1.1675	1. 05	1.16
2 - 0 do 1	2,275 2,425	1.12 1.22	1.165	1.08	1. 2675 1. 375	1. 15	1, 27 1, 37
1 x 3do	200	1, 05	. 8228	1.02	1, 20	1.08	1. 19
1 v A	2,075	1. 21	1.16	1.16	1. 37	1. 24	1.37
1 x 5	1,825 2,140	1.36	1. 3075	1.315	1. 545 1. 7175	1.40 1.55	1. 54
1 x 7	1,075	1. 51 1. 67	1.455	1.61	1. 89	1.71	1.89
† X 8	2,175	1.82	1.745	1.75	2.06	1.86	2.06
1 x 10do	2,235	2.12	2.0375	2.05	2.40	2.18	2.40
1 x 11do	1,600 2,675	2.27	2. 185 2. 33	2.19 2.34	2. 58	2.33 2.49	2.58 2.75
1 x 12do	200	2.42 2.57	2. 473	2.49	2. 925	2, 65	2. 92
½ x 13do ½ x 14do Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:	450	2. 73	2, 621	2.64	3.10	2. 80	3. 10
Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:				***	1 05		
5-inchdozen 8-inchdo	13	.65 1.50	1. 37	1.34	1. 25 2. 73		
Bolts, countersunk head, per 100:	10	1.00	1.01		2. 10		
Plow, square, & x 1 .number. Plow, square, & x 1 do	50	. 80		.59	. 90		.80
Plow, square, x 11 do	50	. 80		.62	1.00		.85
Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10- inchdozen.	7	1.27	. 93	1. 22	1. 39		
Bolts, sq. head and nut, per 100:	COR	***	F 40	. 555	915	50	00
1 × 11 do	625 1,075	. 58	.546	. 555	. 615	.53	. 63
1 x 2do	775	. 61	. 565	. 575	. 6375	.55	.65
Bolts, sq. head and nut, per 100: x 1	850	. 63	. 585	. 595	. 6475	.57	. 67
½ x 3do	875 500	. 65	60%	. 61½ . 635	. 67	.59	.70
1 x 4dodo	625	. 69	.638	. 655	. 7125	.63	.74
1 x 41do	200	. 71	. 63	. 675	. 735	.65	.76
18 x 1do	350	. 67	. 624	. 635	. 69	.55	.72
## x 1½	875	. 67	. 624	. 635	. 69	.55	.72
% x 2½do	1,900	.73	. 6825	.695	.755	.62	. 78
16 x 3do	2,800	. 76	. 711	.725	.755	.66	. 82
18 x 31do	2,100	. 79	. 741	. 765	. 82	.70	. 85
78 X 4	2,100 950	. 83	.77	.79 .815	. 8525 . 885	.74	.90
	750	. 89	. 828	.845	. 9175	.81	. 95
	200	. 92	. 858	. 875	. 95	.84	. 99
18 x 6do	700	. 95	. 887	. 905	. 9825	.88	1. 02
* X 1	1,050	.79	.702	.715	.7775	.68	.81
16 x 6	2,000	. 79	.741	.755	.82	,72	. 85
# X Zg.,	850	. 84	. 78	. 80	. 865	.76	. 90
* x 3do	1,100	. 88	.819	. 835	. 9075	.80	. 94
x 3½dodo	975	. 92	.858	.875	. 955	.84	1.03
x 41/2	750	1. 00	.906	. 95	1. 033	.91	1.08
x 5do	750	J. 05	. 975	. 99	1. 08	.95	1.12

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

The state of the s	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buok.	F. H. Tuthill.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H.T. Wakeman.	
1		titie			Points	of delivery	7-			
		Quan	Chi-	Chicago.	Chi-	St. Louis.	Chi-	Chi-	New York.	W. T.
ľ	CLASS 17—Continued.									
1	HARDWARE-continued.	1						1		
The state of the s	HARDWARR—Continued. Bolts, square head and nut, per 100: x 6	350 875 650 300 300 100 100 100 675 950 550 500 300 400 925 1,275 600 400 600 100 100 100 100 250 200 200	1. 09 1. 13 1. 18 1. 12 1. 26 1. 30 1. 34 1. 38 1. 03 1. 09 1. 15 1. 22 1. 28 1. 41 1. 43 1. 41 1. 48 1. 43 1. 70 1. 78 1. 85 1. 63 1. 70 2. 23 2. 47 2. 70 2. 93 3. 16 3. 40 3. 34 4. 32 2. 40	1. 014 1. 053 1. 092 1. 131 1. 17 1. 209 1. 287 1. 287 1. 287 1. 287 1. 131 1. 189 1. 131 1. 189 1. 248 1. 306 1. 423 1. 51 1. 151 1. 151 1. 151 1. 151 1. 547 1. 716 1. 786 1. 92 2. 03 2. 613 2. 203 2. 613 2. 207 2. 291 2. 72 2. 293 3. 588 4. 017	1 03 1.07 1.11 1.15 1.19 1.23 1.27 1.31 .915 .915 1.03 1.09 1.15 1.21 1.33 1.45 1.57 1.26 1.57 1.26 1.57 1.26 1.57 1.26 1.21 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.26 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27	1. 1225 1. 1675 1. 21 1. 2525 1. 2975 1. 425 1. 995 1. 0575 1. 1226 1. 1875 1. 12525 1. 315 1. 575 1. 375 1. 445 1. 575 1. 705 1. 37 1. 445 1. 705 1. 37 1. 445 1. 705 1. 37 1. 445 1. 7575 1. 7575 1. 825 1. 90 1. 975 2. 28\$ 2. 44 2. 895 2. 30 2. 53\$ 2. 775 3. 01 3. 25 3. 49\$ 4. 08 4. 445	.99 1.03 1.04 1.10 1.126 1.26 1.27 1.30 1.127 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.3	1. 17 1. 216 1. 30 1. 34 1. 35 1. 44 1. 103 1. 17 1. 27 1. 27 1. 27 1. 27 1. 29 1. 43 1. 43 1. 43 1. 43 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 46 1. 47 1. 48 1. 49 2. 22 2. 23 2. 24 2. br>24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2		111111111111111111111111111111111111111
		1,500		.151	. 198	. 265		. 21	1	4
-	Bolts, tire, per 100:	1,250 1,875 950	.18 .19 .21 .24 .27	.1633 .1757 .20	.214 .23 .264 .297	. 265 . 265 . 31 . 355 . 40		. 22 . 24 . 28 . 31		4 4 4
1	1 x 21do	1,775 1,575 600	.30	.2511	.33	.445		.35		4
I	18 x 2do	500	. 36	.2938	. 386	. 52		. 40		4
1	18 x 2½do	750 500	. 39	.329	.437	.58		. 45		4 4
J	16 X 31do	200	.48	.3993	.524	.70		.55		1
ı	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knobdoz.	116	. 61	.05%	.06	.12				
	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweepdoz.	27	3.20 5.00	3. 75	3, 48	3.89			3. 02 4. 12	-

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	rarded	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Har vey.
Articles.	ityaw	Points of	delivery.
	Quantity awarded	Chicago.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.			
Brads, wire:			
1-inch	25 36 20 45	.11 .08 .07 .07	.089 .0624 .0579
1-inch do 1½-inch do 1½-inch do 1½-inch do	57	.06	.053
2-inch	12	.06	.042
Braces, iron: Grip, 12-inch sweepdoz.	2-12	3,50	
Ratchet, 10-inch sweepdo	63	5,50 5.85 8 00	5. 5
Ratchet, 12-inch sweepdo	2-12	6.50 9,50	
Ratchet, 14-inch sweepdo	6-12	11.00	
Nos. 14 to 18 gauge	80 25	.18	
Dust doz.	32	4.00 5.00	
Marking, assorteddo	20		
Paint, all bristles, No. 5, full sizedo	19	2.90	
Paint, all bristles, No. 3, full sizedo	18	3, 50	
Paint, all bristles, No. §, full sizedo	21	5. 00	
Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full sizedo	30	2, 20	
Paint, flat, 3½-inch and 4½-inch, ½ dozen eachdo	1	4. 25	
Scrub, 6-row, 10-inehdo	97	1, 20	
Shoedo	. 117	1. 13 1. 30	
		1.44	
Stove, 5-row, 10-inchdo	. 26	1.10	
Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full sizedo	. 17	1.50	

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Park- hurst.	Valentine Stortz.	James S. Barron.	Patrick Cav- anagh.	Richard Lindner.
-		Po	ints of deliver	у.		
Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	Not stated.	New York or as stated.	New York.
- 1		-				
.11	.108	.11				
.085	.076	.09				
. 0725	. 07	1 .08				
. 065	. 065	. 075				
.0575	.057	.065				
. 0525	. 049	.06				
. 0525	. 048	.0575				
4.32	4.20					
5, 48 9, 34	7. 92					
10. 19	8.40					
	9. 12					
	. 165					
	. 165					
1.79	2.52		2.50	2.70	2.70	3.60
2. 08 2. 48			3.54	2. 97 3. 60	3. 00 2. 95	2, 60
	. 27		4.00 .25 .25			
			.35			
	5.33		3.12	4. 25	3.75	
		129	4. 63 6. 00 2. 50	4. 90	3. 75 3. 50	
	8. 30		2.50 4.50	4, 65	4.75	
	0. 30		7.00	6. 90	4.50	
			7.00 7.50	0.00	4. 50	
	13, 03		3.38 6.00	8, 25	20.2	
	10.00		10.00	9. 25	5. 85 5. 50	
			9. 50		5. 00	
			5.00	2.90	9.05	
************		***************************************	2.18 2.50	3.45	3. 25 3. 00	
	- 1		4, 50	0, 20	2.75	
	5.04		1.89			
***********	8.64		3.75 6.00	***************************************	***************************************	
	0.07		5. 50			
			9, 00			
		-	7. 75 10. 50			
	1.20		. 90 1. 13	a1.09	1.08	3.20
			1. 13	.95 1.35	1.00	1.27
			1.38 1.50	1. 35		
			1, 50			
1.79 2.99	1.50		1.38 1.69	1.86	1.00	4. 00 4. 60
2. 99			1.92	2.47 1.50	1. 25 1. 40	5. 50
			2. 38 2. 75	2, 50	1.50	1.50
1.00	1.01		3, 00	0.40		
1. 32	1.34		1.00 1.38 2.25	2.40 a1.20	. 95 1. 75	
	2, 71	1	2. 25 1. 00	.50 1.97	1.73	
************	2.11		2.38	1.97	1.73	
	2 -		3,00			
			3.75			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	James S. Barron.	Patrick Cav- anagh.
	tities	Poir	ats of del	
	Quan	N.Y.	N. Y. or Chic.	N.Y.
CLASS 17—Continued.				-
HARDWARE—continued.				
Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handledozen	27	4. 00 4. 50 5. 00	4. 20 6. 20	3.75 4.50 5.00
		5.00 5.25 6.00		
		6. 50 6. 50 7. 50 7. 50		
P. 4. 1		9.00 10.00 12.00		-
Butts brass, narrow:	36			
2-inchdo24-inchdodododo	37 44			
91 = 9 in abox	55			
3 x 2½ inches	126			
01 01 1	0.0			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	42 17			
4 x 4 inchesdo	22			
Calipers, inside and outside, 8-inchdo	*31			
Cards, Carde	0			
Catches, iron, cupboard	1,800		0475	
inchdodo	1,600		.0475	
grab hook per nound.	500		. 039	
16-inch	52		. 0475	
i-inchdodo	138		.04	
Chains, trace, No. 2, 64 feet, 10 links to the foot, full sizepairs.	672		.44	
			. 45	-
Chalk, carpenters':			1	
Bluepounds Reddo	78 39			
Whitedo	35			
Bine pounds. Red. do. White do. Chalk crayons. gross. Chalk lines, medium size dozen.	168 41	. 065	.20	
Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, § x 6 inchesdo Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handleddo	3½ 2½			
Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled: 1-inchdo	51	1, 57	1.98	
do	6	1.57	1. 57 1. 98 1. 67	
1-inchdo	17	1.76	2. 23	
do	16	2.15	2. 23 1. 77 2. 72	
1-inchdo	18	2.35	2. 17 2. 97	
1½-inchdo	43	2.55	2. 37 3. 23	
11-inchdo	16	2.74	2.57	
2-inchdo.,	5,7	3.14	2. 96 3. 97 3. 19	

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

M. M. Buck.	Richard Lindner.	J. J. Park. hurst.	S. H. Crane.	T. 'A. Har.	C. H. Con-	James W. Soper.	
		Po	ints of deliver	y.			er.
St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	Number.
Du. Library.	NOW ZOIA.	Onicago.	Onloago	- Chicago.	- CHIONGO:	ZZS STROOT.	N
3.60	10. 88 4. 88						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
.1875 .295		***********	.16 .25 .40	.15	. 155 . 245 . 3810		8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
.46			. 40	.24	. 3810		16
.37 .49 .54 .66 .72 .8675 .8925			.30 .40 .44 .54 .59 .67	.30 .40 .4375 .53 .58 .67	.265 .36 .40 .495 .525 .605		17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
. 625			.35	.33	a.63 b.41 .34		25 26 27
.)5		051	.0420				
.04875	***************************************	. 05½ . 04¾ . 04¾	.0380	.444 .394 .361	. 452 . 418 . 382		28 29 30
.0525 .045 .041		.051 .05 .043	.045 .04 .0370	.464 .414 .376	. 476 . 443 . 406		31 32 33
. 42			.36	.365	.38 .42 .36	c. 405 d. 415	34 35 36
e. 61 e. 50 e. 36 . 071 . 30			. 095 . 075 . 045 . 06	.0725 .051 .041	.0574		37 38 39 40 41 42 43
1. 22 8. 40			30 .18 1.30 6.30	6. 19	.18 .84 6.84		42 43 44
2, 05			1.60	1.54	1.71		45
2.05			1.60	1.54	1.71		48
2.31			1.80	1.75	1.93		48
2. 82			2.20	2. 13	2. 36		50
3. 07			2.40	2. 34	2.56		52 53
8. 83			2.60	2, 52	2.78		54 55
3.60			2.80	2.72	2.99		56
4. 10			3.20	3.11	3.42		51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Nork.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		Valentine Stortz.	James S. Barron.
Articles.	ded.	Points of	delivery.
	Quantities awarded	New York.	New York or Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.			
HARDWARE—continued.			
Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:		0.05	0.00
-inchdoz.	34	2, 35	2.9 2.3
do	311	2.35	2.9
1-inchdo	11 11	2.35	2.9
\$-inchdo	11	2.74	3.4
1-inchdo	31	3.14	2.7
14-inchdo	24	3, 53	3.1
		3, 94	3.5
	27		3.9
2-inchdo	31	4.70	5. 9 4. 7
Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inchesdoCleavers, butohers', 12-inchdoCompasses:	52 14		3. 4 17. 4
Carpenters', 6-inch, cast steel do- Carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel do-	54		
Pocket, 2-inch, brass casedodo	3-4		
Pocket, 2-inch, brass case	52		
Dividers, c. s., wing: 6 inches longdoz.	1-3		
8 inches longdol0 inches longdo	7-12		
Drills: Blacksmiths' No.	7		1
Breastdo.	12		
Hand, light, for metaldo	8		
Faucets: Brass, racking, i-inch, loose keydoz.	21		
Wood, cork-lined, No. 2do Files, flat, bastard:	212		
8-inchdo	23	1.02	
10-inchdo	1	1.41	
12-inchdo	32	2.01	
14-inchdo	30	2, 85	********
Files, flat, wood:	10	0.01	
12-inchdo	19	2.01	**********
14-inchdo	21	2.85	
Files, gunsmiths', assorteddo	22		

advertisement for April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buok.	J.J. Parkhurst.	R. A. Robbins.	James W. Soper.
		Po	oints of deliver	ry.		
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago. New York or Chicago.	
2.39	2.34	2.56	3.07			***************************************
2.39	2.34	2. 56	3.07	************		
2.39	2.34	2.56	3.07			
2.78	2.72	2.99	3.60			
3.20	3.11	3.42	4.10			
3.68	3.49	3.85	4.61			
3.98	3.88	4. 27	5. 11			
4.80	4,66	5. 13	6. 15			
3.00 15.00	2.95	2.98 14.24	4. 08 6. 00	3.25		
1.00 1.38 2.75 .0342	.93 1.27 2.50 .0335	1. 20 2. 34 . 0324	1.61 2.21	. 0325		
1.70 2.00 2.50	1.27 1.74 2.31	1.74 2.24 2.86	1. 77 2. 43 3. 24			
2, 50	2.31	2. 86	1			
1.88		2, 28 1, 96	14. 04 1. 85	1.34		
.94 5. 40	5.49	4.00	. 46	***************************************	************	***************************************
.70	.74	4.92 5. 37	5. 18	***************************************		*******
.92		.901	. 97	.96	1.00	01
1. 26	1.16	1.26	1.35	1.34	1.05	1.27
1,80	1. 19	1.79	1.96	1.90	1.42 2.00	1.80
2, 56	. 887 . 841 1. 16 1. 19 1. 67 1. 75 2. 33 2. 47	2.55	2. 69	2. 70	1. 00 1. 05 1. 40 1. 42 2. 00 2. 05 2. 83 2. 90	%. 56
3, 32	1. 65 1. 75 2. 93 2, 47	1.79	1. 96		3.67 3.75 5.05 5.15	1.80
4.57	2. 33	2.55	2, 70	***************************************	\$. 05 5. 15	2, 56

^{*} Price in proportio 1 to other prices.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		Valentine Stortz.
Artioles.	rded.	Point of delivery.
	Quantities awarded	New York.
CLASS 17—Continued.		
HARDWARE—continued.		
Files, half-round, bastard:	11	
8-inohdozen.	-	1.2
10-inchdo	. 8	1.7
12-inchdo	18	2.8
Files, half-round, wood: 12-inchdodo	2	2. 3
16-inchdo	2	4.8
Files, mill-saw: 6-inch	33	.6
8-inchdo	26	.8
10-inchdo	59	1.1
12-inchdo	75	1.6
	75	2.5

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	S. H. Crane. T. A. Harvey.		M. M. Buck.	J.J. Parkhurst.	R. A. Robbins.	James W. Soper.	
		Poin	nts of deliver	·y.			
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Numbon
. 92	1.07	1.15	1.22	1.21	1.27	1.16	
1.26	1.43	1.55	1.64	1.64	1. 72	1.56	F
1.80	1. 07 1. 124 1. 43 1. 52 1. 93 2. 04	2.08	2, 22	2, 21	1. 27 1. 33 1. 72 1. 77 2. 33 2. 40	2.10	
3. 32		2.09	2, 22			2.10	
6.08	1.93 2 04 3.39 3.78	3.89	4.13		3. 67 3. 74 6. 70 6. 85	3. 91	1
.60	.55	.59	.64	.64	2. 23	. 60	1
.79	.713	.77	. 84	. 82	2. 87	. 78	i
1. 03	. 93	1.01	1.09	1.08	3.79	1.02	1
1.46	1.35	1.45	1.53	1.53	5.39	1.46	1
2, 10	. 55 . 59 . 71 ½ . 75 ½ . 93 . 99 1. 35 1. 42 1. 91 2. 02	2.09	2, 22	2.21	2. 23 2. 30 2. 87 2. 96 3. 79 3. 85 5. 39 5. 45 7. 78 7. 85	2.10	111111111111111111111111111111111111111

	Quantityawarded	Valentine Stortz.	R. A. Rob bins.
Articles.	ityav	Points of	delivery.
	Quant	N. Y. or Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.
' CLASS 17—Continued.			
HARDWARE—continued.			
Files, round, bastard:	20 .	.67	. 67
	-		. 69
8-inchdo	9	. 87	.80
10-inchdo	14	1.14	1.11
12-inchdo	6	1. 62	1.60
14-inchdo	13	2,34	1. 67 2. 32
Files, square, bastard, 12-inchdo	9	2.01	2. 40 2. 00
		2.01	2.0
Files, taper, saw: 3-inchdo	80	. 33	. 3
34-inchdo	50	.33	. 3
			. 34
4-inchdo	107	. 36	. 3
41-inchdo	67	.42	.4
5-inchdo	94	.51	. 50
6 inchdo	97	.72	.5
Flatirons per pound:			. 70
Flatirons, per pound: 5 poundspairs.	56		
7 poundsdodo	69 113	***********	
6 pounds do do 8 pounds do Forges, blacksmiths', portable No No No .	31		*********
z orgon, manazaminan , por mana			
Gates, molasses, 2-irondozen	1		
Gauges: Markingdo	61	************	
Mortise screw-slide	3		-
Mortise, screw-slidedo Slitting, with handledo Gimlets, metal heads:	4		
Nails, assorted, largedo	26		
Nails, assorted, large do Spikes, assorted, large do Glue pots, No. 1, tinned No. Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:	16 24		
Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:			***********
i-inch socket do.	1-2		
i-inch socket	2-12 8-12	***********	
inch socketdo	2-12		
inch socket	8-12		
· finch socketdo	1-2		
1-inch socket	8-12		
Weighing 50 pounds	383		***********
Weighing 100 poundsdo	22	***********	
Weighing 125 poundsdo	4		
Weighing 150 poundsdo	3		
Grindstones, per pound: No. Weighing 50 pounds do. Weighing 100 pounds do. Weighing 125 pounds do. Weighing 150 pounds do. Weighing 150 pounds do. Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy No.	1	******	********
heavyNo	404		
Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1\frac{1}{2}dozen	126	2.75	
		-	

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James W. Soper.	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Con- over.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Park- hurst.	James S. Barron.	H.T. Wake- man.	
		-	Points of	delivery.				er.
N. Y. or	Ch.i	Ohioono	Ohleans	St. Louis.	Chicago	As stated.	N. Y. and	Number
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	Z
. 60	.60	. 55	.59	. 64	. 64			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 6
.78	.79	.717	.77	.84	. 82			1 3
1.02	1.03	. 931	1.01	1.09	1.08			1
1,46	1.46	1.31	1.45	1. 53	1. 53			1
2. 10	2.10	1.42 1.91	2.09	2. 22	2. 21			1 8
1.80	1.80	2. 02 1. 661 1. 75	1.79	1. 96	1. 90			111
. 29	.30	. 27	.281	.32	.81			13
. 29	.30	. 28½ . 27	.281	.32	.31			14
. 32	.33	. 281	.31	.34	.34			18
. 371	.38	. 294 . 314 . 34	.37	.40	.39			18
.46	.46	. 361	.451	.50	.48			20 21 22
		.421						22
. 65	. 65	. 59 . 621	.64	.68	. 68		*************	24
	.024		.0265	. 027		**********		. 2!
	.024		.0265	.027				27
	.024 16.00		. 0265	. 027 15. 12	20.00			28
	16.80			10.12	12.00			30
	14. 40 10. 80							31 32 33
	9.60 12.00							34
	1.90		1.84	16. 80				
	.34	. 32	. 29	. 54				30
	3.35 3.40	3. 33 2. 94	2.38 3.34	4. 32 5. 12				38
								4(
	.15	.14	. 141/2	. 24				. 41
	.271	.30	.37	. 37				42
	3.38	2.84	3.41	3.44				43
	3.38	2.97	3. 57	3. 60 3. 60				4:
	4.10	3.46	4. 18 4. 75	4.20 4.20				46
	4.68	3.96	4.75	4. 20				4
	4.92 5.27	4. 21	5. 06 5. 37	5. 09 5. 40			************	48
	5.57	4. 70	5.66	5. 69				50
		87	*	1.05		d7-10		. 51
	3	87 100 87 100		1.05		d7-10		52
	24	100		1.05		d7-10		. 53
	4	100		1.05		d 7-10 d 7-10		54
	वर्तन वर्तन वर्तन वर्तन वर्तन वर्तन	87 100 87 100 87 408		1. 05 1. 40		d7-10 d7-10		55
			0.00			W # - R W	,	1
	.32	a4.75	2.98	3.89				57
	2.75 3.85 4.16	3. 79	3. 24 4.04	4. 80		3.00 3.50 4.25 3.15	b 3. J4 c 2. 92 c 4. 12	59 60 61 62

Articles.	Quantities awarded.
CLASS 17—Continued.	
HARDWARE—continued.	-
Shoeing, c. sdoz	. 8
Turning assorted 2 to 24 nounds	3
Turning, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds	1-4
Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.: 1-inchdodo.	. 5
11 inch	2
1½-inch do. Hammers, shoemakers', c. s., No. 1 do.	5
2 pounds	26
4 poundsdo.	
•	
6 poundsdo.	
8 poundsdo.	10
10 poundsdo.	11
12 poundsdo.	. 8
Hammers, stone, solid c. s.:	
Size, 5 pounds do. Size, 12 pounds do. Size, 12 pounds do. Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern doz	26
Size, 8 poundsdo.	14
Size, 12 poundsdo.	2 4
Ordinary peg	. 11
Ordinary sewingdo. Handles, assorted sizes:	165
For socket-firmer chiselsdo.	. 9
For socket-framing chiselsdo.	. 2
Handles, sledge, hickory, 36 inchesdo.	1
Hatchets, c. s.: Broad, 6-inch cut, single beveled, handleddo.	16
Shingle, No. 2do.	67
Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:	-
8-inch	22
12-inch	16
Hinges, heavy, strap:	1 40
8-inch	34
12-inchdo.	22
Hinges, light, strap:	1
4-inchdo.	
5-inch	
8-inchdo.	. 52
10-inchdo.	. 30
12-inch	. 15
Hinges, light, strap and T: 6-inch do	. 32
8-inchdo.	. 24
10-inchdo.	. 10
Hinges, light T: 3-inchdo.	. 1
6-inch	20
Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse patterndo.	414
Iron, band, per 100 pounds:	
1	. 1,050
AV L	1,075

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James S. Barron.	S. H. Crane,	Н.Т. Wakeman.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Parkhurst.	
		Po	ints of deliver	у.			Number.
As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Nar
	3.50 4.00	3. 35	3. 13	3.15	3.00	3. 25	1 2
	4.00 14.00 4.00		15, 19		18. 36 7. 50	16.00 6.50	1 2 3 4
	2.68 3.00 3.40 3.00		2.46	2. 92 3. 37 3. 59 2. 48	3.37 3.51 3.77 1.80		5 6 7 8
b. 16	.19	. 243	.1610	. 23	7. 90	. 26	9 10
b. 32	.17 .38 .44	. 09	.32	.41	9.00	.48	11 12
b. 48	.57	.071	.419	.46	9.78	. 60	13
b. 64	.68	. 071	.56	. 63	9.20	. 80	15
b. 80 b. 96	.85 .75 1.02	.071	.71	.77	11, 52 13, 82	1. 10	17 18
0.00	. 90						19 20
	.50 .80 1.02 1.60	.09	.53 .68 1.02 4.79	.58 .88 1.33 3.42	6. 90 10. 94 16. 10 2. 04	.49 .78 1.20	21 22 23 24
	.13		$12\frac{1}{9}$ $12\frac{1}{9}$.13	.90		25 26
	.18 .25 1.00		.15	.13	. 24 . 24 . 75	1.50	27 28 29
b4. 30 b4. 15	7.75	6.39	7.19	8. 24 6.54	9.89		30 31
04.13	3. 20 3. 90	3.23	3.69	4. 24 3. 53	1.97		32 33
	1. 03 1. 90 2. 37		1.15 1.78 2.40	1.05 1.60 2.28	. 038 . 0365 . 034		34 35 36
	1.07 1.62 2.38		1.04 1.71 2.10	1.00 1.46 2.16	. 0365 . 034 . 034		37 38 39
	. 28 . 33 . 41 . 53 . 84 1. 42		. 27\$. 314 . 394 . 584 . 824 1. 414	.261 .311 .381 .561 .781 1.35	.32½ .37½ .46 .67½ .94½		40 41 42 43 44 45
	.36 .43 .57		.35 .42½ .56¾	.333 .401 .54	. 40½ . 486 . 648		46 47 48
	.24 .36 .168		.213 .35 .13	.22½ .33½ .13½	. 27 . 40½ . 20	A	49 50 51 52
					3. 20 2. 90 2. 60	2.90 2.90 2.60	53 54 55

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

	Articles.	rarded.	M. M. Buok.	J.J. Parkhurst.	
		ies aw	Pointso	f delivery.	
Number		Quantities awarded	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Number
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.			1	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Iron, band, per 100 pounds: $\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.pounds. $\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.do. . $\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.do. . $\frac{1}{8} \times 3$.do. . $\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.do. . $\frac{1}{8} \times 1$.do. . $\frac{1}{8} \times 2$.do. . $\frac{1}{8} \times 3$.do. . $\frac{1}{1} \times 3$.do. . Iron, boiler, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, per 100 pounds. .do.	625 1,525 1,915 1,440 675 100 760 1,500 200 300 200	2. 80 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 3. 05	2.60 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.60 2.60 2.40 2.40 2.50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 14 15 16 17 18 20 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 40 41 42 43 44 44 45		125 665 20,025 875 900 150 850 150 150 800 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 1	3. 00 2. 50 2. 50 2. 30 2. 30 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 40 2. 40 2. 20 2. 40 2. 40 2. 20 2. 40 2. 20 2. 40 2. 00	2.90 2.40 2.20 2.20 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.1	122 133 14 155 16 177 188 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 40 41 42 44 45 46 47 48 49
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58	inch do do do do do do do d	400 400 800 1,150 1,600 250 400 300 200	7. 10 5. 00 3. 50 3. 20 2. 70 2. 70 2. 70 3. 10	5.00 4.90 3.40 3.10 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

-		Quantities awarded	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Con- over.	M. M. Buck.	J.J.Park- hurst.	T. A. Harvey	
er.	Articles.	ities		Point	s of del	ivery.		er.
Number.		anti		Chi-	St.		Chi-	umber.
N		On	Chicago.	cago.	Louis.	Chicago.	cago.	N
	CLASS 17—Continued.							
	HARDWARE-continued.							
1	Iron, hoop, per 100 poundspounds.	100			3, 25	3.00		1
2	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:	50			*3. 55			2
3 4 5	x 2do	100			*3.05			3
4	1 - 2	50 200			*2.75 *3.25	*********	******	4
6	1-1	400	**********	*******	*3. 25		*******	6
7	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No.	200			01 20			1 0
8	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 24 pounds. Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No.	100	4.55	4.68	5. 50	5.20		7
	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25 pounds. Sheet, 28 inches, No. 26 dodo	600	4.90	5.04	5.90	5. 60		8
9	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100	250	5.25	5.04	5. 90	5.60		9
	poundspounds. Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:	655			6. 15	4.00		10
11 12	å x 1	2,200 1,450			4. 35 4. 15	4.20		11 12
	Iron, half-oval, per 100 pounds: inch do inch do to 1-inch, assorted do	400		- 1				1
13	inchdo	100		******	3.50	5.50	******	13
14	inch egeorted do	200 660			3. 20 3. 20	5.20 5.50		14
19	Tron round Norway per 100 pounds	000	**********		10. 20	9.90		10
16	#-inch pounds.	50			4.75	4.60		16
17	inchdo	100			4, 55	4.40		17
18	Iron, round, Norway, per 100 pounds; sinch pounds. inch do. sinch do.	100			4.35	4.20		18
	1-10ch					0.00		
19	1-inch	1,175		*******	3.00	2.90	*******	19
20 21	inch do	1,600 5,350			2.80 2.60	2,70		20
22	Z-inch do	2,600			2.40	2.30		22
23	%-inchdo	5,850			2.40	2.30		23
24 25	a-inchdo	1,400		*******	2.20	2.10		24
25	-inchdo	4,825	*******		2. 20	2.10		25
26	å inohdo	2,640			2.10	2.00		26
27 28	J-inch	3,125			2.10 2.00	2.00		27
28	1-inchdo	1,875 1,325			2.00	1.90		28
30	11.inch do	200			2,00	1.90	*******	30
30	-inch	200			200	1.00		00
31	inch thickdo	225			3. 10	3.00		31
32	g-inch thick do	425			3.00	2.75		32
33	inch thickdo	150	2.65	2. 69	2. 90 3. 20	2.60 3.00		33
34	No. 20	1,200	2.79	2. 09	3, 30	3. 10		34
36	No. 22	100	2.89	2. 89	3. 41	3. 20		36
37	No. 25do	225	2.99	2. 99	3. 50	3.40		37
38	No. 22	7,400	2.99	2.99	3. 60	3.40	3.09	38
39	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:	125			3.00	2.90		39
40	#-inchdodo	200			2 60	2.50		40
41	i-inchdo	1,200			2.40	2.30		41
42	8-inchdo	1,200			2. 20	2.10	******	42
43	inchdo	950			2. 10	2.10	******	43
44 45	#-inch	300 150			2. 00 2. 00	1.90 1.90		44
10	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:	100		,	300			20
46	1 x 1 inchdodo	150			6. 20	12.00		. 46
47	1 x 1 inchdo	325			3, 55	5.50		47
48	x 1 inchdo	550			2. 75	4.70		48
49	x inchdo	325			3.05	5.00 4.20		49
50 51	A T 11 inches	1,825 1,500	*********		4. 20	4.10		5
52	14-inch do Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds :	200			4. 10	4.00		5
		900			4. 10	4.00		53

^{*} No award; price too high.

	Articles.		R. A. Robbins.	James S. Barron.	Tissott & Schultz.
		Quantities awarded.	Poi	nts of deliv	ery.
			New York or Chicago.	Not stated.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
Kı	nives and forks, per pairpairs	16,750	.06 7 .06 7 .06 7 .10		. 063
Kı	nives: Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolsterdoz.	423	2.17 .90 .96 .85		1.60 1.15 1.00
	Carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair pairs.	128	.63 .40 .50		. 55 . 55 . 85
	Choppingdoz.	9	.30 1.39 .40 .45 .72		
	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'do	33	4.90		
	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'do	61	3. 97 5. 40		
	Horseshoeingdo	38	4.40		
	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolsterdo	113	3. 15 2. 47		2. 20 1. 65
	Shoemakers', square point, No. 3do	13	2.41	. 60	1.00
	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolsterdo	73	2. 17 2. 10 2. 20	1. 05	2.10 1.65 1.39
	idles, melting, 5-inch bowldotches, thumb, Roggen patterndo	3-4 129			
Lo	sad, in barslbs. ocks, closet, 34-inch. iron bolt, dead, 2 keysdoz. ocks, drawer. 24 x 2 inches, iron, 2 keysdo. ocks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys: Rim, 4 inchesdo.	10 21 12 132			
	Rim, 4 inchesdo	77			
	Rim, 5 inchesdo	63			
	Rim. 6 inchesdo:	80			
L	Mortise, 3½ inches	13 64		4. 95 5. 95	
M	'allets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 x 4 inchesdo	. 5		6.95	

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, eic.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James W. Soper.	S. H. Crane.	Н. Т. Wakeman.	Т. А. Нагчеу.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buok.	Milton Jackson.	J. J. Parkhurst.
			Points of	delivery.			*
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or as stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York or Philadelphia.	Chicago.
	. 051		. 054	.06&	.07,20		
	.05½ .05¾ .06¾ .07½ .07¾		. 051 . 051 . 082	.06 ₁₀	***10		
. 84	.70 .85		.79	1.08 .85	. 96		
	.45		.47	. 55	1. 20		
	1.00 .60 .80		. 45	1. 63	6, 00		
	4.00 4.20 4.40 4.60 2.78	*4. 25 *4. 75	3. 97 4. 35	3.84 4.24 4.62	5. 69 6. 24		
2. 50			2. 78 2. 46	2. 78	3.24		
**********	1.65 1.67 .64		2. 43	3. 12	2, 64		
**********	1.35 1.50		2.43	2. 08	2. 09		
	3.40		. 271	.28	2.40		2.75
				.40	. 06 1. 80		
	1.10 1.48	1.293	.89	1.02	1. 80 2. 46		
	2.00 1.88	1,83	1.59	1.94	2. 69		
	1.88 2.75 2.48	2.43	2. 69	2, 38	4.20		
	3.40	3.78	4. 19	4.58 3.74 4.96 1.73	6, 30		
	4.92 2.00	5. 23 1. 89	5. 13 1. 59	1.73	7. 20 3. 60		************
	7. 25			5. 94 3. 64	9.60	4.00	
	1.75			1.64	2. 09		

Anticles	Quantities	S.	H. Cran	θ.
Articles.	awarded.	Point	s of deli	verv.
				1
		Chicago.	Omaha or Kansas City.	St. Pau
CLASS 17—Continued.				
HARDWARE—continued.				12
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:	3,675 5,300 1,400 7,875 25,775 33,500 12,000 21,200 7,100 6,425 2,600 5,550 5,000	3. 70 3. 45 3. 25 3. 10 2. 95 2. 85 2. 80 2. 75 2. 65 2. 65 2. 45 2. 95 2. 80 2. 75 3. 95	3, 85 3, 60 3, 40 3, 25 3, 10 3, 00 2, 95 2, 90 2, 80 2, 60 3, 10 2, 95 4, 10	3. 80 3. 55 3. 35 3. 20 3. 05 2. 95 2. 95 2. 75 2. 75 2. 55 3. 05 2. 90 2. 85 4. 05
Finishing, 8d, steel. do Nails, per 100 pounds: Horseshoe, No. 6. dodo	2,500	3. 70	3. 85 b13. 00	3.80
Horseshoe, No. 7do	2,100	9. 25	b12.00	12.00
Horseshoe, No. 8do	1,160	9, 25	b12.00	12.00
Wire, lath, 3d, steel	3,700 435 800 12,800 4,100 4,285	4. 45 10. 00 3. 95 3. 35 3. 95 3. 70	4. 60 b13. 00 4. 10 3. 50 4. 10 3. 85	4, 55 13, 00 4, 05 3, 45 4, 05 3, 80
Nuts, iron, square: for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch bott. do Oilers, zinc, medium size. dozen.		. 08 . 06 . 05 . 03½ . 03½ . 03½ . 03½ . 03½		/-
Oil stones, Washitado Packing: Hemppounds	8	1.97	,	
	205	.16 .11½		
Rubber, inch	190 115 125 360	. 15 . 15 . 15		
Paper, per quire: Emery (assorted) quires Sand (assorted) do Pencils, carpenters' dowen Pincers, carpenters' 10-inch do Pincers, cast-steel, horseshoeing do Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-pound do Pinking irons, 1-inch do	90 1,275 113 1-2 1-4 111 111 111	.16 .12 .16 3.25 6.00		

^{*5,000} pounds nails, horseshoe, assorted, Nos. 6, 7, and 8; 435 pounds nails, ex-shoe, No. 5; 170,000 pounds nails, assorted, awarded.

advertisement of April 15, 1350, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey. †		С. н. с	onover.*		M. M. Buck.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. O. Livingston.	James S. Barron.	
				Points of	delivery.					
Sioux City.	Chiçago.	Chicago.	Omaha or Kansas City.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Mondian
3. 88 3. 63 3. 43 3. 28 3. 13 3. 03 2. 98 2. 93 2. 63 2. 63 2. 93 4. 13 3. 88	3.57 3.32 3.12 2.97 2.57 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.5	3. 577 \$ 3. 322 \$ 3. 127 \$ 3. 2. 97 \$ 3. 2. 97 \$ 3. 2. 97 \$ 3. 2. 97 \$ 3. 2. 97 \$ 3. 52 \$ 3. 5	3.72± 3.47±	3.67± 3.42± 3.02± 3.02± 2.52± 2.72± 2.62± 2.62± 2.42± 2.62± 2.62± 3.62±	3.75½ 3.50½ 3.30½ 3.00 2.85½ 2.80½ 2.70½ 3.00 2.85½ 3.00 2.85½ 3.00 3.90½ 3.75½	3. 90 3. 63 3. 41 3. 24 3. 97 2. 91 2. 86 2. 75 2. 53 2. 68 2. 97 2. 91 4. 18	43. 80 43. 55 43. 35 43. 20 43. 05 42. 95 42. 95 42. 75 42. 75 42. 75 42. 75 42. 75 42. 75 42. 75 42. 75 42. 75 42. 85 42. 85 43. 86 44. 86 45. 86 46. 86			111111111
4. 63 4. 13 3. 53 4. 13 3. 88	.103 .1310 .105 .105 .1210 .104 .1210 3.82 3.82 3.32 3.32 3.32	12.00 11.00 10.00 3,87½ 12.00 3,87½ 3,22½ 3,32½ 3,22½	4.02½ 4.02½ 3.37½ 3.47½ 3.37½	3.97½ 3.97½ 3.32½ 3.42½ 3.32½	4.05½ 4.05½ 3.40½ 3.50½ 3.40Å	10. 80 10. 80 10. 80 4. 73 4. 18 3. 52 3. 63 3. 52	16. 25 14. 95 14. 30 24. 05 218. 25 24. 05 23. 45 23. 45	14.00 12.00 11.00		1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	. 0765 . 0615 . 0465 . 0305 . 0335 . 0215 . 0285 . 023 . 70	.0623 .0577 .0484 .0308 .0341 .0308 .0286 .0276 .0276				.09 .05 ₁₀ .03 ₁₀ .04 .03 ₁ .03 ₁ .03 .03	.08 .08 .05 .03 .04 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03			2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
	2.01 .08 .0\$3° .15 .10½ .10½ .10½ .08½° .05%					.30 .13 .12 .12 .12 .091 .081			.124 .124 .124 .097	4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	.16%	.16 .11 .13 2.57 5.34				$\begin{array}{c} .17\frac{1}{2} \\ .10\frac{8}{10} \\ .12 \\ 3.60 \\ 7.20 \\ 15.50 \end{array}$.45			4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

t No award.

^{† 10,000} pounds nails awarded. & For East St. Louis delivery, add .03\frac{1}{2} cents in car loads.

	Quantities awarded.	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	
Articles.	dties a	Points of	delivery.	
	Quan	Chicago.	Chicago.	
CLASS 17—Continued.				
HARDWARE—continued.		1		
Pipe, iron: feet. #-inch do. #-inch do. #-inch do. 1-inch do. 1#-inch do. 2-inch do. Galvanized, 1½-inch do. do. do. Galvanized, 1½-inch do.	50 700 1,350 2,600 1,600 1,815 2,800	.02½ .02¾ .03¾ .05¼ .057 .08¾	. 096	
Pine, lead, per pound:	275	.094	.10 d	
1½-inchdo	120	.043	. 05½ . 05½	
Fore, double-iron, c. s	34	1.60 2,60	. 61	
Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. spairs. Hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. sdo Hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. sdo Jack, double-iron, c. sNo	13 11 3 104	.41 .41 .41 .33	.35 .35 .35	
Jointer, double-iron, c. sdo	32	2.10 .50 1.85	. 65	
Match, 1 inch, plated pairs. Match, 1 inch, plated do. Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s No.	3 10 15	3.00 .68 .68 2.50 2.00	. 56 . 59 2, 99	
Skew-rabbet, ½ inch .do. Skew-rabbet, 1-inch .do. Skew-rabbet. 1½-inch .do. Smooth, double-iron, c.s .do.	5 19 4 49	5.75 .27 .27 .32 .30 1.10	.27 .27 .32 .43	
Pliers: Flat-nose, c. s., 6-inch doz. Flat-nose, 7-inch do. Round-nose, 7-inch do. Side-outting, 7-inch do. Punches: do.	1-2 3 3-4 3 1-3 4 2-3		1. 45 1. 54 1. 54 6.37	
C. S., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6do. Conductors', assorted shapes of holesdo. Rotary spring, 4 tubesdo. Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubesdo.	3 1-4 2 7	.60 6.20 5.25 2.00	7. 08 5. 45	
Rasps: Horse, 14-inchdo	33	3.43	3.79	
Horse, 16-inchdo	33	4.75	5. 26	
Wood, flat, 12-inchdo	8	3.32		
Wood, flat, 14-inchdo	12	4.56		
Wood, half-round, 12-inchdo	16	3.32		
Wood, half-round, 14-inchdo	19	4.56		

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

ewards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Park- hurst.	James W. Soper.	R. A. Robbins.	Valentine Stortz.
		Points of	delivery.		
Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Not stated.	New York or Chicago.
					No. of the last of
2					
	. 0270				
	. 03				
	. 04 4 . 06 15 . 08 15	***************************************			
	0016			***************************************	**************
	.11		***************************************	***************************************	***************************************
	14.3.				
	. 13 3				
	. 05				
	. 05				
	. 05	**************			
. 56	. 67				
. 50	.01				
	- "				
.48	50				
.48	.50				
. 58	. 50				
. 39	:48				
			(171-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-		
- 50	70				
. 59	.72				
- '					- 1
- 78	. 84				
. 78 . 78	. 84				
2, 34	2.69				
3.44					
-				1	
. 36	.36				
.36	.36				
38	42				
00	40				
1.34	2.40				
1.84	3.42				
1.84	4.50				
	9, 93				
.62	, Apre				
5. 78	24.00	************			
5, 28	8. 64		***************************************		
	3.30				
3.42	3. 82	3. 75	3.43	4.50	
				5, 08	
4. 74	5. 28	5.00	4.75	6.30 7.00	***************************************
0.01	9.00		0.00	7.00	
3. 31	8.69	***************************************	3, 32	3. 67	3, 69
4. 55	5. 87		4. 56	3. 77 5. 05	5.07
w. 00	0.01	*************	9. 00	5. 05	0.07
3, 31	3, 69		3. 32	3. 67	3.69
			0.02	3.75	0.00
4. 55	5.87		4, 56	5. 03 5. 13	5.07
4100					

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	James S. Barron.	S. H. Crane.
	titie	Points o	of delivery
	Quar	Not stated.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.		-	
Rivet sets:			
No. 2dozen.	3		1.50
No. 3do	34		2. 20 1. 50
No. 3	913		1. 80
Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8: pounds ½-inch do. ⅓-inch do. ½-inch do. ½-inch do. Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat-head: do.	80 180 230 200 90	. 21½ . 21½ . 21½ . 21½ . 21½	.19 .19 .19 .19
Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat-head:	29		. 13
			.15
-inch,do	14		.13
1-inchdo	17		. 13
§-inchdo	16		.13
			.15
2-inchdo	17		.13
Rivets, iron, flat-head:	3 2 27 62 216 65 290 390 360 340 350		. 12 . 12 . 12 . 12 . 06 . 06 . 05 . 05 . 05 . 05
10-ounce	16		. 14
16-ounce	10		. 16
24-ounce M 32-ounce M Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold dozen	4		. 26
	20		. 81 1. 94 2. 43
Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inchdo	2 5		2, 90
Saw sets, for cross-cut sawsdo	172	4.50	10.98
Saw sets, for hand-sawsdo	37	8.75 3.40 5.20	7.15
Saws: Back (or tenon), 12-inchdo	1		7.70
			10. 26
Bracketdo Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch bladed0	8-12		3.50 3.68 5.60 6.00
Saws, circular:			7
12-inch, cross-cutnumber.	2 3		1.50 1.50
12-inch rip	4		7. 25
30-inch, cross-cutdo	9		9.00
34-inch, cross-cut doSaws, cross-cut, 6-feet, tangs riveted on dcdc	205		11. 25 1. 18
warray vavas out of vauce, same service out of the service service services and services out of the services of the services of the services out o			1.38

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

H. T. Wakeman.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Parkhurst.	R. A. Robbins.	James W. Soper.	S. C. Forsaith Machine Company.
	1		Points of	delivery.		-	
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New .York.	New York.
	1.39	2, 63	2.72				
	1.39	2, 23	2.16				
.21½ .21½ .21½ .21½ .21½	$.19\frac{9}{10}$ $.19\frac{9}{10}$ $.19\frac{9}{10}$ $.19\frac{9}{10}$ $.19\frac{9}{10}$.21 .21 .21 .21 .21	. 27 . 27 . 27 . 27 . 27				
	. 151	. 161	. 168				
	. 151	.161	.168				
	. 151	. 161	.168				
	.151	. 161	.16 8				
	. 151	. 164	.168				
	.08 .08 .07 .07 .051 .041 .041 .041	.15	. 12½ .11¼ .10 — .10 .08½ .08½ .08 .08 .08 .08	b. 12 b. 10 b. 10 a. 06 a. 05½ a. 05½ a. 05½ a. 05½ a. 05½			
	.124 .137 .157 .197 .257	.163	. 184	b1. 40 b1. 85			
	.197		. 20 . 271 . 36	***************************************			
1.21	. 59 1. 76	. 65 1. 13 1. 94	3, 84		************		
		. 98 3. 64	4.45			2.50 2.50	
		11.58 7.38	7.70 1.44				
		1.00	7. 14				
			12.96			6.00 7.00	
	2.98 4.74	4.66	14. 40 4. 20		4.73	3. 00 4. 25 3. 75 6. 50 7. 50	
***************************************	1. 18 1. 18		1.61 1.61			1.26 1.26	c3. 36 1. 68 c5. 04 1. 68
	5. 50		7.84			5.95	c28. 40 7. 10 c79. 83 8. 87
	7. 15 8. 75 1. 24	1. 17 1. 21 . 93	9. 72 12. 15 2. 25		1. 24 1. 40	7.40 9.12 1.12† 1.12½ 1.12½	c79. 83 8. 87 c110. 90 10. 90

	Quantities awarded	Valen- tine Stortz.	R. A. Rob- bins.	James S. Barron.	Alexis Witte
Articles.	Ities]	Points of	delivery	7.
		New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	Not stated.	New York.
CLASS 17—Continued.			Liv		
HARDWARE-continued.					
Saws: Cross-cut, 41 feet, one man, with supplementary					-
handlenumber.	56		1.30		
Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inchdozen	42		a 7.20		
			a 8. 40		
Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inchdo	37		a 7.20		
Tank, avinon, 100 a points to the meaning.			a 8.40		
Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inchdo	18		a 7.20		
		1	a 8.40		
		-			1-0
Ice, 5 feet long, No. 11 gaugenumber Keyhole, 12-inch compassdozen	3,5	2			
Meat, butchers' bow, 20 inchesdo	4				
Rip, 28 inches, 5 pointsdo	9		8. 70 10. 20		
					_
Scales:			-		
Butchers', dial-face, spring-balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces	7				
Counter 62 nounds	6				
Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet do Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet do	1				
Letter, 34 ounce	3 4				
Platform, counter, 240 pounds	10				
Platform, 1,500 pounds, drop-lever, on wheelsdo	2				
Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels. do Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels. do Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels. do Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, o. s., full size, good quality-dozen.	346	1. 62		2. 48	2, 3
		2.42		2.52 1.70	
		2, 82		.40	
			-	1. 20	
Screws, lag, § x 8 inches, per 100number	50				
Screw-drivers: 6-inch bladedozen	9				
0:	17				
Screws, wrought iron, bench. 12-inchnumber.	10				
Sinch blade do 10-inch blade do Screws, wrought iron, bench, 12-inch screws, wood, iron: 1-inch, No. 4 gross.	76			. 09	
a smooth store a second				1	
1 () 27- #	56	*******		.10	
1-inch, No. 5do			1	. 121	
i-inch, No. 5	5				
	5			.15\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	

a With beech handles, 25 cents per dozen less.
b Disston's 7 x 5 inch, with tiller handle.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James W. Soper.	S. H. Crane.	H. G. Cordley.	H. T. Wake- man.	T. A. Harvey.	Fairbanks & Co.	M. M. Buck.	C. H. Conover.	J.J.Park- burst.
			Poi	nts of delive	ry.			
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.
				1 1				
					1		4	
1.32 1.32	1.30 1.35			1.39		2.49	1. 36	
6. 50 7. 00 7. 50 7. 75 8. 00	6.50 7.00 9.00 10.00 11.00	2		9, 00 9, 25		16. 20	3.50 6.00 7.75 9.00 13.50	
8. 50 6. 50	12.25 6.50			9.00		16. 20	3. 50	
7. 00 7. 50 7. 75 8. 00	7.00 9.00 10.00 11.00			9, 25		20,50	6. 00 7. 75 9. 00 13. 50	
8. 50 6. 50 7. 00 7. 50 7. 75 8. 00	12.25 6.00 7.00 9.00 10.00 11.00			9.00 9.25	•••••	16. 20	3, 50 6, 00 7, 75 9, 00 13, 50	
8.50 2.65	12.25 b 3.00				4	3, 60	20.00	
2.00	1. 75 2. 38					3. 64	1. 84 · 2. 83	
8. 00 9. 00	9.00					14. 57	8. 84	
8. 00 8. 50 9. 00 9. 25 9. 50	c 9.00 c 11.00 c 14.30			10.00 9.75		19. 02	9. 22 14. 32	
10.00	7 198		()		177			
						9. 60	3.68	
				50.00 69.00	72.00 81.00 3.75	9. 00 90. 00 102. 00 5. 40	d 7.42	
					7. 20 24. 00	9. 24	4.35	
				19.50 23.00	24. 00 36. 50	30.60 42.00	d 3 1, 50 d 42, 00	
2. 64	1.65 2.47	2. 44 2. 52 3. 23	2.68	2. 18 2. 39	42.00	49. 00 4. 20	d 49.00 2.42 3.94	
		1.65						
	2.23					2.32	2. 62	. 03
	1.10			1.01		1.56 2.14	.83 1.12	
	1.35			1.28		2.40	1.51	
	.30			.33		. 43	. 34½	
	.08			.07 %		. 0910		
	.09	*		.083		.10	.088	
	.12			.1110		. 14	.112	
	.14			.131		. 15	.132	
	.16			.1470		.16,9	. 14,8	

 $[\]boldsymbol{c}$ No. 1 same as No. 2, hand, 25 inches; No. 2 same as No. 3, hand, 26 inches. \boldsymbol{d} Fairbanks.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing hardware, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Articles.	rded.	James S. Barron	S. H. Crane.*	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.
	3 W 8.	,	Point	s of deli	ivery.	
	Quantities awarded	Not stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
CLASS 17—Continued.		-				
HARDWARE—continued.					-	
Screws, wood, iron—Continued. f-inch, No. 4gross.	6	.10	. 09	.083	.088	.10
§-inch, No.5do	61	.103	.07	.097	. 096	. 11
§-inch, No. 6do	62	.112	.08	.103	. 104	.119
§-inch, No. 8do	5	.145	.08	.123	. 124	.14
§-inch, No. 9do	5	.16	. 10	.139	. 14	.16
‡-inch, No. 7do	151	. 135	.11	.119	. 12	.137
%-inch, No. 8do	174	.145	.10	.123	. 128	.146
2-inch, No. 9do	28	. 165	.10	.143	. 144	. 164
\$-inch, No. 10do	3	. 185	.11	.161	. 164	.187
3-inch, No. 11do	3	. 21	. 13	.183	.184	. 21
3-inch, No. 12 do	3	. 23	.14	.198	. 20	. 228
2-inch, No. 14do	6	. 28	. 16	.264	248	. 161
Finch, No. 7do	3	.145	. 20	.122	. 128	.146
3-inch, No. 8do	153	. 16	.10	.139	. 14	. 16
%-inch, No. 9do	183	.181	.11	.159	. 16	. 161
Finch, No. 10do	23	.20	.12	.175	. 176	. 20
Finch, No. 11do	3	. 215	. 14	.191	. 192	. 219
% inch, No. 12 do	3	. 245	.15	.214	. 216	. 246
1-inch, No. 7do	3	. 155	.17	.135	. 136	. 155
1-inch, No. 8do	3	.175	.10 16	.157	. 152	.173
1-inch, No. 9do	288	.19	.11	.167	. 168	. 19
1-inch, No. 10do	194	. 21	.13	.183	. 184	. 21
1-inch, No. 11do	3	. 24	. 14	.217	. 208	. 237
1-inch, No. 12do	3	. 27	.16	.231	. 232	. 265
1-inch, No. 13do	10	. 29	.18	.254	. 256	. 29
1-inch, No. 14do	9	. 33	. 20	.286	. 288	. 329
1‡-inch, No. 9do	10	.21	.23	.186	.188	.214
1½-inch, No. 10do	286	. 22	.15	.198	. 20	. 23
11-inch, No. 11do	152	.26	.16 .24 .17	.223	.224	. 255
11-inch, No. 12do	3	. 28	. 17	.246	. 248	. 262

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Notr.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

			James S. Barron.	S.H. Crane.*	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	
	Articles.	rded.		Poi	nts of .de	livery.		
		Quantities awarded	Not stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	
	CLASS 17—Continued.							
	HARDWARE—continued.							
	Screws, wood, iron—continued. 1½-inch, No. 13gross.	3	. 31	. 31	.269	.28	. 319	
	1½-inch, No. 14	. 3	. 30	. 22	.306	.308	. 351	
	13-inch, No. 9	10	. 25	. 25	.214	. 216	. 246	ı
	1½-inch, No. 10do	10	. 25	.17	.227	. 228	. 26	
	. 1½-inch, No. 11do	205	. 29	. 18	.254	. 256	. 292	1
	1½-inch, No. 12do	133	.32	.20	.269	.28	.319	
	14-inch, No. 13do	3	.36	. 22	.307	. 32	. 365	1
	1½-inch, No. 14do	3	. 39	. 26	.346	.348	. 397	
	13-inch, No. 10do	5	. 30	.28	.266	. 268	. 305	1
	12-inch, No. 12do	96	.36	.21	.322	. 32	. 365	1
	13-inch, No. 13do	41	.39	. 26	.346	.348	. 397	ı
	2-inch, No. 10do	5	.30	. 28	.306	. 308	. 351	+
	2-inch, No. 13do	82	. 43	. 25	.363	. 376	. 429	ı
	2-inch, No. 14do	24	.47	.30	.418	.42	. 479	1
1	21-inch, No. 10do	5	.40	.34	.358	. 36	. 41	
	21-inch, No. 14	25	.50	. 29	.436	. 44	. 501	ı
	2½-inch, No. 15do	14	. 57	. 35	.505	.50	. 57	Ì
	2½-inch, No. 10	5	. 52	.40	.413	.416	. 454	١
	2½-inch, No. 14do	29	. 54	. 34	.477	.48	. 547	
	2½-inch, No. 15	18	. 61	. 38	.537	. 54	, 615	ı
	3-inch, No. 14do	5	.72	. 43	.664	. 668	.761	ı
	3-inch, No. 16	-11	. 81	. 54	.727	. 72	. 82	1
	3-inch, No. 18do	13	1.00	.77 .47 .94	.876	. 88	1. 903	-
		10	2.00	.90	1010	.00	2. 000	-
	Sørews, wood, round-head: do ½-inch, No. 5 do ½-inch, No. 7 do 1:inch, No. 8 do 1½-inch, No. 9 do 1½-inch, No. 10 do 1½-inch, No. 9 do 1½-inch, No. 10 do	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	.12 .135 .20 .24 .27 .25 .26	.12 .16 .20 .25 .28 .30		.11 .15 .19 .235 .25 .27	. 144 . 198 . 25 . 31 . 33 . 357	and the same and t

		Valentine Stortz.	James S. Barron.	Alexis Witte.	James W. Soper.
Articles.	ded		Point of	delivery	
	Quantities awarded	New York.	Not stated.	New York,	New York or Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.					
HARDWARE—continued. Shears, sheepdozen	25				6. 28
Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality	120	3.56 3.56 2.30	.75 1.70 2.40	3. 17	a3. 68
Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100		3. 66 3. 66	3. 80 3. 90		
pounds: No. 1. pounds No. 2. do. No. 3. do. No. 4. do. No. 5. do. No. 6. do. No. 7. do. Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds: *	8,300				
No. 1	1,100 800 300				
No. 1	300 2,000 1,450 600 53 7½		.08		
Spokeshaves, screw, 2½-inchdo Springs; door, spiraldo	1-3				
Squares: Bevel, sliding T, 10-inchdo Framing, steel, 2 inches widedo					
Panel, 15-inch do Try, 4½-inch do Try, 6-inch do Try, 7½-inch do Try, 10-inch do Staples, wrought-iron: 2 inches long	3-4 2 5 1-12 4 3 2				
3 inches longdo	126		,		
Steel, cast, bar: 1 x 2 inch pounds 2 x 3 inches do 3 x 1 inch do Steel, cast, ootsgon: do	200 450 400				

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	H. G. Cordley.	Н. Т. Wakeman.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	S. O. Livingston.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. C. Forsaith Machine Co.	
	-1		Po	int of deliv	ery.				
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
3.30 4.90 7.50 9.00			5. 81	5.84	4. 20				1 2 3 4 5
2. 40 3. 65	3, 58 3, 68 4, 32 2, 31 3, 68	3. 90	2, 99 3, 39	3.43	3.84			,	6 7 8 9
4. 08 4. 08 4. 08 4. 08 4. 08 4. 08 4. 08			3. 83 3. 83 3. 83 3. 83 3. 83 3. 83	b4. 04 b4. 04 b4. 04 b4. 04 b4. 04 b4. 04 b4. 04	5. 20 5. 20 5. 20 5. 20 5. 20 5. 20 5. 20	3.80 3.80 3.80 3.80 3.80 3.80	b4. 10 b4. 10 b4. 10 b4. 10 b4. 10 b4. 10 b4. 10		10 11 12 13 14 15 16
5. 03 5. 03 5. 03 5. 03			4, 83 4, 83 4, 83 4, 83	b5. 02 b5. 02 b5. 02 b5. 02	6. 40 6. 40 6. 40 6. 40	4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80	b5. 10 b5. 10 b5. 10 b5. 10		17 18 19 20
1.33 4.35 7.00 8.00 10.80 2.40 66		4. 29	. 0795 . 0795 . 0795 . 0795 . 0795 3, 74	.0840 .0840 .0840 .0840 1.62 3.88 6.08 6.74	12. 00 12. 00 12. 00 12. 00 1. 56 6. 00		8.25 8.25 8.25 8.25		21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
2. 10 6. 25 4.20 4.05 1.22 1.62 1.87 2.35			4. 29 1. 15 1. 54 1. 79 2. 23	92 64 2.09 5.89 4.32 1.32 1.62 1.97 2.89	3. 12 6. 00 5. 40 1. 71 2. 28 2. 60 3. 30				32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
.02			.0210 .031		.03 .06½			-	42 43
d. 083 d. 073 d. 063			.0820 .0720 .0620		.11		c.0688 c.0688 c.0688	.081 .071 .08	44 45 46
d. 093	b Burdens.		.0920	All or none.	.11		c.0688	, 091	47

		Valentine Storts.	James S. Barron.	Alexis Witte.	James W. Soper.
Articles.	ded.		Point of	delivery	
	Quantities awarded.	New York.	Not stated.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued. Steel, cast, octagon—Continued. \$ inch	125 300 560 735 390 25 50 50				

e All or none.

d Black diamond.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	H. G. Cordley.	H. T. Wakeman.	T. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	S. O. Livingston.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. C. Forsaith Ma- ohine Co.	
			Pe	oint of deliv	ery.				
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
d. 07\$.07\$.06\$.06\$.06\$.06\$.06\$.06\$.06\$.06			. 0720 . 0670 . 0620 . 0620 . 0620 . 0620 . 0620 . 0620 . 0620 . 0620 . 0620		.09 .081 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08		c.0688 c.0688 c.0688 c.0688 c.0688 c.0688 c.0688 c.0688 c.0688 c.0688	. 07½ . 07 . 06½ . 06½ . 06½ . 06½ . 06½ . 06½ . 06½ . 06½ . 07 . 06½	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

c All or none.

d Black diamond.

	0 ""	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Har vey.
Articles.	Quantities awarded.		delivery.
		Chicago.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.		7 - 7	
HARDWARE—continued. Steel, cast, square:			
Finch	pounds 10	. 063	. 062
l-inch	do 225	. 063	. 062
14-inoh	do 200	. 063	. 062
14-inch 2-inch	do 150	.063	.062
24-inch	do 150	.072	.072
Steel plant			
1 x 3 inches 2 x 3½ inches	do 250	. 034	
x 31 inches	do 100	. 031	
1 x 3 inches 1 x 4 inches 1 x 5 inches		.031	
x 5 inches	do 350	. 032	
1x 6 inches	do 350	. 031	
Ct			
Ay i inch	do 500	.03	
		.03	
1 1 inches	do 100	.03	
\$ 1 \frac{1}{8} \text{ inches} \\ \$ \frac{1}{8} \text{ inches}	do 200	.03	
1 x 2 inches	do 550	.03	
\$ 174 inches \$ x 2 inches Steels, butchers', 12-inch.	dozen. 3	9.00	
Swage-blocks, blacksmiths', 100 pounds Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers' size		2.38	
per M	No. 43, M. 27	.40	
Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:	4.004	400	400
4-ounce 6-ounce	papers 1,281	.161	. 133
8-ounce	do 1,369	.171	.141
10.077700	do 1.700	.231	. 39
12-ounce	do 1,350	.271	. 46
12-ounce Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case	dozen. 7		
Taps, taper, right-hand:		.11	11
linch 18 threads to the inch	-do 24	.12	.11,
		.12	.11
3 inch 16 threads to the inch	do 4.5	. 14	.13
Jainch 16 threads to the inch	(10)	. 16	.11 .13 .15
i-inch, 14 threads to the inch.		.16	.10
Finch, 12 threads to the inch.	do 39	.20	.12 .12 .16
i-inch, 12 threads to the inch	do 21	. 26	.16
Tire-benders, plain, No. 1	do 9		
		V =	-
Tire-shrinkers	do 7		
Toe-calks, steel: No. 1	pounds. 620		04.
No. 2	do 1,140		
No. 3	do 700	1	. 04
Tongs:	. 46	00	001
Blacksmiths', 20 inches	pairs. 48	.23	. 224
Fire, 20 inches	do 17	.18	. 201
Trana with chain.	}		
Beaver, No. 4	number. 26	.75	. 68
Mink, No. 1	do 69	.11	. 11
		.12	
Trowels, 10 inch:	dozen. 29	4.29	
Plastering	do 2		
Tuveres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single	e, No. 2,		
heavy	number. 21		.36
Valves, globe:	do e	. 29	00
inch	do 8	. 38	.26
1-inch	do 29	. 53	.35
14-inch	do 24	. 78	00 佳丁
11-inch	do 11	1, 12	1.04
13-inch	do *8	1 70	# KW
2-inch 21-inch	do 9	1.72 3,20	1.57, 2.99,
	UU	0.20	4000

^{*} No award; none made of this size.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

M. Buck.	S. C. Forsaith Mac.	J. J. Park- hurst.	F. H. Tut-	C. H. Con- over.	Valenti		James W. Soper.
			Points o	f delivery.			
St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New Yo	rk. Not stated.	New York.
204201		- Calongor				and the same	
.08	.07	.0688					
.08	. 061	.0688					
.08	. 061 . 061	.0688			******		
.08	.004	.0688					
.09	. 061 . 071	.0688					
. 04		.0274					
. 04		.0274					
.04		.0274					
.04		.0274					
.04		.0274					
. 052		. 0298	.0240				
. 05		. 0298	.0240				
. 05		. 0298	.0240				
.05		. 0298	.0240				
.05		.0298	.0240				
9.60		***********		7. 93			
3.00		2.98		7. 47			
. 54				.36			
. 29 7				. 1544			
. 35 8				. 153	*********		
401				.19			
496.1				. 21-3			
. 56 7 15. 00				6.62	5.	90	
		441		0.00			
.141		.141		.128		.131	
.141		.141 .141		.1210		. 131	
. 17		17		. 15		.15	
. 191		. 19		.17		174	***************************************
. 191		.19		.17		.171	
. 24		. 24		.21		.221	
.301		.32		27.70		.225	
4.50	18,00	3.74		.2110		.209	
10. 20	14. 75 16. 50	5.72					
.06		.041		4. 95			
.06		.041		4.95			
.06		.04		4. 95			
. 36		. 25					
. 15		. 25					
b 5, 45				. 37			
				. 76			-
b 1. 62				.11			
7. 80	-			4. 28			4 50
7. 80				3.84			4.50 4.75
a. 03	1.00	.46		.44			
. 281						.28	
. 381						. 37	
. 51						. 50	
. 80						76	
1.10						1.09	
1.68				************		1.60	
2, 80		*******			********	1.60	*************
24.00						0.00	

		ri	M. M. Buck.	S. C. Forsaith Machine Co.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. B. Newhall		S. H. C	rane.	
	ARTICLES,	rde				Points	of deliv	very.		
		Quantities awarded	St.L.	N.Y.	Chic.	N. Y., Phila., Balto., St. L., Chic., or Car- lisle.	Chic.	Omaha or Kansas City.	St. Paul.	Sious City.
	CLASS 17—Continued.									
	HARDWARE—continued. Vises, blacksmiths', solid box: 5-inch jawnumber. 6-inch jaw, per lbdo 40 pounds, per pound.do Vises, 4-inch jaw:	12	5.75 .10 .12	$.09\frac{1}{2}$.083 .083 .083					
	Carpenters', ovalslide.do Gunsmiths', parallel	11	. 400							
	flersnumber	*2	. 750							
	Washers, iron: For inch bolt pounds. For inch bolt do For inch bolt do For inch bolt do For inch bolt do For inch bolt do For inch bolt do For inch bolt do	150 140	.081		.07½ .06½		.071			
	For a inch boltdo	275 50	. 05½ . 03½		. 051		. 051			
	For i-inch boltdo	457	. 04		. 04		. 04			
	Wedges, wood choppers', solid	395 181	. 031		. 03½ . 03½		. 031			
	steel, per pound: 5 pounds number	88	. 06				. 032			
-	6 pounds do 7 poundsdo	307	.06				.032			
	Wire, annealed: No. 12 gauge pounds .	1,100	. 059				.031			
	No. 14 gaugedo No. 16 gaugedo	95 155	. 063 . 07½				.034			
	No. 18 gaugedo	175					.043			
	No. 20 gauge do	115 45	. 108				.054	,		
	No. 24 gauge do No. 35 gauge do Wire, brass:		. 241				.124			
-	No. 14 gauge	10	. 193 . 193 . 193				.16 .16 .16			
	No. 3 gaugedo	180	.036				.027	·		
	No. 6 gaugedo No. 7 gaugedo		. 036		****		.027			
	No. 8 gauge do	170	. 036				.027			
	No. 10 gaugedo No. 11 gaugedo	20	. 04				.03			
	No. 14 gauge do	40	. 043				.034			
	No. 16 gaugedo Wire cloth, for screens paintedsq. foot		. 05			. 0158	.0160			
	Wire, copper:		. 20				.18			
	No. 4 gauge pounds No. 5 gaugedo	28	. 20				.18			
	No. 16 gaugedo No. 20 gaugedo	35	. 22				.181		******	
	No. 35 gaugedo	20	. 93				.38			
	reinchdodo	32 10	. 23				.181			
-	Wire, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths re-	70					020			
	quired: For hog-fencepounds	32,100	. 0345			. 0335	.0319	.0334	.0331	.033
	For cattle-fencedo	680,000	. 0345			. 0335	.0319	.0334	.0331	.033
ĺ	Wire-fence staples, 11-inch, steel, galvanized pounds	19,667	. 0330			. 0325	. 0319	. 0334	. 0331	. 0337

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	S. O. Liv	vingston.			T. A. I	Iarvey.		C	. H. Cor	nover.		
				Po	ints of c	lelivery.						
Chicago	Kansas City.	Sioux City.	Omeha.	Chicago	Omaha or Kansas City.	Sioux City.	St. Paul	Chicago.	Omaha or Kansas City.	St. Paul	Sioux City.	W
				. 09½ . 09½				.0420				
								4.55				
				0045				0844				
				. 0715 . 0615 . 0515 . 0315 . 0365 . 0315				.0717 .06 .049 .0295 .0295 .0295]
				.0315				.0295				1
				. 036 . 036 . 036				.0362 .0362 .0362				1
												1
												1
				.011				.0158				-
												1
								_				-
0214				. 0321	. 0337	. 0334	. 0327	. 0329	. 0344	. 0339	. 0347	
.0314 .0314 .0315	. 0332	.0332	. 0332	.0321	. 0337	.0334	.0327	.0329	.0344	.0339	. 0347	1
				.0315				. 0324	.0339	. 0334	. 0342	1

٠	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	S. H. Orane.	H. T. Wakeman
		les	Points o	f delivery.
Number		Quantit	Chicago.	New York.
1 2	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued. Wire-fence stretchersnumber Wrenches, crooked, malleable iron:	183	.55	
3 4 5	8-inch docen 10-inch do 13-inch do Wrenches, screw, black:	2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	.05½ .05½ .05½	
6 7 8 9 10 11	8-inch do 10-inch do 12-inch do 15-inch do Woven-wire-fencing tons	27 46 37 12 50	2.19 2.60 3.00 5.20	1, 92 2, 32 2, 70 4, 63
12 13	Additional for training schools.			
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bits, auger, c. s., Cook's, or equal: dozen. ‡ inch do. † inch do. † inch do. † inch do. † inch do. † inch do. † inch do. † inch do. † inch do. † inch do. binch do. binch do. binch do. Bolts, carriage, Norway, per 100: binch	2 1 1 6-12 1 6-12 6-12 6-12	1.60 1.70 1.80 2.00 2.40 2.64 2.88 3.20 3.70	
25 26 27 28 29	\$ x \ \frac{1}{2} \ \text{ inches} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	800 800 500 500 300	.59 .65 .65 .95	
30 31 32	x 2 inches do do do do do do do d	500 500 500	.42 .45 .47	
33 34 35 36	Kalsomine, 8-inch	1	12, 00 27, 00 24, 00	
37	Butts, brass, 3-inoh, narrowdoButts, wrought-iron, narrow, (fast joint):	2	.53	
39 40 41	2-inch	25 25 1	.15 .18 .23	
13	No. 16, 20, and 26 thread	1 1 6	1.75 2.25	
16 17 18	Elbows, for 3, 1, and 14 inch iron pipe, 3 dozen eachdozen	9	.36 .60 .78	
50 51	Hammers, face, adze-eyedo Hair-clippers, barberpairs	1-2	4.90 1.50	
52	Hammers, shoe, Nos. 4 and 5	1-2	3.25 3.50	
54	Handles, awl, patent: Peg, leather-topdo Sowingdo	13 12	40 40	

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. E. Pickett.	T. A. Harvey.	McMullen W.W. Fence Co.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Valentine Stortz.	James W. Soper.	*
			Points of	f delivery.	-	-		
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	Number
.43	. 52		.54	7. 49				1 2
				. 87 1. 10 1. 75	·			20 49 45
2. 05 2. 49 2. 89 4. 88	2. 23 2. 67 3. 13 5. 34	4. 85 4. 85 4. 85 4. 85	1, 98½ 2, 38 2, 78 4, 78½	a2.28 b4.56 a2.74 b5.46 a3.19 b6.36 a5.47 b10.94	1.90 2.25 2.65 4.50			6 7 8 9 10 11
		4. 85						11 12 13
			1. 60 1. 70 1. 80 2. 00 2. 20 2. 40 2. 64 2. 88 3. 20 3. 70 4. 30	1. 78 1. 89 2. 00 2. 20 2. 44 2. 66 2. 97 3. 20 3. 55 4. 10 4. 57		. 73 . 73 . 79 . 79 . 85 . 97 1. 69 1. 21 1. 33 1. 58 1. 94		14 16 16 16 19 20 21 22 22 22 24
				. 83 . 83 . 85 1. 20 1. 44	.74 .76 .80 1.18 1.38			26 26 27 28 29
				. 62 . 66 . 68	. 56 . 59 . 62			31 32
				3. 60 20. 00		18.50 30.00 18.75 21.00 25.50		33
			. 55½	. 67		25. 50		38
************			.141 .171 .20	. 19 . 23 . 29	***************************************			39
				2. 16 3. 60 19. 00	14.64 8.90			4:
			1. 62 2. 84	. 07 4. 80 2. 40			3, 25	48 46 49 50 51 52 53
			. 44	4.80				52 53 54
			.44	.30				55

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.
	CLASS 17—Continued.	
	HARDWARE—continued.	
	Additional for training schools—Continued.	
Iron Kni	, sheet, per 100 pounds: - trinch thick, 25 inches wide, for stove repairs	1,000 100 2 1-2
	s, clout: Inch	23 23 6 9 6 6 6 6 6
Red	ucers for 2, 1, and 12-inch iron pipe, 1 dozen eachdozen	3
	ets and burs, copper, 7-inch, No. 8pounds	40
Scis	sors: Lady's, 8-inch C'sdozen	2
	Button holedo	1
Sere	owdriver bits, assorteddoars, 12-inch, trimmer's, straight, full size, good qualitydo ars, tailor's:	1-2 6-12
Sile	8-Inch, trimmer's, good quality	1-6
	14-inchdo	1-12
	ks, cut, per dozen papers: 1½-ounce	12 12 72 6 9
	enches, pipe :	1-12

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc. Continued.

wards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James S. Barron.	Alexis Witte.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	C. H. Conover.	M. M. Buck.	J. J. Parkhurst.
-		Po	oints of delive	ery.		
Not stated.	New York.	Chicago.	'New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
***********		3.50			12.00	
. 85 . 90 . 96		.05 8.50			. 05 7. 80	•
	***********	09 $06\frac{1}{2}$ 06		.0864 .0594 .054	. 096 . 06½ . 06	. 13 . 08½ . 08
		. 053 . 053 . 053		.051 .051 .051	. 054 . 048 . 041 . 042	. 07½ . 07½ . 07½
		. 053 . 053 . 053 . 10		.051 .051 .051 .12	. 042 . 039 . 039 . 24	. 07½ . 07½ . 07½ . 18½
		.13 .12		.1%	.08	. 10g
		.60 .78 .20	.211	. 21	. 27	
. 75 1. 70	3.17	, 3.65			5.40	
2. 40 5.35	4.80 4.80	5. 00			2.40	
6.00	9. 90	9.00			. 90 8. 64	
	3, 17 30, 00 48,00	5.00 72.00			4. 80 42. 20	
	a6.00 a5.50	90,00			57. 60	
		.13		.118	. 243	
		.20 .14 .48 .60 .85		.15	. 32 . 17 . 07	.17
		16.10 25.90			b1. 35 b1. 80	

& Per pair.

b Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Abacus boards	Chic.	of deli	1		D. W	
Arithmetics: Appleton's Practical do. 32 2.81 2.79 Appleton's Nemtal do. 32 2.81 2.79 Appleton's Numbers Illustrated do. 33 3.63 4.02 Appleton's Numbers Illustrated do. 3 3.63 4.02 Davies' Elements of Written do. 13 3.52 3.49 Davies' Frist Lessons do. 9 2.50 2.49 Davies' Practical do. 8 5.07 5.98 Davies' Primary do. 15 1.48 1.50 Davies' Primary (new) do. 15 1.48 1.50 Felter's Frist Lessons do. 7 1.71 1.72 Felter's Primary (new) do. 1 3.01 2.99 Fish's No. P. do. 20 3.01 2.99 Fish's No. P. do. 20 3.01 2.99 Fish's No. P. do. 20 3.01 2.99 Grube's Method of Numbers do. 32 9.00 2.65 Grube's Method of Numbers do. 32 9.00 2.65 Harper's Second Book do. 10 6.12 5.60 Harper's First Lessons do. 21 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 21 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 21 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 27 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 27 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 27 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 27 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 27 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 27 2.50 2.49 Robinson's Frist Lessons do. 27 2.50 2.49 Robinson's Practical do. 15 6.89 6.78 Robinson's Practical do. 15 6.89 6.78 Robinson's Rudiments do. 19 3.22 3.19 Seddard's Juvenile Mental do. 3 1.95 Stoddard's Juvenile Mental do. 3 1.95 Stoddard's Rudiments do. 2 3.46 3.30 White's Primary do. 4 2.20 2.20 Charts, letter and reading: Appleton's Elementary Reading Sets 23 7.90 Appleton's Elementary Reading Sets 23 7.90 Appleton's Elementary Reading Charts do. 3 3.50 New American Reading Charts do. 3 3.50 New American Reading Charts do. 3 3.50 New American Reading Charts do. 3 3.50 New American Reading Charts do. 3 3.68 White's Primary Reading Charts do. 3 3.68 Charts, writing: Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller do. 9 3.06 2.99 Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller do. 9 3.06 2.99 Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller do. 9 3.06 2.99 Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller do. 9 3.06 2.99 Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 1 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 2 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 3 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 3 do.	Chic.		1	J. B. Cow-	Н	umber.
Arithmetics: Appleton's Practical do. 32 2.81 2.79 Appleton's Numbers Illustrated do. 32 2.81 2.79 Appleton's Numbers Illustrated do. 33 3.63 4.02 Appleton's Numbers Illustrated do. 3 3.63 4.02 Davies' Elements of Written do. 13 3.52 3.49 Davies' Frist Lessons do. 9 2.50 2.49 Davies' Practical do. 8 5.07 5.98 Davies' Primary do. 15 1.48 1.50 Davies' Primary (new) do. 1 3.01 2.99 Telter's Frist Lessons do. 7 1.79 1.77 Efleter's Primary (new) do. 1 3.01 2.99 Tish's No. P. do. 20 3.01 2.99 Tish's No. P. do. 20 3.01 2.99 Grube's Method of Numbers do. 32 9.00 2.65 Grube's Method of Numbers do. 32 9.00 2.65 Grube's Method of Numbers do. 32 9.00 2.65 Harper's Second Book do. 4 3.06 2.80 Ray's New Practical do. 21 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 21 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Practical do. 27 2.55 2.49 Za Robinson's Frist Lessons do. 27 2.55 2.49 Za Robinson's Practical do. 27 2.55 2.49 Za Robinson's Practical do. 27 2.55 2.49 Za Robinson's Practical do. 27 2.55 2.49 Za Robinson's Practical do. 27 2.55 2.49 Za Robinson's Practical do. 3 2.91 2.89 Za Robinson's Practical do. 15 6.89 6.78 Robinson's Practical do. 15 6.89 6.78 Za Robinson's Rudiments do. 19 3.22 3.19 Za Robinson's Rudiments do. 19 3.22 3.19 Za Robinson's Rudiments do. 2 3.46 3.30 Za Robinson's Rudiments do. 3 1.95 Za Colton's Complete School Charts for Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History sets 22 Appleton's Reading Charts do. 3 2.91 Za Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides do. 5 5.40 Charts, music: 4 Apgar's Geographical do. 19 3.06 2.99 Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides do. 5 5.40 Apgar's Geographical do. 19 3.06 2.99 Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides do. 5 5.40 Apgar's Geographical do. 19 3.46 38 Bartholomew's No. 1 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 2 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 3 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 4 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 19 7.7 79 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 19 7.7 79 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 19 7.7 79 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 19 7.7 79 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 19 7.7 79 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 18 3.4 38 Bartholomew's No		Chio.	-			I
Arithmetics: Appleton's Practical do. 32 2.81 2.79 Appleton's Primary do. 11 1.79 Appleton's Primary do. 13 3.63 4.02 Davies' First Lessons do. 9 2.50 2.49 Davies' Primary do. 15 1.48 1.50 Davies' Primary do. 15 1.48 1.50 Felter's Primary do. 17 1.79 1.73 Felter's Primary do. 18 1.59 Felter's Primary (new) do. 18 1.48 1.50 Felter's Primary (new) do. 19 2.99 Fish's No. 7 do. 20 3.01 2.99 Harper's Frest Book do. 10 6.12 5.60 Harper's Frest Book do. 10 6.12 5.60 Harper's Frest Book do. 10 6.12 5.60 Ray's New Intellectual do. 21 2.50 2.49 Ray's New Primary do. 25 1.48 1.50 Ray's New Primary do. 25 1.48 1.50 Ray's New Primary do. 27 2.50 2.49 Robinson's Frogressive Intellectual do. 3 2.91 2.89 Robinson's Practical do. 15 6.89 6.78 Robinson's Practical do. 15 6.89 6.78 Robinson's Primary do. 27 1.79 Stoddard's Rudiments do. 3 2.91 2.89 Robinson's Rudiments do. 19 3.22 3.19 Stoddard's Juvenile Mental do. 3 1.55 1.87 Stoddard's Juvenile Mental do. 2 3.46 3.30 White's Primary Reading Sets Appleton's Elementary Reading Sets Appleton's Elementary Reading Charts do. 2 3.46 New American Reading Charts do. 3 3.50 White's Primary Reading Charts do. 3 4.90 Charts, etter and reading: Monroe's Primary Reading Charts do. 3 4.90 Charts, music: 4 4.20 Robinson's Calkin's Charts (mounted). 4 2.20 Charts, music: 4 4.20 Charts, music: 4 4.20 Robinson's No. 2 do. 18 3.44 38 Bartholomew's No. 1 do. 12 3.44 38 Bartholomew's No. 2 do. 18 3.44 38 Bartholomew's No. 3 do. 18 3.44 38 Bartholomew's No. 3 do. 18 3.44 38 Bartholomew's No. 4 do. 18 3.44 38 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 19 7.77 7.79 Formary Tobers Tablets do. 18 3.44 38 Bartholomew's No. 4 do. 18 3.45 38 Bartholomew's No. 5 do. 2 7.77 7.79 Formary Tobers Tablets do. 43 1.65 2.00			N.Y.*	Phila.	Balto.	Z
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.80 2.8			34 41			1 2
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.80 3.80 3.91 3.70 3.7		6. 40 2. 85				2
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		1.00				5
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		3.80				7
2.00		2. 63				8
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		6, 20				9
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		1.65				10
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		3. 10				12
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		3. 30				13
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		1.65 1.75 3.10 3.30 6.40 2.80 5.75 2.70	9 40			14
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		5, 75	0.48			10
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		2.70				17
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		2.50 5.25				18
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 2.89 2.89 3.78 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.30 4.29 2.20 2.2		1. 60				20
Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.do. 3 2.91 6.78 6.78 6.78 2.89 Robinson's Progressive Primary do. 15 6.89 6.78 24 Robinson's Progressive Primary do. 17 1.79 1.79 1.79 2.19 2.10						21
Charts, letter and reading: Appleton's Elementary Reading sets. Appleton's Reading Charts. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Complete School Charts for Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History sets. Monroe's Primary Reading Charts. Charts, music: Mason's Calkin's Charts (mounted). Charts, music: Mason's Charts, writing: Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides. Apgar's Geographical. Apgar's	****	2.90 7.25				22
Charts, letter and reading: Appleton's Elementary Reading sets. Appleton's Reading Charts. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Complete School Charts for Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History sets. Monroe's Primary Reading Charts. Charts, music: Mason's Calkin's Charts (mounted). Charts, music: Mason's Charts, writing: Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides. Apgar's Geographical. Apgar's	1	9 00				
Charts, letter and reading: Appleton's Elementary Reading sets. Appleton's Reading Charts. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Complete School Charts for Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History sets. Monroe's Primary Reading Charts. Charts, music: Mason's Calkin's Charts (mounted). Charts, music: Mason's Charts, writing: Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides. Apgar's Geographical. Apgar's		3. 40 1. 93 3. 40				25
Charts, letter and reading: Appleton's Elementary Reading sets. Appleton's Reading Charts. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Complete School Charts for Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History sets. Monroe's Primary Reading Charts. Charts, music: Mason's Calkin's Charts (mounted). Charts, music: Mason's Charts, writing: Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides. Apgar's Geographical. Apgar's		1. 93				20
Charts, letter and reading: Appleton's Elementary Reading. sets. Appleton's Reading Charts. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Wall Charts and Cards. Colton's Complete School Charts for Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History. Sets. Monroc's Primary Reading Charts. New American Reading Charts. Charts, music: Mason's. Charts, writing: Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller. Apgar's Geographical. Bartholomew's No. 1. Bartholomew's No. 2. Bartholomew's No. 3. Bartholomew's No. 3. Bartholomew's No. 4. Bartholomew's No. 5. Bartholomew's No. 5. Bartholomew's No. 6. B		2.10				27
Appleton's Residing Charts do. 4 3.60						
New American Reading Charts do			10.00			29
New American Reading Charts do			10.00			31
New American Reading Charts do	0					
New American Reading Charts do		3, 60	b3.00	6.00		32
The color of the		3.00	c4.95			34
The color of the	3.20	2.75	2.95			35
Mason's		******				36
Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller do						37
40 Apgar's Geographical dozen 8 4.29 4.19 41 Bartholomew's No.1 do 12 .34 .38 42 Bartholomew's No.2 do 18 .34 .38 43 Bartholomew's No.3 do 18 .34 .38 44 Bartholomew's No.4 do 18 .34 .38 45 Bartholomew's No.5 do 12 .77 .79 46 Forbriger's Tablets do 43 1.65 2.00	3.20		3.24			38
		4.40		4. 20		40
		. 35			a.59	41
		.35		*****	a1.08	43
		. 35			a1.24	44
	****	.75				45
48 Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 1do 38 1.18 1.20 49 Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 2do 38 1.18 1.20 50 Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 3do 34 1.18 1.20 1.20		1.60				46
49 Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 2do 38 1.18 1.20 50 Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 3do 34 1.18 1.20		1.30				48
50 Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 3do 34 1.18 1.20		1.30				49
51 Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 1do 2 1.18 1.20		1.30 1.15				50
52 Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 2 do 1 1.18 1.20		1.15				52
53 Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 3		1.15				53
54 Krense's Synthetic, No. 4 do 2 1.18 1.20 55 Montieth's Map Drawing do 31 1.48 1.50		1.15				54
55 Montieth's Map Drawingdo 31 1.48 1.50 White's Industrial Primary, No. 1. do 35 .67 .70		.70				56
57 White's Industrial Primary, No. 2do 34 .67 .70		. 70				57
58 White's Industrial Freehand, No. 1.do 33 1.18 1.20		1.20				58
59 White's Industrial Freehand, No. 2.do 37 1.18 1.20 00 White's Industrial Freehand, No. 3.do 35 1.18 1.20						59 60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awar led in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	R. S. Barnes.	W. J. C. Dulany.	C, M. Barnes.	J. B. Cowper- thwaite.	E. Maynard.	
er.		itie		Poin	ts of delive	ary.		er.
N um Der		Quant	New York.	Balti- more.	Chicago.	Phila- delphia:	New York.	Number
-	DRAWING CARDS.							
1	Smith's First Series sets. Smith's Second Series do. White's Industrial, 12 in set do.	294 288 114	a1.79	.10 .10 .147	.09 .09 .16			1 2 3
	GEOGRAPHIES. Barnes' Elementary New doz. Barnes' Complete do. Colton's Common School do. Colton's Introductory do. Cornell's Intermediate do. Cornell's Primary do. Guyot's Elementary do. Harper's Introductory do. Mitchell's Intermediate do. Mitchell's Primary do. Montieth's First Lessons do. Montieth's Introduction, No. 2 do. Montieth's Manual, No. 3 do.	18 13 51 21 13 5 21 6 29 17 13	5. 56 12. 70 13. 50 6. 48 8. 73 4. 24 5. 05 4. 90 11. 02 12. 96 5. 84 2. 50 5. 56	5.48 12.45 12.90 6.20 8.57 4.19 4.98 4.42 9.92 12.00 5.40 2.49 3.99	4.95 5.10 4.50 10.10 11.50 5.40 2.65 4.20			10 11 11 12 14 15 16 17
	Montieth's Physical and Politicaldo Scribner's Geographical Reader and	9 27 10	7. 60 13. 21 6. 07 8. 01	7.47 11.46 5.98 7.97	7.75 11.40 6.30 8.24			11 11 20
	Swinton's Elementarydo. Swinton's Introductorydo. Swinton's Grammar Schooldo. Warren's Primarydo.	7 4 2	5, 56 12, 70 4, 90	5.48 12.45 4.78	5, 69 13, 00 4.40	4. 80		25
	Barnes' Picture Lessons in English.doz	2	3.01	2.99	3. 20			2
	Bricht's Graded Instruction in English doz Acceptage do Clark's Primary do Clark's Primary do Greene's English do Harvey's Elementary do Harvey's School Hacket Lessons in English: Book 1 doz doz doz doz doz doz doz doz doz doz	10 9 10 31 7	3. 63 3. 89 3. 01 7. 65 4. 24 6. 58	3.57 2.99 7.47 4.19 6.48	3. 25 3. 58 3. 00 7.45 4. 30 6. 49	7.50		25 26 27 28 29 30
	Kerl's First Lessons	5 6 9 3 4 30 18 10 9 13 6	3. 78 5. 84 3. 22 3. 22 3. 01 4. 29 6. 12 3. 89 6. 48 3. 88 2. 86	3.50 5.40 3.19 3.19 2.99 4.19 5.98 3.59 5.98 3.49 2.58	3.75 5,70 3.00 3.00 2.95 4.30 5 98 3 65 6.20 3.50	4. 20 6. 00	3, 60	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
2	A First Book in American History, by		-					
	Edward Eggleston doz. A History of the United States and its People, by Edward Eggleston doz. Anderson's Popular do. Barnes' Brief do. Barnes' Primary do. Quackenbos' Elementary United States doz.	54 42 1-2 18 60	6. 07 10. 66 10. 80 10. 15 6. 07	5.98 10.46 9.96 9.96 5.98	9.90		10.00	4:
3	Quackenbos' Elementary United States doz Redpath's United States do. Swinton's Condensed do. Swinton's Primary do. Swinton's Outlines do.	1 4½ 5 2 2	6. 07 8. 11 9. 13 4. 85 14 64	5. 18 7. 92 8.97 4. 79 14.35	4.70			50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	ded,	Andrews Manu-	R. S. Barnes.	W.J.C. Dulany.	E. W. Irwin.	C. M. Barnes.	J. B. Cowper- thwaite.	W. A. Olmstead.	Union School Furniture Co.	
		war			Po	ints of	delivery	7.			
		Quantities awarded	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Philadel. phia.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
	WALL MAPS.										
	North DakotaNo	11			a. 70 b1. 50		c1.10		d.63		1
	South Dakota do	17			a. 70		c1.10		d. 63		1 8
	Hemispheres (outlines) .do	36	3. 00		b1.50 .90		f1.25		e 1.50 d.99	g1. 20	4
	Indian Territorydo	26			.80		h.90		e 2.10		6 1 - 40
-	Kansasdo	13			a. 70		i 1. 10		d.71		8
	Nebraskado	10			b1. 50 a. 70		j1.10		e 2.25		10
		1			b1.50 1.00		k1.10		e 2.25		13
- 1	New Mexicodo	6			80		1.90			1 00	14
i	North America (outline).do	39	3.00		. 90		m 1. 25		d.99 e 2.10	g1.20	10
	Oregondo United States, largedo	65			1.35 a. 60	0 1.10	n 1. 20 p 1. 15		d.99	g1.20	17
	United States (outline)do	12	3.00		b 1.75 1.70		p 1. 40		e2.10 d.99	g1.20	19
	Onited States (oddine)do	1.0	0.00		1. 10		p 1. 20		e 2.10	91.20	21
	PRIMERS.			0.01	0.48		001				
	Appleton'sdoz Hilliard'sdo.	41		3. 01 1. 84	3.17 1.70		2.91				2:
	Hilliard'sdo McGuffey's Reviseddo Monroe'sdo	59		1.23	.83 1.19		. 90 1. 25	1, 50			2
	New Americando Sanders' Pictorialdo	6			1.49						2
	Sanders' Pictorialdo Sheldon'sdo	23		1.38	1.40		1.60				21
1	Swinton's do	23		1.18	1.20		1. 30				2
	Webb's Word Methoddo Willson's (Harper's)do	26		2. 40 1. 80	2.39 1.39		1.36				3
	READERS, FIRST.	•	*****	1.00	2.00		1				1
ı		32		1.79	1.79						35
	Appleton'sdoz. Barnes' New Nationaldo Edwards & Webb'sdo	51		1.99	1.99						38
	Edwards & Webb'sdo	23		2.16 1.28	2. 10 1. 30		2.04 1.30				34
1	Harvey'sdo McGuffey's Reviseddo Monroe's Newdo	53		1.69	1.69						30
1	Monroe's Newdo	15		2.04	1.99		2. 10 1. 89	2.00			35
	Swinton'sdo Watson's Independentdo	33 14		1.79	1.79		1.87		*******		39
	Webb's Modeldo	28		3.46	3.28		3. 28				40
1	Willson's (Harper's)do	3	*****	2.45	2. 22		2.15				41
	BRADERS, SECOND.	96		9.01	3 DW		-				45
	Appleton'sdoz Barnes' New Nationaldo.	38		3.01	2.87						4:
1	Barnes' New Nationaldo Harvey'sdo	2		2,50	2.49		2.50				44
1	McGuffey's Reviseddo Monroe's Newdo	30		3. 01	2.99		3, 05	3.00			45
		23		3. 52	2.99 3.49		3.70	0.00			4
1	Watson's Independentdo Webb's Modeldo	9		3, 52	3.49		3.49				48
1	Webb's Modeldo Willson's (Harper's)do	18		4.00 3.27	3.79		3.79 2.90				49
1	" IMOUR & (Harper s)	9		0.21	2.04		2100				100

a Half mounted.

a Han mounted.
b Full mounted.
c 52 by 36.
d Plain rollers.
e In veneer cases.
f 53 by 46.

g Plain rollers, if wanted in spring roller case add \$1 each. h 34 by 26, i 56 by 32. j 61 by 34. k 34 by 46.

^{1 23} by 28.

m 52 by 41. n 29 by 25. o 41 by 52. p 58 by 41.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	school supplies—continued.	awarded.	R. S. Barnes.	W. J. C. Du- lany.	C. M. Barnes.	J. B. Cow-	W. A. Olm-stead.	A. Wurlitzer.	D. W. Glass &	
e:		ies a		P	oints of	delive	ry.			
Number		Quantities	New York.	Balti- more.	Chica-go.	Phila- del- phia.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. Y.		Number
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Readers, third: Appleton's	29 34 3 2 33 4 19 4 ¹ / ₂	3.63 5.05 5.41 3.63 4.24 4.29 5.05 5.05 4.90	3.77 4.98 4.85 3.59 4.19 4.19 4.98 4.39 5.03	2.80 3.59 4.20 5.10 4.85 4.30 5.25	4. 20				10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Readers, forth: Appleton's do Barnes' New National do Harper's do Harvey's do McGuffey's Revised do Monroe's New do Swinton's do Watson's Independent do Wilson's (Harper's) do Readers, fifth:	1-2	7. 09 6. 74 4. 54 5. 05 6. 74 5. 58 7. 09 6. 12	6.98 6.00 4.49 4.98 6.58 6.46 6.28 5.49	4.20 4.48 5, 20 6.34 6, 38 6.10 4.90	6. 60				1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1
19 °20 21 22 23 24 25	Appleton's do	12 12 6 71 1-2	9. 13 9. 13 7. 09 7. 30 8. 57 9. 13 9. 13	8.99 8.97 6.98 7.18 8.37 8.97 8.97	9.08 6.90 7.10 8.40 8.99 8.60	8.40				20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
26 27	McGuffey's Reviseddo	2 5	8. 62	8.47 3.20	8.35 3.24					20
28 29 30	Adams and Dackman's do Adams' Union School do. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s.do Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly dozen Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard dozen.	13	6, 63	3.20 26.89 6.48	7,00		6.00			21 21
31	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard	13	6.12	7. 97	6. 50					3
32 33	Tracy's School Recorddo White's New Common Schooldo Spellers:	53	5.56 6.07	7. 47 7. 97	6. 50		6. 96			333
34 35 36 37 38	Comprehensive	1-2 8 8 35	1.28 .31 .59 1.69	2.25 1.30 .34 .62 1.69	2. 45 1. 32 . 50 . 64					36 36 36 36 36 36
39 40 41 42 43	McGuffey's Advanced do Monroe's do New American, advanced do New American, primary do	4 3 3 17 3	a2.55 2.70 1.62 b1.79	2.49 1.79 2.50 1.48 1.79	2.40 1.60 1.85	a2.50				3 4 4 4 4
44 45 46 47 48 49	New American, primary do. Parker's Elementary do. Parker's Pronouncing do. Sheldon's Primary do. Swinton's Word Book do. Swinton's Word Primer do. Watson's do. Webster's do. Wilson's Large do. Wilson's Primary do.	5 12 18 10 16 3 5	b2.50 1.79 1.79 1.48 1.79 .90 2.45	2.49 1.79 1.79 1.50 1.79 .83 2.20	2.60 1.60 1.90 1.55 1.85 .84 2.00					4 4 4 4 5
51 52 53	Slates ·	6	1. 53 . 36 . 40	1.40 .32½ .36	1.35			, 35	.41	5
54 55 5 6	6 x 9 inches	107 94 47	.50	.45 .54 .72				.45	. 56 . 67 . 79	54 54 56

	school supplies—continued.	Quantities awarded.	R. S. Barnes.	- 1	W. S. C. Dumany.
		ies s	Poi	nts of deli	very.
Number.		Quantif	New York.	Balti	more.
	TRACING-WRITING-BOOKS.			501	
1 2	No.1 (sample required)dozen	175	. 57	.591	
3	No. 2 (sample required)do	175	.57	.57	
5 6	No. 3 (sample required)do	170	.57	.52½	
7 8	No. 4 (sample required)do	137	.57	.591	
	WRITING-BOOKS.				
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Longer course (sample required):	190 170 160 130 100 70 40	.72 .72 .72 .72 .72 .72 .72 .72	.791 .791 .791 .791 .791	.74 .83 .75½ .67½ .59 .80
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	No. 1	50 60 70 60 50 40 40 1,000	. 57 . 57 . 57 . 57 . 57 . 57 . 57 . 57	.591 .591 .591 .591 .591 .591	. 62 . 41½ . 52½ . 47½ . 45 . 60
94	MISCELLANEOUS. Alcohol and Hygiene, by JuliaColemandozen	01		0.40	
24 25	Andrews' Maps, outline, in separate spring-roller cases	21		2.49 e33, 83	
26 27 28	Andrews' Anatomical Charts, in one spring-roller case. do Arithmetical Frames, by John Gouldsets	16		e37. 28 j16. 00 4. 90	
29 30 31 32 33 34	Arithmetical Table Cardsdo Bibles, medium size	21 380 41 55	1.00	20 1.50 3.45	.30 4.00
35 36 37	Brand's Physiologiesdo Call bellsnumber	113	5. 40 .60	5.35 .27	
38 39 40 41	Child's Health Primer, by A. S. Barnes & Codozen. Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington. do Crayons, chalk, white, dustlessboxes	30 6 960	3.01	2.99 2.85 .05§	2.90
42 43 44 45	Crayons, chalk, colored, assorteddo First Lessons in Geometry, by Thomas Hilldozen Geometrical Blockssets Globes of the World: Largenumber	125 2 19	, 50	3. 76 2. 40	
46		39		4. 25	5.50
48	Mediumdo	5	*******	. 3. 25	4.00
50	Gospel Hymns, No. 5, with music	23 180		3.99	
52 53 54	Without musicdo	43		4.47 7.40 .55	. 2.04

^{*}Chicago delivery.

a Sterling series.

b Analytical.

c Peerless combined spelling blank and practical writing-book, per dozen.

under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C, M. Barnes.	J. B. Cowperthwaite.	W. C. Hamblin.	Andrews Manufacturing Company.	E. W. Irwin.	W. A. Olmstead.	Valentine Stortz.	Union School Furni- ture Company.	D. W. Glass & Co.	R. A. Robbins.
			I	oints of d	elivery.				
Chicago.	Philadel- phia.	New York.	NewYork or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Balti- more.	New York.
b. 36	. 60	a. 37						-	
b. 36	. 60	a. 37							
b. 36	.60	a. 37		-					
0.00	.00	ps. 01		,					
					***********			***********	
.77	. 80	.50							
.77 .77 .77 .77 .60 .60	. 80	.50							
.77		. 00							
. 60	.80	. 50							
. 60	.80 .80	.50							
		.50							
. 45 . 45 . 45 . 45	.60								
. 45	. 60								
.45	.60								
.45	. 60								
. 40	.60								
. 45	. 60	c. 38							
	**********	0.00	**********						
31.00			d38.00						
14.00			+10.00						
14.30			*16.00 4.00	5.00	6. 25 2. 80				
			2.25	1.80		.30	2, 40		
			2. 25 *1. 00	.48	. 64		2. 40 . 80	1.08 2.00 3.35	
5.34									
*******				. 65	.35			*********	. 25
3.00									
					0.07	. 06½	. 25	.07 .08	
2.75					. 061	. 40		•00	
			*2. 20		1.29				
f4.15		f4.00	*f6.50	g2, 20	4. 63 7.35 3. 74 5. 00		†7.00		
i 3. 10		i 3.00	*g3.00	h1. 20	3.74		†5.50		
3. 10					0.00				
4. 57									
2, 08		- 12		- 4					

d 8 maps, Chicago delivery. g 8-inch. j 8 charts in one spring-roller case.

e 8 numbers in one spring case.
h 6-inch.
k Per dozen.

f 12-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City,

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

school supplies—continued.		R. S. Barnes.	W. J. C. Dulaney.
	rarded	Points of	delivery.
	Quantities awarded.	New York,	Baltimore.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
Hygiene for Young People, by A. S. Barnes & Cododo Johunot's Natural History Readers, 6 books, 4 dozen eachdo Kindergarten Objectssets	110 24 172 3 100 183	5, 05	4.90 4.98 13 *4.66 38 *8.30 .08
Music Books, Instruction for Organ	17		2.50 3.50 3.00 10.00
Pencils, slate	130	e. 75	.50 .69 .88
Picture Reward Cards, assorteddozen	750		. 07
Plaster Parispounds Prang's Natural History Cards, small, 12 cards in envelope .sets Primer of Domestic Science, Sherwood & Co., Chicago:	395		.08
No. 1	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 4		2.10 2.10 2.60 4.76 .45 1.50 .24 .41 .08 .25 11.40 .69 2.25 .08
Webster's Dictionary: Common School	18 41 19	7.30 4.85 15.25	7.18 4.76 14.94

a Plush top. b Samples of these organs will be sent and set up for trial. c No. 5½, German. d New York delivery; 3 feet wide; one side. c Chicago delivery. f In cans, black. g 3½ dozen Seaside and Wayside, No. 1, \$2.65; 3½ dozen Seaside and Wayside, No. 2, \$3.65. k 4 dozen Cats and Dogs, \$1.80; 4 dozen Feathers and Fur, \$3.25; 4 dozen Wings and Fins, \$4.25; 4 dozen Claws and Hoofs, \$5.65; 4 dozen Flyers and Creep vs. \$4.25; 4 dozen Animate World, \$9.75.

under advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.-Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	C. M. Barnes.	E. W. Irwin.	W. A. Olmstead.	Union School Fur- niture Co.	A. Wurlitzer.	Valentine Stortz.	C. H. Pleasants.	Richard Lindner.	D. W. Glass & Co.	Andrews Manufactur- ing Co.
				Point	s of deli	very.				
ı,			'A .		.1	.,		,,		
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Baltimore.	As stated.
	5, 25									
.40	(h) .40 8.00	.75	.48	a1.00						
	(g)				. 56					
<i>b</i> 70.00 <i>b</i> 95.00				••••••	52. 00 61. 00	58. 00 65. 00 40. 00 55. 00	49. 50	(i)		
2.40		•••••	. 53	•••••	. 66 . 93 1. 25				.51 .90 1.10 i.30 i.50 i.80	
			*********					***********	.08	
*******				********						
******	2. 19 2. 19 2. 19 2. 55 2. 40						******			
	2.55 2.40	.45	.44½	.70						d. 44
		. 40	. 112							
	3. 20 5. 30		. 15½		1.50			**********		
	12. 10 . 09 . 13	2, 40	2.37	f2.00				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		e2. 39
	5. 10									

i 40 per cent. discount on catalogue price of any organ selected; sample of any will be sent.

* Average. No. 1, \$1.69; No. 2, \$2.99; No. 3, \$3.99; No. 5, \$5.38; No. 6, \$9.96.

† Cats and Dogs, \$1.69; Friends in Feathers and Fur, \$3.01; Vings and Fins, \$4.03; Curious Flyers, \$4.03; Claws and Hoofs, \$5.46; Animate World, \$10.15.

; No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	W.J.C. Dulany.	Richard Lindner.
		tities	Point deliv	
		Quan	Balti- more.	New York,
	SFATIONERY.			
	ank books, 4 x 6 inches, 24 pages, bound full sheep, or A. S. P. Co. Stu- lent's Note Book No. 2	1,600	. 06	
Bla	ank books, 6 x 10 inches, 120 pages, bound, paperdo	600	.17	
En	velopes, adhesive, best quality, white, No. 6, XX	120	1. 45 1. 30 1. 55 1. 65	
In	k, black, in 2-ounce bottlesdozen	240	.18½ .19 .23	
In	k, black, in quartsdo	62	2.40	
In	k, crimson, best quality, 4-ounce bottles, with cork stoppersdo	14	1.50	
In	kstands, 2-inch, round, glass stoppersdo	3,1	1.10	
Mı	ncilage, best quality, 8-ounce bottles, with brushdo	40	1.50	
Pa	per, blotting, best quality, in packages of 12 blotters, 4 x 9 inches (to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the ream of 19 x 24), per package.packages	1,300	.04	. 04
Pa	per, drawing, 8 x 10 inches, first quality, in packages of 100 sheets, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to the 1,000 sheets, or A. S. P. Co. Drawing Book No. 1	220 122	.25 1.70 1.82 1.98 1.99 1.72 1.82 1.98	2, 38
Po	oper, letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the		1.99	
	eamreams.	133	1. 42 1. 75 1. 47 1. 72	2. 04
	per, commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the reamreams	157	. 90 . 99½ . 86	1. 19
	per-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy , 9-inchdozen noils, various grades	592 592	5.00 .14½	
			-	
Pe	oncils, red, blue, and greendo	156	. 29	
Pe	ncils, black lead, plain cedardo	786	.03	

advertisement of April 15, 1830, for furnishing gords, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

W. C. Hamblin.	D. W. Glass & Co.	R. A. Robbins.	E. S. Barnes.	Valentine Stortz.	Union School Fur- niture Co.	
		Points o	f delivery.			OF.
New York.	Baltimore.	timore. New York. New York. Ch				Number
.06	.063 .053 .064 .074 .066					
1.50	1.20 1.50 1.59 1.69 1.90 a.40 b.23	1.40	. 20			101111111111111111111111111111111111111
	a 3. 20 b 2. 20 . 90 1. 00 1. 50	1. 20	2.25 2.00			11 11 11 20 21 21 21 22 22 24
	.033 .04 .05		.04			2 2 2 2
1.68	28 1.82 2.24 2.38 c.15	1.85	2.10	1.77 1.47 1.47		2233333
1.68	1.40 1.82 2.24 c.15	1.85	2.10	1.77 1.47 1.47		3 3 3 3
1.44	2. 25 1. 44 1. 55	1. 65	1.80	d 1.52		3 4 4
	. 91 1. 20 1. 40 1. 50 e 3. 00	. 95		.76		4444
	. 12 . 35 . 45 . 40 . 35	.24	. 25	•	.20	4 4 4 5 5 5
	.14 .14 .33 .35	.29	.50			5 5 5 5
. 35	.03	.04	.04		.09	5 5

a A. S. P. e Stuel.

b Williams oIn pads, 15 cents each. d 960 balf sheets f600 awarded, 6×10 inches as sample above. Bid is 23 cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		``	D.W.
	Quantities awarded	Points of	delivery.
	Quan	Balti- more.	Balti- more.
STATIONERY—continued.			
Pen-holders, wooden, A. S. P. Co., No. 3, assortmentdozen.	737	.10	.09
		- 1	.15
			. 08
Pen-racks, metaldo	6	. 90	.74
Paners nine heat solid head No 5	35	.60	. 60
Papers pins, best solid head, No. 5do Rubber erasers, best quality, 40 pieces to the pound, per pound.lbs Rubber bands, best quality:	72	.67	. 85
Rubber bands, best quality:	51 73	.09	. 19
No. 32dodo	48	.14	. 58
Rubber ink erasers, small cakescakes	375	.021	
Rulers, wooden, graduated: 12-inch	24	.30	a. 29 b. 75
15-iuchdo	125	.34	c1. 20 a. 36 b1. 20
		- 00	c1. 50
Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the poundpound. Steel pens:	76	.98	
Esterbrook's No. 9, commercialgross.	51	.34	. 45
Esterbrook's No. 9, commercial gross. Esterbrook's No. 14, bank do	19	.41	. 50
Esterbrook's No. 048, Falcondo	40	.41	.4
Esterbrook's No. 122, engrossingdo	6	.44	.3
Gillott's No. 303do	62	. 83	.3
			. 6
Gillott's No. 404do	80	.44	.41
Gillott's No. 332do	11	1.07	1. 1.
Perry's No. 102do	27	.32	.4
Perry's No. 137 Falcon	41	.32	.3
Perry's No. 1066, engrossingdo	7	.32	. 3
Spencerian No. 1 do	66	.80	.8
Spencerian No. 2, counting-housedo	38	. 80	.8
Spencerian No. 3, commercial do	20	. 80	. 8.
Spencerian No. 5, schooldo	100	. 80	. 8:
A. S. P. Co. No. 19, commercialdo	3 8	.40	.39
A. S. P. Co. No. 1848, Patcou	2	.45	.6
A.S. P. Co., Chase, legal	15	.65	.59
A S P Co 1 x 1 Lady Washington	5	. 65	.59
Gillott's No. 332 do Perry's No. 102 do do Perry's No. 107, school do do Perry's No. 107, school do Perry's No. 137, Falcon do do Perry's No. 137, Falcon do Spencerian No. 1 do Spencerian No. 2, counting-house do Spencerian No. 3, commercial do Spencerian No. 5, school do do A. S. P. Co. No. 19, commercial do A. S. P. Co. No. 19, commercial do A. S. P. Co. No. 1848, Falcon do A. S. P. Co. No. 1940 do do A. S. P. Co. 5 A, school do do A. S. P. Co. 1 x 1, Lady Washington do A. S. P. Co. 7 x 7, Garfield do do do do do do do	7	. 65	.68
KINDERGARTEN MATEBIAL			- 1
Primary Counting Blocks	3	.95	
Set Ado	3	.13	
Set B do do Set B do Set B do Go Set B do	3	.17	
Educational Toy Money, in boxes	3	.17	
Cabinets of Weights and Measures complete	3	6.60	

^{*}Or in consideration of your awarding us the contract for the entire list, excepting cabines organs we will supply the same at \$100 less than the above total, agreeing that for articles which require samples, and which we may have omitted (if any) we will furnish the same goods that were awarded and accepted last year, if required or desired.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison f samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	R. S. Barnes.	R. S. Barnes. Richard Lindner.		C. M. Barnes.	A. Wurlitzer.	Mineralized Rubber Company.	W. A. Olmstead.
			Points of	delivery.			
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
			••••••			•••••	
1.30							
.50		.70					.74
.00			************			111	. , , =
	.15					.11½ .14½ .32	
	.09 .15 .45 .02					. 32	
	.35		d. 28				
	. 00		4.20				
	.40		d. 35	*********	***********	••••••	
	1.50				1.00		1.35
	. 37						
	. 43		************		***********	***********	
	. 43						
	.47						
	.80						. 79
	.45						. 421
	.90						
	.75 .75 .75				***********		
	.75					**********	
	75						A

	2				4		
				1.00			1. 10
				15			90
				.18			. 20 . 22 . 22
				.17			. 22
				.15 .18 .17 .60 8.00		***********	
		************		8,00			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under [Note-Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

	school supplies—continued.	Quantities awarded.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	D. W. Glass & Co.
Number.		lantities	Points of	delivery.
Nu		Ğ	more.	more.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Engine colored paper, largest size	100 10 6 3 3 200 3 10 30	.17 .75 .37 .75	

eLot.

f17 packages.

g 3,100 cards.

advertisement of April 15, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	R. S. Barnes.	Richard Lindner.	W. C, Hamblin.	C. M. Barnes.	A. Wurlitzer.	Mineralized Rubber Company.	W. A. Olmstead.
			Points of	delivery.			
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
				.15 .16 .80 .30 .75 f.10 4.00 .15 7.00 1.80 2.00 0.04 3.37 h.75 f.30			.07 1.00 .12 .014 .45 .30

A Wood.

i Paper.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantities awarded.	C. H. Pleasants.	W. H. Wickham.	Jas. B. Horner.	Parke, Davis & Co.	S. Leerburger.	
Nun		Qua	To be	delivered	in Nev	w York		1
	MEDICINES.							
	Acid:					1		1
1 2	Acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.ounces- Benzoic, in 4-oz. bottlesdo	368 95	.0174 .04%	.0185			121	
3	Boracic, powdered, in 4-oz. g. s. bot- tlesounces.	463	.0309	.031				
4	Carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bot- tles, 95 per centpounds.	505	.1349	.141				
5	Carbolic, pure crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottlesounces.		.0349	.037		/		
6	Citric, in 8-oz, bottlesdo	588	.0361	.034				
7 8	Gallic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottlesdo Hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottlesdo	150 63	.0849	.086				
9	Muriatic, c, p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottlesdo	465	.0224	.023				п
10 11	Muriatic, c, p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles do Nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles do Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bot-	334	.0249	.028				1
	Liesounces.	636	.0219	.021				
12	Salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tinsdo	245	.0919	.091				1
13 14	Sulphuric, c.p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.do Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottlesounces.	316	.0224	.028	*****			1
	g. s. bottlesounces.	480	.0269	.028				1
15 16	Tannic, in 1-oz. bottlesdo Tartaric, in 8-oz. w. m. bottlesdo	728	.0315	.11 7 0 31				1
17	Aconite, tincture of, rad., in 8-oz. bottles,			,				
18	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent. bott.	1,300 1,580	.0224	.623		.0213		1
19	Aloes, pulv., in 8-oz. bottlesounces.	200	.021	.015				li
20	Alumina and potussa, sulphate of (alum),	1,440	13-16	15				
	in 4-oz. bottles ounces.	,	13-10	18				1
21	Aromatic spirits of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	1 490	0094	00	-	-		
22	Bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles,	1,632	.0274	.03	******			2
	ounces.	674	.04.0	.043				2
23 24	Carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles ounces.	1,000	.0119	.013				2
25	Muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bottlesdo Solution of, U.S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles,							1
26	Anise, oil ofounces.	11,700	.0109 .1249	.13	14		.121	2 2
27	Antimony and potassa, Tartrate of (tar	00	12.020	.10	14		.124	-
	tar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P., ounces	32	.0799	.08				2
28	Aquifolium, berberis, fluid extract, in		.0755					1
	Aquifolium, berberis, fluid extract, in 16-oz. bottles	75	0140	.40		.55		2
29 30	Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles.ounces. Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's	8,624	.0149	.611		.013		2
	Arsonite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P. ounces.	400	.0091	.01				3
31	Assafætida, gum, in tinsdo Atropia, sulph., in ‡-oz. bottlesdo	1,000	4.44	3.50		*****		3
-	Belladonua:	~9		0.00				-
33	Alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars,	51		.16 78		.20		3
34	Fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles ounces.	270		.034		.031		3
35	Tincture of, in 4-oz. bottlesdo	600	.0209	.021	******	.021		3
36	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U.S. Pounces.	1,200	.1724	.131				3
37	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g.s. bottlesdo	1,600	.0149	.011				3
38	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bot-			.032		0210	10	3
	tlesounces.	1,500		inas		.0316	*****	1

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	C. H. Pleasants.	W. H. Wickham,	James B. Horner.	Parke Davis & Co.	A. E. Carpenter.	S. Leerburger.	Number.
Nan		Qua	To be	deliver	ed in	New	Yorl	٤.	Nur
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1 2 3 4	Cantharides, tinct.of, in 4-oz. bottles.ounces. Camphor, in 8-oz. bottlesdo. Cannabis indica, F. E., in 4-oz. bottlesdo. Capsules, empty, ass'd, Nos.0 to 4 boxes. Cascara sagrada, F. E., in 1-lb. bottles,	420 4,000 112 1,400	.02§ .0449	.026 .03½ .03		.03 ₁₈			1 2 3 4
5	nounds .	190		.55½		1.00			5
6	Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed, bottles.	1,000	.3824	. 383					6
7 8	Blistering, in 8-oz. tinsounces.	200 240		.044					8
9 10 11	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottlesounces.	240 680	.0074	. 25%			····		10
12	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4 oz. g. s. w. m. bottles ounces. Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces.	600	.091	.09}					11
13	(linchona, fluid extract of (with aromatica),	3,300	. 0574	.04 9			••••		12
14 15	in 8-oz. bottles	2,300 520 135	.0849	.03 .059 .09‡	.09	. 031		.09	14 15
16 17	Coccuius indicus do	220	40	.141	. 14			. 12	16 17 18
18 19 20	Cocoa butterpounds. Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottlesbottles. Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles,	2,900	.48	.13,18					19
21	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottlesounces.	344		.021		.0214			20
22	Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered,	100		.061		.12			22
23 24	in 8-oz. bettlesounces. Collodion, in 1-oz. bottlesdo. Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottlesdo Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottlesdo	185	.0591	.06	. 04				23 24
25 26	Cosmoline, in 1-lb, tins pounds.	300 1,935	.0149	.28	::::		. 17		25 26 27
27 28	Crosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bottlesdo	113 64	0004	.06 20	.11	001		.11	28
29 30	Digitalis, tineture of, in 2-oz. bottlesdo Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottlesdo Ether:	1,220	. 0224	.02 .03½8		.021			30
31	Compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.,	1,738	.03	.037					31
32	Stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins,	1,554	.0435	.043					32
33	Spirits of, nitrous (sweet spirits of niter),	4,546	. 0335	.037					33
34 35	in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. Pounces. Flaxseed meal, in tinspounds. Gelseminum, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles,	1,530	. 0561	.044					34
36	Gentian, alcoholic extract, in 1-oz. jars, ounces.	300		.021		.03			35
37	Gentian, tinct., comp., in 1-lb. bottles, pounds.	450	.24	.241		. 26			37

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

er.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	C. H. Pleasants.	W. H. Wickham.		er.
Number.		Quant	To be delivered in N York.			Number
	MEDICINES—continued.					
1 2 3 4	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottlesounces. Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottlesdo Gum arabic, powdered, in 8 oz. w. m. bottlesdo Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. w. m.	3,220 6,926 765	.0174 .047	.031 .015 .06	.04	2 3
5	jarsounces. Hypophos. lime, soda, iron, and potash, sirup of, in 1-lb. bottlespounds.	35 1,445		.141	.14	4 5
6 7 8 9 10	In 1-oz. g. s. bottles	142 1,687 500 720 148	.27 .01 10 .331	.281 .0416 .331 .151	.22	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16	Ammoniated citrate of	30 386 485 272 4,600 350	.67 .02 ½ .0149 .00 ½ .0249	.52 .0136 .015 .0036 .023 .1436	.03	11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22	Sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb, wood boxes pounds Sulphate of, o.p., in 8-oz. w. m. bottlesounces Sirup, iodide of, U.S. P., in 8-oz. bottlesdo Quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottlesdo Tincture of the chloride of, U.S. P., in 8-oz. g.s. bottles Jaborandi, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottlesdo Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottlesdo Lavender, compound spirits of, U.S. Pdo Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottlesdo Linseed oil, raw, in pint bottlesbottlesbottles Licorice:	2,424 456 124 1,754 6°0 738	.0249	.02½ .03½ .03 .03 .02½ .01½ .01¾	.03 .03½ .03 .03	17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25	Extract of in paper	2,330 450 216	.0121	.0123 .261 .011	. 25	23 24 25
26 27 28 29	Magnesia: do Carb do Heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles do Sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins pounds Merourial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots do	434 190 1,630 152	.0121 .0229 .69	.011 .03 % .02 %		26 27 28 29
30	Mercury: With chalk, in 2 oz. w.m. bottlesounces Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz.	161	.041	.021		36
32	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles	212	.053	. 05%		31
33	tles	476 634	.06%	.061		32
34 35 36 37	Pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots do Red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles do Yellow oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles do Yellow sulph., in 1-oz. bottles do	300 120		.03½ .07½ .11 .08½		34 35 36 37
38 39 40 41 42	Morphia: Acetate of, in § oz. bottlesdo Sulphateof, in § oz. bottlesdo Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins pounds. Myrrh, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles ounces. Nux vomica, tinoture, in 4-oz. bottles do	48 413 524 774	.10½ .03 .0274	3.00 2.90 .12 .03 .02‡	.03	38 39 40 41 42

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

				00				
Number.	MRDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	od or C. A. Pleasants.	W. H. Wickham.	James B. Horner.	Parke Davis & Co.	S. Leeburger.	Number.
_						i		_
	MEDICINES—continued.				-			1
1	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U.S.Pounces. Oil:	22		.14		.14		1
2 3	Cubebs, in 4-oz. bottlesdo	135		.831	. 75		.80	2
4	Lemon, in 4-oz. bottlesdo Sandalwood, in 4-oz. bottlesdo	211 260		.091	.08		.18	3 4
5	Sassarras, in 1-10. bottlespounds.	129		.48	. 45		.48	5
6	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizesdozen. Olive oil, in 1-pint bottlesbottles. Opium:	2,480 968	.121	.06½ .15½				6 7
8	Camphorated tincture of, U.S.P., in 16-	0 400	0440					0
9	oz. bottles ounces. Compound powder of, U.S.P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles ounces. Powdered, in 8-oz. bottles do	9,488	.0149	.01½		.001		8
10 11		278	.30	. 312		. 35		10
12	Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles do Pepper, Cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles tles ounces.	$\frac{3,592}{2,388}$.0449	.0412	.02	.05		11 12
13	tlesounces.	688		.011				13
14 15	Peppermint, oil of, in 1 oz. bottlesdo	182	.121	. 17	. 14		. 15	14
16	Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottlesdo Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles of 500. U.S.Pbottles	357	.06	.061		.09		15
17 18	Podophyilum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles,					. 50		17
	Potassa:	30		.17		.16		18
19 20 21	Acetate of, in 8-oz. bottlesounces.	456 540	.0171	.013				19 20
22	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottlesounces. Canstic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottlesdo Chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bot	1,816	.0235	.023 .09				21 22
23	tlesounces.	1,600	.017	. 01 20				23 24
25	Cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles do Nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottlesounces.	980	.00%	.10				25
26	Potassium:							26
27	Bromide of, in 8 oz. bottlesdo	2,168	.02 ² / ₂	.02 8				27
28 29	Permangauate of, in 1-oz bottlesdo Iodide of, in 8 oz. bottlesdo	2,471	.21	.17 20				28
29	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or com- pressed in tinsounces	1,504		.321				29
30	Resinpounds	122	.0099	. 02				30
31	Fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottlesounces.	892		.04		. 031		31
32	Fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottlesounces. Powdered, in 4-oz. bottlesdo Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	266	.0215	. 035				32
0.4	ounces	3,150	.0199	. 02				33
34 35	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bot-	60		.261				34
36	Scneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles	860		.191		.20		35
	Senna:	832		.04		.05		
37	Confection, in 1-lb. jarspounds	36		30 20		.35		37
39	Confection, in 1-lb. jarspounds Fluid extract, in 1-lb bottlesdo Leaves, in 1-lb. packagesNumber Silver, nitrate of:	67		.373		. 18		39
40	Fused, in 1-oz, g. s. bottles ounces	37	.72	. 79				40
41	In crystals, in loz bottlesdo Soap (sample required):	55	.70	.77	******			41
42	Castile, in paperdo	1, 450 2, 200		.037			*****	42
10	Castile, in paper	2, 200		. 019	*****			30

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued,	Quantities awarded.	C. H. Pleasants.	W.H. Wickham.	F. A. Reichardt.	Hastings Truss Co.	Jas. B. Horner.	Parke Davis & Co.	Number.
N		On O	1	co be deliv	ered in	New Yo	rk.		Na
-	MEDICINES—continued.				1	1	1	1	-
,	Soda:					-			1
1	Bicarbonate of, in 8-oz bottles, ounces.	2,366	.0067	.007			*		1
2	Chlorinated sol., Labarraques', bottles.	352	.119	. 1217					2
8	Salicylate, in 4-oz. w.m. bottles, ounces.	952	.0945	.091				-	3
4	Squill:	30%	.0020	.009					0
5	Sirup of, U. S. P., in 1-lb bot-	2,000		·11138				.12	4
6	Pulvis, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles.oz. Stillingia, fluid extract, in 4-oz bot-	48		.051					5
7	strychnia, in g-oz. bottles oz.	1,300	.99	.026				. 021	7
8	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles.oz.	3,080	.0069	.007					8
10	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz.	147	.051	.0518			.09		9
11	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jarsoz.	250 160		.19 % .03 ½			. 031	. 20	10
12	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles, bottles.	694	.191	.191				1	12
13	Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1-lb. bottles bott.		1208	.40				22	
14	Wild cherry:	69		.40				. 55	13
	Fluid extract of, in 8-oz bot- tlesbott.	792		.173				. 23	14
15	Sirup of, in 16-oz bottles, U.S.	20.000		.0082				.011	15
16	Zinc: Acetate of, in 2-oz. bottlesdo	106	.033	.031				gros	
17	Chlorinated solution, medic-		.008						16
18	oxide of, in 2-oz. bottlesoz.	550	.0174	.147					17
19	Sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottlesoz.	375	.0174	. 012					19
20	HOSPITAL STORES. Arrowroot (sample required)lbs.	312	.07	. 071					20
21	Bandages, suspensory (sample re-		.078						
22	quired)No.	264	*********	.05 13	.06	†7.00 †5.50	******		21 22
23 24						†4. 00 †2. 50			23 24
25 26					7	13.25			25
27	Barley, in tins, (sample required)					†3.50			26
28	Bed-pans (sample required) No.	550		.05½ .53	1.20				27
29	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles (sample required)oz.	570		.041	~				29
30 31	Cocoa, in tins, (sample required) lbs.	245		.32					30
	Corn starch, in tins, (sample required)lbs	600		.06					31
32	Flaxseed, whole (sample required) pounds	105	.041	.041					32
33	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles, (sample required) oz.	1.100		.01					33
34	Gelatin (sample required)lbs	75		.35					34
36	Percolators, glass, 1-gallon No Plaster, belladonna (sample re-	12		.35		******			35
97	quired)yards. Plasters, porous (sample required)	300		.35					36
38	dozen	500		.35					37
39	Saddle-bags, medical, convertible, (sample required)	+7		7. 25					38
92	Splints, assorted (sample required)	14		.75			-		39

^{*} No award.

[Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

ber.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	F. H. Reichardt.	W. H. Wickham.	C. H. Pleasants.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
Number.		Qua	To be d	elivered	in New	York.	Nun
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.						
1 2 3	Aspirators (sample required)number. Atomizers, with shield (sample required)do Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box: 1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard, 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; 4 dozen, 3 inches	*7 *22	6.75	6.00 1.35			1 2
	4 inches by 8 yards, boxesnumber	90	2. 35	2.25			3
4	2½ by 12 inchespieces. 4 by 17 inchesdo. Breast-pumps (sample required)number. Cases, field, operating (sample required)do	68		.013			4
5	Breast numps (sample required)	71 66	. 14	.023			5
7	Cases, field, operating (sample required)do	*4	13.75	13.50			7
8	Cotton.	300	.033	. 033			8
9	Absorbent, Lawton's pounds Bats (sample required) number. Wadding (sample required) sheets Cupping glasses, assorted sizes number. Droppers, medicine (sample required) do.	160		.60			9
10	Bats (sample required)number.	300		. 081		.06	10
11 12	Cunning glasses assorted sizes number	390	.06	.03			12
13	Droppers, medicine (sample required)do	1,200	.011	.011			13
14	Lancets, thumb (sample required)	17	.25	.14			14
15	Picked pounds. Patent do. Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide (sample re-	40		.16			15
16 17	Patentdo	80		.46			16
11	quired)yards.	1,100		.061		.051	17
18						.081	18
19	Needles:	†41		. 60			19
20	Cotton, thimble, in case (sample required) number Surgical, assorteddozen.	26	.30	.34			20
21	I Inholsterers' number	38		.06			21
22	Oakum, fine, picked (sample required)pounds.	. 115		.07	.075		22
23 24	Obstetrical forceps (sample required)number.	105	4.00	3.75			23 24
25	Oiled silk in 2-yard pieces (sample required)yards	105	5.50	5, 00			25
26	Pencils hair (assorted sizes), in vials (sample re-		0.00				20
	Operating cases (minor) (sample required)number. Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials (sample required)dozen. Pinspapers.	250		.09	. 083		26
27	Plaster:	250		.02		. 021	27
28	Adhesive, 5 yards in a can (sample required). yards.	265		.131			28
29 30	Isinglass, 1 yard in a case (sample required)do.	180 275		.021	001		29 30
31	Plaster of Paris, in 5-pound tinspounds. Pocket cases (sample required)number.	*16	4.50	4. 45	. 029		31
32	Scarificators (sample required)do	3	2.00	2.00			32
33	Scissors, 4-inch (sample required)do.	‡39		. 12			33
34	Scissors, 6-inch (sample required)do	‡67		. 18			34
35	Pocket cases (sample required) number. Scarificators (sample required) do. Scissors, 4-inch (sample required) do. Scissors, 6-inch (sample required) do. Silk, ligature ounces. Speculum (sample required): For the ear number. For the rectum do. For the vagina, glass. do. Sponge, assorted (sample required) ounces.	22	.70	. 701			35
36	For the earnumber.	17	.22	. 25			36
37	For the rectumdo	*12	*******	.35			37
38	For the vagina, glassdo	*9	. 25	. 25	0.41		30
39	sponge, assorted (sample required)ounces.	700		. 05	·U45		39

^{*} No award.

^{† (}No sample), no award.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	F.A. Reichardt.	W. H. Wickham.	C. H. Pleasants.	Hastings Truss Company.	Richard Lindner.	W
		Quan	То	be delive	ered in	Now York	ζ.	34
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS-cont'd.				1		-	-
1	Stethoscopes, Cammann's doubleNo Syringes:	*9	1. 25	1.40				-
2	Davidson's self-injector No Ear, glass (sample required).dozen. Hard rubber, 8-oz. (sample re-	76 †44		1.05				
5	quirea)number.	†27 †35	.65	.80				
;	Hypodermic (sample required).do Matson's, familydo	84	.00	1.16				1
3	Penis, rubber (sample required). do Vagina, rubber (sample required),	510		.12				
)	Tost-tubes, 3 to 7 inchesnest. Thermometers (sample required):	†130 84		.08				1
	Clinicalnumber	180	.45	. 50				
	Clinicalnumber Mercurialdo	24		.08				-
	Spiritdodo	†23		.17				1
-	Linen, unbleached ounces. Cotton, spools, assorted number.	85 †286		.07			.05	-
	Tooth extracting cases (sample required)number. Tourniquets, field (sample required),	12	7.00	7. 25				-
	Tourniquets, screw, with pad (sample	†4		. 45				-
	required)	100	1.00	1.05			1. 20 1. 40 a3.00	-
1			-				b3.50	ŀ
1	Trusses (sample required): Doublenumber.	38		. 59		c16.00		-
1						e24.00		1
	Singledo	47		. 29		e12.00 c8.00		-
	Tubes, glass, assorted sizesgross.	17		.70	1	d18.00		-
	Twine, ½ coarse (sample required).ozs	790		.02			.02	-
1	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs	*4	15.00	45 50				1
-	in casenumber Urinometers (sample required)do Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's,	15	15. 00 20.00	15. 50 20. 00				-
-	number	17	1. 65	1.80				
1	Uterine sounds, Sims'do	150	.40	. 39	. 033			1
1	Wax, white, in paperounces. Wire, silver, ligaturedo	16	2.00	2. 45				1
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Basins, wash, hand (sample required), number.	114		.06		*********		
1	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires, (sample required)number.		-		1			
-11	(sample required)number.	†40	********	.45				

^{*} No sample.
† No award.
a All linen.
b Under new tariff.

c "Best Com." per dozen.
d "Acme Patent," per dozen.
c "Chase's Improved," per dozen.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	C. H. Pleasants.	F. A. Reichardt.	W. H. Wickham.	Richard Lindner.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Vermbon
		8	То	be deli	vered in	New	York.	N
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		-					
1 2 3	Corks, velvet, best assorted	*4, 500 95 9			.07			
5	Funnels, tin, pint. do Hones† do Measures: do Measures: do	25 21			.05			
8	Measures: Graduated, glass, 4-oz Graduated, glass, minim do Tin, pint and quart Medicine glasses, ‡-oz., graduated dozen. Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches, number	34 22 44		. 20	.13 .06 .35			1
-		20			.48			1
2 3 4 5	Paper: Filtering, round, gray, 10 inches packs. Litmus, blue and red, of eachsheets Wrapping †quires	38 100 1,000	.21 .024	.02½	.16 .02½ .07½	.07		1 1 1 1 1 1
8 8	Pill boxes, \$ paper \(\frac{1}{2} \) turned wood \(\frac{1}{2} \)dozen. Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches \(\frac{1}{2} \)number. Scales, Troemer's, dispensing \(\frac{1}{2} \)do	1,500 27 6		.35	.02½ .40 6.10	. 28		1 1 1 1
0	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches		1					2
2 3 4 5	dozen dozen do dozen do dozen do dozen 1,000 1,300 1,350			.08# .11# .13# .18#			0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
6		725			.231			2
7	ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.		-		1.00			-
3	Antipyrine, in 1-oz. bottles ounces Ammonia, iodide of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottlesdo	16			1.30			64 64
	Chlorate of lime, in \(\frac{1}{2}\)-lb. boxespounds	200			.101		. 02	
	Cocaine, muriate, in g-oz. vialsounces	43			5.00		4.25	
	Eucalyptus, glob., F. E., in 1-lb. bottles. pounds.	4			.70		.48	1
	Ammonia, iodide of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles do Calisaya, elixir of, in 16-oz. bottles do Calisaya, elixir of, in 16-oz. bottles do Chlorate of lime, in ½-b. boxes pounds. Cocaine, muriate, in ½-b. c. vials ounces Elaterium, in 1-oz. bottles do Eucalyptus, glob., F. E., in 1-lb. bottles pounds. Lactopeptin, in oz. bottles ounces. Lobella, F. E., in 16-oz. bottles do Salol, in 1-oz. bottles do Salol, in 1-oz. bottles do Sugar of milk, in 8-oz. bottles do Veratrum viride, in 8-oz. bottles do Bandages, Esmarch number. Probangs dozen. Water bottles, rubber, 2-quart number.	28 32			.663		.02	
;	Salol, in 1-oz. bottlesdo	9			.32			
7	Veratrum viride, in 8-oz, bottlesdo	16			.021		,	
)	Bandages, Esmarchnumber	2		1.60	1.50			
0	Probangsdozen	1 1		7 00	.35			1
	water bottles, rubber, 2-quart number	13	*****	1.00	.00			

^{*} No award.

i Sample required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	ES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST GENCIES.	Quantities awarded.	Ben W. Brown.	Thomas H. Fallon.	C. E. Whitney & Co.	Wm. L. Merry.	Frank Dalton.
		Quan	All to		ivered sco, Ca	at San :	Fran-
merchantable, and Beans, good mercha	r sides," sound, sweet, and I put up in crates . pounds intable quality, put up in inner bags to be of good sub-	24,400	9.23	9, 261	9.45	9.30	
	outer one a gunnypounds	19,310					2.15 2.40 2.00 3.10
in strong double s	lean, good quality, delivered acks—no charge for sacks— ary trade tarepounds	13,450					
Hard bread, best qu up in boxes of 50 I Hominy, good merch put up in double	ality used by the Army, put bounds eachpounds antable quality, sound, clean bags, the inner bag of good , the outer one a gunny.lbs	9,050					2, 80
good barrels, wil	," in tin cans of 10 pounds n strong boxespounds served, sound and sweet, in the sound heads and well barrels	12,480	9. 59	9.371		9. 25	
Rice, good quality, dinner bag to be of	gunniespounds. lelivered in double bags, the good substantial burlap, the	7,050					3. 10 3. 30 3. 00
Salt, delivered in do		18,025					
Sugar, to be mediu double bags of abo	m in quality, granulated, in out 150 pounds capacity, the	16,800					
inner bag to be of one a new gunny	good heavy muslin, the outer	42,235					
Tea, Oolong, superi	or to fine trade chasanca-	2,695					

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Samuel Foster.	Walter M. Castle.	Arthur A. Hooper.	William Haas.	Thos. B. Coghill.	H. J. Sadler.	Isador Lievre.	Herman Levi.	Wm. A. Jones.	Samuel I. Wormser.	South San Francisco Pack- ing and Provision Co.	C. E. Whitney & Co.	****
			All	to be de	livered a	t San F	rancisco,	Cal.				Mounhon
2. 64 2. 49 2. 14 1. 99												
$.19_{100}^{99}$ $.19_{100}^{62}$ $.18_{100}^{74}$. 18½ . 19 . 19¾ . 20 . 20 . 20 . 19½	. 201	.193 .193 .20	$.20\frac{78}{100}$.20 .201 .201 .201	. 201	.19 88	. 203	. 21½ . 20½			111
9.97		3. 10		3. 05	. 299			3, 02				1
2.74				2.821			a2.75					111
				8. 85						8.50		1
											14.00	1
3.29 3.05				3.30 2.80			3. 15					11111
	6. 00 5. 90 5. 75		6. 121	5.95	6. 10		5. 54	6. 17 5. 62½	6. 00			0.6464
.45				. 55	c10. 22			8.78 c8.75			c11. 90	57 67 67
.60				. 65	. 85			14.46 c12.10			19.00	4 4 4 4
6. 22 ₁ 4 ₃ 6. 09 ₁₀₀		6. 20	6.12	6. 18 2 6. 10	6. 30 6. 18		6. 24	6. 37 6. 36 6. 24	6. 371			64 64 64
.193	.161 .171 .20		.16 .25 .39	.16	.32 .36 .39	. 33	.16½ .18 .19½	.17½ .12½	. 25			619 619 619 619

a Large.

[&]amp; Small.

e Per ten of 2,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Walter M. Castle.	Max Morgenthau.	Arthur A. Hooper.	William Haas.	Thos. B. Coghill.
		Quan	To be	deliv	ered in Cal	San Fra	ncisco
	CLASS 8.						
	GROCERIES.						
Allapice, gro	andlbs.	52				·	.14
Apples, dried *Baking pow	dodododododododo.	8,750				.047	.078
100 pounds	eachlbs.	2,063	.27			.371	. 25
Bath-brick	doz	30		*****			.45
Boxes bluing		53				. 13	. 65
Candles, ada	nantine, 6'slbs.	855		. 091			.103
Cassia, groun	ddo	48					. 12
Cloves, groun	do	55					. 15
Corn-starch . Cream tartar	dodo	590 70			. 06	. 051	.06
Ginger, groun	ddo	66					.12
Hops, fresh, p	resseddo rateddoz.	261 61			.10	.62	. 09 3. 60 3. 00
Matches Mustard, gro	indgross.	130 83				.31	.34
Peaches, drie Pepper, groun	ddododo	9,100 214				.12	. 124
Prunes, dried	es of not less than 5 pounds of each	7,530				.101	. 09
quality sub	mitted must be furnishedlbs.	18,590		.03½			.04
			-			1 3 7	.03
in strong bo	d quality, in pound tin cans; packed xes of not more than 100 lbs. each.lbs.	715				.061	. 07
Soda, washing Starch Sirup:	gdodo	1,810 835				.013 .051	. 014
In barrel	s of not exceeding 43 gallons galls.	1,110			. 16	. 161	. 17
In kegs	do	1,900			. 24	. 193	.24
Vinegar: In barrel	do	160			.10	. 081	.10
	do	397			. 16	. 081 . 671 . 671	.20

^{*} Baking powders containing alum will not be considered. † Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas, W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	H. J. Sadler,	Isidor Lievre.	Samuel Foster.	Herman Levi.	L. L. Baker.	William P. Fuller, jr.	William A.Jones.	Samuel I. Wormser.
			To be de	livere/ n	San Franc	eisco, Cal.			
							-		
		.14	.15 .11 .10	.142	.12			. 104	
		•••••			. 1124	***********		.0899	
.45	.50	.38	.45	. 2399	. 23%	.44		. 2415 . 1540 . 49	.40
b. 07		.17	.62	.74 a.08‡	.71 .09 ₇₀		.26	.66	. 091
		.13	.25	.141	.12			.107	
		.22	.09 .35 .20	.193	.14			. 107	
		.16½ .34	. 15	.27	.051			.05% .18%	
		. 13	.31 .17 .14	. 133	.12			. 107	
		. 10½ . 60	.10	.093	.13		. 75	.09	
. 35		.33	.15	.3049 .12‡	. 331			.34	
		. 13	.25 .20 .15	.1237	.08%			.10%	
,			.10		. 0887				
		3. 48 4. 12½		3. 49½ 3. 97 3. 24				3.49 3.24	.0395
		.061	.08	. 07	. 0699			. 0682	
		. 0145 . 051	. 071	. 0147	.02			.0124	
		. 171		. 1583	. 1649			.1699	. 221
		. 26		. 2333	. 2399			.2499	. 22½ . 37½ . 30 . 45
		. 091		.073	.071			.00	
		. 141		. 1437	.14			. 16	

a Per set of 6 candles

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

		po-
	Articles.	Onontitios owanded
	CLASS 9.	
	CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	
Be	owls, ironstone:	
Bı	Pint dozen. Quart do nrpers, lamp:	
	No i do	
C	No. 2 do sters, dinner do sambers, with covers do coks:	;
01	1 mallon	
C	1-gailon do 3-gallon do do nos and saucers, ironstone:	
	*Coffeedo	1
n	Teado	-
ע	ishes, ironstone: Meat, 20-inchdodo	
L	Vegetable, with covers	
L	amps: Glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney completedo	
	Glass, with burner and chimney completedoStudents', No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney completenumberdozendozendozendozenduplar, globe, hasging, with burners completenumber	
L	amp-chimneys:	
	amp-onimneys: Sun-burner, No. 0 Sun-burner, No. 1 Sun-burner, No. 2 Sun-burner, No. 2 Sun-burner, No. 2 Go For student-lamp No. 1 Or globes for tubular lamps do	
L	amp-wicks:	
	No. 0	
	No. 2. do Students' No. 1 do	
P	For tubular lampsdo itchers, ironstone: Pint	
	Quart	
i'	lates, ironstone: Dinnerdodo	
	Pie Sause Soup	
	Tea	
17	Tea	
T	umblersdo	1

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Nathan, Dobrmann & Co.	Leopoid Altschul.	Maurice Block.	Chas. W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	
4	J H	4	0	4	- Н	1	Manhon
-		To be delive	ored in San Fr	ancisco, Cal.			N. T.
					*		
1.00	.83	1.08					
. 60	.50	. 55			.49		
. 80	.50	. 55			.69		
28. 20 6. 48	24.00 5.95	12.00 6.30					
							1 0
a. 18	2. 16 4. 32	2.04 4.08					
	6,48	6.12				***************************************	
. 95	.93	. 99				************	1
. 72	.771	. 95					1
11, 52	7. 50	5. 51					
	8.25 6.72		***********				1
5.62 . 80	6.72	5.76 .87½			.74		1 1 1
					.12		
6.30 7.80	4.00	4.15			************		1
2.45 3.75	2, 50	2.90 3.35	***********				1
	1.75	3,39					1 1 1 2 2 2 2
		***********				3.65	2
. 45	.42	.42	*************		*************		2
.50	.45 .671 .371	.45 .65					2 2 2
. 45	.37	. 39					64 64
******	.88	90		*************		.79	2
. 021	.02	.02\\\.02\\\\.03\\\\\\.06	. 021	. 25 . 25 . 25	.03		200
.03	.03	.023 031	.04	. 25	.05		2
.06	.06	.06	.00	. 20	.10	************	619 619
	.03	.16					1 3
***********							619
1. 35	1.20	1. 30					3
1. 35 1. 62 3. 24	1.20 1,50 3.00	1. 30 1. 55 3. 10					3
	1						
d.72 e.80	.70	. 75		***********	***********	***********	3
c.50	.50	.54					3
b.37 d.72	.70	.39 .75	*************		*************		4
e.80	95			************	***********	*************	4
. 61 1. 75	1.75 40 .36	.62					4
1. 75	1.75	1.85 .50					4
.50	.40	. 50			************		4
. 40	.00	.37		***********		*************	4
10.00	9.50	. 37 . 37 9. 50 10. 25					444

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

The state of the s	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Samuel Schwartz.	Frank Dalton.	Charles W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.
-		Quan	To be	delivered in	Sau Francisc	co, Cal.
1	CLASS 10.			* =1		
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.		-			
	Baskets:					
-	Clothes, largedoz.	8			11.00 13.50	
	Measuring, 1-busheldo Measuring, 1-busheldo	5 t 5 t 8	3.50 3.50		3.50 8.00 3.60	
1	Blacking, shoeboxes.	700	. 024		.021	. 04
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch,		0.00			
-	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, mat- ted in burlaps, samples of 1 dozen re-	8	2.00		2.40	
-	quireddoz	111			2. 05 2. 10 2. 20 2. 25	
-	Brooms, whiskdo	9	. 85 . 95 1, 35		1.25 1.50	1. 50
-	Bureaus, 3 drawers, papered and crated, number	67		2.40		
	Chairs: Reed-seatdoz.	221		13.50		
-	Wood, bow-backdo	63}		10.50 10.50 7.50 9.00		
1	Wood, office, bow-back, and arms.do	3		21.00		
1	Churns, 16-gallon	28	1.75		2, 25	
	Clothes-lines, gavanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feetfeet.	7,200	. 25	-	. 30	95
-	Clothes pinsgross.	31	.15		. 18 1. 20	b . 25
	Desks, teachers', medium size and qual- ity, burlapped and crated	* 8		30. 00 25. 00		
1	Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories	12				
1	Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories	5				
1	Singer's, vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with					
1	cover and attachments No. Measures, wood, 1-bushel, iron-bound.doz.	1 5½		45.00		
-	Mop-sticksdo	25	1.05		1. 25 1. 35	c 1. 30
1	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, unpainteddo Rolling-pins, 21 x 13 inches, exclusive of	4			2.50	
1	handledoz.	3			1.10	1.00
1	a-inchlbs.	445				. 17
1	Kimah da	705 620				.16
1	-inchdo	450				. 16
1	1-inchdo	500				. 16
1	- - - - - - - - - -	150				. 16
1	14-inchdo	500				

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna		James Carolan.	Richard S. Simpson.	Charles W. Welch.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	har
		To be	delivered in	San Francis	co, Cal.			Number
	11. 00 13. 50 17. 20	15.35 22,00 25.75						
	.033 .021	.04					.03,70	
	2. 15						2.80	
***********				2, 35 2, 20			2.50 2,25 2.00	1111
	1.50 1.75	2.30 2.00		1.50			1.00	

								1 64 64
							2. 16	1
.20	.27		. 25		4.00		.23,5 .18	44
								1
		***********				36.00		0.0
						45.00		00
**********	1. 20 1. 40 1. 60 2. 60	***********	1. 25	1. 45		1, 25	1.12	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
1.00	2. 60 1. 00						2.50	
						.161 .16 .16	.16 .16	4 4 4 4
			***********			.16 .16 .16	.16 .16 .16	4 4

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Namber.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Samuel Schwartz.	Frank Dalton.	Charles W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.
Nan		Qua	To be	delivered in s	San Francis	co, Cal.
1 2 3	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—cont'd. Washboards, zinc	201	1.50 1.75		2. 10 3. 50	a 1,75
5	Washstands, wood, papered and crated,	60		2.50	10. 50 11. 20 12. 60	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Wringers, clothes: No. 1 No. 2 No. do	14 3	4. 75 2. 25		11.20 12.60 14.00 5.00 1.88 2.25	b 1. 75 b 2. 25

& Morning Star.

b Surprise.

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. B. Stetson,	Harry Unna.	James Carolan.	Richard S. Simpson.	Charles W. Welch.	Georgo T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	ber.
	To be deli	vered in S	San Francisc	co, Cal.			Number.
2. 00 3. 40 3. 00	2. 10					1.60	1 2 2 2
	16. 00 14. 40 12. 80		13. 44 11. 95				10
e 1.75 d 2.00		1.70	, , ,		1.65 1.85	1.70 2.20	111111111111111111111111111111111111111

e Superior No. 2, Bids on Nos. 2 and 3, and not on No. 1. Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

STATE OF THE PARTY	Class 11. **BADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantities awarded.	H. N. Cook.	Chas. W. Armes.	Albert Frank.	Edw'd H. Horton	Albert Gallatin.
		O	To	be deliv	erod in S	an Francisc	o, Cal.
1	Blankets, horsenumber	21				.87	
	(Harnessdozen	21				9.00	
1	Bridles: Ridingdo	9,4				12.00	
1	(Articipa)	012					
	Bridle bits, tinned curbdo Brushes, horse, leather backsdo	3 11;					2. 25
,	Buckles, roller, harness:	1					
	inch, tinned-irondo	1-4					
1	1-inch, tinned-irondo	12					
1	i-inch, ioned-iron do i-inch, tinned-iron do i-inch, tinned-iron do i-inch, tinned-iron do i-inch, tinned-iron do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11					
į	1 is-inchpairs	125					
	2-inchdo	50					*****
	Chains, halter, with snap, 41 ft., No.0. dozen	8				5.00	2.0
	Cockeyes or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-in. do Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:	9				1.00	
,	2-inchdo	19				. 42	
	21-inchdoCollars, horse:	4			*******	. 55	
	Mediumdo	118				21.00	
ě	Largedo	21				21.00	
1	Currycombs, tinned-iron, 8 barsdo	241		1. 25 1. 65		1. 87	1.3
,	Gauges, saddlers'do	5-12				9. 00	
	Hames, Concordpairs	140				.50	
	Harness, double: With breeching, Concord hames.ets. Without breech g, Concord hames.do. Plow, with back band and collars, Con-	69 11					
	COIU Hamesscis	120					
9	Harness, singledo	3					
1	Knives, saddlers'dozen	7-12					
	Calf-skinpounds	280			. 55	.48	
1	Harness (15 to 18 lbs. per side)do	2,530			. 24 %	. 25	
Personal w.	Kipdo	545	*****		. 29 ⁹ 10 . 34 ⁹ 10 . 44 ⁹ 10	.35	
-	Lace, per poundsides	41	.41		. 42%	.48	b2.0
	Sole, oakpounds	1,225			. 18 % . 22 %	.19,8	
	Rings, haltergross Rings, harness, assorteddo	21				1.50	
-	Rings, harness, assorteddo Saddlesnumber	10				11.00	3, 5
ĺ	Surcinglesdozen	2				2.20 3.13	
ı			1	1			
-	Wax, African: Saddlers'pounds	25	1				

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H.J. Hart.	Thomas R. Hayes	i i	Harry Cina.	L. L. Baker.	William Davis.	James Carolan.	Rich'd S. Simpson	George T. Hawley	Charles C. Nichols.
		T	o be deli	vered in S	an Francis	co, Cal.			
	.64				. 80 1. 24				
7 50	24.00 16.00 1.00 1.00				1. 24 15. 00 15. 36				
7.50 9.95 14.25	1.00		-		16. 80		/		-
6. 50	1.00 2.25 4.00	19.00 9.75 15.00	6,75 3,60	3.00 2.00 3.75	1.40 2.90		4. 50 4. 25 3. 25		
					.49				
. 60	.45				.65				
1.10	.50 .70 1.00				.65 1.25 1.50				
.09	.10				. 10				
.06	.13				.15				
				1.90		11.76			
	3.00 4.25	******			3. 30 5. 40 10. 50				
.90	. 33				.40				
. 32	.35 .50				.40				
15. 00 21. 00	21.00				21. 00				
21. 00 22. 50	18.00 21.00				28. 00 21. 00				
	18. 00 1. 85	1.25	1. 33	2. 25 . 90 1.18	30.00	a 1. 10 a 1. 15	2.50 1.90	1. 20	
	1.00	1.58		1.13	15.00	********	1.00		
7.75	10.50 7.50	******			8. 40 12. 00	1.75			
.42	. 55				. 493				
22.45 19.30	24. 90 19. 75				23.44 19.44				
8. 25	11.45 9, 90				10. 10				
10. 24	13.00 19.00				11. 25 20. 00				
***********	1. 80				21.00				
	. 60								.44
.201	. 24				. 247 . 221				. 251
	1. 10								.33
	. 45				*********				.33
. 19 1	. 20								.20
	1.00				1.38				
	.50 8, 75				6.90 11.25				
	. 21				13. 50 3. 50				
- 1 - 1	.10				.10				
						E			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Her.	Articles.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Gallatin.	L, L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.
Number		Quant	To be	delivered in rancisco, Cal	San
	Class 12.				
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1 2	Augers, post-hole	43	13.00 .85	*11.50 .87½	11.75
3 4	Bags, grain, scamless, 2½ bushelsdozen	42			
56 789	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases	7½ 14 6		24.00 4.49 22.40	
1	Diggers, post-hole	4	2.50	17.50	1.00
2	Forks, hay, c. s., packed in cases: 3 oval tines, 54 feet handles	40		3.60 4.24	4.36
4 5	4 oval tines, 5½ feet handlesdo	41		5.25 6.30	6.43
6	Forks, manure, c. s., packed in cases: 4 oval tines, long handlesdo	7	3. 75	3.96	4.70
18	5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrulesdo	61		4.50 7.00 7.56	7.96
1 2	Handles: Ax, 3t-inch, hickory, No.1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases	143	1.20	1. 20 1. 15 1.00	1.14
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2	Hay fork, 5½ feet (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases	11 2 16} 4 2 2 2 2 1,295 21	2. 50 1. 75 1. 50	1.50 1.50 1.48 1.98 1.98 1.60 1.60 b3.98 e6.20 f6.00	1. 40 1. 50 1. 40 1. 70 1. 75 . 04
3	Garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inchdozen	31	3.00	2.88 3.24	3.00
5 6 7	Grub, c. s., ovaleye, No. 2do Planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inchdo	31 5		4. 75 3. 96 4. 50	5.50 4.15
8 9	Planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eyedo Knives, haydo	2	3.50 10.25	3.40 9.00 6.00	3. 40 8. 00 10. 50
2	Machines: Mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections number.	9		42. 50 40.00	10.00
34	Mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double- trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one dozen extra sections for each mowing and reaping, number.	3		129. 05 112.00	7
6	Thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 24 inches, with 6-horse mounted power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete number. Mattocks, ax, c.s	1 9 4	7.50 4.50	g780.00 6.65 4.48	6, 63 4, 60

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Frank Dalton.	Charles W. Armes.	Wm. P. Fuller, jr.	Richard S. Simpson.	F. W. Vaughan.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Jas. Carolan.	Harry Unna.	Geo. G. Wickson.	The state of the s
			To be deliv	vered in San	Francisco,	Cal.			-
									-
		107							-
	.90 1.05	.75	. 85		.75 a1.50				
2.50 3.00									
•••••••				4.90 15.50					
				17. 00 20. 00		1.15			
••••••									1
						3. 55			
						7.00			
••••••						1. 15	1.79	•••••	-
						1 65			1
						1.65 1.18			1
									ı
									1
		*********				1.60 1.60			1
		********			*********	1.60		3.45	ı
				6. 25 d10, 00				3.45	
						2.98			-
			********			4.67 4. 20			
						7.70			
•••••				42. 50				44, 00 39, 00 52, 00	
	- ,							02.00	1
				125. 00				. 119.00	
						810. 00 6.3 2			
********	**********				**********	0.3%			1
*******		******			******				ΛĐI

e Solid steel, ½ x f. f Teeth ½ x g. Genuine Buffalo Pitts. complete, latest improved to 1890.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	F. W. Vaughan.	Geo. G. Wickson	Albert Gallatin.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. Carolan.	Geo. F. Hawley.
	Qna	To be	delive	ercd in	San Fra	ancisco	, Cal.
CLASS 12—Continued.							
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.							
Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 poundsdozen.	131			4.60	5, 00	5. 00	6. 50
Plows, with extra share: 7-inch, c. s., 1-horsenumber.	17	4. 25		,	5.59		
8-inch, c. s., 1-horsedo	4	6. 00 4. 75			5.79		
10-inch, c. s., 2-horsedo	106	7.00			8.09		
11-inch, c. s., 2-horse do	5	7. 95		*****	8.79		
11-inch, c. s., 2-horse do 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse do 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse do Plows, breaking, with rolling colter, gagewheel, and extra share:	65 36	9.00		*****	9. 18 10. 35		
10-inchnumber. 12-inch	15 60 4	12. 45 13. 45 14. 45			12.70 13.70 14.69		
Plows, shovel: Doubledo Singledo	5 12	3.00			3.49 2.99		•
Plaw hooms	6	.60			. 88		
For 8-inch plow do For 12-inch plow do For 12-inch plow do For 12-inch breaking plow do For 14-inch breaking plow do For 14-inch breaking plow do Pumps wood	78	.85			.89		
For 12-inch breaking plow do	16	1.20			1.19		
	11	1.30			8.00		6.00
Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per footfeet	175				. 30		.22
Rakes: Hay, sulkynumber.	13	17.50	19. 00		18.00		
Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bowsdozen. Malleable iron, handled, 12 teethdo Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in	21 26			2.40	2. 00 2. 25	a2.35 1.98	2.00
bundles, extra tied	211			8.00	6.00	7 26	6.45
in casesdozen.	33			0 000	4.74	4. 95	5.65
Scythe-snathsdo Scythe-stonesdo	29½ 57			5. 00	4.80	.48	4.70
Scythe-stonesdo Secders, broadcast, handnumber. Shovels, medium quality, in bundles, extra tied:	6	4.00			4.48		
Long-handle, No. 2, round point .dozen.	38			5. 00	4. 25 5. 00	4.78	b4.75
Short-handle, No. 2, square pointdo	1			5. 00	4.25 5.00	4.78	b5. 00
Spades, medium quality, in bundles, extra	40.	-	-11111		-	-	
Long-handle, No. 3dozen.	191				4.25 5.00		b5. 00
Short-handle, No. 3do	51	*******		8. 25	4.25 5.00 7.90	5. 00	<i>b</i> 5. 00 7. 90
Swamp (or bush) hooks, handleddo Wheelbarrows:	9			5.50	5. 75	0, 40	5.75
All ironnumber. Garden, medium sizedo	16			3. 50	3.00 4.00		3. 50
Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painteddo	13				3.90		

Abstract of proposals receive l and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

-	were made on	Compariso)II OI	Bampie	8 WIII	и ассо	7111 1/21	шен	Ditte	3.]			
Number.	Articles.	Quantities awarded,	Levi M. Kellogg.	Chas. M. Yates.	Chas. W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	W. P. Fuller, fr.	Jas. Carolan.	Geo T. Hawley.	Number.
N		0		,	.0 00 0	eliver	ed in	Sau	PIN	ncisco,	Can.		N
-	G 44												_
	CLASS 14.				11 0				100				
	GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	220				091			00	-	073		4
1 2 3	Boraxlbs. Chrome yellow, in oildo Coal-targals. Glass, window, American, A quality:	125		.093		.074			.08	.14	.072		1 2 3
4	A quality: 8 x 10 boxes. 9 x 12 do. 10 x 12 do. 10 x 14 do.	3								2.75			4
5	9 x 12do	12	****							2.75			5 6
6 7 8	10 x 12do	20								2.75			7
8	10 x 12	22								2.75			8 9
10	10 x 18do	4								3.10			10
H	12 x 14do	3								3.10			11
12 13	12 x 16do	20				*****			• 1	3.10			12 13
14	12 x 18do 12 x 36do	1								3.75			14
15	Glass, American, A quality: 14 x 36boxes.	1					-			3.75			15
16	26 x 36do	1								5.00			16
17	28 x 36do	1								5.00			17
18 19	Glaziers' glass-cutters No	12								3.00			18
	Gine, carpenters', medium qualitylbs	32		.071		. 09		.12		08			19
20 21	Japangalls.	47		.49						. 571			20 21
100	Lampblack, in paperslbs.	55		.002		*****				.03		*****	21
22	Red, standard brand, drylbs. White, pure and best. do Okumdo Ocher, Rochelle, in oildo Oil, harness, in cans,	825		.059						.06			22
23	White, pure and best, do.	9,850		.058						.059			23
24	Okumdo	100	. 10			.07	.09						24
25 26	Other, Rochelle, in oildo	120		.031						. 06			25
	casedgalla.	65		.49						.40			26
27	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not									1			
	tin cans, cased. Sample												
00	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased. Sample of 1 pint requiredgalls.	5,350		.21						.20			27
28 29				. 23									28 29
	Oil:					17	11-1						-
30	Lard, good quality, in	310		.54	-					. 65			30
31	Linseed, boiled, in cans,	010		***						.00			1
32	casedgalls.	845		.67						.713			31
34	casedgalls.	410		.65						. 694			32
33	cans, cased galls. Linseed, boiled, in cans, casedgalls. Linseed, raw, in cans, casedgulls. Lubricating, mineral, carde in cans, cased		1	-				-				1	
	crude, in cans, cased,gallons .	180		.165						.15			33
34	Neats-foot galls. Sewing-machinebotts.	20		. 59						.55			24
35 36	Sewing-machine botts.	100						. 05		. 05		.04	35
37	Paint, roof galls.	535		.493						. 50		.017	37
38	Paper, buildinglbs.	1,000			.04								38
39 40	Puttydo	450		. 023						.02		*****	99
	Turpentine, in caus, cased, gallons	325		.543						. 55			40
41	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, pounds.	470	1	.063						.11			41
	Varnish, copal:		1										
42	1-gallon cansgalls. In 5-gallon cansdo	61		.69		*****				.90		*****	42
44	Venetian redlbs.	100		.02						.021			44
45	Whiting,do	115		. 014						.01			45
			1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg	Chas. W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.
		Quanti	To be de San Fra		
	CLASS 15.		-		
	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.				
]	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat, copper bottoms, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8dozendozendodododododo	28	a14. 84 5. 25 5.60	5. 63	
(Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inchdodo	4	.70		.8
9	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common topdodo	41	2.20		
	4-quart do do	13 13½ 115	1.50 2.00 3.60		
-	Coffee-mills: Iron hopper-box:do	4	3, 95	4.50	4. 5
	Side, No.1do	51	_ 5.20	6.30	4. 7
-	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 poundsnumber Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:	3			
	Pintdozen	69	.51		
,	QuartdoDippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:	24	.95		
	1-quartdo	211	1.35		
	2-quartdo	3	1.50		
	Fonnels, full size, plain tin: 1-quartdo 2-quartdo	41	.60		
	Graters, nutmegdo	13	1.20	. 25	
	Kettles, brass: 3-gallon	2 3	1.35 1.80		
	6-gallondo	2	2.10		
	10-gallon	6	3.00		
	Galvanized iron, redippednests	7			
Į,	Fattles galvanized iron 14-quart dozen	13			
	6-gallon do do Nettles, camp (nests of three, 7,11, and 14 quarts), strapped bottom: (ial vanized iron, redipped nests Plain iron do Ketfles, galvanized iron, 14-quart dozen Lauterns, tubular, safety do	13	4.79		5. 0
	Match safes, inpanned iron, self-closing, medium sizedo Palls, water, heavy tin, retinned: 10-quartdo	121	7.50		
	14-quartdo	8	10.40		
	Pans, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned:		.62	-	
	1-quav:	3½ 6½	.84		

^{*} Each.
d 14-quart.
h 16-quart.

a With set of furniture.
e Plain.
Retinned.

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J.B. Stetson.	Howe Scale Co.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. Carolan.	Geo. F. Hawley.	W.W.Montague.	Leopold Alt.	Maurice Block.	
		То	be delivered	l in San F	rancisco, C	al.			
15.00						*1.35			
b5. 00 c6. 00 d3. 60		5. 62				7. 00 6. 00			1
.60			.60			.85 1.10 1.15 .95			
2. 25						2,75			١
1.75						3.00			1
1. 75 2. 20 4. 75						3.00 4.00 6.50			ı
4. 75		**********				6, 50			ı
3.50		8. 00 5. 50 3. 98	3.50			7. 50			
4.75		4.75 5.20	4.25			6.00			
		6. 40 10. 00	7						ı
	19. 50	10.00	18.50		15.00				١
.60 .57 .37 1.25						. 57			
1. 25						.72			İ
ek. 50 fk.62						1. 75		:	1
k. 60 k. 71						2.00			١
.70						1.00			ı
1. 20						1.50		,	1
. 20	********	.02				. 50			ı
1. 20						1.00			1
1.95		*******				1.75		********	1
1. 20 1. 95 2. 25 3. 25						1.75 2.25 3.50			1
						0.00			1
g1.60									1
g1.20 h8. 25					********	7.00		********	1
6. 25		4.99	5.75	4,50			4.90	4.70	1
6. 25 4. 75 1. 75			4.49						-
110.00 43.75			3.00			5. 50			1
<i>j</i> 3. 75 12. 50 4. 50 10. 00			3, 80			13.00			-
f. 62 e. 40 f.82						.70			
5 6060						. 95			Ш

b 16-quart.
f Retinned.
j L.C.

^{6 18-}quart.
6 6, 12, and 13-quart, and not on redipped strapped bottoms.
Does not bid on long iron handles, riveted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,
[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

DOI:	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Levi Kellogg.	Maurice Black,	Charles W. Armes.
A um Der		Quar	To be de Fran	livered cisco, C	
1	CLASS 15—Continued.				
1 1 1 1 1	RASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued. Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned: 12-quart	14½ 10 3½ 15	3.20 4.85 . 85 2. 25		1. 10
3 1	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned: 2-quartdo	2	. 62		
	4-quartdo	13	. 97		
	6-quartdo	38	1.24		
1	Plates, stamped tin: 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly	26 20 46	.44		
1 1	No. 40	1 ½ 1 å	1. 89 2. 84		3. 20 4. 00
9 ;	Shears, tinners': Benoh, No. 4, Wilcox	6	4.25 1.95		
2 8	Hand, No. 9do iolderpounds	95	1.25		
	Basting, tinned iron, heavydozen	71	. 63		
	Table, tinned irondo	161	.17	16	
	Tea, tinned irondo	198	.10	10	
1	Ceapots, planished tin, 4-pint, rounddo	41	2. 65		
	Tin, sheet: 14x20 inches, IC, charcoalbox	1	7.00		
	14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoalboxes Wash-bashs, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11	2	9.00		
3	inchesdozen	40	.99 1.19		******
2	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9pounds.	2,370	.081		

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Richard S. Simpson.	W. W. Montague.	her.
	Т	o be delivered	in San Franci	sco, Cal.			Number.
	a3. 20 b3. 80 .75 1. 75	. 90	2,50 2,20	•••••••	1,20	4.00 6.00 1.00 1.75 2.60 2.00	1
	c.60 d.40 .90					. 95 1. 50	10
	.60 c1.50 d.95						111
	.30 .30					.40 .40 .33	13
	1.85 9,75	2. 25 3. 50				2, 50	17
.134	4.50 2.00 1.35		.75 1.60 1.00	1.78 1.10		4.50 2.25 1.30 .15	18 19 20 21 21
. 60	.60 .45		.60	. 55	***********	. 14½ . 70 . 85 1. 00	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
.10	.16 .14 .09½ .08	1. 00 . 07½ . 50	.15	.09½		. 25 . 14 . 11 8. 00	90
	2.25 2.00 2.00	. 50			***********	8. 00 3. 75 4. 25	30
	6. 25 7. 00 8.00					7.00 9.00	3
	. 85 1. 14 1. 75					1. 00 1. 20	35
	. 08					.08	40

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

-	Articles.	awarded.
		Quantities awarded
1	CLASS 16.	-
1	STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	
-	Caldrons iron: Plain, kettle, 90 gallons actual capacity	<u>\$</u>
-	Elbows, stove-pipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron: Size 5-inch Size 6-inch Size 7-inch Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside, crated	214
1	5-inch joints. 6-inch do. 7-inch do. Polish, stove gross.	1,160 50
1	Stoves, box, heating, wood:	-
1	24 inches longnumber	31
-	27 inches long	2:
1	37 inches longdo	
	Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin furniture, complete:* 6-inch	2
-	7-inch	2:
	Stoves, heating: Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch	1

^{*}Note.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan stamped each 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seauless. Furtiture for other sizes of cookstoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Levi M. Kellogg.	Chas. W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	W. W. Montague.
		To be delive	red in San Fr	ancisco, Cal.		
	-				1	
11.00 20.50			11.25 a22.50			
.12			b.10			.11
.13			.75			.14
. 131			.121			.15
. 161			.16			.17
3.59	3.50	2.85	6.50	3. 40 5. 75	3. 15	
4.85			c5.00 d4.50			4. 75
5.85			e6, 25			5.50
7.65			f8.00			7. 75 6.25
9.30			g6. 60 h10. 00 i9. 25			9.00
15,00			j15.50			18.50 13.75 16.00
19.00			j19.50			
19.00 21.50			j23. 50 k18. 00		***************************************	25, 00 21, 00 18, 00 15, 00
11.75			115.00			
12.50 22.00			m17.00 n13.50			
22.00				************		

a 45 gallons.
b Perfection.
c Charmer.
d Herald,
e Woodlawn, 28-inch.

f Charmer, 31-inch.
g Woodlawn, 30-inch.
h Herald, 9 only 36-inch.
Woodlawn, 4 only 36-inch.
f Buck.

k Parole. 121-inch Peninsula Oak. m Banner Oak. n 18-inch Veto.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.
-	CLASS 17.	
	HABDWARE,	
		1-2
	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', square head	1
	Augers, cast-steel, cut with nut: dozen 1-inch do 1-inch do 1½-inch do 1½-inch do 2-inch do 2-inch do Awls, c. s., assorted, regular: saddlars' Saddlars' do	2 3 6 4 4
	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular: Saddlers' Shoemakers', sewling	13
	Axes: Assorted, 3\frac{1}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2} pounds, Yankee patterndo	73
	Cl. band 10 in the ant of only benefit	
	C. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel	13 50
1	Bellows, blacksmiths', standard: 38-inch	. 2
	Bells: Cow, wronght, large	1 9
	Beiting, leather: 2-inoh. feet. 3-ineh do. 4-ineh do. 5-ineh do. 6-ineh do. 7-ineh do. 12-ineh do.	112 312 290 350 100 50
	Belting, rubber: do. 3-ply, 3-inch do. 3-ply, 4-inch do. 3-ply, 6-inch do. 4-ply, 4-inch do. 4-ply, 5-inch do. 4-ply, 6-inch do. 4-ply, 8-inch do. 4-ply, 10-inch do. 4-ply, 12-inch do. 4-ply, 14-inch do.	150 225 300 70 150 299 414 38 120
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3-4
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal: For brace, square shank, assorted, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch by 32ds	3

unite. advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Levi M. Kellogg.	H. N. Cook.	Albert Gallatin.	Thomas R. Hayes.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Welch.	George T. Hawley.	er.
	E E	To be	delivered in 8	San Francisc	o, Cal.			Number.
	1	1	1		1	1	1	=
							9/	
		13.50 .10½		12.50 .09½	13.20		14.00	1 2
		1.65 2.40 2.80 3.30 4.20 6.00		1.62 2.30 2.75 3.30 4.00 5.70	1.55 2.20 2.60 3.20 3.90 5.60		1. 62 2. 35 2. 78 3. 37 4. 13 5. 80	3 4 5 6 7 8
		0.00	. 15	.10	.12		.12	9 10
		10. 50		8. 75 8. 00	8.00		7,50	11 12 13
.10		22, 00 5.00		7.00 16.00 5.00 .051	17. 95		18.00 5.50	14 15 16
				14.00 21.00				17
		2. 25 5. 00		2, 70 4, 59 24.00	3.75 4.55	. 85 18. 00	2.25 4.75 27.50	19 20 21
***********	0.001	001		45.00		30. 00,	35. 00	22
	.07½ .12 .17 .21 .26 .30	.08½ .13 .18 .22¾ .27 .32½ .56		1. 32 18 22 18 27 321 56			$08\frac{1}{2}$ $13\frac{2}{10}$ 18 $22\frac{5}{10}$ 273.5 $32\frac{4}{10}$	25 26 27
		.072 .10 .15½ .12½ .15½		.07 fo .09 fo .15 fo .12 g .15 fo .18 fo			. 08 ⁴ / ₁₀ . 10 ³ / ₄ . 16 ¹ / ₂ . 13 ¹ / ₄ . 16 ¹ / ₃	
		.18 .25½ .31½ .39		.18 .24 % .31 .38			. 101 . 261 . 34 . 42 . 50	35 36 37 38 39
		.90		.84	.84		. 84	40 41
		. 95 . 95 1. 00 1. 20 1. 30 1. 50 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 40		.89 .92 .98 1.07 1.22 1.35 1.49 1.62 1.75	. 90 . 97 1. 15 1. 25 1. 38 1. 55 1. 65 1. 80		.88 .99 1, 13 1, 28 1, 41 1, 56 1, 69 1, 84 2, 25	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51
				1.89 1.89 .37½	1.20		.50	52 53 54

仙

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

ber.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Albert Gallatin.	L, L, Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	ber.
Number.		Quar		e deliver Francisco		San	Number.
1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued. Bolts, carriage, per 100:	200 525 525 540 625 500 1,540 340 345 500 1,300 1,300 600 345 250 700 600 345 250 700 600 345 700 600 345 700 600 600 700 600 600 700 600 6	. 47 . 47 . 50 . 54 . 57 . 61 . 64 . 70 . 80 . 87 . 94 1. 17 1. 40 1. 75 2. 90 2. 45 2. 40 2. 40 3. 33 3. 50	.40 .43 .46 .47 .50 .56 .60 .51 .50 .91 .50 1.35 1.35 1.35 2.26 2.65 2.65 2.65 3.00 1.30	.39 .42 .45 .48 .51 .55 .60 .69 .74 .81 1.40 1.28 1.40 1.51 1.51 1.51 2.09 2.66 2.86 2.86 4.8	.424 424 .45 .49 .55 .58 .61 .64 .72 .98 1.11 .103 1.62 2.03 2.24 3.25 3.25	11 23 44 55 60 77 88 91 10 11 12 13 11 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 28 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45		100 300 100 100 100 200 350 600 400 550 200 100 100	. 90 . 93 . 96 . 99 1. 02 . 96 1. 00 1. 05 1. 14 1. 20 1. 23 1. 25 1. 32 1. 35	.75 .84 .86 .89 .92 .90 .95 1.03 1.13 1.15 1.19		.82 .88 .91 .94 1.00 .91 .95 .69 1.04 1.12 1.17 1.20 1.25 1.28 1.08	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Albert Gallatin.	L. L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Harry Unna.	Jas. Carolan.	J. B. Stetson.
		One	To b	e delive	red in S	an Fra	ancisco,	Cal.
	CLASS 17—Continued.							
1	HARDWARE-continued.							
ı	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:							-
	* x 2number	250	1. 15	1.03	1, 08			
ı	8 x 21do	400	1. 20	1.08	1.14			
1	x 3 do	200	1. 26	1.14	1.19			
	* x 4do	250	1.40	1.25	1.31			
ì	₹ 6do	300	1.60	1.46	1. 53 1. 65			
١	x 7dododo	100 150	1. 75 1. 80	1.68	1.76		******	
	# X 81	100	2.00	1.80	1.90			
	78 X 34do	100	1.75	1.57	1.65			
	16 x 4do	100	1. 83	1.65	1.74			
	₹ x 4½do	100	1. 92	1.72	1.82			
1	7 x 5 do	100	2.00	1.81	1.91			
ı	7 x 6do	100	2.20	1.99	2,08			
	x 4do	400	2.35	2.09	1.85			
	1 x 41dododo	300	2.40	2. 19	1.94			
	1 x 51	200	2.55	2. 38	2.10	*****		
	₹ 6do	300	2,70	2.47	2.19			
ı	1 x 7do	250	2, 90	2, 66	2.36			
	*x 8do	250	3, 13	2.87	3. 10			
ı	₹ x 9do	350	3.30	3.03	4.51			
ij	₹ x 7do	50	4.50	4.05	2.61			
	₹ x 8do	50	4.80	4.35	3.90			
	Bolts, tire, per 100:	000	40	0.4	00	1		
	16 X 18 do	200 500	.40	.34	.36			
	½ X 1½	250	. 51	.50	.49			
	1 x 2do	200	.60	.55	. 55			
	½ x 2½do	400	. 67	. 61	.61			
	1 x 3do	100	.75	.70	.68			
1	5 x 2½do	100	1.00	. 85	.83			
J	A x 31do	300	1.20	.95	.97			
	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron							
	knobdozen.	12		.08	.08		.10	
	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweepdo	37	6. 25	6.00	6.00	6.80	6.00	
	Brass, sheet:	10		40				00
	Nos. 14 to 18 gaugepounds	10 25		. 40				.30
	No. 22 gaugedo	700		. 50				O.O.

Abstract of p of osals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.-Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded	Albert Galla- tin.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. Carolan.	Geo, T. Haw- ley.
	Quant	To be		d in San	Fran-
CLASS 17.					
HARDWARE—continued.					
Brushes: Dust	7	1.80			
Paint, all bristles, No. 1, full sizedo	2	1 . 3 .			
Paint, all bristles, No. 3, full sizedo	2				
Paint, all bristles, No. §, full sizedo Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full sizedo	71				
Scrub, 6-row, 10-inchdo	13	1.75			
Shoedo	18	1,00			
Stove, 5-row, 10-inchdo	7	1.75			
		2. 10			
Whitewash, all bristles, No. 3, full sizedo Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with han-	51				
dledozen	61	4. 25	3.00		
Butte, brass, narrow:			-		
Butte, brass, narrow: 14-inch do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3	.20	a.10	d.21	d.1
2-iuch	2	.28	a.15	d.31	d.2
Butts, door, loose pin, acorn:		.45	a.24		4.2
Z# X Z Inches	15	. 38	b.19	0.36	c.1
3 x 2½ inches	45	.50	b.25 b.26	c.50	c.2
3½ x 3 inches	5	. 68	b.29	c.70	c.3
A v A inches	*2	.75	b.39 b.48	c.74 c.90	c.3
Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inchesdo	1-2		1.80		2. 2
Cards, cattledo	1	. 65	.50	a.80	a.8
Chain, cable, short links, 4-inch, per poundlbs	100	a.06	.064	a.30	a.4
Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches do Cards, cattle do .	150	a.051	.06	a .05	
18-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook,		-	-		-
and grab-hook, per poundnumber	6		.10		
1-inchdo	4		.08		
Chain, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass han- dlesnumber.	2		0 50	1	6.2
Chains, trace, No. 2, 64 feet, 10 links to the foot, full	, ~		6. 50		0.2
sizepairs	15	. 45	. 45	.50	1 .4
Chalk, carpenters': Bluepounds	8		.23		.2
Reddo	7		.23		.2
Whitedo	·116		.02		.0
Chalk crayonsgrossdozendozendozen	10	.30	. 20	.18	
Chisels, c.s., cold, octagon, & x 6 inchesdo	7-12		1. 50	1.40	1.2
Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handleddo	3	9.00	8.00	7.10	
Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:	8-12	2. 25	1 79	1.76	1.8
d-inch	13	2.25	1.78 1.79	1.76	1.8
inch do	51	2, 50	2.02	1.98	2.0
1-inch	21 23	3. 00	2.47 2.68	2.42	2.4
1½-inchdo	2	3.50	2.90	2. 86	2.8
1½-inchdo	23	3. 85	3.12	3.08	3, 1
2-inchdodo	3-4	4.50	3. 55	3.52	3. 5
1-inchdo	111	3. 50	2.68	2.64	2.7
i-inchdo	1-2	. 3. 50	2.69		2.8

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles M. Yates.	Charles W. Armes.	Harry Unna.	William P. Fuller, jr.	Richard W. Simpson.	Levi M. Kellogg.	S. Schwartz.	Thos. R. Hays.	Wm. Davis.	C. W. Welch.	er.
		1		livered in	-	isco, Cal.				Number.
••••	2. 25 3. 70	2.40 3.35 4.25 7.50		4. 75 3. 25 2. 75						1 2 3 4
5. 15 7.50 11.40 3.85			5.00 7.75 11.50 3.50							1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 3 3 1 4 4 1 5 5 1 7 1 1 8 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1
	1.80 2.00 3.00	1. 82 1. 94 1. 44		2. 25 1. 90 3. 50	*********	1.62 1.55 3.15 .95 1.50 2.35				10 11 12
		1. 44 1. 93 1. 75 2. 97 3. 97 1. 85		3.50 2.00 1.60 1.50						13 14 15 16
2.15	1.60 1.80	1.85 3.00	2.75	1. 50	6. 00	.85 1.55				1
4.50				5. 25 5. 00 3. 25 3. 00						20 21 22 23
										24 25 26
										27 28 29
										27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
										34 35 36 37
										38
										40
							.40	.49		42 43 44
	. 124		.10						.10	43 44 45 46 47 48
										49 50 51
										52 53 54 55
										56 57 58
***********					********	*********				59 60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

-	Articles.	Quantities awarded.
-	CLASS 17—Continued.	
	HARDWARE-continued.	
	Chisels, c. s., secket, framing, handled:	
1		6-12
100	inch dozen. inch do. i-luch do.	3
1	14-inch	1
5	14-inch	1
7	Clamps, carpenters' iron, to open 6 inches	1
3	1½-inch do 2 luch do Clamps, 'carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches do Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch do Compasses, carpenters', cast-steel: 6-inch 6-inch do	7-12
9	Compasses, carpenters', cast-steel: 6-inchdo 8-inchdo Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per poundnumber	11.3
)	8-inchdo	11 1
L	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per poundnumber	6
2	Dividers, c. s., wing: 8 inches longdozen	1-4
3	10 inches longdo	11
	Drills: Blacksniths'number	1
5	Blacksmiths' number Hand, light, for metal do Bactes, brass, racking, \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch, loose key dozen. Files, flat, bastard:	2
3	Faucets, brass, racking, 1-inch, loose keydozen	31
7	Files, flat, bastard: 8-inch	7
3	12-inchdo	64
)	14-inch	21
)	Files, flat, wood:	5
		11
	Files, gunsmiths', assorted. do Files, half-round, bastard:	3
3	8-Inch	3
1	10-inch	2
	Files, mill-saw:	-
	6 inch	15
	10-inch	33
	12-inchdo	23
	14-inch do do half-round, 12 inch do	5
ì	half-round, 12 inchdo Files, round, bastard : 6-inchdo	
	6-inch	3 6
	10-inchdo	1
,	Files, taper, saw: 3-inch	14
	4-inch	16
	44-inch do	3
3	5-inch	25 28
	Flat irons, per pound: 6-poundpairs. 7-pound	
	6-poundpairs	17 24
	8-nound (10)	15
3	Gates, molasses, 2 irondozen	3-4
	Gauges: Markingdo	2
	Morting agreem slide	1-12
	Cliplets motel heads spike asserted large	3-12
	Siltting, with handle do Ginlets, metal heads, spike, assorted, large do Glue pots, No. 1, tinned number. Gouges, c. s. firmer, handled:	3
	Gonges, c. s. firmer, handled: §-inch socketdozen	1.10
	4-inch socketdozendo.	1-12
	inch socket	1-19
	Weighing 50 nounds	49
	Weighing 75 poundsdo	5
	Weighing 125 poundsdo	2
	Then sector	1
	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy	82

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Galla- tin.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. Carolan.	Geo. T. Haw- ley.	J. B. Stetson.	Levi M. Kellogg	Thomas R. Hayes.	- Hom
*		To be delive	red in San Fra	ncisco, Cal.			W. D. D. D.
3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 6.75	2. 69 3. 12 3. 58 4. 04 4. 48 5. 37 4. 50 16. 20	2.64 3.08 3.55 4.00 4.45 5.30 4.25 16,40	2, 85 3, 25 3, 65 4, 25 4, 55 5, 50 4, 25 16, 00				
1.60 2.25 .05	1.25 1.75 .05	. 05½	1.25 1.75 .05				
2.50 3.00	2. 20 2. 90	2.20 2.65	2.50 3.00	3. 75 5. 00			
6. 00	2.25 1,00 5,40	1.10 5.10	2. 75 5. 00		6, 60		1
1. 02 2. 00 2. 85	1. 07 2. 10 3. 00	. 92 2. 57	1.01 2.00 2.84				
	3. 69 5. 07 1. 25		2.00 2.84 1.25				
1. 30 1. 75 2. 40	1, 29 1, 74 2, 34	1.17 1.57 2.11	1.28 1.73 2.33				
. 66 . 87 1. 14 1. 75 2. 40 2. 40	. 68 . 87 1. 14 1.60 2. 34 2.34	.61 .79 1,03	.66 .86 1.13 1.61 2.33 2.70				
. 69 . 90 1, 15	. 68 . 87 1. 14	.61 .79 1,03	.67 .86 1.13				
.35 .38 .44 .52 .75	.35 .38 .40 .48 .69	. 30 . 33 . 38 . 46 . 65	.323 .35 .413 .50				
. 033 . 033 . 033 2. 75	. 03	.0345	. 031 . 031 . 031 4. 50	, 034	.033 .033 .033		
,50	4.00 1.28 .25 .37	.40 1.43 1.30 .20	.60 6.00 1.00 .50	.37		1. 50	
	4.20 5.25 5.40		4. 80 5. 80 7. 20				
.01 .01 .01	1.74	.013 .013	.013				
.45	.35	. 35	.35				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles	warded.
Aruoios.	Quantities awarded.
CLASS 17—Continued.	
HARDWARE—continued.	
Hammers: Claw, solid c. s., adze eye, forged, No. 1½dozendozen	22
Farriers', shoeing, c. s	3-4 11-12 2 2 3 7 9
Hatchets, c. s.: Broad, 6-inch cut, handled do Shingling, No. 2 do	13
Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:	
12-inchdo	5
Sinch do	11.5
10-inch do 12-inch do	1
Hinges, light, strap:	
Hinges, light, strap: 6-inch	2
10-1nch	
8-inchdo. Hooks, hat and coat, school-house patterndo.	
Iron hand nor 100 nounds:	1
1	25
\$ x 14	22
1 x 1 1do	10
1 x 2	
4 x 34	. 10
³ / ₂ x 1	- 50
Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:	. 10
170n, 184-081, per 100 pounds:	40
1 x 1	57
1 x 11 do	52
1 x 14 do 2 x 14 do 3 x 14 do 4 x 15 do 5 x 12 do 6 do do 6 do do 7 x 12 do 8 x 2 do 8 x 2 do	20
x 2do .	32
x 24	120
16 x 2 do do do do do	. 120
	. 20

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Levi M. Kellogg.			L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	Harry Unna.	Number.					
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.										
-							-					
	3. 75		4. 66 3.00	2, 20 3, 15	3. 25		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8					
	4.20		2.50 2.75	2. 50	2.40		4					
	15.00		16.00		18.00		5					
7. 75 12. 00			2. 87 3. 00		2.75 2.87		7					
		a3.60	. 25				8					
			. 62		.60		10					
			.75		.84		11					
	.96 1.25		.14		1.10		12 13					
	1. 25		. 14	1.00	1.38		13					
	1.50		.14		1. 65 1. 60		14 15					
			.18		2.40		16					
	3.50	12.00	1.25	3, 75	4.00		17					
	8.50 4.00		7.43 3.25 2.00 3.50	8. 65 3.15	7.50 4.20	3. 90	18 19 20 21					
4		387 30	- 6.0			-	-					
	1.50 3.00		.04 10	1. 62 c3. 18	b. 0445 b. 0476		22 23					
-	1.32		.041	cl. 46	b. 043		24					
	2.00		.041	c2. 13	0.0410		25					
	2.65		. 04	c3. 10	b. 04		26					
	.50		.27	c. 51	a. 261		27					
******	1.00	,	.39	c. 80	a. 26½ a. 39		28					
	1.00		. 55	c1. 12	a. 55		29					
	. 50		. 23	c. 46	a.23		30					
	.80		.29	c.57	a. 29 . 25	.12	31					
		,	. 20		. 20	.12						
	.041			4.20		************	33					
	.045			4.20 4.10			34					
	.0410			4.10			36					
	.0416 .0416 .0416			4.10			37					
	.0410			4.10 4.10			38					
	.04			4.00			40					
	.07	-	0411111				41					
	.0445			4. 45			. 42					
	. 0370			3.70			43					
	.0370	***********		3.70 3.70 3.70	***********		44					
	. 0370			3.70		**************	. 46					
	. 0370			3.70			47					
	.0370	************		3.70 3.70		************	48					
	.0370			3.70			50					
	. 0370			3.70			51 52					
	.0370	1		3.70			I EO					

	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Albert Gallatin.	Jas. Carolan.	J. B. Stetson.	har
		Quai	To be d	lelivered in 8	an Francisc	oo, Cal.	Number
CLAS	s 17—Continued.						
HARD	WARE-continued.				rei -		
Iron, flat-	oar, per 100 pounds: lbs. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do				- 4.5		
18 x 31	lbs.	100		061	3.70	**********	
. 8 X #	do	100		.061	4. 20		1
#x1	do	500		.03	3, 20		
# x 11.	do	650		. 031	3.20		1
8 x 1₺	do	500		. 031	3.20		
₹ x 3	do	600		.031	3, 20		
78 X 18	do	200		.031	3.20		
1 1 x 3	do	300		.04	0.20		1
1 x 1	do	300		. 0.14	3.20		1
₹ x 14	do	1,000		.031	3, 20 3,20		1
→ X 1 →	do	520 700		.031	3.20		1
\$ X 12	do.	420		.031	3.20		1
1 x 21	dodo	300		.031	3.21		lî
₩ x 14	dodododo	300		.031	3.20		1
₩ X 1%	do	1,100		. 031	3.20		1
4 x 2	do	500		.031	3, 20		12
Iron, half-	round, per 100 pounds:	700		.031	3, 20	***********	
11-inch	lbs.	70		. 0470	4.70		2
2-inch	do	200 250		.0470	4.70		2
14.inch	dodo	100		.0470	4.70		2
Iron, Juni	ata, per 100 pounds:	200			2		
1 x 2	ata, per 100 pounds:	100		.051			2
3 X 3	do	100		.05			2
Trou noi	rod a v a ner 100	100		.00			1
pounds	dodo prod, § x §, per 100 lbs	150		.06	6, 75		2
Iron, Nory	way, per 100 pounds:						1
8 x 1	lbs. square	400		. 05	5.00		2
Inch :	d nor 100 nounder	500		. 05	5.00		3
1.inch	d, per 100 pounds:	170	. 051		5.20		3
%-inch	do	125		.0470	4.70		3
a-inch .	do	650		.0420	4. 20		3
76-inch	dodododododo	300		.0420	4.20		50 60
g-inch	do.	1,050		.0370	3.70 3.70		13
%-inch	do	1.100		.0345	3, 45		3
1-inch	do	650		. 0320	3.20		. 3
-inch	dodo	300		.0320	3. 20		. 3
1-inch	do	500 320		.0320	3.20		4
12-inch	do	100		.0320	3.20 3.20		4
		200		100.00	0.20		1
inch	thickdo	100		.041			4
No. 16	do	30	. 05	.041		.041	4
No. 20	thick do do do do do do do do do do do do do	100		.041		.042	14
Galvan	ized. No. 24	250	.051	.053		.052	E
Galvar	ized, No. 27do	250	. 074	.06		. 063	14
R. G., 1	No. 26do No. 27do	500	. 06			05	14
R.G., 1	No. 27do	500	.061			05	1
Iron, squa	re, per 100 pounds:	100		.0420	4.20		
1 inch	do	400		.0370	3.70		
4-inch	do	500		. 0345	3.45		
	do	270	1	.031	3, 20		

Number.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Albert Gallatin.	Jas. Carolan.	J. B. Stetson.	Number	
Num		Quan	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
1 2	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued. Iron, square, per 100 pounds— Continued. 1-inch	120 100		.031 .031	3.20 3.20		1 2	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Tron, Swede, per 100 pounds: x inch	50 150 75 300 250 250 100		.0770 .06 .07 .05 .06 .05	5.00 5.00		3456789	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Articles.	Quantities awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Maurice Block.	Chas. W. Armes.
	Quan		lelivered ncisco, (
CLASS 17—Continued.				
HARDWARE—continued.				
Iron, Swede, 3 inch square, per 100 poundspounds. Knives and forks, per pairpairs.	100 1,169		.06%	
Knives: Butcher, 6-inch, cocca handle, without bolsterdozen. Carving, and forks, cocca handles, per pairpairs. Chopping	16 24 21	-		. 90 1, 50 2, 00
Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'do Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'do	112			
Horseshoein.gdo	10			
Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolsterdo	8 21			
Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolsterdo	91			
Horseshoein g do.		.051		
Closet, 34-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keysdozen Drawer, 24 x 2 inches, iron, 2 keysdo Looks, mineral knob, rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:	4½ 3°			
4 inches	17		*******	• • • • • •
5 inchesdo.	125			
6 inchesdo Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping orderdozen.			١.	
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:	500			
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds: Casing, 6d, steel pounds Casing, 8d, steel do. Casing, 12d, steel do. 6d, steel do. 8d, steel do. 10d, steel do. 12d, steel do.	1,000			
Casing, 12d, steeldo	2,400			
8d, steel	4,600			
10d, steeldo	5,900			
12d, steeldo 20d, cut, steeldo	4,200 3,400			
30d. out. steeldo	1.200			
403 and stool	1,800		*******	
400, 601, 86001 do. 60d, out, steel do. Fence, 8d, steel do. Fence, 10d, steel do.	1,000			
Fence, 10d, steeldo	1,300			
Fence, 12d, steeldo	3,200			
Fence, 12d, steel	300		******	
No. 6	225 300			
	250			
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds: Lath, 3d, steeldo	100			
Shingle, 4d, steeldo	1,900			
Wrought, 6d, steeldododo	600 300			
Nuts, iron, square:	300	********		******
For 1-inch boltdo	15			
For sinch boltdo	85		******	
For 2-inch boltdo	115 25		*****	
For A inch bolt	125		- 2000000	*****
For 7 inch boltdo	20 30			p #
For 1-inch boltdo				

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.		Jas. Carolan.	Geo. T. Hawley.	-	
- 44		To b	e delivered i	n San Fr	anc	isco, Cal.			2.
				- Beni		1 - T. 1 4 1			
.05			.07 .12 .15 .16	.1	01/1	5.00		.0645	-
1.75				1.0	9			1.10	ı
.50	2. 25 1. 75		1.75 1.00 .60	.7	70 35	. 65		1. 00	
4.50			.00	4.4	9	4, 59		4.60	1
5, 00				4.9	0	5.06		5. 10	1:
2.75				2.9	5	3. 20		2. 90 3. 25	1
.75		1.80		. 6	8			.65	1
2. 35				2.2	0			2, 35	1
.05	. 054			:0	51	.051		.42 .051	1
1.25 1.50				1.3	15			1.50	-
2.00				2.2	0.0			2.15	1
4.00				4.0	0			2.15 4.50	1
6. 50 8.50				8.5 9.0	50			6.40 9.00	
2. 50				2 1 1.3 2.0	30			1.75	-
.043			-	4.7	75	4.75	4.85	4. 75	1
. 041				4.5	0	4.50	4.60	4. 50	1
$04\frac{3}{10}$				4.3	0	4, 30	4.40	4.30	1
04				4.1	00	4.15 4.00	4. 25 4. 10	4.15 4.00	1
.035				3. 9	10	3.90	4.00	3.90	ı
. 0385				3.8	0	3.85	3. 95	3. 85	1
.0380				3. 8	30	3. 80	3. 90 3. 90	3. 80 3. 80	1
. 0380				3.7	0	3.70 3.70 3.50	3. 90	3. 80	1
.0350				3. 5	50	3.50	3, 60	3.50	J
.04 .03 ₁₀				3.9		4.00 3.90	4.10	4.00 3.90	-
. 0385				3.8	ŏ	3.85	3. 95	3. 85	1
.05				5. 0 4. 7	00	5.00 4.75	5. 10 4. 86	5.00 4.75	-
. 10½ . 10½				.1	0	11.00		10.50	1
. 10½ . 10½				.10	0	11.00		10.50 10.50	-
.05				5. (00	5. 50	5, 10	5, 50	
.04 4				4.4	10.	4.40	5. 10 4. 50	4.40	1
.0140				4. 1	00		4. 50	4.15	
.09				0	8	.09½ .05½		.10	-
. 06				. (051	. 0510		.05	1
. 043 . 0450				. (145_	.05		.044	1
. 04					16	. 0385		.03 4	J
. 04.7				, (04 10 04 10 04 10 05 10	. 0385	**********	.03	0
. 04 10				. (1510	. 0385		.03	ś

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

-	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Albert Gallatin.
		Quar	in San	Fran-
	CLASS 17—Continued.			-
	HARDWARE—continued.			-
2	Oilers, zinc, medium sizedozen. Oil-stones, Washitado Packing:	113 65	. 89	3. 60
3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35 25 95		.15 .15 .15
7 3	Emery quires Sand do Pencils, carpenters' dozen.	3 7 31		. 40 . 124 . 15
1 2 3 4 5 8	Pipe, iron: feet. -inch do	200 50 1,000 *64 100	. 032 . 05 . 07 . 09 . 112 . 064	. 039 . 05 . 07
7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 5	Tanes: Fore, double-iron, c. s	7 1 15 6 4 3 1 15 9.12	8,50	.70 .45 .75 .75 .75
3	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, No · 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	9 1 1 1 3 5 1 2 3		. 85 9. 00 5. 75 4. 00
-	16-inch	1.6	:	5. 50 4. 00 4. 00
	Rivet-sets: No. 2	21 41	4. 50 3. 25	2.00 1.50
-	† inch pountas † inch do † inch do † inch do do do	6 26 36 48 25		. 25 . 25 . 25 . 25 . 25
	1-fnch do Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat-head: # inch do # inch do # inch do # inch do # inch do # inch do Rivets and burs, tire, \(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}	5 6 100		
3	A	5 5 11 16 6		

under advertisement of June 10, 1890, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued. awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna.	L. B. Baker.	W.P. Fuller, jr.	Jas. Carolan.	Chas. W. Welch.	Geo, T. Hawley.	Wm. Davis.	35.
	1	To be	delivered in	San Francis	co, Cal.			Number.
.90		.81 .15		2.55 2.10		.75 .13½		1 2 3
		.16½ .16½ .10	20	.15 .15 .10		.16½ .16½ .09¾		5 6
	•14½ .19	.12	.20 .12½	.15	. 20	.12		7 8 9 10
.03½ .04½ .06½				.033 .05 .07				11 12 13 14 15 16
		.70 .50 .50 .80 1.35 1.35		.50 .36 .36 .55		.55 .38 .38 .60		17 18 19 20 21
		1, 35 2.70 .45 2, 75		.33		. 35 7. 50		22 23 24 25
		12. 50 6. 00 4. 50		. 65 5.50 a6. 65		7.50 6.00 4.25	18.00 8.99	26 27 28 29
		4.00 5 40 4.10 3.70				3.80 5.27 4.00 3.68		30 31 32
3. 00 2. 50		2.39 1.99		2. 20 1. 90		2.39 2.00		33 34 35
		. 22 . 22 . 22 . 22 . 22 . 22		.22 .22 .22 .22		.22 .22 .22 .22	. 24 g . 24 g . 24 g . 24 g . 24 g . 24 g	36 37 38 39 40
		. 22 . 22 . 22 . 11				.20 .20 .20 .11		41 42 43 44
		.22 .22 .22 .22				. 25 . 25 . 25 . 20 . 15 . 15		45 46 47 48 49

a Does not bid on 7 and 8.

ber.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Howe Scale Co.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	ber.
Number.		Quar		To l	oe deli	vered at	San Fr	ancisco,	Cal.		Number.
	CLASS 17-Continued.									10	
1 2 3 4	### HARDWARE—continued. Rivets, iron, flat-head: \$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \text{inches}. \text{do.} \\ \$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \times \text{inches}. \text{do.} \\ \$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \times \text{inches}. \text{do.} \\ \$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \text{inches}. \text{do.} \\ \$\text{do.} \text{do.} \\ \$\text{Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages} \\ \$\text{of 1,000}:	55 51 111 50						.12		.14 .14 .14	3
5	12-ounce	2	.21		.16			1.00 1.00			5 6
7 8 9	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-folddoz.	51		.75			. 72 2. 25 -3. 00	. 70	.65	.70	7 8 9
10	Saw-blades, butchers' bow, 20- inchdoz Saw-sets:	11		3. 75				3.75	4. 75	2. 50	
11 12	For cross-cut sawsdo For handsaws do	$3^{\frac{7}{12}}_{12}$		12. 00 4. 00				2.50 1.25	2.50 1.20	3.50 1.25	11 12
13 14	Saws: Back (or tenon) 12-inch. do Buck, framed, complete, 30-	9-12		12.00				8.40		11.00	
15	inch bladedoz Circular, 24-inch, cross-cut, number.	1		4. 00				9.00	3.74	6. 25	14
16	Circular, 30-inch, cross cut,	1						18.00			16
17	cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riv-	71		2. 10				1.75			17
18 19 20 21	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inchdoz.	7 12		9.00				5, 00 10. 00 13. 00 9. 00		4. 00 14. 50	18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25	Hand, 26 inch, 7 to 9 points to the inchdoz	5 3		9.00				5. 00 10. 00 13. 00 9. 00		4.00 14.50	22
26 27 28 29	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inchdoz	51		9.00				5. 00 10. 00 13. 00 9. 00		10.00 14.50	26
80	Keyhole, 12-inch, compass,	1		1.75				2. 50	1.50	1.70	
31 32 33	Meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches	1 ½ 3 ½		13.00 11.00				15. 40 11. 20 16. 45		10. 25 17. 50	32
34 35 36	Scales: Butchers', dial-face, spring-balance, square disb, 30 pounds, by ounces. No Counter, 62 lbs	3		3, 50		2.75 4.50		2.70 2.75)	34 35 36
37	Platform, counter, 240 lbs., number	2		4, 25		6.50 2.75		4. 50 8. 00	2. 85		37 38
39	Platform, 2,000 lbs., drop- lever, on wheelsNo	1		53.00		38.00		44.50			39
40	Lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good qualitydoz	12		3. 75				2, 40 2, 25	2.10	2.10	40

Number.	Articles.	Quantitics awarded.	Albert Gallatin.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	Number.		
Nun	/	Qua	To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
	CLASS 17—Continued.							-		
	HARDWARE—continued.		1							
	Scissors—Continued.									
1	Button-holedoz	1-2			2.50	*******	3.50	ı		
2 3 4 5	6-inch bladedo	3	1.12	1.20	.95	1.10	1.35	н		
3	8-inch bladedo	6	1.25	1.77	1.28	1.46	1.80	ı		
Ŀ	10-inch bladedo	2	2.00	2.00	1.62	1.84	2.70	ш		
	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 11- inch	7	. 50		. 50	.45	.40	1		
3	inch, No.4gross.	20	.10		. 09	.09	.10	1		
7	d-inch, No. 4grossdo	16	.11		.10	.101	.11	1		

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Charles W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	Number.
2		8		Tol	be delive	ered in	San F	rancisc	o, Cal.		N
	CLASS 17-Continued.		,								
	HARDWARE-continued.										
1	Screws, wood, iron:	11		-	. 12			.11	.10 %	.12	
2	# inch, No. 6 do. 3 inch, No. 8 do. 3 inch, No. 8 do. 5 inch, No. 8 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do. 7 inch, No. 9 do.	11			. 13			. 12	4 1 77	. 13	1
3	3-inch, No. 7do	15			. 15			. 14	. 1 3 2	. 15	1
5	inch, No. 8do	29			.16			.15	.14	. 16	1
6	4-inch. No. 9do	12			20			10	.18	. 20	1 (
7	1-inch, No.9do	41			.21			. 20	.19	. 21	1
8	1-inch, No. 10do	19 44			. 23			. 22	.21	.22	
9 0	1-inch, No. 9 do 1-inch, No. 10 do 1-inch, No. 10 do 12-inch, No. 11 do 13-inch, No. 11 do	18			. 28			.26	.25	. 28	1
1	14-inch, No. 11 do	10			. 32			. 30	.29	. 32	11
2	13-inch, No. 12do 13-inch, No. 12do 13-inch, No. 13do 13-inch, No. 13do 2-inch, No. 14do 21-inch, No. 14do	22			. 35			. 33	.311	. 34	1
3	12-inch, No. 12do	6			.40	******		.38	.36	.40	1
5	2.iuch No. 13do	8			.43			. 46	.42	.46	li
6	2-inch, No. 14do	8			. 52			. 53	.471	. 51	1
7	22-inch, No. 14 do 22-inch, No. 15 do 22-inch, No. 15 do 22-inch, No. 15 do 23-inch, No. 15 do 3-inch, No. 18 do Shaers.	2			. 55			. 55	.50	. 55	1
8	21-inch, No. 15do	1		*****	. 62		*****	1. 12	.54	. 62	1
9 0	2½-inch, No. 14 do	3 3		*****	. 60	******		. 59	.61	. 60	1 2
1	3-inch, No. 18do.	6			1.10			1.08	.99	1.08	2
	DHOUTO!										
2	Sheepdoz.	1-2			10.00			10.00			2
3	Qinah a a tuimmana'							6.00	-		2
4	8-inch, c. s., trimmers' straight, full size, good qualitydoz.									-	
	good qualitydoz.	8			3.00			3.20		4.00	2
		1 000			041		1	4 40	4, 25	4.05	2
5	No. 1	1,800 1,600			a. 041 a. 041			4.12	4. 25	4.25	2
7	No.3do	1,200			a. 041			4.12	4, 25	4. 25	2
8	No. 1 lbs. No. 2 do. No. 3 do. No. 4 do. No. 5 do. No. 5 do. Shoes mule:	400			a. 04\frac{1}{2}			4.12	4, 25	4, 25	12
9	No. 5do	100			a. 041			4.12	4. 25	4. 25	61 65
0	Shoes, mule:	100			a. 04½			4.12	4, 20	4. 25	1
1	No. 2do	100			a. 051			5.12	5. 25	5, 85	18
2	No. 3do No. 4do	200			a. 05½ a. 05½			5.12	5.25	5.85	13
3	No. 4do	200			a. 051			5.12	5. 25	5, 85	3
4	Sieves, iron wire, 18 mesh, tin framesdoz.	51	2. 50	2.00		2. 10	2,00	1.85			. 8
5	um mamos	2	2.00	25.00		2. 10	2,42	*****			8
6	Spirit-levels, with plumb,			1							1
	30-inchdoz.	1 8			4.50			4.86		4. 50	3
7	Springs, door: Spiraldo	9	1		1.00			.50	.65	. 85	3
8	Spiraz			1	1.00						3
9				1	.75						3
0	Spiral, r. and ldo	. 1			******			1.00		2.00	4
	Squares:		1		3						
1	Bevel, sliding T, 10- inchdoz.	3-4			2.25			2.34	2.32	2, 25.	. 4
2	Framing, steel, 2 inches			1			1	-			
	widedoz.	61	*****		5. 25			6. 00 5. 00	4.80	5. 45	4
3				1				4.00			1
5	Panel, 15-inchdo	1-2						4, 25		5.00	1
6	Try, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inchdo Try, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inchdo	21			1,50 2,25			1.35	1.35	1.40	1
-	Try, 71-inchdo	3-4			2. 25 2. 75			2.60	2.10	2.00	14
7			1		2. (1)			4.DU		4. 10	- 4
7 8 9	Try, 10-inchdo Staples, wrought-iron, 3	1-70							-		1

a California make.

Number.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Charles W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.
Nn	CLASS 17—Continued.	ng ng		То	be delive	ered in	San I	rancisco	, Cal.	1 .
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	HARDWARE—continued. Steel, cast, bar, 3 x 3 inches lbs. Steel, cast, octagon: #-inch do. #-inch do. #-inch do. #-inch do	150 35 35 45 100 200 100			b.091 b.091 b.081 b.081 b.081 b.081 b.081				.08 .08 .08 .071 .071	

b Crescent.

ber.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Albert Gallatin.	Thomas R. Hayes.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	Levi M. Kellogg.	J. B. Stetson.	nber.
Number.		Quai		To b	o deliv	erod at	San Fran	cisco, C	al.		Number
	CLASS 17—Continued.										
	HARDWARK-continued.									1	
12845	Steel, cast, square: g-inch	85 100 50 75 75	.091 .083 .081 .081				.071				1 2 3 4 5
6	Steel, plow:	25	.043								6 7
7 8 9 10	1 x 3\frac{1}{4} inchesdo 2 x 4 inchesdo 4 x 5 inchesdo 4 x 6 inchesdo	25 25 75 125	.04½ .04½ .04½ .04½								9 10
11 12	Steel, spring: 1 x 1½ inches do . 1 x 1½ inches do .	100 50	.04								11
13 14	\$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \text{ inches} \text{do} \text{do} \text{Steels, butchers', 12-inch}	75	12.00			6.00					13
15	Tacks. iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43, per M	118	12.00	,	.44	.45	.42	.44			15
16	Tacks, cut, full half weight:	198	.02	.03	.013	.012		011			16
17 18 19 20 21	6-ouncedo 8-ouncedo 10-ouncedo	750 846 642 198	.02 .021 .021 .021 .03	.03 .031 .041 .05	.02 .02 ₁₀ .02 ₁ .02 ₁	.01 10 .01 10 .01 10 .02 10		.0165 .0185 .02 ₁₀ .02 ₁	*****		17 18 19 20
22	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case dozen. Taps, taper, right-hand: Th-inch, 26 threads to the	17	6, 00		•••••	4.40	6. 75	4. 50			21
23	inchnumber.	2				.15			*****		22
24	inchnumber.	7				.15			*****		23
25	re-inch, 18 threads to the inch number g-inch, 16 threads to the	3				.15					24
26	inchnumber.	3				.17			******		25
27	inchnumber. §-inch, 12 threads to the	5				.20					26
28	inch	6	*******			.25				*****	27
00	inchnumber. Toe-calks, steel:	3	071			.32	071	.061	*****		28
29 30	No. 1 pounds. No. 2do No. 3do	165 190	.071			. 06½	.071	.06			. 30
31	Tonga blacksmiths' 20	200	.071			. 061	.071	.061			31
33	inches pairs. Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain number. Trowels, 10½-inch:	11	. 30			.30	.28	.30			32
	Chainnumber. Trowels, 101-inch:	4	. 20			.121	.20	.17			38
34 35 36	Brickdozen. Plasteringdo Tuyeres (tweer), iron, ducks'-nest pattern, sin-	2½ 1½	7. 35 9. 50			6.90	7. 25 9. 00	7. 20 8. 50			34
	gle No. 2, heavy, number. Valves, globe:	14	.75			.60	.55	.75	*****		36
37	inchdo	6	.30			.33	.30	.29	.84	.30	37

Number.	Articles.	Quantities awarded.	Albert Gallatin.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	Levi M. Kellogg.	J. B. Stetson.	Number.
A	CLASS 17—Continued.	0,							7
	HARDWARE-continued.								
1 2 3	Valves, globe—Continued. 1-inch number 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch do. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch do. Vises, blacksmiths', solid box, per pound:	6 7 1	.50 .75 1.00	. 58 . 88 1. 20	.53 .83 1.16	.53 .82 1.14	.61 .95 1.20	. 54 . 81 1. 17	1 2 3
4 5	6-inch jawnumber. 40 poundsdo. Vises, carpenters', parallel, 4-inch jaw	2 5	.13	$.09\frac{1}{2}$.10 .10				5
6	Washers, iron:	5	3.25	4.75					6
7 8 9 10	wasners, rron: For ½-inch bolt. pounds. For ½-inch bolt. do. For ½-inch bolt. do. For ½-inch bolt. do. For ½-inch bolt. do.	15 30 35 95 70	.081 .071 .061 .05	.08½ .07½ .06¼ .05	.09 .073 .063 .05	.09 .07½ .06½ .04¾			7 8 9 10

Der.	Articles.	, Quantities awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Albert Gallatin.	J. B. Stetson.	Harry Unna.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Number.	
Number,		Quar	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	CLASS 17-Continued.										
	HARDWARE—continued.										
1	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt, pounds. Wedges, wood choppers',	110		. 041			.041	. 041	.041	1	
2	steel point, per pound: 5-pound	150		a. 07±			b.051	.07	c. 06	2	
3 4 5 6	6-pounddo	40		a. 07½			b. 06½ b.05½	. 07	c. 06	3	
5 6 7	7-pound ,do	54		a. 07½			b. 06½ b. 05¼	.07	c. 06	5	
B	Wire, aunealed:	25	.07	.051	. 07		b. 06½			8	
	No. 16 gauge	225 10	.08	.07	.08		.10 .10			9	
1	Wire, bright, iron:	5		.20	. 20		. 25			11	
3	No. 6 gauge	25 35	.05	.04	. 05		.10			12	
5	No. 10 gauge do No. 12 gauge do Wire cloth, for screen, paint-	25	. 06	.05	. 061		. 10	0.180		14	
	edsq. feet Wire, copper:	2,800		. 013				.0170	. 013	15	
8	No. 4 gauge	10 30		.24	. 25	• • • • • • •	. 25		.25	10	
3	No 16 gange do	45	. 27	.24	. 25		. 25		.22	18	
	No. 18 gaugedo	10	. 28	. 26	. 26		. 25		.22	19	
	No. 4 gauge lbs No. 12 gauge do No. 16 gauge do No. 20 gauge do Wire, barbed, galvanized:	20	. 29		.27		. 25		.22	2	
	Wire, barbed, galvanized: For hog fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one rod lengths re- quiredlbs										
2	quiredlbs Wire, fence, for cattle fence,	6,500		.041			d4. 12½ d4. 12½	.041	.041	2:	
	lbs	98,900		.041			*d4.12½ d4.12½	*.041	*.041	2	
3	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized bs Wire-fence stretchers No Wrenches, crooked, malleable-iron:	2,635 48		.70			. 04½ . 62½	.0428	.04 .55	2	
7	8-inchdoz 10-inchdo	41					. 081		.07	2	
)	Wrenches, screw, black:	41					. 081		.07	2	
	8-inchdo	31		2.75		2.83	2,50	2.20	2. 45	3	
2	10-inchdo	41		3.25		3. 50 5. 65	2.99	2.64	2. 95	3 3	
	12-inchdo	1-2		4.00		4. 28 6. 85	3.45	3.10	3. 45	3	
7	15-inchdo	21		6.50		7. 08 11. 44	5. 75	5.30	5, 95	3	

^{*} One-third to each, L. L. Baker, George T. Hawley, and James Carolan.

a Truckee steel.

b Solid steel.

d Per 100 pounds.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1891.

Sir: As required by the act of May 17, 1882, the Board of Indian Commissioners respectfully submit their twenty-second annual report. Since our last report Mr. William H. Waldby, who during 4 years had been a very active and useful member of the Board, has resigued, and Mr. Joseph T. Jacobs, of Michigan, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. William H. Morgan, of Tennessee, has also resigned and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who for nearly 10 years had been our chairman, was in July last removed by death. These vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Hon. Darwin R. James, of New York, and Hon. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia.

MEETINGS.

Three meetings of the Board have been held during the year; the first on May 20, at the Government warehouse in New York, to assist the Commissisoner of Indian Affairs in opening bids and awarding contracts for Indian supplies. The number of bids was 513, and all were opened and read aloud in the presence of many contractors and their representatives. The inspection of a vast quantity of samples was continued from day to day until completed on the 20th of June, one or more members being present and giving assistance during the whole month. The prices ruled low and the quality of the goods selected will be found satisfactory. The Indian appropriation bill was delayed in Congress till August 20, and contracts, 194 in number could not be executed and approved till late in September. The tedious work of receiving, inspecting, assorting, packing 27,425 packages, weighing 4,132,928 pounds, and shipping the goods from the warehouse was begun about the 1st of October, and though pushed with all posssible diligence and energy it was not finished till January 31, and the supplies could not be delivered at the remote Indian agencies before midwinter and at some agencies not till spring. This delay is a great hardship to the Indians who are entitled by treaty to their goods, and it has been alleged as one of the causes of discontent and disturbance which have caused so much trouble and expense in Dakota, North and South. For all this the Interior Department and the Indian Office have been blamed in some quarters. The Department is not responsible. The fault lies in Congress in delaying legislation to so late a date.

The Indian appropriation bill should be passed not later than March, then contracts could be made in time to commence shipping goods

early in summer, and all could be delivered before winter.

Our second meeting was held at Mohonk Lake October 7-10, where, by invitation of Commissioner Smiley, were assembled about 150 prominent friends of Indians. The conference was continued 3 days and the papers read and the discussions were of unusual interest. The most important topic considered was the advisability of continuing the contract school system. On the one side it was argued that the Government should make no appropriations for the support of schools that are managed by any religious denomination, such support of mission schools being a union of church and state, unauthorized by the Constitution. On the other hand it was urged that these contract schools are doing excellent work in educating some thousands of Indian children for whom there is at present no place in the Government schools; that to withdraw the help of the Government would break up many of them, and turn the pupils loose without the means of education; and more over, that the Government, being in loco parentis towards Indian children, has the right to choose their place of education and to accept the facilities offered by the church mission boards. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution, adopted with unanimity by the conference, approving the plans proposed by Commissioner Morgan for giving a common-school education to all Indian children at Government expense, but until full provision is made for that advising that the work of the contract schools be not crippled but continued and fostered.

While at Mohonk Lake the Board elected Hon. Merrill E. Gates chairman in place of Hon. Clinton B. Fisk, deceased; and, in memory

of General Fisk, the following minute was adopted:

Resolved, That we record with profound sorrow our sense of irreparable loss to this Board and to the Indian service in the death of General Clinton B. Fisk. General Fisk was appointed a member of the Board on the 3d of July, 1874, and from January 13, 1881, to the day of his death he was our able and efficient chairman. His uniform courtesy, clearness of vision, soundness of judgment, true unselfishness, large-hearted love, and unswerving Christian faith, eminently fitted him for the position he held. Though a very busy man he always found time to consider any plea of the helpless, and though mingling with the best and highest circles of society, he never lost sympathy with the lowly. He gave earnest thought to all phases of Indian affairs, and even when the outlook seemed most discouraging he never lost hope, but maintained unwavering faith in the final elevation of the long-neglected race to its rightful place of American citizenship. The memory of his life will be an inspiration to those who remain to complete the work which he loved.

Our third meeting was held in this city January 8 for the election of officers, the hearing of reports of committees, and for conference with the secretaries of religious societies in charge of Indian missions and schools. The attendance was unusually large, and topics discussed were "Indian education," "Land in severalty," "The present situation in Dakota," and "Permanent tenure of office in the Indian service."

The Board, at a business session on the 9th, adopted a resolution commending the work of Commissioner Morgan and indorsing his application for an increase of clerical force in his office. It was also voted to address the following letter to the President:

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D. C., January 10, 1891.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: As the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, we wish to express to you our conviction, based upon close observation of Indian affairs and now for several years expressed in our reports, that for many of the greatest evils of the Indian service a remedy can be found only by securing permanence in the service for capable, efficient, and honest men and women.

Recognizing your steadfast purpose to secure justice for the Indians and to advance their preparation for American citizenship, and believing that upon the whole the Indian service is now in better condition than ever before, we respectfully call your attention to the fact that a single executive act on your part can at once secure permanence in the service for the greater part of the officers and employés.

And we respectfully request, and in the name of the most intelligent opinion of the wisest friends of the Indian throughout the country we strongly urge, that the civil-service rules and regulations be at this time extended over all that part of the Indian

service which can be reached by executive action to that effect.

By vote of the Board.

MERRILL C. GATES, Chairman. E. WHITTLESEY, Secretary.

INSPECTION OF AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS.

More than usual field work has been done during the last year. In February, Commissioner Smiley, in company with Hon. Philip C. Garrett, of the Indian Rights Association, now a member of this Board, Indian Agent Horatio N. Rust, and Shirley C. Ward, esq., special United States attorney for the Mission Indians of southern California, made a careful investigation of matters pertaining to the Protero Reservation near Banning, and recommended a method of settling the conflicting claims of Indian citizens and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the lands of that reservation. No action was taken by the Department for the reason that a bill was pending in Congress which authorizes the appointment of a commission to settle those and other difficulties among the Mission Indians. That bill having now become a law we hope to see an early adjustment of the matters so long in controversy.

In March Commissioner Charlton visited and inspected the schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va., and during November and December he has inspected the Kaw, Osage, Ponca, Cheyennes, Arapahoe, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agencies, and the Chilocco school in the Indian Territory, the Pueblo Agency, N. Mex., the Mission Indian Agency in California, and all the Indian schools connected with those agencies.

During the spring and summer our secretary, General Whittlesey, visited the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., the Chilocco school, near Arkansas City, the Union Agency, Ind. T., the Green Bay and La Pointe Agencies in Wisconsin, several agencies in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, as well as the Indian schools in southeastern Alaska. Full reports of all these inspections are herewith inclosed. The benefits resulting from such inspecting tours are twofold. They give to the Board a knowledge of the actual condition of affairs on the reservations which can in no other way be obtained. As we are held in a measure responsible in the purchase of supplies for the Indian service, it is of great use to learn by consultation with agents and teachers and by personal observation what articles are needed and suitable, as well as to ascertain that the goods delivered are equal in quality to those for which contracts are awarded: We are also able to form more correct opinions as to the progress which Indians are making in industrial pursuits and education, and can with more confidence offer suggestions and advice. On the other hand our visits, we believe, are useful to agents, school superintendents, and teachers, and to all employed in the service. We have been heartily welcomed everywhere. Office records and storehouses have been thrown open for inspection. Teachers have invited us to examine their classes and address their schools. They have kindly received our suggestions and thanked us for words of encouragement. "Come again and come often; your visits help us, and do us good," were words said many times when bidding us farewell,

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

In this connection we have no hesitation in saving that the Indian schools have greatly improved during the last 2 years. are in better condition. New ones have been built and the old have been repaired. Still much remains to be done to provide room for all who are applying for admission, and to furnish facilities for all kinds of industrial training. Of the corps of teachers we can not speak in too high terms of praise. With rare exceptions they are not only competent and faithful, but they manifest a self-sacrificing spirit, an enthusiastic devotion to their work and love of it, which can not fail to win success. They are inventive and fertile in devices to command attention and arouse interest in minds never before awake to active thought. And in only one place have we seen any neglect of the moral and religious instruction of the pupils under their care. The improvements which we have observed in buildings, in organizations, in management and instruction have been made possible by the increased appropriation for Indian education. The amount granted by Congress for the current fiscal year is nearly \$2,000,000, an increase of one hundred fold since 1877, when the appropriation was \$20,000. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1890, there was an enrollment in all the schools, Government and contract, of 16,377, and the average attendance during the year had been 12,232. When the funds now available shall have been expended in new buildings proposed, and new training schools to be opened, it is believed that one-half the Indian children of school age will be provided with facilities for education. Now let the good work go on unto perfection. We earnestly ask that the increase of appropriations for this purpose for the next fiscal year may be at least equal to that for the current year, viz, \$500,000, and that this annual advance may be kept up until all the Indian children shall have an opportunity for a common-school education.

The following table shows the annual appropriations for the support of Iudian schools since 1877:

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.
1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1882 1883	\$20,000 30,000 60,000 75,000 135,000 487,200 675,200	50 100 25 80 260 38	1885	\$992, 800 1, 100, 665 1, 211, 415 1, 179, 916 1, 348, 015 1, 364, 568 1, 842, 770	47 10 10 *2.6 14 1 35

* Decrease.

Another table shows the steady growth of the schools, the attendance keeping pace with the increase of appropriations and accommodations.

	Boardin	g schools.	Day	schools.	Totals.		
Year.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	
1882	71	2,755	54	1, 311	125	4, 066	
1883	75	2, 599	64	1, 443	139	4, 042	
1884	86	4, 358	76	1, 757	162	6, 115	
1885	114	6, 201	86	1,942	200	8, 143	
1886	115	7, 260	99	2,370	214	9, 630	
1887	117	8, 020	110	2,500	227	10, 520	
1888	126	8, 705	107	2, 715	233	11, 420	
1889	136	9, 146	103	2, 406	239	11,552	
1890	140	9, 865	106	2, 367	246	12, 232	

The reports for the current year ending June 30, 1891, will show, we have reason to believe, a larger increase than any previous year, especially in the training schools where instruction is given in the various branches of industry. It will be seen from the above tables that in 9 years the attendance has more than tripled. We may reasonably hope that with an annual increase of \$500,000 in the appropriations the attendance will be doubled in the next 4 years. Then about all the Indian children will be under instruction and a generation will be trained up capable of self-support, needing no issues of rations to feed them, no agents to care for them, no army to watch them and to suppress outbreaks which so often are prompted by ignorance and superstition.

INDUSTRIES.

That Indians can and do work we have seen abundant proof. We have seen them in the field, plowing their land, cultivating and harvesting their crops; in the forest, cutting and hauling timber to the sawmills and wood to the river bank; on the sheep ranch, tending the flocks and shearing the fleece with skill surpassed by none; in the hopvards of the Northwest, earning as good wages as the best workinen. The reports of agents for the last year show that 288,613 acres of land have been cultivated by Indians; that 881,419 bushels of wheat, 1,139,297 bushels of corn, 545,032 bushels of oats and barley, 482,580 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, and 130,712 tons of hay have been raised; that they have cut 60,143 cords of wood and 3,773,000 feet of lumber; and that they sold products of their labor amounting to \$1,513,070. Still it is true that many Indians are idle and living upon the bounty of the Government. By unfortunate provisions of treaties some are entitled for a series of years, and others indefinitely, to rations and

To them there is no necessity or incentive to labor. Why should they toil and slave like squaws and white men, while the Government owes them support? For example, in the treaty with the Sioux made and rati. fied in 1876, the United States, in consideration of the cession of the Black Hills, agrees "to provide the said Indians with subsistence, consisting of a ration for each individual, of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof, one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every one hundred rations, four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, and three pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Such ratious, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves." Our treaties must be fulfilled. We, a great Christian nation, must not be guilty of broken faith toward a weak and dependent race. But who is to decide how much of the said rations is now "necessary," and when "the Indians are able to support themselves." It could hardly have been the intention of Mr. Manypenny and Bishop Whipple and the other members of the commission who negotiated the treaty of 1876 to encourage perpetual indolence and pauperism, or to promise that the Government will always support these Indians in idleness.

They must be impressed with the importance and necessity of work. While adhering to our treaty obligations, we should encourage the Indians to receive an equivalent for the rations in seeds, tools, breeding cattle, etc., so that they can produce their own supplies instead of be-

ing helplessly dependent upon rations issued to them.

clothing.

But the responsibility of doing this must be assumed by Congress

and not thrown upon the Indian Bureau or upon the Indian agents, who are so often flippantly accused of cheating the Indians out of their just dues. All requisite help in instruction and implements and seeds should be provided, and due notice given that hereafter the Government will most willingly help those who try to help themselves; and that all who make honest efforts for self-support will be liberally aided to the full extent of our treaty obligations.

IRRIGATION.

A matter of great moment in connection with Indian farming is the need of provision for the irrigation of arid lands. Large tracts of land occupied by Indians, not only in Dakota, but also in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, are utterly unproductive without water. Many have tried to raise crops on these arid lands. They have plowed and planted in spring and for a few weeks all looked promising, but the drought of summer soon blasted their hopes. Such failures year after year have been experienced, and it is not strange that the farmers have become discouraged. In Arizona and California the Indians have practiced irrigation on a small scale with good results. But a more comprehensive system is needed. White men owning such lands can combine, form companies, secure capital and construct irrigating canals to utilize all the water available. Indians can not do this. They need help in surveying and digging the main ditches, then under proper direction they could easily construct the lateral branches and make their farms productive. It is earnestly hoped that some portion of the appropriations for the Indian service may be devoted to this purpose.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

Another imperative need is provision for employment of the young men and women who have received education in the training schools. After 3 or 5 years in school, and some of them in Christian families, through the "outing plan" conducted so wisely by Captain Pratt and on a smaller scale by General Armstrong and others, these students are sent back to the reservations. And however earnest their purpose to put in practice what they have learned they meet with obstacles almost insurmountable.

All the influences of the camp and the old life of indolence are against them. It would be a marvel if some did not yield to this pressure and sink back to their former condition. Yet the testimony of many credible witnesses and our own observations prove that only a small percentage do actually go back to barbarism. Some, aided by the "homebuilding" branch of the Woman's Indian Association, have built homes, opened farms, and are making a comfortable living. Others have obtained Government positions as clerks, interpreters, teachers, and agency physicians. But such positions are few. The great majority must look elsewhere for employment. We believe that many might find work and good homes in the communities where they have been educated. Here and there one has done this. But their interest in the reservation lands and in their own people will for the present draw most of them back. And to save them from ruin and make them a blessing to their people, employment must be found for all. Those who wish to become farmers should have help, either by gift or loans, to procure the necessary stock and tools and to build a house. Those who wish to pursue the trades which they have learned should have an

outfit of tools and a place to work. At more than one Government school we have seen the need of a shoemaker and cobbler, and young men with skill and training for such work, but with no means to buy a bench or the materials to begin with. We therefore recommend that a small fund be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to furnish these educated youths with an outfit for prosecuting the trades to which they have been trained.

ALLOTMENTS AND REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.

We see no reason to doubt the wisdom of the policy, now adopted as the settled policy of the Government, of giving to each Indian a separate holding of land, sufficient for his use and support, and then purchasing the surplus lands and throwing them open for settlement. Under the general severalty act of February 8, 1887, and in accordance with treaty stipulations, 15,667 allotments have already been made to tribes that were most advanced. Others are now waiting and asking for allotments, and it is believed that in a few years all will be prepared for this beneficent measure. Patents have been issued to several tribes, and they are learning to adjust themselves to the new conditions as citizens. With some agreements have already been negotiated for the cession of lands unallotted, the Government having thus secured for white settlers 13,000,000 acres, which would otherwise remain waste and unproductive, while the Indians receive funds sufficient to give them a good start in their new life. In all these agreenents for the purchase of lands it should be distinctly understood and provided that the funds paid for such lands shall be expended by direction of the Secretary of the Interior to aid the Indian in opening farms, building houses, procuring stock and farming implements, for constructing roads, bridges and irrigating canals, and in general for the promotion of their civilization and education. Many Indians desire that these payments be made in cash per capita, and some who are not Indians eagerly desire the same, for reasons which it is easy to understand. Some Indians know well enough the value of money, and are well enough educated to make good use of it. But we who have often witnessed the payment of annuities in cash know very well that such funds soon disappear. We, therefore, hope that every possible safeguard may be incorporated in the articles of agreement for the benefit of the many, though it may here and there cause inconvenience and possibly loss to the few.

Another suggestion we venture to offer in connection with land in severalty, and that is the gradual closing up of Indian agencies. When patents have been issued and homesteads secured, when Indians are declared and acknowledged citizens, and are actually self-supporting. the supervision of the Government and the arbitrary rule of the agent may be safely withdrawn. Such Indians are no longer minors and wards, but men of full age, and may be left to shift for themselves. We make this suggestion, not as immediately practicable on a large scale, but as a working hypothesis, an ideal to be reached in the not distant future. In some cases it may be practicable very soon. We could now name several tribes that have very little need of agency supervision, and that supervision and rule rather hinders than helps toward manhood and independence. To effect this important forward step it will be necessary that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be clothed with authority to transfer the agency buildings and other Government property to the Indians, or to dispose of them for their benefit. Later the Indian schools may be placed under the charge of the State boards of education, and

become a part of the State common-school system,

PERMANENCE IN OFFICE.

We only repeat what we have often said when we urge that the most important reform needed in the Indian service is a permanent tenure of office by those officials who have proved their honesty and ability. No branch of the public service is more harmed than this by frequent changes, and in no branch is experience of greater value. The agent, the physician, the clerk, the farmer, the teacher can be of little use until he has gained the confidence of the Indians, and they are slow in giving such faith. When they find the officer in charge to be true and faithful they readily accept his advice and obey his commands. But towards new and untried men their attitude is that of suspicion, if not hostility. In the Army and Navy we should have a very inefficient service if the officers in command were discharged every four years and men without training or experience appointed to fill their places. The absurdity and injury of such frequent changes are equally great in the Indian service. Dishonest and incapable officers must be removed. But we wish it might be understood as a rule of executive action that all who fill well their positions shall be retained as long as they are willing to serve, and shall be reappointed when their term of office expires, without regard to their political partisanship. We see not why party politics should have anything to do with their appointment any more than with appointments and promotions in the Army. Our observations in the field convince us that (with some exceptions) the Indian Bureau is now well manned, and our earnest desire is that no hazardous changes may be made. Our recommendations then are:

(1) Permanent tenure of office in the Indian service.
 (2) Discontinuance of agencies as soon as practicable.
 (3) Great care to guard the funds paid for Indian lands.
 (4) Provision for the employment of educated Indians.

(5) Provision for irrigating arid lands.

(6) The making of rations an incentive to labor.

(7) Larger appropriations for education.

MERRILL E. GATES.
ALBERT K. SMILEY
WM. MCMICHAEL.
JOHN CHARLTON.
WM. D. WALKER.

WM. H. LYON.
JOS. T. JACOBS.
PHILIP C. GARRETT.
DARWIN R., JAMES.
E. WHITTLESEY.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF ALBERT K. SMILEY.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 21, 1890.

In 1877, President Hayes set apart by executive order four townships, comprising 144 square miles of land, in and near the San Gorgonio Pass for the occupancy of the Potrero Mission Indians. Such lands are partly in San Bernardino and partly in San Diego Counties, Cal. Exactly what rights the Indians may claim under an executive reservation is perhaps open to some question. It is not an ownership in the legal sense; for the same power which created the reservation may at will revoke it and reduce the amount of land, or assign other land to the occupants. In a certain sense, however, the United States Government may be said to be under obligation to these ancient tenants of the soil to make good its promise that they shall have the use and occupancy of so much land. If they are deprived of a portion of it, by circumstances unforeseen at the time the reservation was created, the Government is reasonably held bound to make good the deficit, under ordinary conditions. This may be said especially of peaceable, law-abiding Indians, who are citizens of the United States. We believe it is settled that, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, the Indians which the country inherited from Mexico are citizens of the United States. It is also settled that the Indians who have occupied these lands, both prior to and continuously since the acquisition of such territory from Mexico, have the right under such treaty of perpetual possession of so much land as they have thus occupied (see the decision in the Saboba case.) The position of the Potrero Indiaus is that we have described; they are citizens, they are peaceable, law-abiding citizens; and we have no doubt they have the right of occupation of the ground on which their village stands. Their possession of the whole reservation, however, is in a state of uncertainty and complication, which is extremely discouraging to the Indians, and interferes greatly with efforts to improve their condition and induce them to raise crops and erect good buildings. Under title acquired from the United States Government prior to the executive order above referred to, a large part of the best land within the exterior boundaries of the reservation has been patented to the Banning Land Company, and by them to settlers, who have taken up the land, erected buildings thereon, and acquired important water rights, under which they have planted orchards or grain fields. A part of the land is claimed as school land by the State of California. Every alternate section of land is held to belong to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, under the act of Congress allotting to them every odd section for 20 miles on either side of their line, and although their title to this land as against the rights of the Indians is called in question by the Government and the friends of the Indians, the railroad company claims to have acquired title to it prior to the executive order setting it apart for the Indians. And the validity of such claim is now being tested in the suit of Morongo et al vs. Gird & North, now pending in the United States circuit court for the southern district of California, wherein the rights of the Indians, both under the Mexican title and under the title created by the executive-order reservation above referred to, as against the railroad title, is being litigated. Some months may elapse before the testimony is closed in this case. It will thus be seen that the ownership is in a state of legal confusion most undesirable and detrimental to all parties. The railroad company can not sell its land, owing to the cloud on its title; the settlement of Banning is in a state of uncertainty. The land company is retarded in its sales, and the Indians feel insecure in their tenure of the home of their forefathers.

Most of the reservation is practically valueless, lying on the rough and almost inaccessible sides of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges, Between these lies a beautiful valley, fertile when supplied with water for irrigation, but the white settlers have taken up this arable land to such an extent that the Potrero Indians

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have been almost reduced to a limited strip at the mouth of one of the canons, a few thousand acres of grazing land on the side of the mountain, a few of the less desirable sections in the valley, and the rocky mountain tops, sides, and canons. Even the arable portion of the land retained by the Indians would be nearly valueless without water, and most of this has been secured by the white settlers, or claimed

by them.

The undersigned paid a visit to the reservation recently to observe the condition of the Indians, and see if any way out of the almost hopeless tangle can be found. A proposition for a solution has been made to Shirley C. Ward, esq., United States attorney at Los Angeles, which it was our especial object to consider on the spot. We therefore not only held several interviews with Mr. C. O. Barker, the secretary of the Banning Company, but others with Chief Pablo and one Morongo, the most influential man in the village, and drove over most of the available portion of the reservation, including the grazing land back of the foothills, and the cienagas or springs from which the Indians, under Mr. Barker's proposition, are to derive their water supply. The plan is essentially this, without going into greater detail, viz: To give to the individual claimants of sections from which they were recently ejected by the Government, as Indian lands, other sections of Indian land in the valley, and to give lieu lands to the railroad company for those sections claimed by it which lie within the strip now proposed to reserve for the Indians, and which lands control to a great extent the water supply needed by the Indians, and then reduce the reservation from the present 144 sections to 26 sections secured to them by patent covering their water rights, with the grazing upland, and about 1,500 acres of tillable land in and near the valley.

We were unable to ascertain the Indian population with accuracy, the statement of Mr. Barker and Morongo differing widely. The former stated it at about 100, and the latter at nearly 300, possibly including in his estimate the Indians belonging to the tribe scattered near the towns of San Bernardino, Colton, and Riverside. There would be in 26 sections of land 16,640 acres, which would be over 55 acres for each of 300 Indians. If Mr. Barker's estimate is correct, that this comprises nearly 2,000 acres of arable land and 5,000 acres of grazing land, it would furnish to every man, woman, and child, of the estimated 300, 6\frac{2}{3} acres of the arable and 16\frac{2}{3} acres of grazing land

in common.

A settlement such as is proposed, at first glance would seem to be at great sacrifice to the Indians. There are, however, several considerations on the other hand. These are, first, that the settlement of this irrigating question, which would place the Indians in undisputable possession of a definite portion of good land, would enable them to go forward with confidence that they would remain undisturbed; secondly, the arrangement proposed would place under their own control a supply of water probably adequate for all their wants and the demands of their land for irrigation. The value and necessity, indeed, of this can hardly be appreciated by those unfamiliar with the country. Land without water secured to it is very nearly valueless. A little barley will grow on it, perhaps, but nothing more; and, thirdly, the tillable land retained for them is good fruit land, and white settlers regard 5 and 10 acre ranches sufficient for a family. The Indians do not usually cultivate nearly as much; so that, in point of fact, from 6 to 10 acres per capita is an ample allowance, especially as they are not increasing in numbers. It is also to be kept in mind that it is hopeless to attempt to stem the progress of an active white settlement, even if it is desirable, and a pacific adjustment of disputed titles, such as that proposed, is not to be rated as of little value. We therefore think the proposed adjustment one which it would be wise to accept.

To the proposal to give the Southern Pacific Railroad Company other lands in lieu of the sections affecting the water rights of the Indians, we assent without hesitation, and would include all of the railroad sections, being twelve in number, lying between or among those farming and grazing lands which it is designed the Indians shall use.

The railroad company have not as yet assented to this; and a part of the sections involved are important to the Potreros as affecting their water supply. If the company persists in declining to take lieu lands, which we think they can hardly do, the only settlement of this part of the difficulty that we can see is by an act of Congress providing for the purchase of their claim to these sections, which have little value except as a key to the entire control of this water privilege. We believe Mr. Ward has drawn such a bill, or is about doing so.

We have gone thus fully into this subject, believing it to be of great importance to the improvement of the Mission Indians, that these conflicts should be set at rest. If the plan submitted to us is put into the shape which we have here outlined, we shall give it our support; and we believe that all organizations which have the welfare of these Indians at heart, and which are factors in influencing public opinion and legislation, will support it. There is reason to believe that, in setting apart this tract, President Hayes had in view the removal of the scattered remnants of the

various Missions to this place. Nearly all such attempts baving failed, it is the less incumbent to retain the whole tract for the few who remain there, and some concessions on behalf of the Indians are the more reasonable.

PHILIP C. GARRETT, Of the Indian Rights Association. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners. HORATIO N. RUST, United States Indian Agent, Mission Consolidated Agency, Colton, Cal.
SHIRLEY C. WARD, Special United States Attorney for the Mission Indians.

REPORT OF E. WHITTLESEY.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1890.

During the spring I have visited the Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia, the Haskell Institution at Lawrence, Kans., the Chilocco Training School in the Indian Territory, and the Union Agency at Muskogee, Ind. T.

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

This school has two departments, one for boys and one for girls. The girls' department has a comfortable building in the heart of the city, on Eleventh street, and had at the time of my visit 104 pupils. My first call was in the evening when they were enjoying their hour of recreation, singing, dancing, and social games; and a more beauty accompany of school girls it would be heard to find. The next day I happy, healthy company of school girls it would be hard to find. The next day I found them busy in the school rooms and heard their recitations in arithmetic, geography, and grammar. They quickly composed complex English sentences, and analyzed them with accuracy. It is evident that they have careful instruction, and are making good progress. They are also taught the various branches of housekeeping, all giving a part of every day to duty in the kitchen, the laundry, and the dormitory. The school has a summer home a few miles out of the city, where, from May to October, the girls have the advantage of country life, and opportunities for cultivating flowers and garden vegetables, making butter, and for other industries.

The boys' department is in West Philadelphia, on the edge of the city, virtually in the country. The building is a large stone structure of four stories; with well-ventileted the language of country better and divine nearly described.

tilated school rooms and dormitories, commodious kitchen and dining room, bath rooms and, what I have seen in no other Indian school, a swimming pool, which the boys highly enjoy. Besides the main building there is an engine house, a steam laundry, and other shops; in short, the "plant" seems to be complete.

Belonging to the home are 10 acres of good land, which the boys cultivate in fruit

and vegetables. The number of Indian pupils on the roll this year is 102. Of these, 13 are in country homes, 17 in the city engaged as clerks, messengers, or laborers, and 4 are attending the public schools. Instruction in the school rooms is given by Mr. W. V. Lewis and two ladies. I heard classes in the several grades of common-school education; one class had completed Ray's Arithmetic. Examples were proposed in percentage and mensuration, which were correctly solved.

The moral and religious training of both departments is conducted by rectors of the Episcopal Church; and the physical health of the pupils is cared for by the physicians in charge, who report the sanitary condition of the school as excellent, there having

been but one death during the last year.

The growth and prosperity of Lincoln Institution are due largely to the untiring efforts of Mrs John B. Cox, who first secured for it the aid of the United States Government, and who continues to watch its progress with unflagging interest.

HASKELL INSTITUTE.

Having spent three days at Haskell Institute, I give briefly my first impressions. The location is pleasant and healthy. The farm is excellent, 480 acres of fertile land. The buildings are substantial and in fair condition; the older ones need some repairs. More room will soon be needed, if the school continues to grow. The chapel is too small now for the 434 scholars present, and two new school rooms are needed.

The organization of the school is good, and will be improved if the course of study prepared by the principal teacher, Mr. Peairs, is approved and adopted. Mr. Peairs impresses me as a good teacher and organizer. He has all his force well in hand, and is well supported by his assistant teachers, who seem to be competent, and, what is

better, interested in their work. Perfect order is maintained in all the school rooms. Regular and varied exercises keep up the attention of the pupils. I heard classes in each of the seven divisions or grades, and to some I put original questions or problems, which were solved quickly and accurately.

The industrial departments are well organized, boys at work in all the shops, and doing their work well. They make wagons and harness for sale; they make all their

clothing, and with a little help of machinery could make all their shoes.

The girls seemed to be happy at their work in the sewing rooms, the laundry, the kitchen, and in all departments of housekeeping.

The dormitories are clean and well ventilated—some of the rooms rather crowded. The hospital has been repaired and is now quite comfortable, under the charge of

Dr. Walker, who gives his whole time to the care of the school.

The immediate, urgent want of the institute is the completion of the waterworks. A 4-inch pipe has been laid by the city of Lawrence to the gate of the school lot. It only remains to extend that pipe to all the buildings to have an abundant supply of good water for all purposes, with pressure sufficient to extinguish fires in the highest parts of every building. I hope that means may be found to do this very soon, as now there is no protection from fire. Of the superintendent, Mr. Meserve, I can not write for he was absent.

On the whole my first impression is that Haskell Institute is a very well organized school, doing good work now and capable of development into one of the most use-

ful and efficient high schools for the education of Indians in the country.

CHILOCCO SCHOOL.

Having spent 2 days at Chilocco, I think I understand the situation, though perhaps I can tell nothing new about it. The Chilocco school has great possibilities and many wants. It might well have as many pupils as Carlisle and give them just as good training. Its farm of more than 9,000 acres affords facilities for out-of-door industry and practical training which no other indian school can offer. The thriving farming community near by, in plain sight, is an instructive and stimulating

Arkansas City, a prosperous and growing city, only 6 miles away, furnishes a market for all the surplus products of the farm and the shops.

But to make the best use of these advantages, the institution must be greatly enlarged and improved. It must have suitable buildings. The whole school—175 scholars—the superintendent, teachers, and other employés are crowded into one building—a substantial stone building with a fair exterior, but poorly planned and cheaply furnished within. Here are school room, dormitories, dining room, kitchen, playrooms, and bath rooms (so called), besides officers' and teachers' apartments, and a hospital, all under one roof.

A new large building is needed for girls' department. Another for good school

rooms, and a chapel large enough to seat 500 or 600 persons.

Then the present shops are poor, flimsy frame structures, too weak to stand alone when the wind blows. One large, strong shop is much needed, so arranged and divided as to accommodate all the mechanical industries.

With such poor facilities, and with so small a school, I am surprised at the amount of work done. In the several shops 25 boys are employed-in the sewing room, laundry, and kitchen, about 40 girls are detailed, and the farmer has at work 27 of the larger boys. That they work is evident when one looks at the growing crops: 230 acres in wheat, as promising as any I have seen between this place and Washington; its probable yield will be 24 bushels to the acre; 160 acres are planted in corn; 100 acres in oats, up and looking well; 30 acres in millet; 25 acres in rye; 20 acres in potatoes; 16 acres in sorghum; in all 589 acres in crops.

The boys have done all the work of plowing and planting, and will cultivate and harvest all these crops. They also have the care of 25 horses and mules, and 300 head of cattle. The herd of cattle might well be increased to 1,000 or more, and all the

beef needed raised on the farm.

The school is in three divisions, well conducted by three teachers, who appear to be competent. The superintendent is a very energetic man, keeping his eye on every

part of his work and full of enthusiasm as to the future of Chilocco.

The farmer seems to me an exceptionally well qualified man for his position, an in-lligent and hard-working man. The other industrial teachers are doing well; they telligent and hard-working man. The other industrial teachers are doing well; the work with their apprentices. All the shoes and clothing worn are made at home. I have not named all the wants, but perhaps more than can be supplied in 1 year.

UNION AGENCY.

My special purpose in calling at the Uniou Agency on my way to Washington, was to meet the Cherokee commission, of which Hon. D. H. Jerome, formerly a member of this board, is chairman. My acquaintance with the leading men among the Chero-

kees led me to hope that I might give some aid to the commission in their negotiations. But I found that they had decided to begin their work with the more western tribes, and defer conference with the Cherokees till another year. I spent therefore but one day at Muscogee. My time was pleasantly occupied in conference with the agent, Maj. L. E. Bennett, his clerk, Miss Alice Robertson, and the judge of the newly organized United States court. I also met Col. Pleasant Porter and other prominent Indians. My conviction, often expressed before, was confirmed that the five civilized tribes have reached the limit of progress under their present form of government, and that the time has come for them to swing into line with the other tribes of the Indian Territory, and become citizens of the United States.

During the summer and autumn I have visited several agencies in Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and such Indian schools as I could reach in Alaska. A detailed account of all the incidents of a journey of some 10,000 miles by rail and stage, steamer and wagon, would fill too much space. I will therefore report only upon some of the more important points visited.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.

The Green Bay Agency includes three tribes, Menomonee, Oneida, and Stockbridge with a population altogether of 3,270. The first is the larger of the three, and it was to this tribe, the Menomonee, that my visit was paid in July for a special purpose. A large part of the reservation belonging to these Indians is covered with valuable pine timber, and for several years the more enterprising men among them have been cutting and selling this timber, clearing land for cultivation, and deriving from the sales means for subsistence and for opening their farms. But as the timber was the property of the whole tribe, many who were not able to do the heavy work of lumbermen complained that they were being injured, and claimed that the proceeds of

the sales should be given to all alike.

To satisfy this seemingly just claim, and at the same time to encourage those Indians who had purchased teams and other facilities for lumbering, to continue their work, Congress passed an act approved June 12, 1890, authorizing the Indians to cut the timber and haul the logs to the banks of the rivers; the said logs to be sold, and after paying for the labor of cutting and hauling, the proceeds of the sales to be funded for the benefit of the whole tribe. The act also provides that the sales of the timber and the manner of disposing of the proceeds must have the sanction of the tribe, evidenced by orders of agreement taken in full council. To carry out this last provision the honorable Secretary of the Interior requested me, in company with Commissioner Joshua T. Jacobs and Agent Charles S. Kelsey, to present the act to the Indians and ask their sanction.

A council of the Indians was held, notice having been given by Agent Kelsey 2 days before, and we were assured by him and by the official interpreter that all the male adults of the tribe had received the notice. The council was called to order by Agent Kelsey at 1 p. m. July 8, 1890, and was addressed by General Whittlesey, the chairman of the Commission, who first read the instructions of the Secretary and the Commissioner, and then explained, sentence by sentence, through the official interpreter, in detail the advantages and benefits which the Indians will derive from

the act if accepted and carried out.

They were then asked to express their views freely and to ask questions if any points were not clearly understood. Conversation and discussion were continued some hours, and the bit was stated that some Indians living at a distance had not

arrived. The council was therefore adjourned to the next day.

On the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., the council convened and we were informed that a majority of the male members of the tribe were present. Our instructions were again read, and the act of June 12, 1890, was again fully and carefully explained. Many questions were asked as to the method of paying Indians for cutting and hauling logs, as to the appointment of the superintendent and assistant superintendent, the amount of their pay, etc., to all of which we replied that such matters of detail must be left to their friends, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After some hours of discussion and explanation, the chairman of the Commission asked:

1st. "Do you agree that this is a full council of the Menomonee Indians," to which

the answer was a unanimous "aye," there being about 300 present.

2d. "Have all the people received notice of this council," to which the answer was, "aye." The chairman then asked those who sanction the act which had been submitted to go to the right, and all who rejected it to go to the left. A majority seemed to be in favor of the act, but the minority was so large that we deemed it necessary to take the names of each party.

On completing the roll and counting the votes it was found that 124 had given their names in favor and 89 against the act, a large number declining to vote. Subsequently, however, having more fully discussed the matter among themselves, another

vote was taken and the approval of the measure was nearly unanimous.

While waiting for a full council of the Indians to convene, I devoted my time to the Government school, and, as requested by Commissioner Morgan, inquired what is wanted to put it in the best possible condition. I suggested no changes in the supervision and teaching. But the wants in the order of merit are:

(1) An addition to the school building, say 40 by 80 feet, two stories and basement,

the latter for play room.

(2) An extension of the present laundry room to cover the bakery, which must be built. This extension should be large enough for a bath room and store room.

(3) A large cooking range for the kitchen and washing machine for the laundry are

much needed.

(5) A windmill for pumping water. Now all water for every purpose is raised by

one small hand pump and carried in pails.

With these few additions I think the school will be much improved. The improvements suggested have since been ordered. I also suggested that the inspector of dry goods in New York be cautioned to allow no goods to pass that are not equal in quality to the samples. I found here linseys and blue flannels that will not bear a single washing without losing all semblance of their original color.

The accomplished superintendent, Miss McIntyre, shows great vigor and administrative ability, and she is supported by a corps of capable teachers, it being vacation,

but few of the pupils were present.

LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.

Seven reservations and 7 tribes or bands of Chippewas are under the care of this The total Indian population is 4,778. On five of these reservations 82,448 acres of land have been allotted in severalty, the number of allotments being 1,057.

The Indians appear to make some progress in farming, but they are in great need of teams and farming implements. In some way their pine timber ought to be utilized to supply this want. A special act of Congress is required for that end. Eleven day schools and 2 boarding schools have an average attendance of 368 puller.

pils and a total enrollment of 723 out of a school population of 1,188. The schools at Bad River and Bayfield are mission contract schools. They seem to be in fairly good condition, but need larger buildings to accommodate all who apply for admis-

I did not meet Agent Leahy, who was on duty in some distant part of his agency.

CROW AGENCY, MONT.

This agency is pleasantly situated near the Little Big Horn River, and about 3

miles from the famous Custer battlefield.

The reservation contains over 7,000 square miles of land with a population of about 2,400. Special Agent Halchitt is now allotting the fertile valley lands, and hopes to complete the work this year. Agent Wyman impresses me as a working vigilant agent, keeping all the forces under good control and fertile in devices for improvement, a little wanting in refinement, perhaps, but not harsh or violent in his treatment of the Indians. He is fortunate in having good employes; an excellent clerk of long experience, a good blacksmith, who can do almost any kind of mechanical work, and both men of good moral character, whose influence is in the right direction. The same can be said of all about the agency, so far as I can judge.

The school, now having 64 scholars, appears well. The superintendent, Mr. Arkright, and his wife, I like very much. They appear to be competent and deeply

interested in their work, and they have the real missionary spirit.

Miss Wyman, the assistant teacher, is quite young, but bright and capable. A wholesome religious atmosphere envelops the school. The laundress, Mrs. Johnson, and her husband, the blacksmith, attend and take part in the religious exercises, as

do other employés.

But the school building is a disgrace to the service, utterly unfit for the accommodation of 64 boarding scholars. Besides it is pronounced unsafe by those better qualified to judge than I am, the posts extending only one story, and those of the second story merely bolted to those below. In a high wind it sways badly, and is in danger of falling. The blacksmith has tried to make it secure by running iron rods through; but he says he can not make it safe. It seems to me a crime to shut up 64 children and their teachers in such a building. I hope a new school building will be ordered at once. The present one could be used for shops, greatly needed for teaching some mechanical industries.

Other schools on the Crow Reservation are the St. Xavier mission, with accommodations for 150 pupils, and a new building just begun with capacity for 100 more; and the Montana Industrial School at Ramona Ranch with 50 scholars. The last is beautifully situated on the bank of the Big Horn. The buildings are comfortable, a large garden is cultivated by the Indian boys, and a windmill has just been erected to pump water for irrigation. With a larger outlay for buildings and for instruction, this can be made one of the most prosperous and useful Indian schools.

In farming the Crows are making but little progress. They appear willing to work. They have broken about 2,000 acres and have planted and sowed seeds for 3 or 4 years, and have reaped no crops. The truth is, that you might as well undertake to raise a crop on the floor of the Capitol as on this reservation. The one is as dry as Yet there is water enough in the Big Horn, the Little Big Horn, and the Yellowstone Rivers to make these valleys productive of the richest harvests. All that is wanted is irrigating ditches, which the Indian could construct under the direction of a practical engineer. If there is any fund available for the benefit of these Indians, I do not see how it could be better expended than for such improvements. Without them all will be discouraged and cease to work. It is to be hoped that the Commission about to negotiate with the Crows for the sale of the western part of their reservation may provide that the purchase money shall be expended for these and other beneficial purposes, instead of being paid in cash per capita to be quickly wasted.

NEZ PERCE AGENCY, IDAHO.

This reservation with an area of nearly 750,000 acres has an Indian population, according to the latest census, of 1,815. The lands are being allotted by Miss Fletcher, who has already made about 1,000 allotments, and hopes to complete the work this year. She has had much difficulty and hardship to encounter on account of conflicting claims and the roughness of the country to be explored and surveyed. At the time of my visit she was in Kamiah Valley, about 75 miles distant from the agency.

The agency buildings are poor and insufficient for the comfort of the employés.

The office is in the house occupied by the agent and the farmer, and very untidy. The house snot too large for one family. Some of the buildings are too old and decayed to bear repairing. They are unsightly and should be condemned and destroyed. One exception is the mill, a very substantial structure, well fitted for sawing and grinding. It sadly needs a stone foundation under one end, where the earth has been washed out, so as to cause settling and throwing out of level the burr stones. I hope the agent may be ordered to make the necessary repairs at once to save a valuable mill.

The stores-small in amount-are good. One article is found fault with, namely, the wagon, because it is not furnished with a brake sufficient for the immense steep

hills of Idaho. It should have what is known as the "California brake."

The agent, Mr. Robbins, reports that the troubles of the past few years are quieted. He seems to a fairly good business man. The farmer is competent for all that he has to do, which is to take care of the agency stock, and raise some hay and oats to feed it. He does nothing so far as I could learn to instruct or aid the Indians in farming. Many of them could probably instruct him. Of the other employes, there is nothing special to say.

A very good school building 40 by 80 feet and three stories high stands near the agency empty. It seems a pity that it should not be used. It could be put in excellent condition to accommodate 75 or 80 scholars at small expense. Yet if the agent organizes a school there of the same grade as the one at Fort Lapwai, rivalry and trouble might result. I therefore suggest a primary school with Kindergarten features in that building for the youngest children, say from 6 to 10 years, with women

only as superintendent, matron, and teachers.

At Fort Lapwai matters are not altogether happy. The buildings are plenty and fairly good. Dr. Gibson and his wife, the matron, are bright and full of energy. The industrial teacher, Mr. McConville, is excellent. His wife and Miss Randall appear well. But the school sadly needs a head. The superintendent, Mr. Harper, appears to me incompetent, with no ability to command; and of course there is no harmony in his corps of subordinates. Then the cook and the laundryman are Chinese, and girls can not be put in the kitchen or laundry without danger.

A hospital is greatly needed and there is a good unoccupied building near the doctor's house which could be put in repair for \$50. I recommend that it be done, as many of the children have scrofula and should be taken out of the dormitories till

cured. The Indians are good farmers and report that their crops are good.

CHEMAWA SCHOOL, OREGON.

The Chemawa school has a good situation and a good plant. Buildings and shops are in good condition. The pupils make all the shoes and clothing used. They also make more wagons than are needed on the place, and I suggest that the Department buy the surplus for agencies in this State.

Superintendent Irwin was absent. The principal, Mr. Robb, the clerk, Mr. McBride, and Miss Cornelius impress me as quite competent for their positions. The farmer, Mr. Cornelius has not much to show, but he found only a few acres of land cleared, and the labor of clearing this land no Eastern man can comprehend without seeing it. I think Mr. Cornelius will do more next year. The school was not in session, but a majority of the pupils were present and I met them at morning prayers.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON.

At Siletz I find a good agent and a very good school superintendent and matron. The prospects are favorable for a good school. Its pressing needs are:

(1) A washing machine; the labor of doing all the washing by hand is too great.

(2) A better laundry stove; the one now in use is worn out.

(3) Bathing rooms and tubs. (4) A windmill to pump water.

(5) Better drainage, essential to health.
(6) Better clothing, that now on hand and the cloths of all kinds being much inferior to the samples selected in New York.

(7) A cobbler to repair shoes. One of the Chemawa boys might be sent here with

a bench and save more than his wages.

The allotments made in 1887 will need readjustment. One includes the Government sawmill, another the school pasture. And the Indians are very anxious that the allotments be completed at an early day. They are industrious people. Their crops of oats and potatoes are very large this year. I think they would clear more land if allowed to sell the lumber. I advise that authority be given to do that. The number of Indiaus on this reservation is 571. They live in comfortable frame houses, some of them two stories high, with neat, well-kept yards and gardens. The valleys where they live are very fertile and are shut in by high mountains, covered with heavy timber of great value. The Siletz people are peaceable, on good terms with their white neighbors, and are praised by all as good citizens.

PUYALLUP AGENCY, WASH.

This agency has the supervision of eight reservations, occupied by many small bands, numbering altogether about 1,850 people. Nearly all are individual owners of land, are civilized, and United States citizens. Agent Eells has just made his twentieth annual report, and the condition of his Indians, whom he has raised from barbarism to civilization, is proof of the value of permanence in the Indian service. He has in successful operation four boarding and two day schools. The agent and all his employés are working in harmony, and with hearty interest in their work. The office, the schoolhouses, and all the buildings are clean, well ventilated, and commodious. The church was crowded on Sunday, and the Sunday school well conducted by the school superintendent, who has the help of the agent and all the employés and their wives as teachers.

The Government school at Puyallup has now in attendance 94 pupils, and is in excellent condition. The older boys work one-half of each day on the farm, and have under cultivation about 30 acres (not including hay meadow), with good crops grow-

The girls do the housework and sewing.

More mechanical industries might now be carried on to advantage, viz, shoemaking, tailoring, and harness-making. The carpenter is training some boys to his trade and they will easily find employment in the growing city of Tacoma, only 2 miles distant.

The only serious want here is a better water supply, which can be obtained at

small cost; and the only real danger to these Indians is their wealth in land.

I trust the commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the serious and perplexing land question will be able to propose to Congress a measure wise and just

for all parties concerned.

While at Puyallup Agency, I enjoyed the privilege of attending the annual Teachers' Institute, and met the teachers of the schools on the several reservations. The papers read on "The best methods of teaching arithmetic, grammar, and history," "object teaching," on "examinations and their value," "time to be devoted to manual labor," "discipline," and kindred topics showed a high order of literary and practical merit. The discussions which followed these several papers were full of bright interest and life. The three days' sessions of the Institute were closed by an exhibition of the Puyallup school, consisting of recitations, singing and instrumental music by the pupils, who all performed their parts with accuracy and good taste.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.

A model agency, beautifully situated at the head of a little bay on Puget Sound. The buildings are well arranged and in good repair. The grounds are nicely policed and shaded by thrifty maple trees. A good water-power sawmill is run by an Indian engineer and an Indian assistant. The Indian houses are neat and commodious, with well-fenced yards, adorned with flowers, and gardens with vegetables and fruits.

The Catholic mission school has had an average attendance, the last year, of 130. The buildings owned by the Government are in good condition, kept in perfect order and neatness, but are insufficient for so many pupils. The dormitories are overcrowded, the bedsteads being two stories high, like bunks in a ship's cabin. The mission has put in the most complete steam laundry that I have anywhere seen. Attached to the school is a large vegetable garden and a fine orchard with abundance of apples, pears, and plums. The school not being in session, I can not speak of the instructions given, and my only criticism is that some of the teachers speak English imperfectly.

Agent Talbott has five reservations under his supervision, with an Indian population of 1,212. During his administration all have made rapid progress and have become good citizens. It seems to me a great pity that the service should lose the benefit of his experience and ability, but his term has expired and his successor has

been appointed.

The Indians on the Pacific coast are well advanced in civilization. Nearly all are citizens. They are industrious and have comfortable homes. They live very much like their white neighbors. When allotments of land are completed and patents issued, they can be safely left to manage their own affairs and will no longer need the expensive machinery of Indian agencies.

ALASKA SCHOOLS.

The late chairman of the board requested me to extend my trip to Alaska and visit the Indian schools in that Territory. Twenty-one years ago the first secretary of the board, Hon. Vincent Colyer, made an extensive tour through Alaska, sailing even to the distant Aleutian Islands. His elaborate report describing the scenery and resources of the country and the condition of the native people called attention to the new field for Christian effort, and a few years later Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the Presbyterian Home Missions, began the work of establishing missions and schools among the natives. It was largely due to his earnest appeals that Congress in 1884 made the first small appropriation for the education of the Alaska Indians, and placed them in part under the care of the Indian Bureau and in part under the Bureau of Education, Afterwards, in 1885, they were transferred wholly to the care of the Bureau of Education, and an annual appropriation has since been made for the same purpose, the amount for the current fiscal year being \$50,000.

What Mr. Colver and other careful observers whom he quotes said 21 years ago of the natives of Alaska is still true. "Considering their slight opportunities, they surpass all other Indians on this continent, except the Pueblos of New Mexico. They are industrious and ingenious, being able to imitate admirably almost anything placed before them. They are a peaceable race, susceptible of a high standard of cultivation, and in time could be shaped into useful citizens." The present governor, Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, whom I met at Sitka, says that since missions were began in Alaska about 13 years ago there has been a marked improvement in the moral condition of the people, though they are yet very far from perfection. Their physical

condition is also in some respects greatly improved.

"They live in better houses and have more of the conveniences of life within them. They generally dress in a more civilized and comfortable manner. Their food is more wholesome and better cooked. Their labor is more intelligent and effective for their comfort. They are learning the value of money and its uses. They are self-supporting, and in no sense Government paupers, like the tribes of Central North America. If they had the European features and talked the English language, we should often forget that the race had so lately been in a condition of barbarism and savagery." On the other hand, "chronic and hereditary diseases, some of them a heritage from their white invaders, are frightfully prevalent with terrible results." They are in great need of hospitals and medical attendance. This was earnestly urged by Mr. Sheakley, United States commissioner, whom I met at Wrangel.

For the education of the people there are now in operation sixteen Governmen day schools, nine contract schools, and four mission schools. The total attendanc during the last year, as I am informed by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, now the Government superintendent of education for Alaska, has been 1,185. During the last summer Dr. Jackson has traveled to the remotest points of the Territory, and has established a contract school at Cape Prince of Wales, under the care of the American Missionary Association, another at Point Hope, under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, and another at Point Barrow, under the Presbyterian Home Mission Board. This last is at the most northern point of the mainland of North America.

My trip was confined to southeastern Alaska, the highest point reached being Chilcat, in latitude nearly 59. At all the points where the steamer landed I visited the schools. Those at Wrangel, Loring, and Kilisnoo were not in session. At Doug-

las, on Douglas Island, I found a very interesting little boarding school, supported by the Friends of Philadelphia. The accommodations are sufficient for only twenty

to twenty-five pupils.

At Juneau Mr. and Mrs. Willard have charge of a boarding school, supported by the Presbyterian Home Mission Board. The children are well cared for and seemed contented and happy. They attend the Government school just across the street. The school building has 2 rooms, one for natives and the other for white children. It would be better for both to have one school properly graded. The boarding house under Mrs. Willard's care is too small. She has been obliged to refuse many applicauts, and could easily have a hundred pupils if suitable accommodations were pro-The number of boarders the last year has been 25, and the attendance at the

school has been 28 natives and 35 whites

The largest school in Alaska with the largest plant is the industrial boarding school This is a contract school, supported in part by the Government and in part by the Presbyterian Home Mission Board. It has 20 teachers and employés, of whom 13 are whites and 7 natives, and 160 scholars. The site is highly picturesque, with views of the ocean dotted with islands, and mountains lofty and snow clad. The school buildings are large and commodious and in good repair. In the industrial building, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot F. Shepherd, there is a shoe shop, where 17 boys are taught shoemaking, and a carpenter's shop, in which 20 boys work at that trade. There is also a blacksmith's shop, in which 6 boys are employed. Coopering has also been begun, and if permission can be got to use the abundant timber this may grow into a profitable business. The school has a good bakery with capacity for 1,000 pounds of bread per week, and an excellent steam laundry. All the work in these, as well as the housework of every kind, including the making and mending of clothing, is done by the pupils. Another most useful and beneficent part of the plant is the hospital, a large, clean, well-ventilated building, with beds sufficient not only for the sick of the school but also for others from the native village. A very interesting and instructive annex to this building is a museum containing a large collection of Alaskan curios illustrating the history and customs of the people. This will grow in value with every passing year. A short distance from the main buildings are 9 neat five-room cottages, occupied by graduates of the school who have married. These have been built by the help of the "home building department" of the Woman's National Indian Association, and are a beautiful monument to the noble work of that association.

I spent an entire day at the Sitka school hearing recitations and speeches in good English and the music of a well-trained brass band. A prayer meeting in the evening was conducted by the chaplain, Rev. A. E. Austin, in which many pupils took part, and all seemed deeply earnest. A few such schools as the Sitka Industrial

Boarding School would soon redeem all Alaska.

Much to my regret the steamer did not touch Mitlakahtla, and I was not able to visit that new colony and school. But I met Mr. William Duncau, whose heroic and successful work is well known. He informed me that his people are doing well. They have cleared land and built houses, have a saw-mill in operation, and are about establishing a salmon cannery.

The schools have an attendance of 179 scholars, and all are making good progress in education. The Metlakahtlans, whom I met at various places, impressed me as a superior class, well trained in morals and industrial pursuits. There can be no doubt that this colony is a valuable addition to the productive population of Alaska.

following school statistics have been kindly furnished by Dr. Jackson.

The attendance at the several schools in Alaska for 1889-'90 was as follows: St. Paul Island, Behring Sea, 50; Metlakahtla, 179; Jackson, 80; Fort Wrangel, 52; Sitka No. 1, 49; Sitka No. 2, 35; Killisnoo, 30; Juneau No. 1, 28; Juneau No. 2, 35; Douglas Island No. 1, 23; Douglas Island No. 2, 46; Kodiak, 55; Afognak, 31; Unga, 20; Unalaska, 19; Bethel, 35; Yakutat, 28; Unalaklik, 40; Hoonah, 124; Sitka Industrial School, 160; Carmel, 28; Anvik, 38.

Two great perils threaten the people of Alaska—intemperance and starvation. While the laws of the United States prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating lighters these laws are not expressed.

ing liquors, these laws are not enforced, and every one can see that the trade is carried on in open day without restraint. A few persons have been prosecuted for furnishing liquor to Indians, but it is alleged that no jury in Alaska would convict for furnishing intoxicating liquor to white people. So the authority of the Government is defied; rum rules and ruin impends. The other point—starvation—is sure to follow the wasteful destruction of all the food supplies of the native people. Already, as br. Jackson informs me, the 17,000 Eskimo of Arctic Alaska are on the point of starration. The whale, the walrus, and the wild reindeer, on which they depend for food and clothing, have almost entirely disappeared, and in such a climate they can not produce on land anything to supply the loss. In southeastern Alaska the same condition will soon exist unless the fishing industries are protected by strict legal regulations and restraint. Canneries have been established at all available points, and

the salmon and other food fish are being swept out of the channels, bays, and rivers by thousands of gill-nets and seines. The supply will soon be exhausted and the natives will be subjected to great suffering, and become paupers dependent upon the Government for support.

E. WHITTLESEY.

REPORT OF JOHN CHARLTON.

CARLISLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have visited the Indian Schools at Carlisle,

Pa., and Hampton, Va.
Since my last visit at Carlisle in the spring of 1885 I was agreeably surprised to note the many changes and improvements which had been effected on the grounds, particularly in the new buildings which had been erected. Of these the new school-house and gymnasium were the most conspicuous. The former is of brick, plain and substantial in appearance, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate 600 or more pupils, besides giving them a handsome chapel, an assembly room 60 by 86 feet, 14 recitation rooms, together with a music room and several storerooms. Its cost was \$18,000. The gymnasium is also of brick, 120 by 60 feet, and is one of the finest buildings for the purpose for which it is used we have ever seen. Fully equipped with all the latest appliances for developing muscle, expanding lungs, etc., and a competent instructor to show the pupils the way to obtain the best results from the exercise, may we not hope that the time is not far distant when pulmonary trouble, now so common among many of the nation's wards, shall cease to exist. I witnessed the exercises of a class of boys and girls, at different hours, and was greatly surprised and pleased at their proficiency.

Another new and commodious building of brick has been erected for the use of the

smaller boys, and it is in contemplation to build, and the ground is already staked out for a new and more commodious storehouse, which shall be 30 by 100 feet, and a portion of which shall be set apart for a fire engine. This building is to be thorougly rain and rat proof, and sufficiently ample to contain all the stores needed for the school. In addition to the above I noticed that a fine, roomy stable had taken the place of the old building, and that it seemed to be admirably adapted to the purpose

for which it was used.

One of the finest exhibitions of the almost perfect discipline which prevails at Carlisle was witnessed at the breakfast hour of the pupils, when about 450 of the boys and girls marched with perfect order into the large dining-room, 50 by 120 feet, and at a given signal seated themselves at their tables without noise or confusion. Immediately after breakfast, and before commencing work for the day, a chapter in the Bible is read and prayer offered, each scholar joining audibly in the Lord's prayer. It may be appropriate in this connection to note that the daily requireprayer. It may be appropriate in this connection to note that the ment of the table was more than 500 pounds of flour and an equal quantity of beef. A careful inspection of the food convinced me that it was wholesome and nutritious, each pupil having a daily ration of 1.6 pounds of meat and a pound of bread.

Desirous of inspecting as fully as possible the industrial department of the school, I commenced with the blacksmith shop, where I found a number of young men, some of whom were engaged on the ironwork of wagons and others on various implements which seemed to require an unusual degree of intelligence, and even technical knowledge, to bring them to the desired shape or condition for practical use. The woodwork of the wheelwrights was in many instances all that could be desired. Indeed, I am inclined to think that under ordinary circumstances the boys were much too particular and painstaking over their work, were it not that it is an education and a discipline which they will modify when they come to the practical in daily life.

In the carpenter shop were found some very superior mechanics, as the specimens of their work testified, engaged on various articles for use in the school, and it called for little effort of the imagination to see these boys in the near future making homes for themselves by constructing their own houses and fashioning the furniture for the

In the shoe shop the shoes manufactured, being for the use of the pupils, did not seem to require a fine grade of work so much as strength and durability, and that they possessed these qualities no one looking at them could for a moment doubt. In

the repairing department the repairing for the entire school is executed.

The next point of interest was the tin shop, where a number of young men were engaged in the manufacture of the various articles in use in every well-regulated family, and an examination of the work failed to reveal any difference between it and that which we find on sale in every village and hamlet. The handiwork of a Chippewa boy who had been but 4 months in the shop was simply surprising for its

neatness and the conscientious care evident in its construction.

In the harness shop I carefully examined the work of the apprentices and found it, in many instances, fully equal to any handwork I had seen elsewhere. That this opinion was shared by others was evidenced by the fact that a wealthy gentleman of New York was having manufactured for his own use an elegant set of single harness, for which he had agreed to pay a very handsome sum. Considering that in all probability farming will be the leading pursuit of a large majority of our Indians, it seems to be singularly appropriate that so many of the boys should elect to learn this and other trades to supply themselves with the necessary implements.

The hospital, Dr. F. Grinnell in charge, contained at the time of my visit only

3 patients, all of whom were in a state of convalescence, and the doctor informed me that a remarkably small percentage of the scholars had suffered from the recent epidemic known as the "grip." A very careful examination of the premises, including rooms and their furniture, ventilation, and the sanitary arrangements generally, convinced me that the hospital could not be in better hands than those of the resident physician and his very worthy and efficient matron, who seemed to be ardently

and enthusiastically devoted to their work.

A brief period spent in the laundry, sewing room, and bakery was sufficient to convince me that not only were the results accomplished most satisfactory, but the methods of order and the rules and regulations governing each department were about as perfect as they could be, causing everything to work in the smoothest possi-

ble manner.

The kitchen, with its immense hotel ranges and its monster kettles, wherein are cooked by steam the food for nearly 700 persons daily, was as well appointed in every respect as that of the finest hotel in the land; and from what I observed of the food I unhesitatingly pronounce it wholesome, healthful, and substantial. Connected with the establishment is a cooking school under the superintendence of Mrs. Miller, where the Indian girls are taught the art of cooking. Mrs. Miller has also entire charge of the dining room, which is conducted by her with military precision. The school, as it is now arranged and conducted, is a model institution, and under its

present corps of efficient and talented teachers the very best results can not fail of being attained. The course of instruction consists of ten grades, commencing with the elementary studies and ending with civil government, natural philosophy, etc. In examining some of the classes I was delightfully surprised and gratified to note the aptitude and proficiency of the pupils, especially of those who had had the advan-

tage of two or more years' training.

The limitations of this report will not permit a detailed statement of much that is worthy of mention in connection with the school; but suffice it to say, that as now graded and conducted it is not too much to assert that it is undoubtedly the best institution of its kind in the United States. An experience of 9 years has enabled the superintendent and his associates to select and arrange the various elements which contribute to make up its present efficiency. If our lawmakers at Washington could be made to realize the value of such schools to our Indian youth, their civilizing, enlightening, and christianizing influence, and appropriate sufficient money to institute a score of them in convenient localities in the East, it would not be long before a satisfactory and final solution of the "Indian problem" would be reached. Connected with the school is a music room, in which there were 17 pupils under instruction on the piano and organ, each receiving two lessons per week.

In another portion of the school building was a very pleasant reading room, which was well supplied with a variety of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, some of which were contributed and others subscribed for. A library of 1,200 volumes of useful miscellaneous reading was a pleasing feature of the establishment. An assembly room 34 by 60 feet aftorded room for a large number of young men to

The printing office, in charge of Miss Burgess, is one that a great majority of the "craft" might study with profit and advantage, so neat and orderly were all the appointments. Besides the Red Man (an eight-page monthly) there are printed the Indian Helper (a small weekly) and all the blanks necessary to be used in the school, all the work being executed with extreme neatness, the typography and presswork

being done exclusively by Indian boys.

A very pleasant feature of the Carlisle school is its excellent bands, three in all, two brass and one string band, and so far as I was capable of judging, they produced

as fine music as any amateur band I have ever heard.

In closing this report, I refer with pleasure to the outing system established by the superintendent, Captain Pratt. By this system every capable student who desires it has an opportunity to enter the homes of the best and most thrifty farmers of Pennsylvania and adjoining States, where their services are paid for, and where they have constantly before their eyes object lessons in civilization and enlightenment such as no school, however good, could afford them. Here they have the benefit.

arising from a knowledge of the practical work of a farm, the care of stock, etc., so that when they return to their own homes and people, they return not to resume the blanket and tepee life, but to acquire a home which shall be in some degree like those they left in the East. Those of the boys who remain with the farmer during the winter have the advantage of attending the district or public school, where, in constant contact with white youth of their own age, they not only pick up the amenities of social life, but their intellectual faculties are stimulated as they could not be in any other way. In addition, the money obtained for services is considerable, a large part of which is saved and kept on deposit in the bank connected with the Carlisle school. Any sums needed for personal expenses, such as extra clothing, etc., by the depositors, are obtained from the bank by filling out a requisition and stating thereon the articles desired, also the balance he has still to his credit in the bank. In no case are they permitted to draw their account below the sum of \$3. the time of this visit there were 168 Indian boys out among the farmers, and in families there were a number of Indian girls who were receiving an education which would fit them for any position they might be called on to fill in the future. As Captain Pratt truly observes in one of his annual reports: "Could every one of our 250,000 Indians be placed from 3 to 5 years in such surroundings, tribal and reserva-tion life would be entirely destroyed, Indian languages would cease to exist, the Indians themselves would become English-speaking and capable of performing the duties and assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. To the Indian so placed every individual of the family and neighborhood becomes a teacher."

Miss Ely has charge of this department, and her many years of experience enables her to place the pupils in families, from which they are likely to receive the greatest

possible benefit. The amount thus earned by the pupils during the last year was, in round numbers, \$12,000.

Independent of the governmental reservation on which all the buildings stand, there were acquired, in 1887, 109 acres, which, added to the 157 acres that belong to the school and in the hands of trustees, we have a farm of 266 acres, which in the near future must prove of great value to the school for experimental farming.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

On my arrival at Hampton I called on General Armstrong, the principal, to whose untiring energy, perseverence, unfaltering courage, and wise management the present status of Hampton Institute is due. Expecting to find the usual large building for school purposes, and on either side those of lesser importance for the accommodation of the teachers, pupils, etc., I was agreeably surprised to find instead a village containing over 700 inhabitants occupying some of the finest buildings of modern design that are to be found anywhere. This village, beautifully located on the shores of Hampton Creek, has attained its present growth and importance from a very small beginning, in 21 years, and as we noted the evidences of taste and culture apparent on every side, the elegant chapel, we felt how futile would be the attempt to measure the influences for good that have gone from this place to benefit and bless mankind.

As my objective point was the Indian department, I was placed in charge of Mr. Joseph H. McDowill, who is superintendent of the "Indian workshop," in which are comprised carpentering, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, painting, tinning, harnessmaking, shoemaking, and general repairs, employing in the aggregate 67 Indian and

18 colored boys.

The first shop entered is the harness shop, in charge of Mr. William H. Gaddis, a colored ex-student, who has under him 2 colored and 3 Indian boys, the latter working on half time, who made during the past year 11 double and 6 single sets of brassmounted express harness, 6 sets of cart harness, and completed a contract with the Indian Office for 136 sets of plow harness. This work has been done in the best manner and, as a consequence, has given entire satisfaction to the purchasers, and, best of all, the fine grade of harness has proved an excellent stimulus to the boys in making them work better than ever before.

In the tin shop Mr. E. E. Woodward manager, with 2 colored boys on full time, and 4 Indian boys working 2 days in the week, a contract with the Indian Office for 8,592 pieces of tinware was filled; 4,000 pieces were made for the school and the trade; 8,700 feet of roofing were put on; 1,300 feet of gutters and spouting put up, and 850

orders for repair work were filled.

In the carpenter shop we saw work executed by Indian boys that skilled mechanics might well be proud of. During the year, with 3 colored boys working on full time, 7 Indians on half time, and 2 colored and 4 Indian boys on their 2 work days, the "Holly Tree Inn" has been built, the upper portion of the Graves' cottage has been inclosed, and the attic ceiled; 32 windows of Academic Hall have been altered, and more than 800 orders for repairs on school buildings and furniture have been attended to.

Mr. J. F. La Crosse is foreman of the paint shop, and under his directions and instructions some very excellent work has been done on many of the buildings. Mr. La Crosse has under him 2 colored boys working all day, 2 Indian boys working half days, and 2 other Indian boys working 2 days in the week.

Five colored boys working full time, 1 colored boy and 4 Indians working half time, and 1 colored boy and 2 Indians working 2 days in the week, under J. E. Smith, senior apprentice (colored), have made during the last 12 months 717 pairs of new shoes, and repaired 1,747 pairs, mostly for teachers and students of the school.

Under the supervision of Mr. Charles McDowill, who has thoroughly qualified himself for the work, there has been added to the Indian training shops, or rather evolved from them, what is known as the "technical round," an arrangement by which the Indian boy can acquire instruction in the wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, and carpentering trades, by rotating from one to the other, working at each 2 months, and at the end of 6 months commencing the round over again. By this mode of instruction the student becomes master of three trades, and while he may not be so perfect in any of them as if he had devoted his time and attention to one alone, yet for his purposes, and because of his isolation from civilized centers which he must necessarily be subject to in his future home, it is deemed the wisest course that can be pursued. And not only that, but it makes it possible to give this instruction to a larger number of pupils than could be reached by any other method. While inspecting the work of the young men in the technical round, I was more than pleased to observe that many of the articles made by them showed finer execution than the patterns from which they copied. In the carpenter shop particularly great progress was observable in the making of joints, dovetailing, etc. The classes in blacksmithing, in connection with those in the wheelwrighting shops, have turned out several carts, express wagons, etc., the work on which was admirably executed and equal to any handmade.

An interesting feature of the technical department is the opportunity afforded Indian girls for learning the use of tools. Under the superintendence of Miss Catherine Park, 24 of them have been instructed in the art of making boxes, crickets, tables, and shelves, and, if need be, they can glaze the windows and do the painting on their future homes. The specimens which I saw of their handiwork were worthy of all

praise.

If the brief limits of this report permitted much might be said with profit and interest of the large number of industries connected with the Hampton Institute; a mere mention in passing must suffice. They are the home farm of 150 acres, Heminway and Canebrake farm of 600 acres, Huntington industrial works, printing office, machine shop, together with a dozen or more minor industries, among which are tailoring, dressmaking, clothes-mending, laundry, and the care of rooms, hallways, etc. In the school, at the time I visited it, there were 139 boys and girls who represented

fifteen tribes, and as I went from class to class listening to the recitals and witnessing the exercises, I was profoundly impressed with the evidences of advancement which these late children of nature seemed to make toward civilization and enlightenment. The methods in use by the teachers could not, I think, be improved on, and they all, without exception, appeared to be patient, painstaking, and thorough in their in-structions. In the normal division there are 14 girls and 23 boys, a large majority of whom are seeking to educate themselves to be teachers in their own country and among their own people, while others aspire to theology, medicine, or the law. Miss Richards, in speaking of the Indian school, says: "Never, we think, since Indians came to Hampton in 1878, has there been so intelligent, earnest, and promising a company of these pupils from the West as the past year."

The social life of the Indians at Hampton is one of the most pleasant and profitable features connected with the institute. The boys have three pleasant rooms always open to them, one of which is the assembly room, in which they can amuse themselves with games, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and a small library of books. Connected with this are two smaller rooms made bright and cheerful with books, plants, pictures, open fire, big rocking chair, lounge, and every home comfort. The boys have free access to all these, and the oneness of this family life has had a tendency, more than anything else, to break down the old tribal feeling and bring together as close friends those who never could have been so in their normal condition. The home life of the girls is equally pleasant, and many delightful hours are spent by

them in music, fancy work, and games.

Much has been said by the opponents of Eastern schools with regard to the returned Indians, a large percentage of whom, they say, "go back to the blanket," and also that several years in the East teaches the young Indians to despise their kinsmen, to lose the natural gratitude and affection due their parents, whom they find on their return home, living in ignorance, squalor, and wretchedness. Another charge is that from 30 to 70 per cent. of the students of Hampton and Carlisle die within 4 years of their return home. Such absurd charges as the above are untrue in nearly every particular. From those who have lived for months at a time among the returned Indian students, the report comes that very few have "gone back to the blanket,"

and not only that, but the blanket, as an article of dress, is going out of fashion with the older people. The second charge is unworthy of notice, while that of excessive mortality is sufficiently answered by the report of Dr. M. M. Waldron, resident physician, at Hampton, who says: "The medical work of the school has been lighter this year than ever before, although the number of Indian students has been larger. No death has occurred during the present school year, and not one Indian student has been sent home on account of ill health. On the contrary, many who have been received in delicate health, with lungs more or less unsound, or with some active form of scrofula, have made an actual improvement." This fact has been noted for the last 3 years. But two deaths of Indian pupils have occurred within a period of 2 years. Corroborative of the above is the following extract from a letter recently written by Miss M. C. Collins, who has been a missionary for more than 10 years among the Indians of Dakota. She says: "My experience is this, that it is not the school or the climate that kills." not the school or the climate that kills."

"Fanny Crossbear (from Hampton) is dead. She went to school. While away one brother here died. Since she returned home another died, and now a third half-grown brother is suffering from epileptic fits and will soon die. These three never

went to school.

"Harry Little Eagle returned from Santee School and died; but while he was away two nearly grown cousins and a 5-year-old brother died, who never attended school. "Talk about students dying! The Indians will all die if something is not done to make them respect the laws of man and of God."

QUAPAW AGENCY.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Indian Commissioners, passed October 9, 1890, I started from New York for the Indian Territory, and arrived at the Quapaw Agency on November 21, where I met the agent, Mr. Thomas J. Moore, and a cordial welcome. In the afternoon I visited with Mr. J. L. Elliff, the clerk of the agency, the Modoc day school, Miss A. Jackson, principal, and for an hour or more enjoyed the examination of the scholars, noting their proficiency in their studies, and interested greatly in the evident progress they seemed to be making under their able and accomplished teacher, who, I was told, was one of the best on the reservation. The enrollment is about 34 and the average attendance 23. The school building is in a deplorable condition and almost untenantable, but Mr. Elliff informed me that steps

were being taken to renovate and make it comfortable for the children.
On the 22d instant, in company with Agent Moore, I visited the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Indian boarding school, Mr. Andrew Atchison, superintendent. This school is 4 miles from the agency and at present numbers 125 scholars of both sexes, whose ages range from 5 to 18 years. The school was not in session on the day of our visit, but the superintendent engaged the children in a variety of exercises at the dinner hour, which showed that the pupils were in excellent hands and that good work was being done among them. Since Mr. Moore took charge of the agency the attendance at this school has more than doubled, and it is confidently expected that the number of 150, or more, will be reached before spring. Mr. Atchison has the reputation of being a most capable superintendent, and his assistants cultivated ladies, thorough instructors, and earnestly devoted to their work.

While at this school my attention was called to some of the difficulties under which

the work was being conducted. The buildings are unsuitable and insufficient. The defects and needs have been made known in detail to the honorable Commissioner of

Indian Affairs.

The Quapaw Indian boarding school, 6 miles south of Baxter Springs, is beautifully located on a slight elevation from whence a fine view of the surrounding country for many miles can be had. Mr. Harwood Hall is superintendent, a position which he worthily fills. A careful examination of the several buildings for the use of the school showed that they were not only in excellent condition, but also in perfect order, with nothing in and around them to contaminate the atmosphere or engender malarial poisons. Even the grounds are kept free from every description of rubbish or anything that would render their appearance untidy. On the rolls there are 90 pupils, with an average attendance of about 75, and it would be very difficult to find in a school for white children a brighter number of boys and girls. Mr. Hall's assistants are thoroughly accomplished ladies, and the work they have done and are doing is of the very best description and worthy of all praise. The moral and religious training of the children is carefully attended to, devotional services being held in the chapel every evening.

The usefulness and prosperity of the school would be greatly enhanced if the following improvements were made: A bath house, addition to girls' quarters, a bakery, windmill, etc., for water supply, and a barn. The total cost of the whole need not

aggregate more than \$3,800.

T. H. Baker is the industrial teacher, and it affords me pleasure to say that he is one of the best I have yet seen. The stipend allowed him by the Department should be materially increased if fidelity and worth count for anything. Teachers to teach carpentering, blacksmithing, harness making, and shoemaking would be very acceptable and a great aid to the older boys.

The Peoria day school is kept in one of the finest buildings on the reservation, and I learned that excellent work was done there by the teacher in charge. The Miami day school is temporarily closed on account of the removal of the building to another

and better site.

With regard to the religious work among the eight tribes on the Quapaw Reservation, it is pleasant to report that in the main a very decided advancement has been made. Eight missionaries—4 representing the Society of Friends and 2 each the Baptist and Methodist denominations—are at work, and their efforts in behalf of the Indians have met with the most gratifying access.

The Modoc Indians, from being a degraded type of the California Digger, have,

during the 17 years of their occupancy of this their new home, developed with amazing rapidity into very desirable Christian citizens, each family living in their own house, and all engaged in agriculture, cattle raising, teaming, etc.; and it may truthfully be said of them that there is hardly an individual in the tribe who is not connected with some church organization. A fair majority of all the tribes except the Quapaws are members of orthodox denominational bodies. The Quapaws are nomireally Roman Catholies, and while they own the finest body of land on the reserva-tion they have made little or no advancement in morals or religion in the last 20 years. The majority of them are lazy, thriftless, ignorant, and dissipated whenever they can procure a few cents to purchase alcoholic stimulants, whether they are in the form of flavoring extracts or whisky. The prospect of inducing them to accept their lands in severalty under the allotment act is very discouraging. The majority is in favor of it, but there are among them some smart, shrewd men, who have managed to secure their adoption into the tribe and who have fenced in immense tracts of land, who are continually using their influence against allotment, hoping that in the near future they will get passed a special act of Congress which shall confirm them in their claims of 200 acres per capita. From some standpoints this may seem to be the wisest course to pursue, especially as there will be a large surplus of land in any case; in the mean time the thriftless and largest portion of the tribe are in a state of semistarvation. I venture to say that the total area of land under good cultivation by the poor majority could be included in the boundaries of a half section. All the other tribes on the reservation have accepted their lands in severalty, the majority under the Dawes bill, and other tribes under a special act of Congress, which gives them 200 acres per capita. The Modoc allotment is but 48 acres per capita, there not being sufficient land to afford more. It would seem as if some way ought to be devised to remedy this defect, for if there ever was a people who deserved to be encouraged in their efforts towards a better life the Modocs are that people. I was assured by Allotting Agent Hartwig that the work of allotting is going on smoothly and that in almost every instance his decisions were cheerfully acquiesced in.

From the report of the physician I learned that there was during the past year very little sickness of a serious nature. I noticed during my visit that there were some school children suffering from sore eyes-a disease said to be contagious-but

the teachers who understood how to treat them had taken measures to check it.

One of the greatest obstacles to the civilization of the Indian is his passion for intoxicants, which he manages to gratify despite the vigilance of the police or agent. Could this curse be kept away from the Indian his emancipation from a sensuous to a higher and better life would be rapid and certain.

OSAGE AGENCY.

I arrived at this agency on the 27th instant, where I met Mr. E. G. Gray, chief clerk, the agent, Major Miles, having gone to Ponca to induce General Morgan to visit here before leaving the Territory. On the 28th instant, in company with General and Mrs. Morgan and Major Miles, I visited the Indian boarding school at the agency, in which there are 70 boys and 40 girls. The building, which is the property of the "nation" and erected at its expense, is of native sandstone, large, and imposing, and contains a chapel, dining room, dormitories, schoolrooms, kitchen, laundry, sewing room, employés' rooms, and every other accommodation necessary for school purposes.

Mr. H. C. Ford, the superintendent, is a good, conscientious, Christian gentleman, but it is the opinion of those who know him best that he lacks the necessary qualifications for the position he occupies. The teachers employed in this school are enthusiastic in their work, and the result of their labors is apparent among their pupils.

There is urgent need of a school exclusively for girls, in which they can obtain a

finished education, an education that includes housekeeping and home-making, and that will fit them for all the duties that shall come to them. The parents of the children are particularly auxious to have their girls educated separately, and to this end the council has voted to appropriate \$30,000 of the \$900,000 of surplus interest now to the credit of the Osages in the Department. Major Miles has sought to obtain the consent of the Indian Bureau to the erection of a suitable building or buildings, but for some reason has not succeeded. The proposed site is one of the finest on the reservation, and it is designed that the surroundings of the school shall be of the most attractive character. There can be no question as to the necessity of such a school, and as the Indians are willing to pay the cost of its erection there ought to be nothing to prevent their having it.

There is a mission school in the village under the auspices of the Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, locally known as the McCabe School. The attendance numbers 56 girls, and the work done by the teachers is pronounced most excellent. The school buildings, however, are too small to accommodate all

who desire to attend the school.

At the distance of a mile or more there is a girl's Indian boarding school conducted by "sisters" of the Roman Catholic Church. The building is of sandstone, constructed in the best manner, and has accommodations for 150. The number in

attendance is about 45.

It is greatly to the credit of the Osage Indians of all shades of color that they are exceedingly anxious that their children shall have a good education, and it may be confidently affirmed that every child of school age on the reservation attends school. The fact seems to be recognized by the elders that if civilization is ever attained it must come through this channel to their children. They say, in substance, leave us as we are, but educate our children so that the future shall find them prepared to take their place in the battle of life and hold their own against all comers.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large majority of this people are "blanket" Indians it must not be inferred that they are ignorant, half wild creatures; on the contrary many, if not the majority, have good cottages to live in and the means to dress as extravagantly as they may see fit, yet old habits are so strong that often during the summer season the tepee is preferred to the house and the blanket to any other dress. As a people or tribe they are the wealthiest in the United States, the amount of their annuity being \$90,000 a quarter, divided among about 1,500 people.

The Osages as a tribe are almost unanimously opposed to taking their land in severalty. Eighteen years ago they purchased this reservation of the Cherokees for a home, and as such they want it to be. They argue that the time for such action has not yet come; that they are not prepared in any way to have white settlers for neighbors, and especially that variety of white men with whom it has been their misfortune to come in contact. About 250,000 acres of an area of over 1,500,000 is tillable land, the other is only suitable for grazing, and this they contend is no more than is needed for themselves and children.

A visit to four of the post traders here satisfied me that those who conducted them were "men of like passion" with others. That they were here to make money—honestly, if possible; but to make it—and that every opportunity that offers must be diligently improved.

At this agency, as at many others, one of the most formidable evils that have to be combatted is the whisky peddlars who steal across the boundaries and furnish the Indians with their poison. The police are as vigilant as any body of men can be, but when we take into account that the few who compose the force are scattered through a territory of over 2,200 square miles, the chances of arresting the criminals are exceedingly limited

Of the agent, Maj. Laban J. Miles, and his chief clerk, Mr. E. G. Gray, we can say nothing that will add to their executive or business reputations. Representatives of the Society of Friends, they are morally and religiously conscientious, and the Department is fortunate in having in its service two officers of such unblemished character.

PONCA.

The above agency, in which are embraced the Ponca, Otoe, Missouria, and Tonkawa tribes, is 30 miles south of Arkansas City, near Salt Creek; and is beautifully situated on elevated ground, from whence an almost limitless view of the surrounding country may be obtained. On the 3d of December I arrived there; and after a much-needed rest of a few hours, I accompanied the agent, Maj. D. J. M. Wood, on a visit to the Indian boarding-school not far distant from the agency, where I found some of the brightest scholars that I have yet met. A prolonged stay enabled me to observe the method of the teachers and the performance of the scholars, and for both I have only unqualified praise. The work done here is of the very best description. The children of school age in the Ponca tribe number 177, 103 of which are enrolled in this school, with an average attendance of 86.4; the balance attend school at

Chilocco and Lawrence, Kans. Mr. C. W. Robinson is superintendent, and his reputation for capability seemed to be well earned. In connection with the school there are 50 acres of land, a part of which has been cultivated as a garden for the use of the school, and part in cereals of various kinds, the older boys doing all the work under the direction of the superintendent. The school building, of brick, is a large, well-built structure showing favorably from the outside; but the interior is in sad need of repair.

I learn that estimates have been submitted to the Department, on which, it is hoped, action will be taken at an early day. On the school property, as at too many others, there are more than a score of inferior cattle consisting of cows, heifers, calves, and steers, which it is quite as expensive to keep as the same number of good Holstein cows, the value and utility of which would be ten fold.

At the Oakland subagency there are only 14 children of school age, and they attend school at Ponca or Chilocco. The Otoe school-house is a frame building in good condition, in which there is an enrollment of 69 scholars, and an average attendance of 66.2. Good work has been done, but owing to dissensions formerly among the teachers, less advancement has been made than could reasonably have been looked

The Pawnee school, which is in a large stone building recently repaired and put in good order, numbers on its roll 94 children, with an average attendance of 80.4. The teachers are faithful and efficient, and the children are making gratifying progress

in their studies.

Of the four tribes or remnants of tribes composing this reservation, there is a majority who wear citizens dress and endeavor to live as nearly as possible like white people, and, although they still retain their tribal relations, yet nearly every head of a family has his own farm inclosed, and has the benefit of whatever it produces. There are a few thrifty ones who own good teams and others who are engaged in raising cattle, horses, etc. On many of the farms the latest improved agricultural implements are in use, and under the direction of the farmers the Indians are learning to use them with the greatest facility. The Poncas planted 920 acres in corn last year, but the yield, owing to the drouth, was very meager. From 318 acres of wheat, they threshed 4,050 bushels; 12.39 bushels to the acre being the average.

The number of acres of land owned by the Poncas is 101,894, a tract 12 miles square,

three-quarters of which is tillable and of fine quality for wheat, barley, rye, cotton, oats, or any other crop that can withstand the dry, hot winds that prevail in August and September. The Pawnee tract embraces 283,020 acres; the Otoe and Missouria, 129,113; and the Oakland or Tonkawas, 90,711; the last-named tribe occupying the land set aside for the Nez Percés who joined their own tribe in Idaho Territory. A large proportion of their lauds are tillable, and with seasonable rain would produce

immense crops.

In a conversation held through an interpreter with the senior chief of the Poncas, Standing Buffalo, I gathered the information that while many of his tribe had been thinking of the proposition to take their lands in severalty, they had, as yet, arrived at no definite conclusion. His counsel was to wait and see how it operated with other tribes, and if it proved to be to their advantage his tribe would ask to have their lands allotted.

From the agent's report of 1889, I find the number of Poncas to be 533; in Agent Wood's report which says that the census of the tribe was taken in July last, they number 605, showing an increase of 72. This increase is accounted for by the influx of over 70 Poncas from Nebraska, who came on a visit to this tribe. The physician's

report show that there were more deaths than births during the year.

Among some of these tribes, and particularly the Poncas, the marriage relation is held very lightly, a disagreement between the parties, or a dislike on the part of a husband to his wife is ample cause for him to put her away, and the worst of it is his male companions think he is doing a brave and noble act and envy him accordingly. The practice of selling girls for ponies, once in vogue, is stopped, let us hope, forever.

As to the sanitary condition of the Indians connected with this agency, I can say but little that is encouraging. The laxity of the marriage relation is spreading diseases among them which eventually must extinguish the tribe unless checked. Remedies are prescribed and the best efforts of the physicians are given to afford relief, but through ignorance, laziness, and prejudice they are rendered abortive. The "medicine men" are the greatest curse ever inflicted on any people, and I think it can be

shown that they are responsible for more deaths than all other causes combined.

Since Major Wood asumed charge of the agency courts of Indian offenses have been established among the Poncas and Pawnees, which have done much to minimize crime and teach a wholesome respect for law. The judges, three for each court, are chosen by the Indians themselves, and almost invariably are men of good character

and reputation.

The missionary work among the Poncas is in charge of Rev. Smith G. Bundy, representing the Methodist Episcopal (hurch. The church building formerly used as a storehouse, has been repaired, and services are held there every Sabbath for the benefit of the Indians, and I learn from Mr. Bundy that steady progress is being made, and

he is greatly encouraged in his labors.

Among the Tonkawas at the Oakland subagency there is a Sabbath school held every Sabbath by the farmer's wife. The school is well attended, and the Indians appear to take much interest in what is told them. Rev. H. H. Cronk, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. M. A. Bowden, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are engaged in missionary work at the Pawnee subagency, and from their reports I am glad to learn that they are meeting with encouraging success. A new church worth \$800 has been built, and there is a membership of 38.

With information gathered from every source that I could obtain it, with every facility for making a thorough investigation into the business methods of the agent, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that Major Wood has consecutively endeavored to do his whole duty to the Department and those over whom he is placed.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

On the 9th of December, after a long and tedious ride in an open wagon, and for a large part of the way over drifted snow from 4 to 8 inches deep, I arrived at the above agency. On the 10th, in company with Agent Ashley, I visited the Arapahoe Indian boarding school of about 86 scholars in regular attendance, superintended by Rev. Mr. Dwyre, who is a Christian gentleman of culture, deeply in earnest, and whose time and thought are almost wholly devoted to the mental and moral welfare of his pupils. The present corps of teachers and employés, seem to work in har-

mony, and the scholars are making rapid progress.

The school building is a large, frame structure, which never ought to have been erected for its present purpose, but inasmuch as there is nothing to take its place Major Ashley is doing all he can to-render it comfortable. It should be torn down and a new building of brick take its place. An examination of the dormitories, schoolrooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry, and employés' rooms showed that they were neatly kept and, in the main, well adapted for their several purposes. We next visited the Mennonite Mission boarding school of 38 scholars, under the supervision of Rev. H. R. Voth, who is accomplishing a work of no small magnitude among the Indian children. The school building, which is of brick, has accommodation for 50 scholars, a number that Mr. Voth hopes soon to secure. With the exception of this school and another under the same deaomination at Cantonment, there is no missionary work in progress on this reservation, and a better or more

promising fielddoes not exist anywhere.

On the 11th instant I visited the Cheyenne boarding school, about 3 miles north of the agency. The superintendent, Mr. L. D. Davis, is beyond question a well-meaning gentleman, who has the interests of his children at heart. I found the teachers in this school doing the very best kind of work, and the children as far advanced in their several studies as in any school I have yet visited. The building is of frame, in the shape of a capital H, and while the schoolrooms are light, airy, and comfortable, they are too crowded for the number of scholars now using them, which is 85. The dormitories and employés' rooms are roomy, comfortable, and well ventilated, but the staircase and halls leading to them are such as no architect who understood his business would ever have built. Should a fire occur when the inmates were buried in slumber I am greatly afraid that a terrible loss of life would be the consequence. Major Ashley has provided a fire escape on the outside, but even that, I fear, is inadequate. I was informed that during the past year there were eighteen alarms of fire in this building. I learn that estimates have been submitted to the Department for a new building to be used as a school for either the girls or boys, and it, will have capacity for 200 scholars. The school site is, I think, one of the finest in the Territory, and connected with it are nearly 160 acres of land, which the industrial teacher, Mr. Porterfield, intends to have in cultivation another year. The celebrated Caddo Springs, that furnish an unfailing supply of the purest water, are within 100 yards of the school, and it is thought that by laying pipes to the agency they would meet every demand made upon them.

In the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes which number about 3,500, there are, I believe, less than one-quarter who dress wholly in citizen's dress, while nearly all dress in part, but use the blanket instead of a coat and overcoat. About one-sixth speak English sufficiently to be understood, and while earnest efforts have been put forth to teach them the truths of Christianity, but little good result has been apparent. They believe in the "Great Spirit," and have a vague idea of Jesus Christ, and but little else. They have had the "Messiah" craze in a mild form since last summer when they held their "ghost" dances and indulged in the ecstacies of that, to them, solemn service; but in no case that has come to my knowledge has there been any demonstration that could be tortured into the belief that they wished to disturb the

amicable relations existing between themselves and their white neighbors. On the whole, it may be said that they are making advances toward civilization, and a cheering proof of it is that they have agreed with the Cherokee Commission to accept their lands, 160 acres per capita, in severalty, sell the surplus to Government, and start out for themselves. The compact is that Government shall pay the sum of \$1,500,000, \$250,000 cash or in 60 days after the agreement is ratified by Congress, \$250,000 by the Secretary of the Interior at such time as they may need it, and \$1,000,000 to remain in the United States Treasury at 5 per cent. interest for the benefit of these Indians. By this arrangement over 2,500,000 acres of land will be open to entry and settlement, and who can estimate what the result will be when we take into account the influence of education on their children and the daily example of thrifty white people constantly before them.

The buildings at this agency are now in good condition.

The clerical force of the office is one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, and three In-

dian boys who have been students in industrial schools, and notwithstanding all this assistance, the books of the agency are behindhand. Major Ashley has striven to have it different, but the press of other matters has been so great, he has not yet been able to accomplish this result.

In conclusion I would remark that Agent Ashley has had much experience in dealing with Indians, and I believe him to be thoroughly in earnest in endeavoring to

benefit and improve the condition of those committed to his care.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

My investigations at this agency commenced on Monday, December 15 by a visit to the Wichita Indian boarding school, which is located on the north side of the Wichita River, about 11 miles from the agency, on a site that for beauty and convenience can not be surpassed. The building is a large edifice of brick, two stories, and it is one of the best arranged for school purposes I have yet seen. Everything about the building was scrupulously clean, and the several rooms orderly and homelike. As is the case in many of the schools visited, the dining-room is much too small for the 65 scholars forced to make use of it, and the kitchen would be decidedly improved if it was enlarged to double its capacity. Play rooms for the girls and boys in cold and stormy weather are greatly needed. A short time spent in the school-rooms gave me the impression that the work done there by the teachers was exceptionably good, and that the children were making rapid advancement in their studies. The teachers are competent, faithful, earnest ladies, whose hearts are in their work. While at this school my attention was called to a case of boys' clothing just received. While the coats and vests seemed to be all right the trousers were cut in such a manner that it was impossible for a boy to stoop or sit down in them without rending them in two. The same garment of last year was made in like manner, and the wonder is how any boy ever got them on. My advice to the agent was to reject these goods and inform the Department of his action.

From several sources all along my route complaints have come to me in relation to the poor quality of the flour. The samples of flour in the hands of the several agents show as good an article as can be desired, but somehow that which is received will rate as third grade oftener than any other way. I have heard of consignments being rejected by the inspectors at rare intervals for not being up to the standard, but I am

satisfied that the Department is paying for flour it seldom or never gets.

My next visit was to the Kiowa Indian boarding school, about a mile south of the agency, and on the opposite site of the river from the Wichita school. The building is a large frame, with a center and two wings, like a capital H, built on a stone foundation, which forms the first story, and above which are two more. I found it in very fair order, the sleeping quarters of the children all that could be desired, the dining room, kitchen, employes' rooms, and all others to which I had access, clean, neat, and orderly. The schoolrooms, particularly, were of good size, well lighted, ventilated, and generously supplied with all the modern apparatus for educational purposes. I noticed a feature in the depretations which ought to be applied to average. purposes. I noticed a feature in the dormitories which ought to be applied to every school building in which children sleep, and that was that a fire escape in the shape of a three-quarter inch rope fastened to a large iron staple driven in the wall, lay coiled beneath each window, ready for instantuse. The average number of scholars is 130, made up of Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and I am free to say that taking into account the discordant characteristics of the tribes mentioned, and the marked difference between the mental and intellectual faculties of the children, I saw as good results as I have seen while in this Territory. I believe Mr. G. P. Gregory, the superintendent, to be one of the best in the service. The Indian children, both boys and girls, appear to manifest the same affection toward him as they would for a father, and the secret of it all is that he invariably treats all with unvarying kindness.

Mr. Gregory's assistants in the school seemed eminently qualified for their duties, and the work accomplished on their pupils was of the most gratifying description. The singing by the scholars, many of whom had not the slightest knowledge of the English language 6 months prior to their entering the school, was extraordinary and

pleasing, as it was surprising.

Owing to the fact that this school building is placed at the opening of a horseshoe bend on the Wichita River, and found to be unhealthy for the inmates, it has been decided by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if Congress will make the appropriation, to build a new schoolhouse on a beautiful knoll about 3 miles south of this, which shall have capacity for 300 children and be in character a grammar or high school with industrial departments similar to those of Chilocco and Lawrence.

While making my investigations about the school premises I saw some heating stoves that had been ordered for the employés' rooms which were a disgrace to any firm. The body of the stove was about 3 feet long (the order was for 2 feet) and made of the poorest sheet iron I have ever seen. The front and back, which were of cast-iron, were held in their places by three-quarter inch rods running through the body and riveted at each end. Of course the first fierce fire kindled will burn out these rods, and there is nothing whatever to keep the ends from falling out and leaving the body without support and the house at the mercy of the fire that may be in the stove.

A portion of the annuity goods purchased last June had just come in, and with the exception of the boys' pauts, they were a long way in advance of those received the

year previous.

I find engaged in missionary work among the several tribes on this reservation, Rev. J. J. Mithvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who has been at work over 3 years, and whose labors have been far from unfruitful. During this time he has been furnished the means to erect a neat church and parsonage, and also a school building in which there are 15 scholars in charge of Miss Gregory. Many of the adult Indians attend his church and his preaching has had a marked effect on their lives and conduct. Rev. Mr. Fait, of the Presbyterian Church, began his labors more than 2 years ago among the people in and around the agency, and his preaching has been most acceptable to a large number. He intends to establish a mission school on land donated by the Government as soon as the mission board of his church furnishes the means for a building. Rev. G. W. Hick, of the Baptist denomination, has a very successful church of 103 members among the Wichitas, who own their own building, and who, I am told, live consistent and exemplary lives. There is a small school of 10 scholars connected with this mission, which number could be largely increased if there was a suitable school building. Rev. Joshua H. Given, a full-blood Kiowa Indian, a student of Carlisle, has returned to labor among his people, with whom, it is expected, he will have great influence. There has been established the last year another mission station about 20 miles from the agency, among the Apaches. From the meager information elicited I am not able to give particulars.

The full-blood Indians on this reservation, are I am told, a unit in their opposition to taking their lands in severalty, and the principal reason alleged is that they are not ready for the change. The Wichitas, Caddos, Delawares, and affiliated tribes who have made the greatest advances towards civilization, are willing and ready, but unfortunately they are only a handful among the many. The presence of the Cherokee Commission in the Territory may have something to do with the position of the full-

bloods on the allotment question.

The executive order to cattlemen to vacate the land leased by the Indians for grazing purposes would never have been made, I think, had there been an intelligent appreciation of the situation in many portions of this Territory. The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes on this reservation were receiving from cattlemen the sum of over \$16,000 per quarter for the privilege of grazing their cattle. No possible harm or loss could come to the Indians from this action, especially as they had very few cattle of their own and their vast tracts of pasture were being used to no purpose; on the contrary, the money received was of great benefit to them and furnished them with many necessaries and comforts which they could not obtain without it. The order to vacate came at a time within 2 months of the semiannual payment, and as the cattlemen considered the lease broken, the Indians, instead of receiving about \$33,000 as they expected, will get nothing. The Wichitas and affiliated tribes on the northern side of the river had about 2,000,000 acres leased for grazing, for which they received about \$18,000 a year, but now that is gone. A most serious loss, too, to the Indians was that these leases, which were made nearly 6 years ago, would have terminated on the 21st day of January wext, when all the improvements made by the cattlemen, consisting of wire fencing, unildings, etc., estimated to be worth \$75,000, would have reverted to the Indians. This, of course, is all lost, as most of these things have been removed.

Another matter that has worked injury to the Indians is that of ordering all white men who were engaged in working the farms of the Indians on shares out of the Territory unless allowed to remain by special order. Farms that could only be worked

in this way, owing to peculiar circumstances, are now lying tenantless and aban-

A "ghost" dance by the Caddos and members of some of the minor tribes has been going on for some time about 20 miles from here, but as the performance is without any significance, save in a religious sense, very little attention is paid to it by any one. The 19th being issue day will, it is thought, terminate this foolish ceremony or rite, which has been made entirely too much of by interested parties.

The following summary of the condition of the Indians on this reservation will commend itself to all who take an interest in their welfare. The number of people in the various tribes is as follows: Kiowas, 1,140; Comanches, 1,598; Apaches, 326; Wichitas, 174; Caddos, 538; Tawaconies, 150; Keechies, 66; Wacos, 34; Delawares, 95. Total, 4,121, of which there are 1,945 males and 2,176 females; mixed bloods, 331. Of the above 120 wear citizens' clothes and 340 wear citizens' clothes in part; 109 over 20 years old can read, while under that age, 400. About 350 use ordinary English. School children between 6 and 16, 1,045. There are 194 houses occupied by Indians; 12 log and 7 frame houses were built by them last year, Government furnishing nails, There are 4 Indian apprentices learning trades; 4 churches with a shingles, etc. membership of 183 Indians. During the year there were 6 formal marriages, and 3,000 Indians received medical treatment. Births, 222; deaths, 186. The number of acres of land under fence is 13,835, of which 4,445 were in cultivation. In the last 12 months there were 28,000 rods of fence made; 760 families are engaged in agriculture and have raised in the last year 6,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 bushels of rye and barley, 17,500 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of onions, 100 bushels of beans, 3,000 melons and 2,000 pumpkins; 300 tons of hay have been cut, 200 pounds of butter made, 65,000 feet of lumber sawed in the steam sawmill at the agency, and 157 cords of wood cut. Freight hauled by Indians, 1,193,394 pounds; amount earned, \$9,145.90. Stock owned by Indians, horses, 10,302; mules, 203; cattle, 19,983; swine,

Government, about \$2,500. Value of products of Indian labor sold to other than Government, about \$2,500.

The buildings for the use of employés at this agency are in fair condition, four of them having been recently erected. The commissary building is in a tumble-down condition and should be replaced with a new brick structure with a corner in the second story for the agent's office. The office now occupied by him, unlike many I have seen, is neat, clean, and orderly in all its appointments, while the books and papers under Chief Clerk Little's care are models both for penmanship and correctness, and that they are written up to date is a great source of satisfaction to himself and all who have a right to examine them. I take pleasure in certifying that Mr. Little is

a first-class clerk and worthy of preferment.

Inquiries with reference to the four firms of post traders at this agency elicit nothing in relation to them except that which is commendatory. Their reputation for fair dealing is good, and in my intercourse with them I have always found them courteous and obliging, and their prices as moderate as could be expected so far from

the centers of transportation.

The agent, Maj. Chas. E. Adams, I found to be a very pleasant gentleman, courting, apparently, the fullest scrutiny into his methods of transacting business and dealings with the Indians, and while I found him uniformly kind to every one of the nation's wards, yet when occasion demands he can handle those of them disposed to be refractory with an iron grip and in ways that need no repetition. It is by this mode of treatment that he enjoys the respect and confidence of the Indians under his charge and the unquestioned recognition of his authority over them. His reputation for executive ability is excellent, and the harmony that prevails among the large force of employes at the agency and els where only serves to prove that he is worthy of the position he occupies and a compensation commensurate with its duties and responsibilities.

CHILOCCO.

The Chilocco school building, as has often been described, is a large, handsome structure of cream-colored sandstone, which is found in unlimited quantities within the boundaries of the school lands, and which for building purposes is not surpassed and rarely equalled in any portion of our country. This tine appearing building, which can be seen for miles in the clear atmosphere, peculiar to the country, and also by reason of its wisely chosen location, ceases to be so after its portals are crossed, and a view of the inside is obtained. That portion of the building made up of halls, passages, and stairways is an architectural blunder of huge dimensions, and renders it unsuitable in every way for the purpose for which it is used. Through the efforts of Superintendent Coppock much has been done to repair the miserable condition of things as they existed when he took charge of the school, and a still heavier task is before him before he accomplishes his purpose of making it all that it ought to be.

The average number of scholars in attendance is 170, and while little fault can be

found with the arrangement of the various rooms in the building, it ought, with its magnificent advantages of unequaled soil and water, its unsurpassed location both for beauty and the health of its inmates, its proximity to a large and growing city, and easy railroad facilities, to be made capable of accommodating at least 275 more scholars, or a total of 450, a number that could be procured without much effort, and instructed with the same facility as those who are now there. It is not, I believe, the intention of Mr. Coppock, who has given much thought to the subject, to ask that radical changes be made in the school building as now constituted, but he will ask for an appropriation to erect of stone a girls' home, at an estimated cost of \$30,000; for furnishing the same, \$3,500; a new kitchen and dining room for 450 scholars, with sewing room and storeroom above, the whole to cost \$10,000, and \$1,000 for the furnishing. He would erect a chapel for 600 people and school rooms, for which \$40,000 will be needed, and \$4,000 additional for its furnishing. Six thousand dollars will be necessary to erect a power house, and the heating appliances for both the old and new buildings will require \$5,000 more. Boilers and engine, \$4,000 and \$2,000, respectively, and \$1,000 for the material and work necessary for setting them up. To light the buildings properly an electric dynamo, with its appliances, will cost \$4,000; a laundry, \$2,000; outhouses, \$1,000; sewerage, \$1,500; trees and nursery stock, \$1,500; fences, walks, etc., \$2,000; support of school, \$50,100; miscellaneous, \$2,400. The sum total of the above is \$175,000, or about \$125,000 more than is now appropriated for the use of the school, which, if Congress would grant, and ought to grant, Chilocco would stand on a par with the best school in the service.

The Chilocco school tract embraces about 131 sections of as fine land as can be found in the world, and it is in contemplation to fence the whole of 1t with a substantial wire fence. There are already 3,000 acres fenced in, on which are 375 head stantial wire fence. There are already 3,000 acres fenced in, on which are 375 head of cattle, 16 horses, 7 mules, 4 ponies, and about 100 hogs and pigs. There are 235 acres sowed in wheat and 40 in rye, which are utilized for winter pasture. The work on the school farm is performed by the farmer and 25 of the larger Indian boys, who,

with the most approved agricultural implements, do not find the task burdensome.

The school is divided into three grades, the primary, intermediate, and what is equivalent to a grammar department; and an examination of the work done in each showed very clearly the superior efficiency of the teachers and the application of the scholars. I was more than pleased with most of the really fine specimens of colored crayon drawings executed by the Indian boys and girls. When we consider the demoralized condition of the school until recently, it is agreeably surprising to find it as good as it is. Mr. Coppock has a work of no small magnitude before him, and I think if he is allowed to remain in his present position for a few years, he can not fail of achieving an enviable reputation and accomplishing a vast amount of good for the Indian. He seems to me to be the right man in the right place.

The products of the farm last year were in round numbers, 400 tons of hay, 4,500 bushels of oats, 2,472 bushels of wheat, which was only half a crop owing to the drought. Fourteen hundred bushels of wheat were sold to Charles H. Searing, of Arkansas City, for which he agreed to return in the best quality of flour, 35 pounds per bushel, but like so many other transformations for which no one can account, the

flour was not a third grade article when received.

Since the appointment of Mr. Coppock, as superintendent, a new stone building 60 by 80 feet has been erected, the ground floor to be used as a blacksmith, carpenter, and painting shop and the second floor for the shoe, tailor, and harness shops, and such other use as it may be best fitted for. There are S Indian apprentices in the tailor shop, 13 in the shoe shop, 7 as carpenters and painters, 3 in the blacksmith shop, and 2 in the bakery. Of the girls there are 10 in the aundry, 12 in the sewing room, 10 in the kitchen, and 2 in the hospital. All these attend school half of the time and engage in the several industries the other half.

A finely arranged hospital, kept in perfect order, is in charge of a trained nurse, and with the resident physician at hand there has been very little sickness among the

pupils and the few cases that have been treated were soon convalescent.

The unequaled facilities for grazing on the lands of the school reservation would suggest the propriety of the introduction of a choice breed of cows from which graded stock could be procured. By this arrangement the school could have a continual supply of choice beef, and the surplus could be sold and a nice revenue derived there-

In examining the supplies for the school of this year's goods, I found that the ironstone crockery manufactured by Burgess & Campbell was of a third-rate grade and full of imperfections. I can not make myself believe that these were the kind of goods purchased last summer by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for I know that it has always been his aim to secure the best article in the market for the purpose for which it may be needed.

The experience of the laundress would seem to justify her in the statement that ivory soap, that costs only 1 cent per pound more than common brown soap, will last longer by one-third and do better work than that furnished by David S. Brown & Co.

These may seem to some to be small items unworthy of notice, but in the aggregate they count for a great deal, and should not be considered to be beneath the scrutiny of any employe of the Government which seems to be the prey of so many contractors and inspectors.

SANTA FÉ.

A visit to this quaint old city, the oldest in America, is an event that one can long remember with pleasure. The day following Christmas, in company with Mr. J. Segura, agent for the Pueblo Indians, I visited the St. Catharine Contract School, finely situated on elevated ground, near the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The building, which is a gift of Miss Kate Drexel, of Philadelphia, is a large three-story edifice of adobe, or sun-dried brick, stuccoed with mortar and rendered impervious to rain, or anything that would have a tendency to injure a substance so susceptible of injury. The building has two wings that project in front and rear, with steps leading from them to a platform from which the second story is entered; the first, which is partly under ground, is used for the kitchen, storeroom, pantries, dining room, etc. On the second floor are the superintendent's office, employes' rooms, and dormitories; and above them the school rooms, an arrangement that I think is excellent, as in case of fire in the night the children could escape from the windows that are only a few feet above the The school-rooms are light and pleasant, but I noticed that while most of our school rooms have a large space devoted to blackboards, there were in the largest room but two blackboards that would not cover a space of more than 4 by 6 feet each. The building, which has been erected about 4 years, has accommodations for 125 scholars, but the average attendance is said to be 90.

The superintendent of this school is Antonio Jouvenceau, a priest by profession,

who has resided for many years among the Indians, and who enjoys the reputation of being an excellent superintendent. There are two assistant lady teachers, but as the school was not in session, it being the Christmas holiday, I had no means of judging how well they were qualified for their work, nor how far the pupils had advanced in their studies. A question to this effect elicited from the superintendent the fact that 9 of the scholars were in the Fifth Reader, and the usual proportion in the other As to their standing in writing, arithmetic, and geography, I failed to obtain

any information.

Connected with the school there are about 8 acres of land that will eventually be utilized as a garden, and 3 miles distant, 50 acres for farm purposes. Nine-tenths of the scholars are Pueblo Indian children, and the larger boys do all the work on both gar-

den and farm.

Our visit to the Ramona Boarding School disclosed the fact that the number of children in attendance at this school was only 7, who were from the San Carlos Reservation. Mrs. Chase, the wife of the superintendent, had charge of them, and when we take the fact into consideration that 6 months previous not a single child of them could speak a word of English, and were now reading in the Second Reader, we are left to the alternative that either the teacher must possess superior qualifications, or the pupils are endowed with natural intelligence far beyond the ordinary child.

The Ramoua school building is a handsome structure of brick, in the English cottage style of architecture, with accommodations for 50 children, and notwithstanding the present untoward circumstances, Mr. Chase is confident that his purpose of securing that number of girls will be accomplished. Recently this school and the University of New Mexico, in this city, have been turned over by the Congregational Society to the New West Educational Association of Chicago, whose object is to establish Christian schools at favorable points throughout the Southwest.

On the invitation of Mr. S. M. Cart, superintendent of the Government school, a short distance south of the city, I visited that institution on Saturday, the 27th instant, and spent several hours in and around the buildings, three in number, which are built of brick, with stone trimmings, and erected last year, and while they are large and well built, they are very ill suited for school purposes by reason of defects in design. They comprise a main building 37 by 126 feet, two stories in height, with a one-story office in front end, 31 by 35 feet. At right angles to and on either side are two wings, each 24 by 119 feet, separated from main building by covered stairways, which lead to school room in second story of main building, and dormitories in second story of wings. The first floor of main building is divided into kitchen, pantries, dining rooms and assembly rooms. The first floor of wings is divided into sewing rooms, bath rooms, pupils' sitting rooms, and employés' rooms. The main defects in design are heating and ventilating—the one is by stoyes and the other by one. in design are heating and ventilating—the one is by stoves and the other by open windows. There is an entire lack of closets and storerooms, there being not one of these necessary conveniences in the buildings, not even a shelf. There is no separate dining room for the employés, nor room or pantry in which to keep their supplies of food There is no lavatory for the pupils, and the bath rooms are insufficient in num-There is not a room in the whole building suitable for hospital purposes, and

no way by which a pupil, sick with a contagious disease, could be isolated from the There is not a room that can be converted into a refrigerator for the preservation of perishable food. The employes' rooms are entirely too small, being only 10 feet 6 inches by 11 feet in size. They should not be less than 240 square feet, and the whole building, or buildings, should be heated by steam or hot water and lighted by electricity.

The new buildings will also be of brick, and have been designed to supply these

wants and to increase the capacity of the school by more than 100 per cent.

The school was formally opened on Monday with an attendance of 22 Pueblo Indian children, and Mr. Cart expressed the opinion that he would have little difficulty in securing enough to fill the school to its utmost capacity. The Pueblo Indians speak Mexican-Spanish as well as they can speak their own language; they became citizens of the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; they have been living in houses from time immemorial and are self-supporting, and yet a large number of their children are not in school, nor receiving instruction of any kind. This ought not to be so, and if the present agent, Mr. José Segura, could have his traveling expenses paid by the Department, I am satisfied that he would bring to bear the necessary pressure on the parents to permit their children to attend school. The "govsary pressure on the parents to permit their children to attend school. The "governors" of the several Pueblos, in connection with the "medicine men," are the worst impediments in the way of bringing about this desired result. The Roman Catholic priests, too, throw every obstacle in the way of the children attending either the Government or Protestant contract schools. A man with nerve and grit can often render their interference futile, and that is the only kind of man that should be sent to deal with them.

In another connection I shall have something to say with regard to some of the customs that prevail among the Pueblo Indians, and which should be put an end to

at the earliest moment by the strong arm of the law.

ALBUQUERQUE.

The closing day of the old year found me at the Albuquerque training and industrial school, located about 2 miles northwest of this city, and a short distance from the Rio Grande. The buildings are constructed of brick, in a substantial manner, two stories in height, and well arranged for the purpose they are designed for. The school rooms are large, light and pleasant, but can be ventilated only by the windows. The dormitories, which are in the second story, are in excellent condition, and everything about them seemed to be scrupulously clean and orderly. The school has at present 195 scholars which are divided into primary, intermediate and third, or highest grade, which has in it an unusually large number of the larger scholars. I witnessed the work of the pupils in each, and came to the conclusion that outside of Carlisle or Hampton, these pupils deserved the first place. The teachers seem to be indefatigable in their exertions to advance their scholars, and the scholars themselves appeared to realize that education is an acquisition worth striving for. The Pueblo, Pima, Pupago and Navajoe tribes are all represented here, and if one was asked with reference as to which Indian excelled in natural ability or intelligence, it would be a difficult matter to determine.

The industrial department is a very prominent feature in this school. A visit to the shoe shop, in which there are 14 apprentices, showed in a surprising manner the tact and skillfulness of the boys. I saw some mending (half-soleing) done by a boy who had been in the shop only two weeks, and it showed as good workmanship as is done by men who have had years of practice. A few of the apprentices were engaged on new work, which, while it would compare favorably with store work, was vastly better and would prove to be much more durable. These boys working on half time

expected to furnish all the shoes needed in the school.

In the harness shop, where there are only 4 apprentices, I saw some very excellent workmanship, on new light harness, the stitching on which, though done by hand, was almost as regular as that done by a machine, and for durability it was far supe-

rior to ordinary machine-made harness.

The 25 apprentices in the carpenter shop have been utilized to great advantage around the premises. Some of their work in the shape of redwood bookcases is as well done as any carpenter or cabinet-maker could do it. On the ground near the school was an old adobe building, 40 by 100 feet, in a good state of preservation, but which was not serving any useful purpose. Superintendent Creager obtained permission of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to have it made into a play room, bath room and clothes room for the boys. Lumber having been procured the boys went to work and ceiled the interior from end to end, and erected two partitions which divided the building into three nearly equal parts, and when the work is completed it will be found to be as good as that done by the ordinary carpenter, and the boys will have a large, handsome and comfortable play room at all seasons. The centre room

will contain twelve bath tubs, and the end room cubby holes, or nooks, for the boys'

clothing, each neatly labeled with the owner's name.

In farming, and cutting wood which has to be hauled a long distance, there are 10 boys who do their work most conscientiously. There are 4 apprentices in the bakery who turn out as fine bread as any professional baker. It was, in fact, the finest I have found at any school or reservation, since I came west. The laundry is a large wooden building ceiled with pine in the inside. Steam is to be introduced in a short time and the work will be done by machinery. At present there are 12 girls employed who do all the washing for the school. In the sewing room there are also 12 girls who manufacture a large quantity of goods into garments for the scholars. An examination of the tools used by the carpenters showed that they had been selected by men who knew what a good tool was, and were purchased in open market. I did not find a single tool that had not been in use, and by an ingenious system of checks no implement could be taken from its place without it being known who took Order is apparent everywhere, and the harmonious co-operation of the employés, together with a wise administration of affairs, are largely the reasons why this school

occupies a position in the front rank.

From several conversations with Superintendent Creager, who is a man of broad views and fully abreast of the times, and who has no hesitation in expressing his convictions on any subject he may be interested in, I have learned enough to know that apart from every other consideration, he has the good of the service at heart. To make the school what it ought to be, there should be an appropriation of \$100,000 to be distributed in part as follows: For a school building two stories high, the upper part to be used for a chapel, \$15,000; a girls's dormitory, same height, with a bath room and lavatory, \$10,000; hospital, \$3,000; and furnishing for the above, \$3,000. Ten thousand dollars for an additional 100 acres of land, would be an excellent investment, together with a few hundreds spent in making a straight road between the town and school. Were the sum asked for placed at the disposal of Mr. Creager, I am satisfied, from what I have already seen of his management, that the Albuquerque school would rival in excellence any other, and be the means of breaking up the baleful influences that are so largely and successfully exerted to keep the Indian children in this portion of our country from receiving the benefit of a free education. There is among the Pueblo Indians what is known as "public work day," and the

manner of celebrating it is somewhat as follows: Four of the younger men of the pueblos will divest themselves of nearly every article of clothing, paint themselves in the most gaudy colors, and put on a headdress that is frightful for its hideousness. After disporting themselves around the streets for a time, they will enter the houses, and with switches drive the people out into the fields to cut wheat, it being understood that all the wheat reaped that day must be gathered up, beaten out and carried to the priest's house, for his exclusive use and benefit. Another day is set apart as "appropriations for the dead." This observance consists in having a quantity of the finest food that can be provided carried to the priest's house, as an offering for the dead, or rather the souls of the dead. It is needless to say that the living and soulless padre subsists for a period on the fat of the land, while many of his misguided

followers go supperless to bed.

There is one matter wherein the strong hand of Government ought to make itself felt, and it seems to me that inspectors and special agents are singularly remiss in their duties in having failed to report that which any one can be cognizant of, and that is that slavery in its cruelest and most hopeless form exists to-day as it has existed for years past, among the Pueblo Indians and in the pueblo of Isteta. In this pueblo there are a few rich Indians who have contrived in one way or another to get a poor man in debt to them—a thing very easy of accomplishment. After a time a demand is made for the money, which in most instances can not be paid. He is then told that he must work it out, and as he can not help himself, he accepts and becomes a slave for life, and his family after he is dead. The poor man, realizing his condition and anxious to escape from it, demands an accounting, a settlement between himself and his master, but somehow if an account is rendered it invariably shows a balance in favor of the latter, a balance that never diminishes no matter how much service is rendered by the slave. The food of these poor creatures is represented to be such as might be thrown to dogs, and all the time they have to themselves to eke out their scanty subsistence is before they go to work in the morning for their masters, and after they leave off at night. It can not be that our Government, which sacrificed so much blood and treasure to make men free, will permit such a state of things as the above to exist. These poor Indians are citizens of our great Republic, and as such are entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as much as you and I.

I have spoken of these things in this connection in the hope that some man, an agent, may be sent among these people, clothed with authority to abate at once and for all time these fearful abuses and glaring outrages which the prejudices of the people inhabiting this Territory will not permit them to see. A man who has an iron will, and courage that will not shrink at threats or danger, is the style of man needed, and I am fully satisfied that such a man would be hailed by the people as their

savior.

On the 2d instant I visited the Presbyterian contract school, located about 1½ miles east of the Government school. It is a large brick building which has accommodations for 80 children, but there are now in attendance only 46. The school is in charge of Rev. Dr. Coltman, who is clergyman and physician in one, and who seems to be a competent superintendent and worthy Christian gentleman. His assistants are missionaries as well as teachers, and I can not doubt that their hearts are in their work. The children, who are Pueblos and attend this school against the protests of their spiritual (†) fathers, are bright and healthy looking, and show the care exercised toward them by their teachers who are doing excellent work. I am glad to be assured by Dr. Coltman that steady progress and substantial gains in religious education have been made, and that the outlook for the future is very encouraging.

MISSION INDIANS.

In Colton, I found Maj. Horatio N. Rust, the agent for the Mission Indians, and with him visited the day schools at Rincon, La Jolla. and Pachanga, and subsequently, alone, visited those at Saboba and Protrero, and the contract schools in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph at the old town of San Diego and Banning.

I have seen the Mission Indians in their own homes and in those of educated and cultured people, and have observed them from many different standpoints; and the conclusion I have come to is that they are better prepared for the rights, duties, and privileges of citizens than any others that I have seen. On the Rincon Reservation, the first I visited, and which contains a population of 200, I found every man, woman, and child dressed in citizen's dress, living in comfortable adobe houses, their farms of from 5 to 40 acres cultivated with as much care and in as good shape as those of their white neighbors, and the majority of the men thrifty and industrious. Several are giving there attention to the cultivation of fruit, and if the experiment should prove to be profitable, as it is almost certain to be, many more will use their ground for this purpose. As it is, they raise an ample supply of wheat, barley, beans, etc., to last them from one season to another, and as there is an increased acreage planted every year they will have a surplus to market. Much more would this be the case on some other reservations were the Indians assured that their titles to their lands would be respected. The right of possession by which they now hold is the best title they can have, but as efforts are being continually made to induce them to abandon their rights for a trifling consideration, it is feared that unless confirmed in their possessions they may be persuaded to listen to the overtures of designing white men, and thus lose what

little they have.

Major Rust and myself arrived at the hospitable residence of Mrs. Salmons on Saturday afternoon, and as the next day would be Sunday it was suggested that it would be an appropriate thing to hold services in the schoolhouse in the afternoon of that day. Notices of our intention were sent out to the Rincon Indians, and when on the following day the hour of 3 o'clock arrived, there were at least 100 men, women, and children in attendance, and among them one woman who was said to be 112 years of age. Addresses were made by Major Rust and myself, hymns were sung, and when the closing prayer was offered, concluding with the Lord's prayer, nearly every one present united in repeating it without being requested to do so. More than half of the audience could not speak the English language, but a majority understood all that was said, and to those who did not it would be translated and repeated by the children at their own homes. That we had such an attendance was due mainly to the influence Miss Salmons and her mother have over the Indians. When Mrs. Platt took charge of the school at Pachanga about 2 years ago, she found in many of the parents a very turbulent element to deal with. The proximity of the reservation to the village of Temecula made it easy for the Indians to get liquor, and it was constantly being conveyed there by unprincipled white men. The demoralization of the parents extended to the children, and the school was such only in name. Mrs. Platt struggled hard to get things righted, and finally drew up a temperance pledge to which she obtained the name or sign manual of every Indian on the reservation, and there is no instance on record where a single member has violated his obligation. Some of the baser element of Temecula, when they found themselves foiled and could sell no more intoxicants to the Indians, threatened Mrs. Platt's life, and to make sure that no harm might come to her, the captain of this noble band of Indians kept watch and ward on the doorstep of her room all night, she being wholly ignorant of the circumstance until long afterwards.

The use of intoxicants is rarely indulged in by either the Rincon or La Jolla Indians, and serious quarrels among them are unknown, and in this respect not only they, but many of the "wild" tribes in the Indian Territory, could furnish examples

that their white brethren might copy with profit.

It is to be regretted that these Indians, like so many of their more uncivilized brethren, can not be made to see and understand that property in horses is very much less desirable than in cattle. One 3-years old steer is worth and will bring more in the market than 3 ponies of that age, and a good cow furnishes almost half the living for a family, and with ordinary care will pay for herself every year. If these people could be persuaded to get rid of their ponies or exchange them for sheep or cattle, it seems to me that under the change their civilization would advance much more rapidly and surely, and their families would live better than they do now.

The school at Rincon is in charge of Miss Ora Salmons, and is attended by every child of school age on the reservation, and nowhere have I seen such evidences of gratitude and affection as these children exhibit for their teacher. Devoted and self-sacrificing as she is, seeking to benefit them in head and heart, and meeting with every encouragement, it is not a matter for wonder that such a bond of sympathy exists between the teacher and the taught. With what she has accomplished as a ground work, if an earnest missionary whose chief object was the salvation of souls could be found to labor among this people, I believe that in a short time every one of them would be humble, consistent, and devoted followers of the Master.

Miss Flora Golsh, principal of the school at La Jolla, is another earnest and devoted teacher, whose chief consideration is the well-being of her scholars, of whom she has 26 in attendance; and so far as I could see her children were making all the advancement that could be expected of them. Of the schoolhouse, which is also the teacher's home, I can say nothing complimentary. How she and others have compelled themselves to endure the privations and hardships of a winter under its roof is a thing hard to understand. A new building on a new site is promised in the spring, which, let us hope, will be some compensation for the shortcomings of the past.

Of the Pachanga teacher, Mrs. Platt, we have already spoken. Her scholars are brighter than the average, and in no school of the eight is better work done than in hers. Mr. Beach, the superintendent of all the schools, esteems Mrs. Platt as one of his best teachers.

Miss Noble is in charge of the Saboba school and is doing first-rate work. She has some very sprightly scholars, both boys and girls, and the evidences given of their ability in recitations were very satisfactory.

The Protrero school in charge of Miss Morris is, I regret to say, in a languishing condition, not through any fault of the teacher, who seems to be a lady of high attainments and who has left no effort untried to fill up her school; but because the non-progressive majority of the Banning Indians can not have for a captain a man who has been intoxicated on several occasions, they fancy that by keeping their children out of school it will in some way act upon the agent and bring him to terms. Another cause is that the contract school of the Sisters of St. Joseph is within a short distance and many of the parents send their children there.

The friends of the Mission Indians will be delighted to learn that through the efforts of Major Rust 100 acres of most excellent land have been secured for the site of an Indian training and industrial school to be erected in the near future, in that magnificent valley known as Perris, 23 miles southeast of Colton. All that is now needed to insure the success of the undertaking is an appropriation by Congress for the erection of suitable buildings and the furnishing of the same. If an institution of this kind could be put in running order within the next 2 years, and have accommodations for 400 scholars, I think there would be very little difficulty in securing that number.

On the 20th instant I visited the contract school, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph and under the superintendency of Father Ubeck, of the Roman Catholic Church, at Old Town, San Diego. In this school there are 43 boys and 52 girls, ranging in ages from 6 to 18. An examination of the scholars in various studies showed that the work done by the "sisters" was excellent, and would compare favorably with any I have seen. The dormitories, which are kept in order by those who use them, were very neat, clean, and well ventilated. The dining rooms, which were in separate baildings, were large and pleasant, while the play rooms, kitchen, laundry, sewing room, storeroom, etc., were as good as could be desired. In the shoeshop were six apprentices, who made and mended all the shoes worn by the school children.

If the Department intends to continue its contract with this school, it should be made a condition that a new school building be erected at the old mission in Mission Valley, about 8 miles from the city of San Diego, where there are 160 acres of as fine land as can be found anywhere, and on which the older boys might be taught not only farming and fruit-growing, but also to raise all the vegetables needed for the school. Where the school now is there is not a foot of land on which anything can be planted

The contract school of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Banning, has been open too short a time to enable me to form an opinion of the character of the work done there, many of the children having received rudimentary instructions at the day school.

The building is very large, is constructed of brick, and admirably arranged for school purposes. It is the gift of Miss Kate Drexel (Sister Catharine), whose charities in this direction are numerous and munificent. Connected with the school are 80 acres of land, which are tilled and kept in order by the older boys. There are as yet no other

industries established in the school. Number of scholars 107.

On the 22d instant I rode over the Banning Reservation with Mr. Barker, president of the Banning Land and Water Company, who kindly explained to me the condition of matters as they existed on the reservation, and submitted his plans, with which you are already familiar, for adjusting the difficulties between the Indians, white settlers, the railroad company and his own company, and they seemed to me to be so simple, so practical, with no injustice done or contemplated to any, and where all parties are as well satisfied with its provisions as they can ever hope to be with any, that if they were adopted by the commission, as they must eventually be, the trouble could be settled at once, and the long uncertainty and anxiety on the part of the Indians be permanently brought to a close.

His plan, in brief, secures in a compact body about 3,000 acres of land, 2,500 acres of which are tillable and with water, will prove to be very productive. It also secures to the Indians every drop of water belonging to the reservation, and the sup-

ply is ample for all their needs.

I can not close this paper without offering a suggestion that I think will improve the service here, and that is that the offices of physician and school superintendent should be consolidated in one person. Dr. Ferribee is now acting as clerk and physician, but he feels that if a change of this description was made, he could be of greater benefit to the Indians than it is possible for him to be now. Should the change be made the doctor would make his residence at Agua Calicuti, where his patients could have the benefit of the healing waters. If I am not mistaken General Morgan made the above suggestion while here last fall.

I had almost forgotten to say that at Protraro is a neat little church in which Rev. Mr. Weinland, a Moravian missionary, preaches every Sunday. Thirty-three of the Banning Indians are communicants and are consistent members, John Morengo, a Mission Indian, is the interpreter.

JOHN CHARLTON. Board of Indian Commissioners.

Hon. MERRILL E. GATES, Chairman.

REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The expenditures by religious societies during the last year for Indian missions and education (not including special gifts to Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools), are as follows:

American Missionary Association (Congregational)	\$32,756 12,922 7,426
Bureau of Catholic Missions	
Friends, Baltimore, yearly meeting	296 15,600
Mennonite Mission Board	13, 838 22, 805
Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, south	20,569
Moravian Missions Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board	16, 165 21, 135
Presbyterian Home Mission Board	126, 162 11, 540
Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society Unitarian Mission Board	45, 179 12, 039
Women's National Indian Association	8,772

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE INDIANS.

1. Santee Agency, Nebr.—This is the most important of our stations. We have here our large normal training school for Indian youth, in connection with which are a printing office, carpenter's shop, shoe shop, blacksmith's shop, and a large farm; also a normal department for the education of native Indian teachers, and a theological department for the education of native missionary workers, and a native church.

2. Oahe.—At the Oahe Station, located on the east side of the Missouri River, 15 miles above Pierre, we have an industrial boarding school, a native church, and in

connection with these nine native out-stations.

3. Standing Rock.—This station is located 60 miles south of Bismarck, on the west bank of the Missouri River, and its out-stations are scattered over the whole of this reservation. There is at this station a hospital with medical missionary and native assistants. This has been found to be a great help in reaching the Indians, as it destroys the influence of the medicine man, who is the great opposer of all progress among the Indians. At first it was viewed by them with suspicion, and none but the Christian Indians patronized it. Later, an old Indian chief allowed a very difficult operation to be performed upon his son at the hospital, and as a result his life was saved. In Dr. Pingree's last report she states that over 100 calls had been made for medicine from the dispensary in the last 3 days.

4. Fort Berthold.—This station is situated on the Missouri River, 95 miles northwest of Bismarck. The association has here an industrial boarding school for boys and girls and a church. During the year a new boys' hall has been erected, which has increased the capacity of the school about 20 scholars. There has been a deep religious interest in connection with this mission and several additions to the native church. At one of the young people's prayer meetings 30 young people, speaking

four different languages, took part in less than 20 minutes.

5. Rosebud Station.—This is the most recent work assumed by the association among the Sioux Indians. It was begun and has since been supported by the children of our Congregational Sunday schools. There are upon the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota about 7,500 Indians, and the station is located at the Rosebud agency, 30 miles south of Valentine, Nebr. In connection with this mission there are several out-stations, at one of which during the last year a church has been organized.

6. Skokomish Station.—Here Rev. Myron Eells has continued his work for another year. Besides the preaching at this station, the care of the Sunday school and prayer meetings and the pastoral work, in which he gets round among his people as often as once in a month, he has also the care of the Indian church among the Clallams near New Dungeness, the brethren of that station in the pastor's absence maintaining stated worship. The benevolent contributions of the Skokomish church of 55 members amount to \$198.15, an average of \$3.60 for each member.

bers amount to \$198.15, an average of \$3.60 for each member.
7. The Ramona School.—This school, situated at Santa Fé, N. Mex., has been embarrassed somewhat during the year to obtain scholars, but its work has been quite

successful.

8. Alaska Mission.—This mission, just planted at Point Prince of Wales, Alaska, aims to cooperate with other religious bodies in the evangelization of this distant and rude people. The two missionaries have reached their destination, and find an unaxpectedly cordial welcome from the people. The mission house is erected.

Out-Stations.—These out-stations scattered over the great Sioux Reservation in North and South Dakota constitute one of the most interesting and promising features of our work among the Indians. They are located in the Indian villages, and are in charge of native workers who have been educated in our Normal Training School at Santee. The mission building is generally made of logs and has two or three rooms, costing from \$400 to \$500, and becomes a pattern for all the homes around. The missionary spends his mornings in school and Bible work with the children; his afternoons in showing the men' how to plant their seeds, make their hay, and take the first steps towards the civilization that is ahead of them. His wife, in the meantime, goes out into the families of the village, giving instruction in household duties. Some of her afternoons are spent in gathering the mothers into the mission house; one day to aid them to make clothes for their children, another day for a mothers' prayer meeting; again it may be to give instruction in the care of infants. Five of these out-stations have been established within the past 2 years by gifts from friends assembled at Mr. Moody's missionary meeting in Northfield, Mass. From these little villages we gather into our boarding, industrial, normal, and theological schools at the central stations, the children of these native homes, from which they return to their villages as teachers, missionaries, farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers; and the girls, thoroughly equipped in the different branches of house and home work.

During the year the missionaries of the association have organized among these Indians three new churches; one at Standing Rock, one on Bad River, and another on White River. One church building has been erected, and one school building. Never before in the history of the association has there been the progress in its

Indian missions that the last year reports, and never before have the opportunities for enlargement and the call for help been as great.

Statistics of Indian work,

Churches	438
Schools	87
'Theological students	12
Grammar grades	17 92
Primary 3	
Total pupils	

BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

Among the Indians in the Indian Territory there have been seventeen missionaries, seven white and ten Indian. Rev. A. J. Essex was appointed, in December, general missionary to the Cherokees, though for sometime at first to devote principal attention to our interests at Tahlequah, where the church had suffered for lack of pastoral care. His labors here have been successful.

Rev. W. F. Re Qua has been itinerant among the "blanket" Indians west of the

five civilized nations. Many have heard him with interest.

The Territorial convention embraces the Baptist churches of all the tribes or nations and continues the support of a missionary to the uncivilized Indians. The time has come for a general missionary to take the oversite of the entire Indian work in the Territory. Double the amount now expended should be put into missionary work

At Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., more attention than heretofore has been given to religious work among the Indians. Rev. L. M. Protzman, being strongly drawn to devote his whole time to the Indians, has accepted an appointment by the Govern-

ment as teacher of the school at Pyramid Lake.

No one has yet been found for the Round Valley Reservation in California.

The Indian can no longer live by hunting. Closer and closer the surroundings of our civilization press in upon him. He has reached the transition stage from savagery to civilization. Radical and rapid changes may be expected in the next decade. We must be alert to seize new opportunities and make the most of new conditions. The American Indian must soon become an American citizen. While natural forces are conspiring to this result, spiritual forces with greater activity should at the same time work for his redemption and adoption into the higher citizenship of the kingdom of God.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

First in chronological order and first in rank is Indian University near Muscogee, Indian Territory. It reports an enrollment of 122 from various nations and tribes. Excellent religious interest has prevailed, resulting in several conversions. There are 10 students for the ministry.

Atoka Academy, at Atoka, rejoices in a new building and enlargement of the old building at an expense of about \$2,600, the most of which was given for this purpose, residents at Atoka contributing \$1,000. Additional ground has also been acquired.

The Seminole Academy, at Sa-sak-wa, is prosperous, the year being the best thus

far in its history.

Cherokee Academy, at Tahlequah, was suspended until midwinter, when our missionary, Rev. A. J. Essex, reopened it soon after his arrival on the field. It has been conducted without expense to the society. It is a question whether it should be maintained unless it can be made a boarding school in which students may be continuously under the influence of a Christian home.

Through the efforts of Rev. W. F. Re Qua, itinerant among the "blanket" Indians, several teachers have been secured for day schools in various tribes. Some have gone to the work at their own charge; others have been supported by special contributions which have not passed through the society's treasury.

The pupils in the three schools first named number 334. Several are studying for

the ministry.

Impending changes in the condition of things in Indian Territory emphasize the importance of these schools to prepare the Indian for the coming responsibilities and duties of American citizenship, as well as for that higher and more intelligent service that will be required of him in and through the Christian church.

THE CRISIS IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

Under an arrangement that had existed for many years, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was permitted to contract with religious societies for the education and support of Indian children, in boarding schools, at a certain rate per capita. Expenditures for this purpose were approximating a half million dollars annually, of which about three-fourths was secured by the Roman Catholics, who even clamored for more. When the newly appointed Commissioner, Gen. T. J. Morgan, outlined his plan of general and compulsory education of the Indians by the Government itself, and declined to extend the system of contract schools, dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church put forth most desperate efforts to defeat his confirmation. The secret, of course, was hatred of the public school system and loss of Government funds to aid them in their proselyting work among the Indians. The audacious demands of Rome in national matters had never reached such a height in our history as in this case.

The questions and interests involved led your board and the corresponding secretary of the society, by the adoption of appropriate resolutions and by active and extensive correspondence, to make known to Senators and others in authority the feeling and views of American Baptists on this subject. Representatives of some other denominations participated in the struggle. The result, as all know, was a decisive defeat of the Roman Catbolic forces by the confirmation of the Commissioner.

If, now, the plan proposed by the Commissioner is adopted, education of Indian youth will go forward more rapidly, at least on the reservations, and so there will be the greater need for missionary activity on behalf of the more intelligent rising generation of Indians.

BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD (SOUTH).

The time has come for better organization and more vigorous efforts in the Indian Territory, both among the red men and the whites, who form so large a part of its inhabitants. The board hopes at an early day to effect such arrangements as may

give new life to our missions there.

The Leavering school is financially in better condition than for years. The management of Brother J. O. Wright, superintendent, has, in this respect, been worthy of all praise. Complaints have been made that the religious feature of the school has not been made as prominent as is desirable. The board has given attention to this subject and will use all proper endeavors to remedy any defect in this respect. The nsefulness of this institution in lifting those who attend it to a higher plane of Christian civilization can not be overestimated. Brother Wright is in hearty sympathy with this purpose, and is exerting himself to accomplish all that lies in his power in this direction.

Missionaries in Indian Territory, fifteen.

FRIENDS; BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING.

The standing committee on Indian affairs makes the following report for the past

year:

Our work and interest have, as for the past 5 or 6 years, been centered at the Santee Agency in Nebraska, where until quite recently a member of our society has been in charge as agent. Now, however, this tie has been severed. Our friend Charles Hill was suddenly displaced early in the present year, through political influence, without consulting us, and a man appointed of whom we had no previous knowledge, and with whom we have since had no correspondence.

This fact has tended to interrupt the direct intercourse with the agency that for many years past we have so fully enjoyed. Whether or not this can be resumed de-

pends on the character and disposition of the new agent, and his ability to under

stand and appreciate our method of working.

We have continued our efforts to secure the appointment of field matrons to go amongst the Indian women at their homes and give them practical instruction in housekeeping and home making, feeling that in the present aspect of the question it was the most important work we could engage in.

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs has heartily approved of this movement, and we quote here his letter to the Secretary of the Interior recommending the measure. We regard this letter as a clear and forcible statement of the case:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Washington, April 19, 1890.

SIR: For 2 years past my predecessors in office have asked that special provision be made for the training of Indian women in civilized customs and pursuits in their

The attention of the office is again called to the matter by the Society of Friends who have long been interested in the subject, and, for a tribe in which they are specially interested, have employed an "agency matron" at their own expense.

In my opinion the importance of this subject can hardly be overrated. The Government sends our farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., to teach the Indians house building, farming, milling, and other civilized pursuits, but gives them no instruction or help in making homes. The Indian bringing into his new house the habits and customs of the tepee makes of it a more uninviting and unhealthy place of abode than was the abandoned lodge.

In Indian boarding schools, training in domestic industries is of course given, but the pupils return from the schools to homes and influences which almost hopelessly discourage any effort to continue the usages and customs acquired at school.

If intelligent, earnest, practical women could be sent among the Indians to instruct the women in housekeeping and home making, to teach them cooking, sewing, dairy and laundry work, neatness, thrift, and simple sanitary rules, substantial progress in Indian civilization would thus be effected.

As allotment work progresses and tribal life disappears and individual holdings and homes increase in numbers and white neighbors settle among the Indians, the need that the Indians should know how to make homes for themselves becomes more ap-

parent and urgent.

The expenditure for this purpose need not be large, as properly qualified women can doubtless be found who will serve as "agency matrons" for a salary of \$720 per

I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate \$7,200 for the pay of ten "agency matrons" at \$720 each per annum, and for that purpose inclose copy of an item of appropriation to be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

In order to demonstrate to the Committees on Indian Affairs of Congress, by actual experiment, the great value and at the same time the practicability of the work of field matron, we decided in fourth month last to invite five of the other yearly meetings to join us in the appointment, equipment, and maintenance of a matron for a period of six months with the view of a continuance of the work thereafter, either

by the Government or by ourselves, if found practicable.

The response from New York, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois was favorable to the enterprise. Genesee yearly meeting declined to join in the work unless all the yearly meetings participated. We concluded to proceed even in the face of this discouraging outlook, and accordingly appointed Marie L. H. Steer as field matron at Santee Agency for the six months ending tenth month, 1st, 1890, at a salary of \$75 per month, also furnishing her with an equipment consisting of a horse and carriage and whatever materials and supplies she might need in the prosecution of her work. We were most fortunate in our selection, for our matron has proven to be an earnest, painstaking and conscientious worker. She has brought an intelligence and an ability to the discharge of the duties of the position that more than answers our expectations. She has prepared a narrative of her "experience, views, needs, and results" which is a valuable paper on the subject. It has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, who promises to include the substance of it in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, and we also submit the paper as a part of our

At the session just closed, Congress, after constant solicitation on our part, finally

appropriated \$720 for the salary of our field matron. This is regarded as an experiment, and may be followed by larger appropriations if it is deemed successful.

On tenth month, 1st, our matron was appointed by the Commissioner as field matron at a salary of \$55 per month, thus withholding a portion of the appropriation. We are now by this action of the Department relieved of a large part of the expense, as we have merely to supplement the salary of the matron sufficiently to give her fair compensation for her services.

In the expense of carrying on this work we have had the assistance of New York,

Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, they having paid their full quota.

We are glad to be able to state now that quite recently we have received from Samuel B. Haines, clerk of the committee on Indian affairs of New York yearly meeting, information that they have set apart the sum of \$500 to be used to defray expenses connected with the maintenance of our matron at Santee Agency. This generous action enables us to properly support our matron not only by adding to the Government's allowance for her salary, but by forwarding such supplies as she may need and which will enable her to greatly increase her usefulness.

We continue to send Scattered Seeds, Youth's Companion, and an agricultural paper for circulation amongst the Indians, and are informed that they are read and appre-

ciated.

We are watchful of the tendency of legislation by Congress as affecting the Indians, and are ready at all times to use our influence in what we believe to be the right direction.

We attended the last annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners, by invitation of its secretary, and made a verbal statement of our continued interest in the work, but owing to the uncertainty of our action at that time we were unable to present an extended written report.

If Congress at the coming session will make the expected appropriation we shall feel that a great stride is being made towards the uplifting of this people. feel willing to ask that all Friends who have an interest in this subject and who desire to assist in the accomplishment of the reform for which we are striving will make use of whatever influence they possess with members of Congress to induce them to favor the measure by their voices and their votes.

The report of the treasurer of the yearly meeting shows that the income from our fund during the past year has been \$237.95, that we have expended \$296.84, and that

there is a balance of unexpended income on hand of \$343.03.

We have lost by death one who has been a faithful worker in this field of labor, Richard T. Bentley, of Sandy Spring. Until prevented by sickness he was always ready to assist in any enterprise the committee was engaged in, and his deeply sympathetic nature was often aroused because of the wrongs the Indian has suffered. To fill this vacancy in the committee we suggest that Benjamin H. Miller, of Sandy Spring, be appointed.

On behalf of the committee.

JOSEPH J. JANNEY, Clerk.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).

The work of the society in behalf of the Indians has gained in interest and significance during the year just closed.

MEETINGS.

There are now 15 organized congregations in the Indian Territory, and besides these 9 stations where meetings are held more or less regularly, including those at

Tunesassa, New York, and Douglas Island, Alaska.

The membership of these meetings is 585, a gain of 79 members during the year.

Of the whole number 375 are Indians, but it is the definite policy of the society to labor for the spiritual welfare of both races, living as they do side by side in many

places and affecting each other's welfare profoundly.

The appeals to the mission workers to hold meetings in yet other neighborhoods continue to be urgent, showing a desire on the part of Indians and whites to have

religious instruction.

There have been 8 men and the wives of 6 of them engaged in religious service in

these meetings, and they have been asssisted by two native helpers.

The Modoc meeting is attended by nearly all the members of the tribe residing in the Territory, and they are joined by some Shawnees and members of white families living as renters among the Indians.

A lot of 6 acres has been set apart for the use of the Modoc meeting by the Government, and it is expected to move the Mission Home to it at an early day.

The meeting at Wyandotts, Long's, Sycamore, Ottawa, and Seneca, have not only been sustained, but have gained slowly in numbers and character. The land on which the Wyandott mission home stands has been bought; land has been allotted for church uses at Ottawa, and a meetinghouse has been erected there. At Seneca also land has been allotted for church uses and a mission home has been put up. Skiatook the buildings have been enlarged and the accommodations for boarding pupils at the school increased.

At Shawneetown the people have been agitated by the allotting of lands, but the church has been sustained, and preparations made to extend the work so soon as a calm shall come. Meetings are already held occasionally at two out stations in that

At Iowa station 25 members have been received within the year, and the prospect for a positive improvement in the moral and industrial condition of the people seems bright.

EDUCATION.

Five day schools in the Indian Territory have been partly or wholly supported by the society. These are the Modoc school, where the teacher's salary is supplemented so as to retain a capable teacher; the Seneca school; the Blue Jacket school; the Iowa day school, the school for the Mexican Kickapoos, and the Skiatook school. At the latter 17 pupils were boarded during the last scholastic year, and this year a large number, including several orphans, are supported by the friends of the society. White's Institute stands on a farm of 760 acres near Wabash, Ind. Its buildings are very good. The Boys' Home has been enlarged, and the schoolhouse is nearly rebuilt on a much better scale. The whole work of this school in training Indian boys and girls, of whom about 110 are enrolled annually, is excellent. The number is not so great as to prevent the influences of a family life pervading the whole atmosphere of the school. The boys are taught all the processes of a large stock and grain farm; they are stimulated by a system of payments for their labor, and are drilled in using their money to the best advantage. Some of the boys, as they become old enough for it, are taught to work at carpentering, painting, broom-making, blacksmithing and the mending of shoes and harness. The girls are employed by turns in all kinds of housework, including dairy work; they also learn to cut and make garments. The school is taught by experienced teachers with solid results. The moral and religious education of the pupils is conducted with much care, and an endeavor is made to fit them to stand alone in after life, as upright, industrious men and women. Friends of Western Yearly Meeting, Indiana, continue their care of the eastern Cherokee schools in western North Carolina. These schools have had a prosperous year. The day schools, four in number, were open seven mouths in 18×9-90, and had an enrollment of 179. The training school is supported by the Government, Friends supplying buildings and some appliances. The training school has 82 pupils. The boys are taught farm and garden work, and some are trained in the use of carpenter's tools, as well as in blacksmithing and shoemaking. The moral and religious influences of the schools are positive and good.

Friends of Kansas have a mission school on Douglas Island, Alaska. Two buildings are occupied, a mission home, in which pupils board, and a good house for school and meeting purposes. The home accommodates 15 boarding pupils, and the school has 50 pupils, of whom some come from the Indian camps. The boys cut wood, cure has 50 pupils, of whom some come from the Indian camps. The boys cut wood, cure fish, and engage in other out-door employments. The girls do the housework, and also mend and wash clothes for the miners, for which services they receive good pay. Meetings are held for the Indian and the white miners.

The expenditures last year were \$2,930, of which \$700 was given by the Govern-

ment for salaries of teachers.

The boarding school, conducted by Friends of Philadelphia, at Tunesassa, N. Y. was never as efficient in the past as it is now. It has new buildings, a good farm, 40 pupils, 2 efficient teachers, and all necessary appliances. In all, nearly 600 Indian pupils have been taught in the schools under care of Friends. The society appears to have expended not less than \$15,600 during the year upon measures to benefit the Indians, of which about \$5,300 was for direct missionary efforts, the remainder for Indian education.

The entire experience of the Society of Friends in work for the Indians, extending, as it does, over a century and a decade, emphasizes the importance of removing the administration of the Indian service from the baleful influences of partisan politics, the appointment of officers of integrity and ability, their retention in office after they have gained experience, and the continual defense of the Indians against the cupid-

ity and race prejudices of white citizens.

JAMES E. RHODES.

MENNONITE MISSION BOARD.

The work of our board has been conducted during the past year on the same plan as before, and with some encouraging results. At Darlington, Ind. T., our oldest mission station, we have never found any trouble in obtaining a sufficient number of pupils to fill our school. As before, the school has been well filled the year round. One point of discouragement, however, is that several of those whose children had been at school for some time, and who had made commendable progress in learning, took them away from our school, sending them to other schools or allowing them to remain in camp without attending any school. And, although we succeeded in having their places filled by others, the consequence is that some of those upon whom we had spent a great deal of labor, and upon whom we looked with promising hopes for the future, are taken away from us, and that a great part of our pupils are young children requiring a great amount of patient labor in getting them started in learning. Mr. J. H. Schmidt, the teacher at Darlington, has been there now for a number of years, and under his patient and untiring instruction the young Indians are making encouraging progress. There have been from 40 to 50 pupils in attend-

ance at this school throughout the year.

At Cantonment a new mission house was completed during the past year. The new building, in connection with the necessary stables, wash and bake house, cisterns, etc., cost our mission about \$8,000. The mission house is a substantial brick building, three stories high, affording room for about 75 boarding pupils. Our school and mission has been removed to the new house during the past summer. Soon after the removal to the new building our work at Cantonment suffered a severe shock and a great loss by the death of our superintendent, Rev. D. B. Hirschler, which occurred, after a brief illness, with typhoid fever. Mr. Hirschler having been a practical physician, he was able to render medical aid to the Indians at Cantonment. For this reason his death is a double loss to our work and the poor Indians. After the death of Rev. Hirschler, Mr. A. S. Voth, for a number of years the efficient teacher at Cantonment, took temporary charge of the work there; and as our board has not yet been able to find a suitable person who was willing to take charge as superintendent, Mr. Voth is still in charge and carries on the work very satisfactorily, although the amount of labor resting upon him is entirely too much for one person. We had hoped that after the removal to the new building there would be but little trouble in filling our school here with the desired number of pupils. This one expectation has not as yet been fully realized. The Cheyennes, who had always been more unfriendly towards our work than the Arapahoes, gave as a reason for not sending their children the poor condition of the buildings in which our work was carried on, intimating that if we had a new building they, too, would send their children to school. But now, since we have the new building, they are seeking for other pretexts why they do not send them. Of late, however, some of them have commenced to send their children, not so much on account of their having become more friendly, but because the agent threatened to withhold rations from such as would not send their children to school. The consequence is that our school at Cantonment is better filled with pupils.

Our new station at the Washita River is yet in its infancy. The work here has also been much retarded by the frequent going away of the Indians to other places. Here, as elsewhere, the "Messiah craze" has taken a hold of the poor Indians, and both the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are spending much of their time away from their homes in "ghost dances," councils, etc., thereby losing all interest for something better. Their farms are neglected, and for education and religion, apart from their own tanatic expectations centered upon their reputed Messiah, they have but very little desire. May we hope that this their deluded faith in a false Messiah may be a means to bring them to a faith in the true Messiah? Surely the Indian is seeking for something better than what he has. May their eyes be opened to see that that after which they seek is found in the religion of Jesus Christ, the basis of all true civiliza-

tion.

Rev. J. J. Klinner, our missionary at the Washita station, has lately started a day school. The project is too new to judge of its results. Until now only a few could be prevailed upon to send their children. A friendly Arapahoe, however, has kindly volunteered to aid in procuring pupils for this school, he himself making the start by sending his own son. He also offered to board a limited number of pupils, providing the Government allows him the necessary amount of rations.

the Government allows him the necessary amount of rations.

Our Government contract school at Halstead, Kans., has been better filled with pupils than during former years. The number of pupils allowed us, as per contract, is \$5. The average attendance during the year has been but little below that number. One young Indian and an Indian girl are attending the seminary at Halstead,

with the view of preparing themselves as teachers for their people.

About a dozen young Indians have been baptized and admitted as church-members during the past year. In the whole, the results of our labors have been encouraging,

although there are also some discouraging features connected with it. One of the latter is the exceedingly sickly condition of many of these Indians. Many of the most promising Indian youths have been called away by death. Many more are afflicted by that dreaded and sure disease—consumption. And no doubt some of those who at present give promise for the future will ere long be called to follow those gone on before.

The total expenses of our work during the past year, exclusive of what was expended on the new buildings, amounted to \$9,502.12. Of this sum the Government contributed \$3,664.08 toward the support of the contract school at Halstead. The

remainder was contributed by the churches at home.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—COMMENCED IN 1814.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Rev. W. H. Annable, presiding elder of the Syracuse district, reports as follows: The Onondaga Indian Mission remains much as it has been for years. It is doing good in conserving a better state of mora's among the Indians and in saving some, but there is nothing to awaken great enthusiasm. Some of the leaders among them are ambitious to be independent of white people so far as the management of the church is concerned, but still want the money from the missionary society. This notion has caused a good deal of embarrassment to the missionary, and has required some positive measures to repress it. The idea is entirely impracticable, and would soon bring destruction to the mission and waste the results of many years of labor.

The action of the missionary committee in cutting down the appropriation to this conference will make it impossible for the missionary to obtain a comfortable support unless this body (the conference) shall take some action to supplement the amount of money given by the Board of Missions. Brother Abram Fancher, the missionary, is a wise and faithful man, and is doing excellent service among the Indians. A bail-storm during the summer damaged the church property to the amount of \$100 in breakage of the stained-glass windows, which loss the missionary has helped to

meet out of his own support.

COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE.

Rev. G. M. Booth, presiding elder of The Dalles district, reports as follows upon the Simcoe Indian Mission:

This work is a problem I can not solve satisfactorily. This work has been long under the supervision of our church. During this time many have been converted and taken home to heaven. But the present and future is the question with which

we have to deal.

We have three church buildings and a parsonage without deed. This matter I brought before our last conference and urged that something be done to secure deeds

to this property. The churches need repairing and repainting.

I corresponded with our men in the East, also with our Representatives, both of Washington Territory and Oregon, but as yet have accomplished little, if anything. Our needs: First, a school, with our own buildings and teachers. The Government is doing a work along this line, but it can not do our work. The hope of the Indian is the conversion and education of the children. Twenty of the brightest and best of these children were taken out of the Government school by the Catholics and placed in a school of their own. We may work on year after year only to see them taken from us. Rev. S. Gascoigne has been in charge of this mission for 2 years, preaching and visiting among them. In company with him I have visited many homes, talked and prayed with them, trying to lead them to the cross.

Many that once made a profession of religion have gone back to their old mode of

life.

The conference committee on Indian affairs reported as follows:

From such information as we have been able to obtain we are satisfied that a portion of the membership of our church on Yakima Reservation continues steadfast and loyal to the cause and church, and that during the past year the missionary incharge has labored faithfully in the interest of the work. It has not been practicable to establish schools in accordance with the advice of the conference at its last session; still your committee believe that a denominational school should be established as early as possible, and that until such school is in operation little more than is now being done can be accomplished for the salvation of that people. We are

glad to be reassured of the friendly relations of the administration toward our work, yet it is the judgment of your committee that to establish a school for the formation of our work more could be done if it should be located at North Yakima than within the bounds of the reservation, provided we can not secure a title to lands on the reservation.

We find our missionary, S. Gascoigne, reports a slight increase in the membership; that the congregations that wait on his ministry and prayer meetings are well attended, and family prayer is had in the homes of nearly all our members. In view of these facts and conditions we offer for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the conference respectfully request the general missionary commit-

tee to continue the same appropriation to the Indian work on the Yakima Reserva-

tion that was made last year.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed, consisting of G. M. Booth, W. G. Simpson, S. Gascoigne, and Thomas Pearne, to take such measures as may be necessary to procure a title to sufficient land in connection with our churches and parson-

ages to accommodate our work and secure it against future loss.

Resolved. That our Indian brothers and sisters have the earnest sympathy and prayers of this conference, and we assure them that we will do all we can to help them and their people in all good ways, and we do earnestly hope that they will heartly coöperate with those who are sent to labor with them from this conference.

GENESEE CONFERENCE.

Rev. L. A. Stevens, presiding elder of Genesee district, reports:

The church on the Indian reservation and connected with the Alabama charge has been completed and dedicated. Much credit is due to the paster, S. S. Ballou, for his untiring energy and wisdom in the management of this enterprise. The timely gift of \$300 by Brother M. P. Andrews, and the contribution in smaller sums by many others of nearly \$150 more, provided for the cost.

PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE.

The committee on the Nooksack Indian Mission reported as follows:

This mission, situated in Whatcom County, near the British line, is the only mission at present under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Puget Sound Conference. During the past year this mission has been under the watchful care of Rev. John Flinn, while Mrs. Flinn has had charge of the day and Sunday school.

There are about one hundred and thirty of these people in church fellowship.

They have had regular Sunday services at three different points during the past year. Their principal place of meeting is at Nooksack Crossing; here is a meeting house,

schoolhouse, and a parsonage for the missionary.

Many of these Indians are converted and enjoy the power of religion in their hearts and lives. The school, during the past year, has been faithfully taught for 6 months by Sister Flinn, scholars numbering from 15 to 30 children, while the children and the people have been instructed in various other ways by the teacher. The Sabbath school, numbering from 40 to 50, has been successfully taught, so that an outline of Bible history, both from the Old and New Testaments, has been implanted in the minds of the people. We would here remark that the great difficulty at present, as regards the day school, is the want of a boarding house; they are scattered for 20 miles along the river, and a number of them can not attend by reason of the distance.

We believe that this people are and have been wonderfully blest by the preaching of the Gospel. They are rising financially, intellectually, and morally. They have put away almost all of their old customs, and are preparing to become good and useful citizens. And we further say that the Woman's Home Missionary Society has sent to the mission during the past year Mrs. Dr. Moorehouse, who has faithfully

cared for their health.

We are glad to report that the Woman's Home Missionary Society offers to donate \$1,000 to build a suitable house on condition that we give them 40 acres of land, and

that by the liberality of one of our laymen the land is ready to hand.

And we would further report that arrangements have been made with the General Government by which we can receive pay for the board and tuition of 30 scholars. It is the judgment of your committee that it is better that the building be at a distance from the homes of the children, and that the laud offered to us is located on Oreas Island, in a beautiful and convenient spot; and further, that in our judgment it is better the Woman's Home Missionary Society have complete control of the school, that there be no conflict of authority: Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will not ask any further appropriation from the parent mis-

sionary societies.

2. That we hereby request the Woman's Home Missionary Society to take entire control of the school after this conference year.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

The following is the report of the committee on the Oneida Mission:

Whereas the place of public worship long used by the mission is in a dilapidated condition, and must be soon abandoned; and

Whereas the membership of our church in this field numbers nearly 300, with a

total Indian population to be accommodated of about 900; and Whereas the Indian Christians and their friends in the mission have pledged to raise the sum of \$2,000, a part of which is already in hand; but the sum needed to build an edifice adequate to the needs of the work is at least \$5,000: Therefore, Resolved, 1. That the Wisconsin conference earnestly request the general mission-

ary committee to appropriate to the above object and for the purpose named the sum

2. That the presiding bishop is hereby respectfully requested to urge this matter upon the attention of the proper authorities.

REPORT ON INDIAN MISSIONS IN THE STATES OF NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN. BY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY A. B. LEONARD.

ONONDAGAS.

My first visit was to the Onondagas, whose reservation lies a short distance south of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., and is within the bounds of the Central New York Conference. The tribal relation, which is a fatal barrier to even a fair civilization, is here maintained. The land is held in common, and its occupancy by a member of the tribe is subject to the decision of a council constituted of chiefs. This greatly obstructs any important improvements in the line of agriculture or buildings, such as dwelling houses, barns, etc. No one knows how long he will be allowed to occupy the land he may improve or live in the house he may erect. This reservation system promotes idleness and roaming from one part of the reservation to another.

Then there is uncertainty in the minds of the Indians as to what policy the State will pursue concerning these reservations. Reports are circulated among the tribe of a contemplated allo ment of lands by the State. The man who improves a farm may find when allotment comes that in part or in whole his improvements become the property of another. There is, therefore, nothing to stimulate the Indian to industry and to a bettering of his temporal condition. He does not have the motive to labor which ordinarily inspires the white man, namely, that he will certainly reap the results of his industry. The tribal relation, moreover, promotes domestic and social immorality. Not being citizens, the Indians are not subject to State law except in flagrantly criminal matters. For theft or murder they are tried and punished by the State, but of their social and domestic relations the State takes no notice. The marriage relation is almost utterly disregarded among the pagan Indians, who constitute fully three-fourths of the tribe. Indian marriages consist of simply living together as husband and wife, and such relations continue only while both parties are satisfied. Separations are numerous and often cause neighborhood disturbances and crimes. Family ties are very weak and uncertain. Lewdness and intemperance abound. The social and domestic relations and moral condition of these Indians do not admit of description.

What is true of the Onondagas is true also of the other tribes within the State of New York. The Indian reservations of New York are like ulcers upon a fair and beautiful face. The very first step toward the elevation of these Indian tribes is the destruction of the tribal relation through allotment of their lands. It is said that there are serious difficulties in the way of such allotment, but the State of New York should find some way to solve those difficulties and rid the State of a condition of things that is simply a disgrace to the civilization of the age. The Onondagas number about 400. The State supports a school for their benefit, but as there is no law to compel attendance, and the parents either oppose or take little interest in educational matters, the attendance is small and irregular. We have here a comfortable, neatly-kept house of worship and a modest little parsonage, which is as bright and sweet as a Christian home can be; made so by the excellent wife of the missionary, Rev. Abraham Fancher, who gives all of his time to this work. The membership of the church

is about 60.

SENECAS.

The Tonawanda Reservation, in the bounds of the Genesee Conference, is occupied by the Senecas. The tribe numbers between 600 and 700 persons, and their moral condition is the same as that of the Onandagas. The mission is served, so far as it is served at all, by the Rev. T. C. Bell, pastor of Alabama charge, which is contiguous to the reservation. We have here a small chapel, built about two years ago. The membership is small, consisting of 14 full members and 4 probationers. Brother Bell preaches to these people every Friday evening, and this is the only attention they receive. The attendance upon religious services is small, never reaching more than 40, and frequently a much smaller number. There is no Sunday school. The missionary sometimes holds class meeting in connection with his Friday evening service.

The leading chief of the tribe, a member of the Baptist Church, with whom I conversed at length, says that fully one-fourth of his people are pagans. They sacrifice the white dog annually and keep up their pagan customs, while far the greatest number profess no religion at all. Our work should be better served at this point or en-

tirely discontinued.

The Cattaraugus Reservation is also in the Genesee Conference, and is occupied by the Seneca Indians. The tribal relation and the social and moral conditions inseparably connected with that relation are found here as in the other cases. There are about 1,500 Indians on this reservation. We have a membership of 30, with 20 probationers. They are served in connection with Gowanda Station by the Rev. J. W. Wright, who preaches to them every Sabbath afternoon, for which service he receives \$266.67 missionary money. There is no Sunday school, but prayer and class meetings are sustained somewhat irregularly.

MICHIGAN.

In Michigan the condition of the Indians is somewhat better than in the State of New York. Here the reservation, as such, has been abolished. The Indians, so far as they have lands at all, hold them in severalty. A great mistake was made by the Government, when the allotment was made, in giving to the Indians titles for their lands without any restriction as to their right to sell. As soon as the allotments were made, land sharks went among the Indians and bought their lands for trivial sums, or loaned them small sums of money at high rates of interest secured by mortgage on short time, and then foreclosed as soon as the law would permit them to do so. If the lands had been simply patented to them for a term of 25 or 30 years, during which time they should have had neither power to give away, sell, or mortgage, they would have been protected against the "sharks" that have already largely robbed them. The tribal relation does not here exist. They are citizens and subject to the laws of the State. Their domestic and social relations, though shockingly bad sometimes, are better than in the State of New York. They are more industrious and enterprising, and, upon the whole, upon a higher plane of morality and civilization.

The Isabella Mission is in Isabella County, in the Michigan Conference. The Indian population numbers about 600. We have about 200 church members, including probationers. There are four congregations Three of the houses of worship are made of logs, while the fourth is a frame structure. There are no Sunday schools,

and the work as a whole is very feebly sustained.

In Mason and Oceana Counties there is an Indian population of 1,400. We have one congregation in Mason County attached to Scottville charge. There being no church building the services are held in a schoolhouse. In Oceana County we have no work, and the Indians have no attention except from the Roman Catholics.

Petoskey Mission, bordering upon Lake Michigan on the west, is an important work. The Indians are a mixture of Chippewas and Ottawas. They are the best dressed and most civilized of any Indians I had the opportunity of seeing in the State of Michigan. There are three congregations, Petoskey, Horton's Bay, and Susan Lake. The aggregate membership is about 90.

A young Indian, fairly well educated, a local preacher, was serving the mission,

and receiving as compensation what the Indians could give.

The Kewawenou Mission is located on the east side of Kewena Bay, which extends southward from Lake Superior. The mission property contains 30 acres of land, about 15 acres of which is cultivated by the missionaries. The Indian population is about 200. Our church membership is 85. A Sunday-school and prayer and class meetings are fairly sustained. The social and domestic relations of these Indians are not what could be desired, but there is gradual improvement in these regards.

WISCONSIN.

The Oneida Indian Mission in Wisconsin is located 12 miles northeast of Appleton The reservation is 12 by 10 miles, and the Indian population is 1,775. These Indians are said to be increasing in numbers. Their lands have been recently allotted. They can not sell, mortgage, or give away their lands for 25 years. Here we have a valuable mission property of 77 acres, 30 acres of which are under cultivation, and 47 are covered with a good growth of timber. Of the 30 acres improved, 18 acres are planted, and 12 acres used for pasture land. The land, including the improvements, is worth at this time not less than \$40 per acre. We have a good comfortable par-

sonage and a very poor house of worship, which was erected 50 years ago by the Missionary Society. Our church has a membership of 265 with 55 probationers. A Sunday-school and prayer and class meetings are well sustained. The domestic and social relations of these Indians compare favorably with their white neighbors. They are altogether superior in every way to any of the tribes I have been permitted to

NEW MEXICO.

The Navajo Indians occupy a reservation in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico, 90 miles long and 60 miles wide. They number 20,000; are wholly pagan, and without Christian missionaries. They are represented as peaceful, somewhat intelligent, and disposed to be industrious. They have herds of horses and cattle, and flocks of sheep and goats. Their wool-clip a year ago was over 1,000,000 pounds.

Their women manufacture excellent blankets and the men are skillful in the man-

ufacture of trinkets for ornamental purposes.

The Department of the Interior offers us every facility for missionary work among these Indians. A house belonging to the Government can be occupied temporarily and the Government school building can be used on the Sabbath for Sunday school and preaching services. The general committee, at its session last autumn, authorized a mission to these Indians and made an appropriation of \$5,000, contingent upon its being contributed for that purpose. About \$3,000 has been pledged and contributed, and the mission will be opened at an early day.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS, SOUTH.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The Indian Mission conference, including the presiding elders, reports 101 appointments. Of these 40 are left to be supplied. No conference in our connection stands in greater need of men, and the right men, than the mission conference among the Indians. Forty men are needed to fill appointments already open. As many more to occupy the new missions among the full bloods, could be employed if the right men could be found. There is a call for prayer for laborers among the full bloods and wild tribes.

The statistics of the conference give 3,909 Indians and 4,173 white members. The following, from the report of the committee on education, will exhibit the operations of the board in this department of its work among the Indians:

Galloway College.—In May, 1888, the board at Nashville appropriated \$5,000 for the school at Vinita. The same has been expended in purchasing 300,000 brick, in paying for the improvements on the 160 acres of land, and in building the foundation. About \$2,000 has been collected in this field and expended on the building. More has been

subscribed, but the money is coming in slowly. This is a church institution, and this conference is bound to foster and support this important enterprise.

Collins Institute.—This is a manual labor school, and is the property of the Chickasaw Nation, but is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It has a capacity of 30 Chickasaw children and 10 non-citizens. The location is both beautiful and healthful, with 100 acres of fine land in a good state of cultivation. would recommend the continuance of Rev. C. M. Coppedge as superintendent. There

is a prospect of doubling the capacity of the school.

Cherokee Orphan Asylum.—This institution is the property of the Cherokee Nation, and is still under the efficient superintendency of Rev. J. F. Thompson. There is an average of about 150 children fed, clothed, and educated at this institution. It is very gratifying to us to be able to report that this asylum is dominated by wholesome religious influences. More than 100 of the inmates of the institution are members of the church, and organized into a flourishing Sunday school and weekly prayer meeting. We take pleasure in recommending the return of Brother Thompson as superintendent of the institution.

Pierce Institute.—This school is wholly the property of our church, and is situated at White Bead Hill, Chickasaw Nation. There have been improvements made during the past year in the way of dormitories, at a cost of \$381.85. The remaining debt on the institution is now something over \$800. We would recommend that this debt be liquidated, as rapidly as possible, from the domestic mission fund. We would also have it distinctly understood that the children of our preachers, and young men preparing for the ministry, may be educated at this institution free of cost, so far as tuition is concerned.

THE WILD TRIBES.

Rev. J. J. Methvin sends the following relative to our mission among the wild tribes:

DEAR DR. JOHN: You ask for a succinct report of the work in this field.

(1) Facts exhibiting the condition and need of the work.

Nine tribes (Comanche, Kiowa, Apache, Wichita, Caddo, Tehuacana, Kechi, Delaware, and Waco), numbering 4,300, are represented at this agency and two tribes (Cheyenne and Arapahoe) numbering 3,600 are represented at the agency 40 miles above here near Fort Reno, thus making an Indian population of near 8,000. This, with the white population, consisting of soldiers, cowboys, post and Indian traders, Government employes, renters, etc., will swell the population up to at least 10,000. These are scattered over a territory extending from Texas on the south to the Cherokee Strip on the north. The only help I have is Mrs. Avant. You see very readily how

much we need more laborers for this field.

The Comanches, numbering 1,600, are located principally west of Fort Sill, 40 or 50 miles southwest of Anadarko. On account of the increase in my work at this point I seldom can go down among them. No church is represented there, no missionary is among them. We ought by all means to have a man permanently with that tribe. If a single man is sent there, an appropriation of \$250 would support him, especially if he could have an appointment at the fort, for the soldiers would contribute something to his support. It is unfortunate that we have no man there now. As we lose time we lose ground. I believe there is more prospect of early results among that tribe than any other on this reservation if we but had a man among them all the We need another man here (at Anadarko) to work among the Caddoes. No missionary of any church is among them. The Baptist mission is on the north side of the river, but their work is confined almost exclusively to the Wichitas. The Caddoes are, perhaps, the most advanced of these Indians so far as the outward forms of civilization are concerned, but unfortunately they have ever been in contact with the bad element of our civilization, and, so far as habits of life are concerned, have absorbed the vile and thrown off the good. They solely need a missionary. The man sent to these Caddoes could be a teacher in our school here, as we shall need a male teacher in it. He should be capable, and able to superintend the whole work of the chool. The work here at the agency requires my constant attention, so that I deem st best to be absent but seldom until somebody is sent who shall be able to run the iwork in my absence, and who will be ready for the reservation work when necessary. A good corps of workers in the school will relieve me much, especially if one is a preacher who can conduct the service when I am away. An appropriation of \$300 will support him if he is a single man.

We need a Mexican preacher with headquarters among the Comanches somewhere east of Fort Sill. There are a goodly number of Mexicans here from choice, and some who were captives and are counted Indians. All speak Spanish. These, if reached through the ins'rumentality of a Mexican preacher, would aid largely in the Indian work. As yet we have been unable to get the Mexican preacher. We have an appropriation, and hope to secure one. We ought to have a man among the Cheyennes

and Arapahoes at Darlington or Fort Reno.

Woman's work among these women is very important, for although the Indian woman is the slave of her husband, when she is reached for good she influences the husband who enslaves her and the children she brings up. These women are teachable, kindly disposed, and trustworthy in many instances. Mrs. Avant, who is here under the Woman's Board, has rendered efficient service among the women, and has thus helped the general work very much:

(2) An account of my own work. The difficulties are many in this field. Ignorance of their numerous dialects, the lack of competent interpreters, the homeless, nomadic lives of the Indians, their superstitions and prejudices, the management of them by the Government, the evil influences of bad whites, the degraded habits of mescal eating and card playing, and the influences of the "medicine men"-all make the work of Indian salvation diffi-Were it not for the divine promises it would be overwhelmingly discouraging. The Methodist preacher here itinerates in a double sense, for he has an itinerant con-For a long while after I came here my work was principally in the camps. gregation. For a long while after I came here my work was principally in the camps. I followed the Indians in their constant changes of place, and in winter would talk to them around their fires in the tepees. In the summer I would gather them together beneath the trees or under some summer arbor. They always listened attentively and respectfully, and frequently asked questions about things they did not understand. I continued this work persistently and patiently (there was nothing else open to me) for some time without apparent results. Last August, however, we held a camp-meeting, when 9 Mexicans and 6 Indians professed faith in Christ and united with the Church. Since then the Indian and Mexican membership has in-

creased to 27, plus 8 whites by letter. There are other Indians who have applied for membership, and the interest among both the Mexicans and Indians seems to increase. We now have good congregations at every service. We hold three services on the Sabbath, and one on Thursday before "issue" of rations and beef. These services are held at the agency at Anadarko, though we have other services in their camps and

in the Kiowa Government school.

The location for Our industrial school and farm are within a mile of the agency. the building is beautiful and healthy. The farm, consisting of 160 acres, has about 100 acres of bottom land. It is all yet in prairie sod, but will produce abundantly when put in farming condition. The building cost a little more than \$2,600. It is a strong, substantial frame building, and will accommodate between 60 and 75 boarding pupils. For lack of furniture we have not yet opened school in this new building. We hope to begin, with accommodations for 30 pupils, within the next 10 days. I feel confident that this school will be a great blessing to our work. If we begin soon we will get the better class of Indian children, whose parents want something better for their little ones than the Government school affords. There are a goodly number who have been waiting for us to open.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

[Extracts from the annual pamphlet of the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.]

(1) From the secretary's report to the annual meeting:

In addition to meeting the demands of our growing work in Alaska, which necessitated this year an outlay of \$7,164.73, it has again been possible to appropriate \$9,000 for the support of the general missionary enterprises of our church. * * * Two lady missionaries have gone out to Alaska, Miss Lydia Lebus to Bethel, and Miss Emma Huber to Carmel. Mrs. Bachmann returned with her son from their 1 year's stay at Bethel, on August 21. * # # Brother Kilbuck estimates the population of the 10 villages which are accessible from Bethel at from 1,100 to 1,200 souls. * In May our mission board accepted as one of our stations the Ramona mission, at Protraro, in the Banning Reservation in southern California, founded by

Brother William Weinland under the auspices of the National Woman's Indian Association. The communicant membership there now numbers 19. anan brought with her from the Kuskokwim two Esquimaux lads, David and George, to be educated in this country for service amongst their own people. They have since been placed in the Indian school at Carlisle, under Captain Pratt, the society assuming the cost of their education.

(2) From the report of the missionaries at Bethel, on the Kuskokwim:

From early fall until after Easter there was not a time when we had less than 50 natives present at our services at Bethel; while during the Christmas festival there were 150 strangers present. At Easter, in spite of the fact that it was time for the spring migration, about 90 people, principally men, took part in our services. The number of scholars averaged about 30.

(3) From the report of the missionaries at Carmel, on the Nushagae: At our last communion, held on Whit Sunday, 10 souls partook. The attendance at school was better this year. We had 35 scholars, with a daily average attendance

At both Bethel and Carmel the scholars are all boarders, being fed and clothed at

the expense of the mission.

J. TAYLOR HAMILTON. Secretary.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., November 29, 1890.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.

THE DAKOTAS.

From the report of Rev. John P. Williamson, we glean the following points of interest: The Yankton Agency church observed the Week of Prayer with good results, the meetings being fully attended; nearly all the men in the church, of whom there are 60, took part in some of the services. The Sabbath school is full, and the Woman's Society and the Young Men's Christian Association are active. Mr. Williamson

gives what attention he can, with his other work, to the Government boarding school, in which he seems to be welcomed. The Yankton Agency day school has been under the care of Miss Miller since the 1st of January, Miss Hunter having resigned the work, in which she had made a faithful record. Good accounts of Miss Miller's work, as well as that of Miss Wheeler, are given. The former has had previous experience in the Indian work, and understands enough of the Dakota language to communicate with the children through that medium, and also to teach them to read their vernacular Bible. She also has a Dakota class in the Sabbath school, and takes an active part in the woman's meetings, and in visiting the sick and inquirers. There are two day schools among the Yanktons taught by Indians, namely, the Hill school, conducted by Charles Ironheart, and the Ree school, taught by Pierre La Pointe. Both have done satisfactory work, and have exerted a positive influence in bringing the youth to an understanding of Bible truth, and to a practical knowledge.

At Lower Brule Agency two preaching stations have been maintained. The attend-

ance is good, but the Indians are much excited over their future removal.

The following general presentation of the claims of the Dakota Mission, prepared by Rev. John P. Williamson, is so instructive that we present it entire:

"The Dakota Indians, numbering over 30,000, are the most numerous of any tribe in the United States at present. For the last 20 years the Sioux or Dakotas have received much attention, and the number of missions among them has rapidly increased.

We give below a table designed to show the amount of work done by the several denominations, and the total school work done by both church and government. The figures are not entirely accurate, some being for 1888, some for 1889, and a few estimated, but will give, we think, a fair comparative view."

Church and school work among the Dakotas.

By whom supported.	Number of ordained missionaries.	Number of native ministers.	Number of communicants.	Contributions.	Number of boarding schools.	Number of pupils in boarding schools.	Number of day schools.	Number of pupils in day schools.
Presbyterian Church Congregational Church Episcopal Church Catholic Church Government (reservation schools).	4 4 9 8	12 4 7	1, 100 350 1, 800 (*)	\$3,100 1,000 2,500 (*)	1 2 4 5 11	110 205 175 279 1, 196	6 14 39	275 400 1,451
Eastern schools	25	23	3, 250	6, 600	23	2, 265	59	2, 126

^{*}These items could not be obtained.

"In regard to Church work, it will be seen from the above table that there is an ordained minister of some denomination, Protestant or Catholic, to every 600 Dakotas, and that, not including Catholics, one-tenth of the entire population are communicants. It will also be seen that the communicants contribute on an average \$2 per

"As to school work, the table will show that of a school population (as returned by the agents) of 8,000 there are 4,391 who have attended some kind of a school during the year.

"This is a wonderful record for the Sioux Nation, which 20 years ago was one of the wildest and most uncivilized (as a body) of any tribe in the United States."

YANKTON.

Of the general improvement at Yankton Mr. Williamson writes as follows: "Quietly, but deeply and effectively, the Spirit of God is moving upon this people. The chains of idolatry are dropping off these long-imprisoned souls, and the weak eyes are becoming accustomed to the glorious light of the Sun of Righteousness. Among the 1,800 Yankton Indians we have three organized churches and four preaching stations. The Episcopalians are doing about the same amount of work. There are also, however, this winter about the same number of dance-houses. The dancers seem to know that their time is short, and in their zeal have reclaimed some of our converts, much to our sorrow. On the other hand, a larger number have been won to the truth than in any previous year. Twenty-nine have been added on profession at Yankton Agency, 29 also at the Hill church, and 4 at the Cedar church, making 62 among the Yanktons. The total number is 298." Mr. Williamson has preached generally three

times a week. Pastor Selwyn has also been busy.

Notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of children have been gathered into the Government boarding-schools, the three day-schools have been as full as ever, "showing," as Mr. Williamson says, "that the time has not yet come to give up this work." Many of the brightest scholars are sent to the Santee training-school, under the American Missionary Association. Twenty-seven from the Yankton churches are now there. Forty children from these day-schools are in the agency Government boarding school. They are permitted to attend the church and Sabbath school of the mission. The relations between the Government school and the church have been pleasant and satisfactory. A number of children from these churches are also in schools at the East. Mr. Williamson speaks highly of the influence of institutions like Hampton and Carlisle as bearing upon the work among the Dakotas.

The church among the Lower Brulé Indians, known as the White River church, has been under the care of Rev. Joseph Rogers, who has labored faithfully amid many distractions and trials. As this is on the great Sioux Reservation the people are much excited over the question of land distribution and settlement, and there is much dissatisfaction over the location assigned them. Notwithstanding these discouragements fifteen have joined the church on profession, making the present number of communicants 49. Mr. Rogers has maintained a day-school. A number of

young men have learned to read the Bible in their own language.

At Flandreau Station there are only 221 Indians, of whom 114, or more than half, are communicants in the Presbyterian Church. There is also a small Episcopal church among them. The native pastor, Rev. John Eastman, reports that there is no one to be converted, but a good many to be established. Five baptized children of the church have been admitted on profession.

PINE RIDGE.

Rev. C. G. Sterling, located at Pine Ridge Agency, sends an interesting report, varied with light and shade. Four points are being held in connection with this station—the agency itself, Porcupine Creek, White Clay, and the Cheyenne settlement on White River. These speak a different language, yet they have not been left wholly uncared for. A school has been established under the management of an In dian boy who had been educated in the Indian Territory.

The report notes changes which are constantly occurring under the gradual adjustment of land settlement. The Indians are moving off in groups to settle upon the land which has been assigned to them, or which they expect to receive; but notwithstanding these changes the Pine Ridge Agency is so central as to be of perma-

nent importance, and it should be strengthened.

Mr. Sterling finds a special interesting branch of his work in the pastoral care of 30 Government boarding-school children, with whom he holds two services on the Sabbath, besides drilling them at other times in a knowledge of the Word of God. The field is divided between the Presbyterian Mission and that of the Episcopal Church. Both are doing their work faithfully and well, and they are in perfect harmony.

PORCUPINE CREEK.

There are indications of vigor and success at this station. Miss Dickson and Miss McCreight have secured a strong hold upon those who at first came only out of curiosity rather than to receive instruction. These self-denying ladies are worthy of all confidence, and of the earnest prayer and support of the Church.

The Indian preacher at White Clay, though employed but a short time, has already

given indications of a successful work.

Mr. Sterling's report of the Cheyenne community, in which there are 500 people, is especially interesting. In the services which he has held among these people settled on White River, there has often been evidence of deep feeling. These poor waifs express their joy at the message of forgiveness, and call upon God in prayer. Among them was one who had been a disturber in the meetings conducted by the Cheyenne

boy, Elkanah Jansen, who was at that time acting as interpreter.

One of the most touching incidents in the report is that relating to the subsequent suicide of this earnest and amiable Indian lad. He had been educated at Carlisle, and had won the heart of Mr. Sterling to a very unusual degree. As he describes him, he was gentle, affectionate, and thoughtful, and always revealed an excellent Christian spirit. Mr. Sterling says: "I had looked upon him as a rare jewel in the midst of this degraded and prejudiced people, a lovable man among men. He had been at Carlisle 5 years, where he had become connected with the Presbyterian Church, and on his return to his people he was ready to assist in Christian work in every way. He had learned to play upon the organ, and also to speak earnest words for his Master in religious services. But he was laboring under sore trials. He was subjected to the most heartless and wicked treatment of a stepfather, his own father having His sensitive nature was also wounded repeatedly by the scorn of unbelieving companions, who mocked at his profession and at his testimony for Christ The contrast to which he was subjected in returning from Carlisle to the desolateness of an Indian home and community seemed almost too much for him. At length, after a night of heavy sobbing, as those in the next room afterward related, he went out while the darkness of the early morning still lingered, and hung himself as a release from his despair." This sad incident illustrates what doubtless is often experienced by those who, after a period in a boarding school, are subjected to a heavy strain of despondency and temptation when they return to their former homes.

There is at this Cheyenne station a log structure which was purchased during the year, and in which is now a thriving school, under the care of Eugene Standing Elk. He has received some education in the Indian Territory. The report states that this school is but a meagre provision, and that some more permanent arrangement should be made. The Government has as yet no school among these Cheyennes, and no church other than the Presbyterian has entered the field.

THE NEZ PERCÉS.

The work among the Nez Percés still remaining under the care of the board of foreign missions consists in the support and direction of 8 native ministers, 7 of whom are pastors of churches and 2 licentiates, and in the educational work of Miss S. L. McBeth at Mt. Idaho, assisted by a native helper, and that of Miss Kate McBeth at Lapwai. Miss S. L. McBeth has labored, as for many years past, in the education of young men for the ministry. Most of the native pastors connected with the mission have been under her instruction. During the year she has had 9 regular pupils, besides others who have received more or less instruction. Miss Kate McBeth has continued to devote her attention to the women and childred at Lapwai. Her knowledge of the language has rendered her a useful sympathizer and helper in the Indian families.

Mr. Deffenbaugh, in speaking of the general outlook of the Indian work, calls attention to the fact that the winter has been one of unexampled difficulty and discouragement, owing not merely to the prevailing sickness, but also to the great depth of snow-forming for much of the time an effectual blockade. And yet, with conscientious effort on the part of the Indian preachers, the work has progressed. Mr. Deffenbaugh says: "Considering the fact that we are testing their ability to carry on church work when thrown upon their own resources, it would have been cause for gratitude had they merely held their ground for another year, but they have done The net increase of membership over last year is 29—this in spite of more than that.

the deaths."

THE SENECAS-ALLEGHANY, TUSCARORA, AND TONAWANDA.

The work among the Senecas has been carried on by Revs. William Hall and M. F. Trippe on the Alleghany Reservation, and Rev. George Runciman in charge of the work at Cattaraugus. The Alleghany, Tuscarora, and Tonawanda tribes have been under the care of Mr. Trippe, the stations under his charge being Tuscarora, Tonawanda, Jemisentown, Oldtown, and Cornplanter. There are six outstations besides

the above-named points.

At Tuscarora the work is in a prosperous condition. Some recent accounts which have appeared in the New York Herald, over the signature of Mr. John Habberton, have been calculated to assure the public of the hopefulness of the work among the Tuscarora Indians. It is believed that the proportion of church members among them is quite as large as in similar communities of white people. As compared with the condition of things a few yers ago, there has been a healthy advance not only in the church but in the sentiment of the Tonawanda community. The most prominent men of the tribe attend the little mission church. The people through their own

effort have renovated the church property

An interesting religious center on the Tuscarora Reservation is Miss Peck's schoolhouse, known as the old boarding school. This good woman has lived here for over 40 years as missionary teacher. She has done a good work and is greatly revered by the Indians, who love her for her self-denying and lifelong labor in their behalf. Her house is a place for holding religious services. Altogether, eighteen religious services have been held, thirteen of these maintained by the Indians themselves. "They preach and teach," says Mr. Trippe's report, "superintend Sabbath schools, conduct their temperance meetings and sewing societies, plan their Christian work, attend to the temporalities of the church, etc., and he adds, "This is certainly an evidence of Christian progress and a matter of sincere congratulation."

CATTARAUGUS.

Mr. Runciman on the Cattaraugus Reservation has been blessed in his labors during the year with a revival of the church, and particularly the neighborhood of Pine Woods in the eastern portion of the reservation. Some 30 members have been added to the church.

Statistics.

Ordained missionaries	5
Ordained natives	12
Wives of missionaries	4
Unmarried female missionaries	4
Native teachers and helpers	20
Churches	20
Communicants	1,630
Added during the year	198
Boys in boarding school	29
Girls in boarding school	27
Day schools	7
Boys in day schools	140
Girls in day schools	124
Total number of pupils	320
Pupils in Sunday schools	703
Contributions	\$2,986

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSION BOARD.

I. INDIANS.

The board of home missions has three separate classes or kinds of work among the Indians:

1. The day school.

2. The boarding or industrial school; and

3. The church and ministerial work.

These are closely related to each other, and cooperate when possible in order to reach the best results.

1. The day schools.—These are among the following tribes and nations:

Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, and Zuni, in New Mexico.

Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Kiowa, and Chickasaw, in the Indian Territory.

Hydah and Hoonah, in Alaska.

Stockbridge and Chippewas, in Wisconsin.

Sac and Fox, in Iowa. Winnebago, in Nebraska.

There are 21 of these schools, taught by 38 teachers. The scholars number 1,207. Immediate good results in the day-school work are not so apparent as in either of the other forms of our work. This is because the pupils are under the direct influence of the teachers for only a short part of each day; their attendance is very irregular, and the home influence is nearly always of such a nature as to modify the good work of the day by the night at home.

The above statement does not apply to all our day schools, notably those in the Indian Territory, where civilized homes, many of them Christian, are the rule. There the work is not only successful to a degree, but is an almost unspeakable power for

good.

These schools are quite inexpensive as compared with the others; 10 or 12 of them can be maintained at about the same cost as an ordinary boarding school. They act as feeders. It is the rule of the board to send the brightest and the best of the day-school pupils to complete their studies and training in the boarding schools. There are pupils who have had their desire for better things begin in the day schools, then have passed up and through boarding school, and after a few years of training in some Eastern institution have returned to their people and are teaching in the same school where once they were learners.

The teachers of the day schools are chosen for their work because of their missionary zeal, and are enabled to do great good among the parents of the children by example, by visiting them in their homes, and by teaching them the art of housekeeping, sewing, and the sacreduess of the family relations. Their influence is often very great, and we have seen the Indians manifest towards them great appreciation and even

gratitude.

2. The boarding schools.—There are 14 of these under the care of the home board at Tahlequah and at Dwight, among the Cherokees; Nuyaka, Muskogee, and Wewoka, among the Greeks and Seminoles; Wheelock and Spencer, among the Greeks and these in the Indian Territory; Good Will, among the Sioux, at Sisseton, S. Dak.; Omaha Agency, Nebr.; Albuquerque, N. Mex., among the Pueblos; Tucson, Ariz., among the Pimas and Papagoes; and at Sitka, Alaska, for the benefit of all the natives of that territory; and the two girls' homes in Alaska, one at Hydah, the other at Innean Juneau.

In each of these schools there is more or less industrial training in addition to the regular school duties. In some of them quite a number of industries are well taught and the pupils making rapid progress. Take the Sitka school as an example. Here we find classes under competent instruction in shoemaking, carpentry, cooperage, gardening, blacksmithing, dressmaking, laundry work, cooking, and the various household duties; a hospital with boys' and girls' wards, with a regular physician and two nurses in charge; and lastly, and probably not least in some respects, a brass band of natives to give its "charms to soothe the savage breast." From the several departments of the school a number have graduated, internarried, and set up homes for themselves, which we are told by all visitors are as neat and orderly as homes anywhere. For the means to build these homes we are indebted to the efficient women of the Women's National Indian Association.

In carrying on these industries it is necessary to erect suitable buildings, procure

needed furniture, tools, etc., and keep each supplied with necessary material. These things cost money, and a great deal of it, but in the end pay well.

It will be seen from the location of these schools that the policy of the board is to educate and train these people at or near their homes. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, in a recent letter, which was written after an extended tour of observation among the Indians on their various reservations, says:

"Education has done much to direct their youth, and not a little influence has reached them through Eastern schools. Teachers and missionaries at the agencies have done the most of all; the latter have been the real and best leaven, for they

alone have given their lives to the red race."

From such an experienced Indian educator it is gratifying to get such an unqualified indorsement of the board's policy. We fear that harm has been done in many instances by taking these young boys and girls from their parents and their homes and separating them, not only by thousands of miles, but by a wider separation of sympathy and love. We believe that the gradual uplifting which is accomplished by the agency school, being near the Indian homes and accessible to Indian parents, is more sure and lasting, and in some degree lifts up the parent also, and elevates the community, and retains the mutual affection, which in most Indians is very strong.

In order to better understand this work let us first look at the character of the These are chosen from the very best of those who apply to the board for They must be members of the Presbyterian Church, known to be such positions. interested and efficient missionary workers, and so recommended by competent judges. They must furnish certificates of fitness for the positions they seek, as well as a med-

ical certificate of good health.

They are instructed before entering the work that their main efforts are to be directed to the Christianizing of the pupils; that all other instruction is secondary to the accomplishment of this great end. Our experience and the testimony of those who know most about our Indian schools assures us that the work of our teachers is unsurpassed and probably unequaled by any other work done for the Indians.

Let us look for a moment at the character of the Indian pupils in the homes from which most of them come. There is neither restraint nor teaching, neither cleanliness nor system in anything, but instead of these there is generally ignorance, immorality, filth, and heathanism. In many cases their homes are little better than tents or livels.

As a rule, when the children first appear at the school they require complete renovation. Their clothing and persons are filthy in the extreme; soap and water, and often chemicals, are needed to fit them for association with the other pupils. No one who has not seen them, as they appear thus for admission, can have an adequate

idea of their condition.

But look at these same pupils after a week or two spent in the school; note the improved appearance. Look again after a few months, and hear them recite, and wonder, as you must, at their proficiency. Look again and again, during the years of teaching and training, and you will be prepared finally to find these same unpromising children transformed into good servants, housekeepers, blacksmiths, carpenters, teachers, and Christian ministers, and all of them useful members of society, who, going among the neighbors and friends, are the good leaven which will eventually elevate the whole tribe.

3. Church and ministerial work.—The organizing of churches among the Indians

has ever been a slow process. Much preparation is necessary before these people are ready for church membership, and wisdom directs to great prudence in the forming of church organizations; nevertheless, the advanced condition of the Indians in the Indian Territory, at the time of the breaking out of the civil war, was such as to induce the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to withdraw their missionaries and give the churches to other agencies or over to self-support. But the evils growing out of the war were such as partially to break up the missions and scatter the churches; some of them afterward joined the Southern General Assem-

The minutes of our assembly of 1870, 1880, and 1890 show the progress made in the

Indian church work since the reunion.

Year.	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.
1870	17 38	12 29	871
1890	89	107	2, 153 4, 770

Twelve of the ministers, 7 of the churches, and 628 of the members reported in 1870 among the Sioux of Dakota were under the care of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, though connected with the Presbyterian Church. Most of them have since been transferred to our church boards. Included in the statistics of 1890 are such white people as are members of the Indian Territory churches. The above figures include the church work among the Indians of the boards of home and foreign missions. We learn by this table that notwithstanding the difficulties attending the missions among them the Indians are yet accessible and responsive to gospel influences, and thousands have been reached by the preaching of the word and brought by the spirit of God into the church.

The foundations of much of this work were laid many years before it came into official connection with the boards of our church. The missions to the Cherokees and among some of the Indians of New York State were begun in the early part of the present century. That among the Sioux is the outgrowth of the work begun more than 50 years ago by Drs. Riggs, Williamson, and others. The others have been undertaken at various dates down to the present time.

Many interesting facts and incidents could be given about each of these missions relating to the faithful and devoted service and experience of the missionaries, and also of the gradual elevation of the Indians from heathen darkness into the light and liberty of the sons of God, but time and space will not admit; we take it for granted that our readers are acquainted with many of these facts.

We might also tell a long story of Indian wrongs and wars, of broken treaties and the removal of tribes to the unhealthy localities, where many have suffered and died, and of other forms of oppression. But these are told by others, whose statements are

open to all.

Or we might look forward into the future and fortell either the final extinction of these people or possibly their absorption into our race. Rather shall we not claim that fruit from the good seed sown shall surely grow into perfection? May we not expect the promise that some will bring forth thirty, some sixty, and some an hun-Do not the results, as given below, confirm us in our faith and give assurdredfold? ance of ultimate success?

	Mission- aries.	Schools.	Scholars.
Day schools	38 102	21 14	1, 207 1, 084
Church work: Ministers Churches			89

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSION BOARD, SOUTH.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Until 1 year ago our work in the Indian Territory was conducted by the office of foreign missions. The last assembly accepted the proposition made by that office and transferred this work to the home office, the foreign office agreeing to pay over to the home office \$6,500 for the first year, and to reduce that amount by \$1,000 each year until the entire responsibility for the financial support of that work shall be transferred from the foreign to the home office.

Our work lies in that portion of the Territory known as Choctaw and Chickasaw. We have charge of 1 male—orphan—academy, "Armstrong," located 19 miles from

the railroad.

The property belonging to the Chickasaw Nation consists of a large brick building, a sufficient school, and other necessary buildings upon a tract of land set apart for the use of the school. Over 6 years ago a contract was made between our foreign mission office and the Choctaw council by which the Nation provides the buildings and lands, and pays \$100 per year for the support of 50 orphan boys from 6 to 18 years of age, placed in charge of a principal provided by us. Mr. Lloyd, as that principal, supervised the farm, teaching the boys to farm as civilized people farm, and at the same time, with 2 assistants, a gentleman and lady, as teachers, it was his duty to give them a good practical education, training them day by day as the children of a Christian family. This contract, transferred to us from the foreign office, was to run for 10 years, and is now in its seventh year. In addition to this work and to preaching in the academy Mr. Lloyd had three other preaching places.

There was great need for two more ministers in the field. The Rev. C. J. Ralston, of Texas, who was reared and educated in Virginia, paid 2 or 3 visits to the territory, and finally accepted the committee's proposition and went to the territory November 1, dedicating himself under God permanently to this work. Shortly after his entrance upon this mission, the Choctaw council, for some reason not stated, became dissatisfied and called for a change in the principal of the academy. Mr. Ralston was then appointed to that work and took charge of the same January 1, 1890, Mr. Lloyd returning to active missionary work, a portion of his time to be spent in the section which was left vacant by the death of Rev. J. C. Kennedy 2 years or more ago. Our missionary force consists of 5 white ministers, 1 "candidate" employed for the summer, 4 Indian ministers, half, or full blood (one of whom has not been exercising ministerial functions for a year, but who, it is hoped, will under order of the Indian Presbytery soon resume his work), and 2 teachers in the academy. These ministers preach to 13 churches and 20 stations, 3 of these being at academies not under our control. About 100 members have been added during the year. Our Sabbath school work has 26 teachers and 272 pupils. Two boarding schools also are under our influence. The churches and stations have sent to our treasury during the year \$175.10. Many white people are entering the Territory as renters. There is vast wickedness and many potent influences for evil.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY.

Rev. C. J. Ralston is our missionary in charge. His daughter and Professor Martin, a fine teacher, well posted in latest methods, a young man whose every influence upon the boys seems to be the very best, do the school room work under Mr. Ralston's supervision. One-fourth of the boys go out at one time to work on the farm, and the schoolroom education is that of a good "common school." After the Armstrong course has been ended the nation will send some of the boys to higher schools

in the States.

Fifty-five orphan boys, ranging chiefly from 8 to 14 years, are now in the school. The last "council," in October, appropriated \$7,000 to repair and enlarge the building so as to receive 100 boys. These boys are gathered out of all ranks, and here, as elsewhere, "blood will tell." For the most part they have been a burden to those upon whose hands they were left in infaucy or early childhood. They come to the academy knowing not a word of English, and not unfrequently in a very unhealthful condition. And now comes the self denial necessary to do this work. In the first place it implies the total surrender of almost everything which with us is embraced in the words "social life," for these teachers are almost wholly without companious such as we have in the States. Then to feed, clothe, heal, teach, train, try to develop these boys requires unmitigated labor from 5 a. m. to 9 or 10 p. m. every day. The "material" in hand does not compare with that which would be afforded by the same number of white boys. Being wholly untrained, having, we may say (at first) no appreciation of cleanliness, being without ambition, without any knowledge of the habits of civilized families, to develop them is a task which demands unceasing toil and a patience which knows no limit.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

It is safe to say that no religious body has accomplished more valuable and permanent spiritual results among the Indians than has this church. This has been recognized and publicly acknowledged by independent witnesses not of our communion. The noble work for the red man of Bishops Clarkson, Whipple, Hare and others both living and dead is a record for which to be devoutly thankful. Wherever the sad story of the wrongs done to the Indians shall be rehearsed, there should be told side by side with it of the efforts of Christian men and women to right the wrongs and to bring God's love and mercy to them, and in those efforts this church, be it said, has been foremost. The work needs continued and increased help. The digest of reports, preceding, contains notices of the work in Minnesota and other dioceses, and Bishop Hare's report on South Dakota treats with fullness of the mission in his charge.

ALASKA.

The report of the Rev. John W. Chapman, missionary at Anvik, Alaska, gives a most interesting account of the year past, in which he has been shut in by himself, serving with single aim at the extremest outpost which this church has occupied in the territory of the United States. It is the story of a venture of faith on the part of the church, and of great courage, industry, and cheerfulness on the part of the missionary. The Sunday service has been well attended; 5 infants and 1 adult have been baptized and 3 couples married. Mr. Chapman says: "The progress here is visible, though slow. The day school is doing well and so are the two boys who are with me. The spiritual character of the work is gaining recognition. I was much cheered lately by the questions of one of the men who had been struck by the fact that we pray continually as though something imminent were impending." At the May meeting of the board of managers Mr. Marcus O. Cherry was appointed to go to Anvik and assist the Rev. Mr. Chapman. Mr. Cherry is a carpenter, with some knowledge of pharmacy. He sailed from San Francisco June 10, taking with him a complete kit of carpenter's tools, a supply of medicines, and many other articles for the comfort of the missionaries. He arrived at St. Michael, about 250 miles from Anvik, on July 18, where he was met by Mr. Chapman. He writes: "It is unnecessary for me to say that I am glad to be here or that I like Mr. Chapman. He more than fulfills my expectations. He informs me that the sawmill went up to Anvik last Spring, so that I will set to work immediately to get things in working order, and ere the winter sets in hope to have house and mill complete." The Rev. Mr. Chapman writes after their meeting: "Thank you for sending us such a good man as Mr. Cherry. The sound of a Christian voice in my ears again, that Christian being my companion, is inexpressibly sweet to me."

my companion, is inexpressibly sweet to me."

At the June meeting the board appointed John D. Driggs, M. D., medical missionary, with instructions to proceed to Alaska and open the new station at Point Hope, beyond Behring Straits, the representations of Lieutenant Commander Stockton, U. S. Navy, communicated both by letters and in personal interview, impressed the board with the imperative duty of at once sending relief for the moral and physical condition of the natives in that region, who were utterly destitute of moral influences and exposed to the most contaminating contact with degraded white men. Dr. Driggs, who sailed from San Francisco June 7 arrived at Point Hope on the Arctic Ocean July 11. He had carried on the steamer with him a portable house 40 feet by 20, which will contain a schoolroom or chapel and suitable living rooms. Through the valuable services of Captain Healy, commanding the United States steamship Bear, and with the voluntary assistance of officers and men who responded to his call, the house was so far completed that it was taken possession of by Dr. Driggs July 21. Dr. Driggs is provided with a medical and surgical outfit and supplies for a year. Thus it is to be hoped that the need which was considered so extreme, may in some

measure be relieved.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The statistics of this field, given as usual with admirable fullness, show, on the

whole, considerable growth.

An important change has been made in the situation of Indians in the Niobrara deanery by the breaking up of the great Sioux Reservation into seven divisions. At the same time the sections of land between the smaller reservations have been thrown open to white settlers. These changes will leave some of our church buildings without a contiguous population, and this must certainly involve some losses. The Bishop thinks, however, that the gains will, on the whole, richly compensate for these. In

view of the situation, Bishop Hare says: "Every worker in the mission service will try during this critical epoch to be steady, to keep a quiet spirit, and to show a bold assurance, that though we go through fire and water, God will bring us out into a

wealthy place."

A new boarding school, known as St. Elizabeth's, has been built on the Standing Rock Reserve, and a larger school building is approaching completion in Rapid City, north of the Pine Ridge Reserve. These were built with money given by the late John Jacob Astor. For the carrying on of these schools the Bishop had expected to receive Government aid, in accordance with its policy pursued for many years past, of giving so much per capita to duly accredited parties for education of Indian children. The policy of the Government has, however, been changed, and aid is not given to new enterprises. The smaller of the two schools has been opened, but that at Rapid City must wait until the necessary funds for its maintenance have been accumulated.

The other Indian boarding schools are doing work which has won from experienced observers of all kinds the highest encomiums. The bishop speaks of the thoughtful and generous interest that these schools have evoked from the church, as shown in the long list of scholarships and the valuable boxes sent to them. Still more help is needed, for "it is not the will of your Father which is in Heaven, that one of these

little ones should perish."

MINNESOTA.

Among the Indians work is carried on in all that portion of Minnesota occupied by the Ojibways and also Good Thunder's village of Sioux in Redwood county. The Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, White Earth, is the superintendent of the Ojibway (or Chippewa) work and has given sixteen years of his life to this arduous and extensive field. He has as clerical helpers two priests and seven native deacons. The beautiful church of St. Columbia, at White Earth, of which the Rev. J. J. Enmegabbowh is pastor emeritus, was destroyed by fire last winter, but is now, through the aid of kind friends, being rebuilt in better formthan before. At Wild Rice River is an excellent school building and a flourishing boarding school. It is hoped to build a boarding-school at Red Lake soon. At Cass Lake we have a church and a good boarding-school. At Leech Lake there is also a boarding school with an attendance of nearly 100 pupils. At Pine Point there is a flourishing school, but no church building. Bishop Gilbert closes by saying: "God has been very gracious to us in our work in Minnesota, and we daily praise His Holy Name for all His benefits."

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, MASS., December 4, 1890.

Gen. E. WHITTLESEY:

DEAR SIR: I send 2 copies of our report of 1889. This last year we have printed none, for the sole reason that we thought we could spend our money more wisely. We felt it necessary to enlarge our buildings, put in large cisterns, and establish a system of irrigation, to save our crops and give steady farming work to the boys. This we have done this last summer at an extra expense of \$1,100.

The school is now in admirable working order. We have from 52 to 55 pupils. Our superintendent, Mr. N. A. Spencer, is a man of large experience in education and genuine missionary spirit. One of his daughters acts as matron and another is in charge of the clothing department. In Mrs. Miller we have an experienced kindergarten teacher, and in Miss Ogden a devoted general teacher. Mr. Lake in charge of the in-struction in the use of tools of all kinds is thoroughly up in the theoretical and practical bearings of this department of instruction. Mr. Lincoln E. Brown is his assistant in the work of practical training of the boys in outdoor work, while the enlargement made in our kitchen and laundry departments gives us much better facilities for training the girls in cooking, washing, etc. I do not think the school could be better manned and womaned than it is now, and I feel sure that, when inspected, it will stand with the very best of the contract schools. All this has largely increased our expenditures, but will greatly add to the efficiency of our work. Very truly yours,

FRANCIS TIFFANY, in charge.

LAKE MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 8, 1890.

The eighth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference began at the

Lake Mohonk House, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 8, 1890.

After prayer was offered by ex-President McCosh, the conference was called to order by Mr. A. K. Smiley, who cordially welcomed those who were present. He invited every one to feel at liberty to discuss any of the questions that might come up before the conference, exhorting them, however, to preserve the kindly and charitable spirit which had always marked these gatherings. With reference to the death of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, he said: "There is but one feeling toward him who for 7 years has guided this convention in such a remarkably successful and pleasant way; and there will be further opportunity for us to express our feelings in this regard. In looking over the field for some one who could take his place, I saw one preeminently fitted to fill the position. I therefore nominate President Merrill E. Gates, formerly of Rutgers College [now president of Amherst College], as presiding officer of this conference,"

President Gates was unanimously elected.

On motion of Dr. William Hayes Ward, the following persons were elected secretaries: Maj. John C. Kinney, of Hartford, Conn.; Joshua W. Davis, and Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, both of Boston.

On motion, Mr. Frank Wood, of Boston, was elected treasurer. On motion of Dr. Lyman Abbott, it was voted that a committee of 7 should be appointed by the president who should present after the discussion a platform for the action of the conference. In accordance with this vote, the following committee was subsequently announced: Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. William Hayes Ward, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Dr. Addison P. Foster, Philip C. Garrett, and H. O. Houghton.

On motion, a publishing committee, consisting of Messrs. H. O. Houghton and Frank Wood, of Boston, was appointed.

On assuming his duties as presiding officer, President Gates spoke as follows:

President GATES. Ladies and gentlemen: Certain critics of our American life have seen in reforming conventions and conferences such as this, only evidences of discontent—indications that our American system of government fails to meet the needs of the people and of the time. But it seems to me that our fitness for self-government is in no way more clearly evinced than by precisely such gatherings as this Mohonk Conference. No constitution can cover, or should by minute provisions attempt to cover, all possible contingencies in national life. No code can provide for all possible cases, since the conditions out of which conflicts of right arise are continually changing with the life and growth of a people. And when to the conscience of the American people questions present themselves which call for modification of precedents and existing laws, what could be a more healthful sign than these voluntary assemblages of thoughtful and patriotic citizens to take counsel together as to the best method of bringing about needed changes? A nation that is not fit for self-government will fail voluntarily to address itself to such tasks as the one which calls us together. The people who are fit for self-government will voluntarily undertake such reforms, and will successfully carry them into effect. Conferences for counsel and for mutual enlightenment will be followed by the distribution of the light thus gained through those centers for the diffusion of ideas—the newspapers, institutions of learning, and the pulpit. Public opinion thus enlightened will be directed toward necessary legislation for the securing of the desired objects. And so we are doing the work of intelligent patriots in first informing ourselves, then informing others, and finally in attempting by the legitimate methods of education and legislation to reform the abuses that have attracted our attention.

This conference has drawn together year after year earnest men and women, who come none the less willingly because of the beauty of the situation and the gracious hospitality of our hosts, but who come not chiefly for that. We meet in the earnest desire to secure justice, education, citizenship, and Christianity for that weaker race whose destinies Providence has intrusted to this nation in its strength. It is for this reason that the Mohonk Conference has come to have a name and an influence

throughout our land.

Grave as are the problems which still face us, and great as is the work remaining to be done, we may still felicitate ourselves upon the progress which has already been made.

When Plato had sketched his ideal commonwealth, you remember he makes Socrates say, in answer to the question when this happy state of affairs may be hoped for as actual—when we may hope that this ideal government will be established—"This can happen only when sovereigns become philosophers." But here in America the people are sovereign; and, if to be philosophers is to love wise and just views of life, law, and national policy, then the American people are more and more truly becoming philosophers. We are none of us blind to the serious defects of our American system of law-making and administration. But I trust none of us are blind, either, to the many proofs that, upon the whole, what Lincoln used to call the "sober second thought" of the American people may still be trusted to do justice and to enforce righteousness. Let party politicians affirm that the people do not care for the Decalogue in election issues, and that high considerations of morality in politics will ruin government by parties and paralyze administration! We do not hold to such a creed; we rather say, with the greater and truer statesmen, who believe in the eternal foundations of justice and righteousness, "Let us go to the people, and they will see that justice is done."

And this persistent "going to the people" through the press, and through meetings for popular information and for agitation, and through appeals to our Representatives in Congress, has had a very appreciable and a most gratifying result. Already great progress has been made toward securing the ends which we have in

view.

It is but five years since it fell to my lot to present this Indian question for the consideration of the Social Scientists of the country at their Saratoga meeting. In a paper there read, upon "Land and law as agents in educating Indians," the sad facts had to be set forth that we gave the Indian no chance to acquire land, that we gave the Indian no protection by law, and that the system of education for Indians at that time made even nominal provision for a pitifully small proportion of the Indian children of school age. The only education we gave the Indian by our laws regarding land, was to give him a training in the process of being systematically robbed. As to fitting him for citizenship by the reign of law, we then gave him but a few of the hardest penalties and none of the stimulating and healthful protection of the law. Of that self-education which comes from making, obeying, and admin-

istering law, he knew nothing.

White men used the law to cheat him; but he found no protection under law. The accursed reservation system, which left Indians helplessly shut off by themselves in communities where savagery with all its social vices was carefully perpetuated, the people of the country had not learned to detest, and the philanthropists of the country had only begun to attack, in the interest of a true home life. Five years ago there was not a race of men on earth, no matter how degraded, whose members might not take advantage of our laws of naturalization and become citizens of the United States, except only the race that is most distinctively American, no one of whose sons, no matter how intelligent and well qualified for the responsibilities of citizenship, could by any possibility become a citizen of the United States. To recount these facts is enough to remind us how much we have to be thankful for, in the progress

which these five years have witnessed.

Those of us who have had occasion to be present at Washington during the progress of such reform as has been secured in legislation for the Indians, know well that the whole nation owes a debt to the friends of the Indian for a quickening of the national conscience upon matters of righteousness. From the persistence with which the results of deliberations here have been pressed upon the attention of members of Congress, Congress has come to be more keenly alive to appeals for justice about every matter which calls for legislation. Congressional committees are forced to become very familiar with urgent appeals from corporations, from manufacturing interests, and from strong local interests, in every case asking selfishly for something which will be to their own advantage. It is refreshing, to one who is engaged in the interest of the Indian at Washington, to see how much more readily at these latest sessions the attention of Congress can be secured for appeals based upon simple considerations of justice and made by men who do not and can not possibly have any selfish interest in presenting the claim. All our work at this conference has this benediction for us, this element of unselfish effort for the oppressed and the ignorant. far as we secure public recognition of the just claims of the Indian, and legislation which protects his interests and develops his manhood, we not only bless him but we bring upon our national legislature and upon the whole people the blessing which always attends the disinterested doing of justice and unselfish assistance in aiding the helpless to aid themselves.

To the friends who have met with us here, coming from active work in the field, these considerations of the unselfish nature of our work especially apply. In that

work of educating the Indians which, as becomes more and more manifest to us each year, offers the only solution of the Indian problem-in this most important work of Indian education, what a demand is made for disinterested, unselfish effort! to my lot, a few years since, to investigate thoroughly one of the largest and best of our Indian schools, spending hours with the students in familiar conversation, and in questioning and examining classes. I came to know something of the progress made in manhood and womanhood by many students who but a comparatively short time before had been shut up in the narrow range of thought and experience which marks the savage. To me no sight I have ever seen is more pathetically powerful in its challenge to Christians who wish to use their powers in efforts to make the world better, than is the sight of the contrasted photographs of the same group of young Indians at the time when they left the reservation and after a year or two in a Christian school. The subtle change that has passed over their faces is like that which follows the creative touch of the hand of God himself. It is as though a soul had been given to them! Their eyes look out on the world with a new hope and a range that is not limited by such death as the brutes die. They have come under the marvellous sway of light and life and Christian love. The teacher of Indian children who thus almost evokes a soul out of the clay may well feel that her work is the highest which it is given to man to do. We need not wonder that the call to is the highest which it is given to man to do. We need not wonder that the call to work in the interest of this race appealed to the artistic nature, the clear-eyed vision, and the great heart of Helen Hunt Jackson; nor need those who have seen the transforming results of Christian teaching for Indian youth wonder at the number of large-hearted men and of refined and great-souled women who grace the records of our Indian service, and count it a joy to give their lives to this work. And if here and there one whose work is literature has been such as to lead her friend to expect from her the highest honors if she should choose the artist's life, feels this challenge to a vocation even nobler than that of literature, and gives the strength of her young life to creating a better system of schools for the Indian and to increasing the number of those who are thus born into a higher life, who will dare to say that she has not so chosen that the Master's voice will hereafter declare, "She hath chosen the better part?"

This thought of the noblest aspect of our work, and of the unselfishness which marks what is best in it, brings to the thought of us all the name and face and voice of him whose absence is more felt by us to-day than is the presence of any and of all who are here. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who has always presided at these gatherings, was a man of such royal human heartedness, of such true unselfishness, and of such unswerving Christian faith that he seemed to embody in himself the noblest aspects and the best associations of this reform. He had seen much of life in many of its phases; yet he never lost his sympathy with the lowliest, he never failed to feel that zest in life which is the crowning gift of Christian faith and Christian activity. Thrown with him closely in this work and in other work in which we had a common sympathy, I had come to know him intimately and well. Of course, that means that I had come to love him deeply. Who that knew him did not feel the heart drawn toward him? But the fact that impressed me most deeply in my intercourse with him, in the business connected with our Indian Commission and with the purposes of this conference, was that in his most confidential talk there was never a strain of weariness in well doing, or of despondency or bitterness, however long delayed the good we labored for might seem to be. From its organization he had been a member of our Board. He had gone through the most discouraging period in the history of Indian affairs, yet with unfailing courage and unwavering faith that good would come out of all evil. No phase of the work here could have the freshness of novelty for him; and some of the enthusiastic addresses to which he always listened with a smiling cheerfulness simply rehearsed plans for undertaking mistaken efforts which he himself had seen fail again and again. Yet there was a steadfastness of interest in every detail of all the work, an unfailing courtesy in respectful attention to every speaker, a genial and large-hearted catholicity toward all new views, and a quick outflashing of wit that never wounded but always warmed the heart, which made him the ideal presiding officer and helpful fellow-worker in a conference such as this.

This perpetual freshness of effort and of hope had, as its unfailing fountain, a large-hearted faith in God. It was an acquired habit of conscientious helpfulness, maintained on principle (and often at great cost of days of ease and home comfort for himself), which made our friend the center of so many of the noble works of philanthropy which our time and our land have seen. None of us who have known him in this work can ever forget him. Nor could I express any hope for our conference which I should feel confident would commend itself to every one who is here more warmly than the hope I now express, that the sessions of this conference may be characterized by the clearness of vision, the soundness of judgment, the large-hearted love, and the high Christian hopefulness which were embodied in the friend who has presided over all the earlier sessions of the conference, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The president called on Gen. E. Whittlesey, secretary of the Board of Indian Com-

missioners, to give a report of Indian affairs in general.

General WHITTLESEY. In the few minutes allotted to me I will merely allude to the great and happy change in public sentiment upon this whole subject that we have been permitted to witness. Rarely in any part of the country, East or West, North or South, as we go over it now, do we hear anyone expressing a doubt as to the possibility of civilizing and educating the Indian. When I first began to visit Indian agencies, 16 or 17 years ago, it was a very common thing to hear men say, "You can not do anything with the Indian; it is impossible to elevate him, to civilize or to Christianize him." Not only the rough pioneers of the West would say that, but Christian ministers would say it again and again. The Indians, they said, are dying out; they are a doomed race. Providence does not intend that they shall stay among us; they are going like the first inhabitants of the land of Canaan, to perish from off the earth. But now we do not hear that sentiment expressed anywhere. This improvement of public sentiment is due to the agitation that has been going on in such conventions as this, and in the public meetings held under the auspices of the Board of Indian Commissioners, the Indian Rights Association, and especially those gathered by our noble, active, and earnest women working in this cause. And they are still working, and there is no reason to fear that their zeal and earnestness will give out until the work is completed. This improvement of public sentiment has reached the halls of Congress. As you know, it was very difficult 12 or 15 years ago to get any attention paid to measures whose tendency it was to elevate and educate the Indian. It is not now difficult. Members of Congress of both Houses are interested in this work, and they show their interest by improvement in legislation all along the line.

work, and they show their interest by improvement in legislation all along the line.

Under that wise act of Congress, the Dawes bill, the work is now going on of allotting land to the Indian and giving him a home, that blessed word which means to us more than any other word except one in the English language. Indians are now receiving land. Houses have been provided for theth, where they can gather about them those things which make home pleasant and attractive. Their children can grow up under far different conditions from those under which their fathers grew up. Since General Grant inaugurated the peace policy, a policy of simple justice and fair dealing with the Indian, it has become the policy of the Government to make the Indian a citizen of our common country and to educate the children as the children of other races are educated. The work of allotting land has been going on during the past year. It is impossible to give the statistics of that work up to the present time, because the work of the year is not yet completed. The entire work of allottment will not be completed for years to come, and many of us will not live to see its completion; but it is going on as fast as it can wisely be done. On some of the reservations the land has not only been allotted, but patents have been granted to the Indians, as to the Sissetons in Dakota, the Chippewas on Lake Superior, to the Omahas in Nebraska, and two or three tribes in the Indian Territory, and several upon the Western coast, in Washington and Oregon. The Indians are very proud of the papers they have already received from the Government. They keep them carefully laid away, and when asked for them bring them out and show them with commendable pride. They regard themselves as owners of land and as on an equality with their white neighbors. They feel they have taken a place they never occupied before.

But perhaps the most important mark of this progress is in the increased appropriations for education. My friend Mr. Blackburn, the chief clerk of the educational division of the Indian Bureau, will give an accurate analysis of the appropriation bill. I will only state that at the last session of Congress the sum of \$1,800,000 was appropriated for education. Then there was a large appropriation for the support and civilization of the Indian. Taken all together, I think it is not an overstatement to say that for the support of Indian schools during the fiscal year just commenced there is an appropriation of not less than \$2,000,000. When we think that a few years ago it was exceedingly difficult to get the sum of \$20,000 appropriated for the purpose of educating Indians, and now that Congress appropriates willingly and cheerfully \$2,000,000, it is evidence of very great progress in the work in which we are engaged. Other important legislation during the session of Congress just closed I cannot describe at length. It is enough to name the act for the relief of the Round Valley Indians in California and the act to amend and extend the benefits of the general allotment bill. The last was passed by both Houses, and

is now before a conference committee.

I need say only one thing more. The Indian Office at Washington is well manned. We have an able and efficient Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an earnest Christian man, whose heart is in his work. I wish he were here; but I am glad that he is in the field, visiting the Indian agencies, and learning by personal inspection what the condition of the people is for whom he works. It will be a very great lesson for him.

He has about him assistants who are able and efficient, and in the field very generally the agents are good, earnest, working, men. The superintendents and teachers of the schools are of the same character, selected because of their well-known ability, and I think it is true that scarcely ever will any be found now who are unfit for the positious that they hold.

So, taking this general view of the field, I come to this conclusion, not only theoretical but from personal observation—I have spent nearly 5 months among the Indians this year—that the outlook for the Indians was never brighter, never more

hopeful, than it is to-day.

Rev. C. W. Freeland, commandant at Hampton, was asked to speak.

[The copy of Mr. Freeland's address having gone astray, it is omitted here.] President Gates introduced ex-President McCosh, of Princeton College, who read the following paper:

THE CAPACITY OF THE INDIAN TO BE EDUCATED.

I have been among the tents of the Indians, but I do not know so much of their character and habits as to be able to aid this conference in its practical measures. I have been a diligent student of man's nature for the greater portion of my life, and I am to speak of what the Indian is capable of.

There are in all of us certain tendencies. These may be hereditary or they may be acquired. The acquired tend to become hereditary. The Indian, as every one who has come in contact with him knows, has certain tendencies. These may not be always acting, but they are always there ready to act and tending to act. Mr. J. S. Mill has shown that all the powers in nature are tendencies.

The Indian has those tendencies which are in all mankind; in other words, the common properties of humanity. These make him a man, and distinguish him from the lower animals. It is declared by universal history that the brute can never become a man. It is also settled that a man can never literally become a brute; he may become lower than a brute; he has committed sin, which the brute can not do, as he is not endowed, like man, with conscience and free will. The Indian and, I may add, the negro have the essential qualities of humanity. They are capable of morality; they are capable of immorality. They are responsible to God, though not to the extent we are. They are capable of vast improvement, such as far transends the powers of the brute creatures. What one generation requires in the way of intelligence and civilization may go down to the next age, which again may transmit its acquirements to the generation following.

The children of Israel were ordered to remember how the Lord had brought them out from the slavery of Egypt, all to impress them with the value of the privileges which they injoyed in the promised land. So we may all remember the pit out of which we were dug. Most of us here are descended from the ancient Britons, whose character is drawn by such accurate historians as Cæsar and Tacitus, and we may

add Herodianus and Solinus.

We can form a vivid idea of these ancient Britons from the account which has been given of them by historians. They painted their bodies cerulean, often with the figures of animals; they wore long and shaggy hair, and were clothed with skins. They believed in gods many, and practiced the mystic rites of the Druids, in which there was nothing to give them moral and spiritual ideas. They offered human sacrifices, which were supposed to be pleasing to the gods. A community of women, including mothers and daughters, fathers and sons, was the rule of the family. They offered prisoners of war as sacrifices pleasing to the gods, and in time of danger their best men submitted to death to appease their deities. There were frequent wars between the different tribes; and their armies were at times led or rallied by their women, as they were by Boadicea, for instance.

From this race, or a like race, the great body of the people of that country have sprung, and the most of those present at this convention. We know how these bar-barians were elevated. First, the missionaries of the cross proclaimed Jesus and the blessing of salvation to them, and they were led by the power of God to listen and believe and to propagate the faith. At the Reformation they were put in possession of a purer doctrine, to which followed the civilizing influences of literature, science, and art. From that race have descended the great men of England, her theologians and philosophers, her orators and poets, her men of science and inventors, her statesmen and philanthropists. I am sure that by the grace of God and the

same means the Indians may be raised to a like belief and civilization.

There is a dormant faculty in the Indian race. To us has been committed the duty of calling it forth. We have all been moved by the stirring address of Caractacus to the Romans, complaining of the wrongs to which his people had been subjected. I have read quite as eloquent appeals by the Indians against the injustice which has been done them by the American people. I know that I am descended from one of the rudest of that race, from what are called the "Wild Scots of Galloway," ranging

over the southwest of Scotland and northeast of Ireland. What has been done for my people by missions and schools we should do by the like means for the inferior races who are our wards. In the eleventh century of our era there was written by an Irishman a grand poem, by a man of my name. It was read to me in a translation by a great Irish scholar. I felt as I heard it that I could produce nothing to equal it, and that the people who could produce such a poet must be capable of immeasurable advancement. I can believe that in the course of time one of that race may become president of that college which I have lately vacated. I could wish that the lately appointed president of Amherst College, so admirably fitted for that office, might live so long that there would be Indian scholars ready to succeed

The method pursued by the bureau at Washington, discussed and sanctioned by the Mohonk Conference, seems to me to be fitted, more than any other plan which has been suggested, to accomplish the end we have in view—the Christianization and civilization of the race. I admire the statesman-like paper read at the Mohonk Conference last year by General Morgan and published in the record of its proceedings. I can not help being sorry for it; but I have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to break up the tribal system in favor of the allotment of the land in severalty. I have a fancy to see some of the tribes made Christian and still continuing tribes. But I am convinced that the people can not be elevated in the associations of the camp. There must therefore be property allotted to the individual, to call forth individual energy and ambition. In the change from one system to another, great care must be taken to preserve the institution of the family in which God means the young to be trained. In as many cases as possible, the children of barbarous parents should be placed for a time in Christian families. Thus only can better tendencies be called forth and the domestic virtues formed. It seems to me that the admirable schools of General Armstrong and Captain Pratt are founded on the right principles, and should be liberally supported and so extended as to be opened to all the young who can be brought into them.

As to the subjects taught, there must, in the first instance, be the English language, which should be required of every pupil. Their own tongues tend to narrow the intellect, and are not fitted to impart and express the ideas which expand the mind and excite higher aspirations. As to the specific branches taught, I do not know that we could have better text-books and reading books than those used in our national schools. If the Indian children can be made to attend, I believe they are quite able to understand them. So far as I have observed, the children of uncivilized races are nearly as quick as our children are in taking in elementary instruc-Up to 15 or 16 years of age, the children of the barbarous races are not so far behind those of the more favored. I acknowledge that they are apt to be left behind, when they have to learn to use the more abstract terms and rise to the higher generalizations of the races which have been educated for ages.

To enable them to comprehend these there must be a process of evolution—which I believe to be a divine and beneficent one—continued for several ages. This will lead to the enlargement of the brain as an organ of the mind. I have been told by an intelligent gentleman who lived for several years in the British West Indies, that a hatter could tell you at what time a company of negroes had been brought to a planta-tion by the size of their brain; those who had been longest in the country and in contact with civilized men having larger heads than those who had been introduced more recently. Put the Indians only for a very few ages under civilizing and Christian influences, and undoubtedly the intellectual capacity would be greatly augmented. The success of late of negro students in Harvard in gaining high honors, shows what their race is capable of, and I believe that the Indians have a like capacity.

I certainly think that both the mission schools and the Government schools should be employed to elevate the Indians. The effort to raise the race will never be thoroughly successful unless they are taught by the Bible and under Christian influence. In the mission schools the Bible is the most powerful instrument which they can employ, even for the mere quickening of the faculties.

But how are we to get religion introduced into the national schools which Indian children attend? There may be some difficulty in doing this. It starts one of the most perplexing questions of the day, that of teaching religion in national schools. But where there is a will there is commonly a way. In most cases the teachers who seek schools where Indians are taught are Christian men and women, and they will find means of giving religious instructions within their schoolroom, or beyond it, without violating any national law or the rights of conscience. Let the missionary societies watch carefully over the appointment of teachers in the national schools in which Indians are taught. In cases in which the national schools do not give religious instruction, the ministers in the district should be invited to do the work, and they will often do it more effectually than the ordinary teacher. To encourage them the missionary societies may have to add to their salaries as pastors, and this will entitle them to overlook the work. However done, the Christian people of this land

must see that the gospel is made known to every one of this heathen people, as not only the means by which they can be brought to know of a holy God and a loving Savior, but by far the most effective means of calling forth intelligence and produc-

ing civilization.

The following report of the business committee was adopted: Resolved, That opening addresses and papers be limited to 20 minutes, and that remarks succeeding be limited to 10 minutes, unless toward the close of debate the President deems it expedient to limit remarks to 5 minutes; no one to speak twice on the same subject until others who wish to speak have been heard.

Voted, that the order of the morning be as follows: Paper by Dr. McCosh, paper by

Phillip C. Garrett, paper by T. W. Blackburn.

Voted, that we recommend that a committee of three be appointed to draft and present this evening a series of resolutions relative to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

Voted, that the remainder of the evening be devoted to reports from the field. The following paper was then read by Phillip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia:

ON THE CHOICE OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

In the winter of 1889-'90, our host and myself had an opportunity to visit the remote reservation, at Yuma or Fort Yuma, in company with the agent, Major Horatio N. Rust. The reservation, a few miles from the débouchure of the Colorado River into the Gulf of California, covers an area of 45,880 acres of good bottom land on the California side of the river, contiguous to the site of the old fort, and directly opposite the village of Yuma on the Arizona side. Of course, the materials for irrigation are abundant; and, as the soil is rich and easy, it is only a question of methods whether the land shall be made arable and prolific. The present Indian village lies along a strip of low ground, forming a valley which empties into the river; and is not unfrequently overflowed. The surrounding land is not much higher, but part of it at least enough so to escape inundation, and the object of the visit on the part of the agent was to look into the feasibility of inducing the Indians to remove their village to a site less likely to be flooded in time of deluge. What the irrigation schemes of Congress may do to bring the Yumas into the midst of white civilization it is impossible now to foresee; but up to this writing they are very much isolated, and it were happy for them if the wretched Mexican adobe settlement of Yuma had also been 100 miles away instead of at their very doors. Southward they are near the Mexican line, and northward and westward the great Colorado desert stretches its vast and arid area hundreds of practically impassable miles, save for the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which, fearless of marine reëncroachment, defies the dangers of starvation and thirst. This remarkable sunken barrier, manifestly the basin of an ancient sea or the prolongation of the Californian Gulf, lies hundreds of feet below the level of the Pacific Ocean, and is so barren of vegetation and so overlaid with saline and alkaline deposits that foot of man can not safely venture across its breadth; and human and equine bones, bleaching on the snow-white surface, certify to the foolhardiness of such as will so hazard their lives. Northward and eastward lines of barren mountains rear their castellated forms in picturesque outlines against the sky, and eastward lie the broad and uncultivated plains of Arizona.

It is perhaps due to these natural defenses that this tribe retains, in close proximity to a single white settlement, a spirit and independence still lofty and almost defiant at times, in marked contrast to the abject and indolent air of many of the California Indians; who have not only been broken by serfdom to the Franciscan Fathers, but surrounded and swallowed up in the tide of American civilization which has inundated California. Within a few years, the Yumas were without clothing, except the natural masses of coarse, straight, black hair which still thatch their heads and adorn their shoulders, and the red and blue paint with which they yet continue to decorate their skins. Unless it is now and then a withered and wrinkled old person who has not outlived nature's ancient fashions, they now wear decent though not exactly European costumes. The men, though hatless and unshod, are dressed in shirts and pantaloons, and the women in something like a Mexican garb, consisting of skirts and gayly colored blankets, of scarlet or blue, often drawn over their heads. I believe in two days' wanderings up and down the Indian village and the streets of Yuma we did not see even a naked infant. This is probably in large measure due to the influence of the excellent Roman Catholic Sisters, who with zeal and self-sacrificing industry were conducting a very good school in the barracks and officers' quarters of Fort Yuma. The children in the school were neatly clad in civilized garments, including good shoes and stockings and head-gear. In a few instances the pride or vanity of a boy would not allow him to sacrifice his abundant locks of black hair for the white man's hat; but in most cases the barber had done his work, and the transformation was complete. The force of example, the recognized superiority of the white race, and that powerful human civilizer, imitation, was thus, by the daily sight of these children, leavening the whole lump of savagery;

and becoming conscious, like our first parents, they were clothing themselves in

I have referred to the fine type of their manhood, and wish to emphasize it. young women were comely and pleasant-faced, and the men had a proud and dignified bearing that bespoke reserved power. They were reticent, and apparently averse to intrusion and to questioning. When they moved, it was with a splendid grace and agility. They were lithe and athletic. When they walked, it was with a grand, quick stride. When they worked, it was with activity and an energy that bespoke vigor and a fire within. I watched two men polling a raft across the turbulent waters of the Colorado, which here rolls, a red current of modified or muddified liquid, in powerful swirls to the Gulf, and I have seldom witnessed such whole-souled effort as they threw into their work. It looked as though the torrent was too much for them and they might be swept away; but, to my admiration, they not only got across in safety, but adroitly brought their craft to the very wharf to which evidently their primitive but dexterous navigation had been directed. We were told by the surgeon that the tribe was deeply infected by the vices and diseases which contact with United States soldiery always introduces among the Indians, and this was not much improved by the contiguity of a lax frontier white settlement. Yet such were the men; and I was much impressed with the fine material they presented for the best results of civilizing processes. They seemed to be happy. Whether they would continue to be as much so admits of a doubt, as the foundation of civilization is said to be discontent; but here were undoubtedly the elements of a better existence. The intellect and the energy were ready, like the rapids of Niagara, to be harnessed in the interests of Christianity, of progress, and material prosperity. The school was doing good work, and was starting a good base course for the superstructure.

In visiting the dwellings of the Indians, a pleasing variety of home industries was observable, and indications of some manual skill. The love of home and of each other was unmistakable, and a portion of their labor was directed to the construction of their homes and enclosures of wattles. Foresight was manifest, and granaries like huge baskets bore witness to providence; and here were the seeds of that love of accumulation which is presumed to be one of the strongest symptoms of enlightenment. They have apparently partaken of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of wealth and We witnessed their cookery, and even ventured to taste the results thereof, in an appetizing paneake, with a Spanish name, that was worthy of Ireland. The soups, purée of beans, if I remember aright, were prepared in those remarkable and not inartistic, water-tight baskets, which, so far as deponent knoweth, are without a parallel among the denizens of oriental America. We saw no pianos in these humble abodes; but ocular demonstration was not wanting of a knowledge of music, for we bought of the son of Chief Miguel a light and pretty flute, which, I presume, was on the same model as the reed which the god Pan used to play to the ancient Greeks. Blankets abounded, but probably not the fruit of the Yuma loom; for looms we saw They may have been Navajo blankets, or Narragansett, or Manayunk. If Navajo, at least, they will serve equally well to point the moral of my story. In pottery, however, certain of the Yuma families appeared to be proficent, shaping

utensils with their own hands from the clay of the country, and not only utilitarian utensils, but also, like Luca della Robbia and Palissy, artistic figures of living things, and not usually of soulless things, but those called by Tennyson "the roof and crown of things." The imitative faculty was especially illustrated (and to this we would call particular attention) by the accurate reproduction, by one of these native artists, of a cup, a European cup, a fac-simile of the stout vessel from which coffee was imbibed at the Yuma Hotel across the river.

Now here was quite a menu of trades,—short, it is true, of few courses, yet long enough to suggest the possibility of developing, in the course of time, a series of industries that for magnitude and the quality of their products may challenge competition, and go far toward making this untutored savage, so recently in the Adamic and Evil condition, a not contemptible rival of his white neighbors. It may be long before a World's Fair is held at Yuma, and the climax of her æsthetic attainments found; but they have nearly reached the Mosaic stage of the chosen people already.

Two brief lessons it is my object to draw from this little narrative. One of these is that we should not despise the self-denying labors of Roman Catholic Sisters. Among all the instances of devotion in philanthropic work, seldom have I anywhere in the East or West met with any that excelled in faithfulness that of the members of Catholic sisterhoods. I can not join in any denunciation of them or their schools; and, in humility and childlike simplicity, my experience is that they are the peers of any. My especial purpose, however, is to call particular attention to the basis which certain rude and infantile industries, already in operation among the Indians, afford for most successful education and improvement. In my branch of the militant church there is an annual query whether Friends are careful to train the young in such business "as they are capable of." Here we have undeniable proof of the capability of the Indians in two or three industries at least. It may, indeed, well be

questioned whether any instruction which Caucasians may give them in blanket or basket making will cause their wares to bring higher prices in the market than those they are making, so long as there continues to exist the present furor for Indian curiosities. But the time will come when this will cease; and meanwhile we should be building up the industry, revivifying it, fitting it for larger and cheaper markets, converting rude and savage into classic art in their decoration, and, in fact, aiding our pupils to "rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to better things." I am not sure but in basket-making the Indians are peers of any manufacturers, perhaps the superiors of any. But let us take the present feeble but definite and interested efforts at pottery among the Yumas as a basis for their industrial education. It is quite conceivable to me that an enterprising, clever, and at the same time disinterested artist and mechanic in porcelain might by unremitting effort, in the course of time, make Yuma the hive of as busy an industry as Trenton, with a forest of smoking furnace-stacks, and producing a style of pottery, characteristic, unique, and meritorious, for which there might be a great demand. I would begin by introducing potters' wheels, and the simplest forms of work, educating them in the different kinds and values of clay and of quartz, in the producing of a glaze or enamel, and in the simplest improvements in decoration; then introduce the best furnaces and utensils, and gently lead them on, as they are able to bear the growth, to better and better productions.

And so with blanket making, is it not, from what we know of the progress of the Indian, a possible thing to teach him the use of better looms, to introduce modern processes for carding wool and spinning it, to inform him as to the kinds of wool and methods of sorting and washing and dyeing it, that would introduce the Navajo into

a new world of profit and prosperity in his own chosen field?

This is the point—in his own chosen field—wherein there is the nucleus of an industry, the more skilled and promising the better; yet, however unpromising, let us avail ourselves of this nucleus and build around it. Whether it be textile fabrics or pottery or basket making, if the Indian has begun it himself is it Utopian to believe he will not, under proper fostering influences, be capable of attainment? I believe not. Having had before my eyes this summer an instance in one of the Hampton Indians whom General Armstrong was good enough to send me, I believe not. For I do not hesitate to say that this Indian, for skill in handiwork, was far superior to any white man I have ever found in the neighborhood where he worked, and was worth higher wages.

The suggestions which I wish to make then, drawn from thoughts that "arose in me" during this brief visit to the Yumas are these, and they are made in submission to those whose experience in practical work among red men renders their modifica-

tions valuable:

(1) That when disposed to indignation that Roman schools should have so large a share of government patronage, we should remember that any censure on this account should not lie against the zeal of that church whose ardor and industry in philanthropic labors, and in promoting the cause of Christ as they see it, are worthy of all imitation on the part of the Protestant churches; it lies against that public opinion which, directly or indirectly, can sustain such appropriations. And we should be very tender toward those servants of God whose self denying lives, devoted with

out stint to good works in profound faith, merit our admiration.

(2) That, while industrial education is receiving attention as never before, in all systems of popular instruction among people of Carcasian races, it needs much greater proportionate consideration on behalf of the Indians at the present stage of their development. It would not be amiss if one-half of the money now expended upon the literary education of the Indians were bestowed upon their training in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, with the full purpose of making them adepts in these and enabling them to be self-supporting, even if they know little else for half a century but the three R's.

(3) In the choice of industries: That we should especially develop those in which the Indians have already shown some skill of their own evolution—not to the exclusion of others, many of which may prove useful, according to the environment of a tribe, but in the reasonable expectation that in them would be found the best opportunity for profitable occupation, and therefore for elevation in material prosperity.

President Gates said that he wished to say a word about Henry Kendall, who was at the conference last year with Captain Pratt. After completing his studies at Carlisle this young man entered Rutgers College preparatory school and, after 2 years of work there he entered college, where he showed among other things a great capacity for football. "Perhaps," said President Gates, humorously, "we ought to have sent him to Princeton." He was a favorite at Rutgers from the first, and was fairly treated. Toward the conclusion of the freshman year he said that he had not been sleeping well for a month. A physician was asked to prescribe for him, but it was found that the secret of his sleeplessness was that he had received letters from home,

saying that those whom he loved were living in discomfort and in great need of him. "I never saw a young man minifest a deeper and more tender affection for his mother," continued President Gates. "I never knew a man whom it cost more to break off his studies than it did him. He said that he could not possibly stay and leave his mother to suffer. He is now at home, ministering to her. I hope he will come back to Rutgers at some future time. He was not only a good student, but he was capable of earning excellent wages as a carpenter, the trade that he had learned at the Carlisle school. On one occasion since he has returned to his people, when there came trouble with reference to the surveyed route laid out by a railroad company, and there was great danger of a riot among the Indians, the influence of this young man carried the day for good order."

A paper on Indian education was read by Mr. T. W. Blackburn, chief of the education division of the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT AMONG THE INDIANS.

I am sure no topic is nearer to your hearts, and I trust you will find much encouragement in what may be shown of the progress of the past year, and much hope for the future of a race too long pampered by policies tending to pauperism, pauperized by policies tending to paternalism, and prevented from adopting and enjoying

our civilization by a system of barter, betrayal, and butchery.

As most of you know, although many scattered schools have been maintained among Indians for over half a century, the national system of schools for Indians dates its small beginning from 1876, when an appropriation of \$20,000 was wrung from a doubting Congress. In 1832, \$487,200 was appropriated. In 1835 the million point was passed. In 1839, \$1,364,568 was the grand total for educational purposes, the growth of the work being extremely slow between the last two dates. One year there was an actual decrease of 2 per cent. from the amount of the preceding year. But the present Congress has displayed a rapidly expanding comprehension of the importance of the work, and has placed at the disposal of the Indian Department the generous sum of \$1,42,770 for education, an increase of 35 per cent. over the sum appropriated in the preceding year.

The table shows the sums appropriated for Indian education for the fiscal year 1891:

For support of schools	\$776, 870 125, 000 10, 000
	911, 870
Erection of industrial school building at Blackfeet Agency, Mont	25,000
Albuquerque (N. Mex.) school	46,500
Albuquerque (N. Mex.) school	121,000
Chilocco (Oklahoma) 8chool	50,000
Carson (Nev.) school	25,000
Pierre (S. Dak.) school	35,000
Construction of school buildings near Flandreau, S. Dak	25,000
Santa Fé (N. Mex.) school	25,000
Genoa (Nebr.) school Erection of buildings for an industrial school on the Shoshone Reservation,	50,000
Wyo	25,000
Grand Junction (Colo.) school	35,000
Support and education of 120 Indian pupils at school at Hampton, Va	20,040
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.	122,500
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans	
phia	33,400
Salem school, Oregon	70,750
Support of 300 Indian pupils at St. Ignatius Mission School, Jocko Reser-	
vation, Mont	45,000
Support of 60 Indian pupils at White's Manual Labor Institute, Wabash,	
Ind.	10,020
Support of 80 pupils at the Cherokee Training School at Cherokee, N. C	13, 360
Education and support of 100 Chippewa boys and girls at St. John's Uni-	
versity and at St. Benedict's Academy, Stearns County, Minn., and 100	
pupils at St. Paul's Industrial School, Clontarf, Minn	30,000
Care, support, and education of Indian pupils at industrial, agricultural,	
mechanical, and other schools other than those herein provided for	75,000
Support and education of 60 Indian pupils at St. Joseph's Normal School,	
Rensselaer, Ind	8,330

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at St. Boniface's Industrial	
School, Banning, Cal	\$12,500
Support and education of 100 Indian children at the Holy Family Indian	
School, at Blackfeet Agency, Mont	12,500
Transportation of pupils	40,000

4 0000 0000

To the influence of the Mohonk Conference, the Indian Rights Association, and other friends of the Indian, sustained and reënforced by the press, the educational organizations of the country, and a growing public sentiment in favor of applying business principles to the problem of civilizing the red man, the present administration owes this official and substantial mark of approval of the policy which has been outlined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States. Indian education is now, as it

never was before, a topic of general discussion and interest.

My review must be confined, at most, to the comparatively brief period of the last 15 months. Without reflecting upon preceding administrations or drawing invidious comparisons, it is proper to say that Commissioner Morgan found a fine missionary field in all branches of the Indian service. Those who have visited Indian reservations know that, perhaps for want of sufficient funds, the management of Indian affairs, particularly in connection with the schools, has been niggardly in its expenditures, unappreciative in its salaries, and absurdly economical in the matter of buildings, furniture, and appliances. Therefore the present administration finds it necessary to devote itself assiduously to the work of rehabilitation and reorganization. Better teachers are sought, buildings are being repaired, additions constructed, better furniture purchased, sanitary conditions improved, shops added, farms and gardens better cultivated, the table fare made more abundant and palatable, and better grades of stock obtained; and the constant effort is to place the whole system, morally, intellectually, and materially, upon a higher plane of excellence.

There is much yet to be accomplished in the way of new and enlarged buildings before the reservation school work can be said to be fairly opened. Congress, at its session just closed appropriated \$125,000 for buildings and repairs on there servations generally, and gave us in addition \$25,000 each for Blackfeet and Shoshone Agencies, a very satisfactory increase over former appropriations, though not half enough. A statement of pressing necessities in the way of buildings made up for the Commissioner's information, shows an aggregate of more than \$500,000 demanded to-day. The following table shows requirements of the Indian school service July 1, 1891,

in the way of buildings and repairs, based for the most part upon estimates of agents and superintendent more or less formal and allowing no more than \$12,000 for any building, and exclusive of schools specially appropriated for.

Cheyenne River, South Dakota	\$4,915.44
Cheyenne and Arapaho, repairs	2, 301, 95
New building for Cheyenne school	12,000.00
New building at Cantonment	12,000.00
New building at Jesse Bent's ranch	6,000,00
New building at Seger's colony	6,000.00
Clow Agency, Mont.	12,000.00
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, S. Dak., two buildings	24,000.00
Colville Agency Wash	12,000.00
Colville Agency, Wash	3,000,00
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	2,500.00
Fort Hall, Idaho	2,500.00
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	10,000.00
Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon	1,800.00
Green Bay Agency, Wis., repairs	5,000,00
Boarding school for Oneidas	12,000.00
Day schools, repairs	2,500.00
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal	2,000.00
Klamath Agency, Oregon	10,000.00
Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma	1,500.00
La Pointe Agency, Wis., four small boarding schools, to cost \$5,000 each,	1,000.00
at Vermilion Lake, Lac Court d'O'Reilles, Lac du Flambeau, and Bois	
Fort	20,000.00
Lemhi Agency, Idaho	3,500,00
Ministry Col hearding colors	12,000.00
Mission Agency, Cal., boarding school	
Mission Agency, Cal., day schools	3,500.00
Moquis Agency, Ariz, new boarding school	12,000.00
Moquis Agency, Ariz., repairs and additions	6,000.00

\$94 000 00

Navaio Agency Ariz, two new hoarding schools

Nameda Amenare Name	7,065,90
Nevada Agency, Nev.,	
Nevada Agency, Nev.,	8,000,00
Omaha Agency, Neb., shops, etc.,	5,000.00
Osage Agency, Oklahoma, shops, etc.,	
Pima Agency, Ariz., to complete building	5,000.00
Pima Agency, Ariz., small boarding school for Papagoes	6,500.30
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., two new buildings	24,000.00
Pottawatomie, etc., Agency, Kan.,	0,000.00
Ponca, etc., Agency, Oklahoma Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Wash., new buildings at S'Kokomis	2,500.00
Puyanup Consolidated Agency, wash., new buildings at S Kokomis	sn and
Quinaielt	10,000.00
Repairs	1,500.00
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T	2, 400.00
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T. Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., day schools	11, 000. 60
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., boarding school	12,000.00
Round Valley Agency, Cal., new hoarding school	8,500.00
Southern Ute Agency, Col., new boarding school	12,000.00
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, semi-boarding school	2,000.00
Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma, two new boarding schools	20, 000, 00
San Carlos Agency, Ariz., two new boarding schools	24,000.00
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., repairs and additions	6,000.00
Tongne River Agency Mont.	12,000.00
Tongne River Agency, Mont., Uintah Agency, Utah, at Ouray, boarding school	17,000.00
Ilmotilla Agancy Oragon shops ato	3,000.00
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, shops, etc	T. o.l.
White Earth Agency, Minn., new buildings at Leson Lake and ned	10 000 00
at \$6,000 each New building and repairs at Agency	12,000.00
New building and repairs at Agency	12,000.00
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.	12,000.00
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev	8, 122. 50
Yankton Agency, S. Dak., repairs	4,300.00
Fort McDowell, Ariz., to fit buildings for school	10, 000. 00
Fort Mojave, Ariz., to fit buildings for school	5,000.00
Fort Mojave, Ariz., to fit buildings for school	10,000.00
Making a grand total of	506 005 70
From which deduct amounts which may become available from	506, 905. 79
from which deduct amounts which may become available from	or ooo oo
funds	95, 000. 00
Leaves the net sum necessary for the reservation schools to be ap	propri-
ated by Congress	
Amount appropriated by Congress	195 000 00
An excess over amount appropriated of	286, 905. 79
New buildings are now contracted for are in course of construct	tion or are about

New buildings are now contracted for, are in course of construction, or are about

completed, for the following reservation schools:—
Fort Hall, Idaho; Fort Belknap, Mont.; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Navajo Agency, Ariz.; Omaha Agency, Nebr.; Pima Agency, Ariz.; Puyallup and Yakama Agencies, Wash.; Quapaw, Ind. T.; Sisseton and Yankton Agencies, S. Dak.; Umatilla, Ore-

gon; and Uintah, Utah.

New buildings have been completed within the year and are now occupied for school purposes at Fort Peck Agency, Mont.; Yankton Agency, S. Dak.; Puyallup Agency, Wash.; Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.; Fort Hall, Idaho; Navajo, Ariz.; and Santee Agency, Nebr. New buildings are proposed for this year at nine other agencies. Special appropriations have been made for extensive additions and repairs at nearly all the training schools, and for an entirely new training school at Flandrau, S. Dak.

It is believed that the present year will see marked improvement in the material con-

ditions of all the schools both on and off the reservations.

The Indian Office has been fortunate in securing possession of the abandoned military posts at Fort Totten, N. Dak., and Fort Mojave, Ariz. Also negotiations are in progress for Fort Randall, near the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. At Fort Mojave accommodations are now ready for from 100 to 200 pupils, to be taken from the Mojaves in the vicinity of the fort, and from the Suppai and Hualpais tribes,—all wanderers in Arizona, without agency supervision, annuities, ratious, or other aid from the Government. It is virgin soil for a Government school, but promising, nevertheless. At Fort Totten a large industrial school will be developed.

In the past year new training schools have also been made ready for occupancy at Carson, Nev., Pierre, S. Dak., and Santa Fé, N. Mex. These, with Fort Totten and Flandrau, will bring into the work the force of twelve well-equipped training schools,

capable at once of accomodating nearly 3,000 pupils. With the improvements already projected under this year's appropriations and others anticipated, it will be entirely possible within 13 months for these schools to carry not less than 3,300 pupils. Eventually, these training schools are to be filled by promotions from the reservation schools; and their pupils, aged from 14 to 18 years, will compare favorably in acquirements with children of like ages in the public schools, enjoying the added discipline of practical, systematic, and persistent industrial instruction.

The training schools are conceded the highest place in the Indian school system; and more noticeable progress is made in them than at the reservation schools, for obvious reasons. At the seven training schools 2,112 pupils were enrolled last year,

and the average attendance for the 12 months ending June 30 was 1,819.

The national Indian school system comprises training schools, already referred to, reservation boarding schools, and reservation day schools. Each class has its peculiar merits, and all are working harmoniously upon well-defined lines and in pursuauce of a suitable course of study.

The reservation day schools are the least effective. They are often the sole evidences of civilization in their localities, and the nearest white person other than the teacher is 15, 25, 50, or perhaps 100 miles distant. The environment is not encouraging, and the progress of the pupils slow; but the camp school is invaluable as a civilizing force in the Indian country. Agent McLaughlin, of Standing Rock Agency, says the day, or camp, school has a marked influence for good upon the old people as well as the young, and that a drive among the tepees, or huts, will reveal its presence. A cloth spread over a board or box for a table, a wash-basin outside the door, a suggestion of an apron, a white handkerchief, or perhaps a picture cut from a pictorial paper on the wall, are small things in themselves; but these seen in an Indian settlement speak volumes of praise for the faithful day school teacher. The day schools are despised by casual visitors. Official inspectors condemn them as worthless; but the most intelligent agents favor them for their influence upon the adults, for their usefulness in breaking the way for attendance at the boarding schools, and because at many of them conscientious, earnest, and competent teachers have achieved really remarkable results.

The reservation boarding schools are the genuine leaven which will leaven the whole lump of barbarism. They are the common schools of the Indian country, bearing the same relation to the training-schools that primary grades sustain to the grammar and high schools of our cities. They are the inspiration of the Indian child for something better, and lie at the very foundation of the general plan of elevating the race by educating its children. They perform their work faithfully, and the best results to the whole body of Indians will be just as certainly achieved through these home schools on the reservations as the intelligence of a white community is increased by its common schools rather than its colleges and high schools. It is my firm personal conviction, with all respect for those who think otherwise, that the salvation of the Indian is in the reservation boarding school, where the great majority must be trained to citizenship, if trained at all. These reservation schools are distant from public view. The teachers have none of the stimulus of popular applause, none of the special advantages incident to an environment of sympathetic civilization; yet theirs is far the most responsible duty, and they merit your active, effective, philan-

thropic cooperation. As to these reservation schools, especially, it may be said that an increased attendance has been secured, extensive repairs on buildings have already been made, agents have been instructed to consider the educational work of the reservations of first importance, and the morale of the school service has been vastly improved. But the past year has added to all these an entirely new feature. For the first time in the history of this work, agents, superintendents, and school employes, and all concerned, have been given a definite outline of their duties and privileges. A formal code of regulations has been promulgated, which clearly sets forth the objects to be accomplished and the methods of their accomplishment.

Also, for the first time, a uniform course of study for the reservation schools has been devised and adopted. This course of study is elementary. It covers a period of 8 years, and provides for a scholastic advancement about equivalent to the work of 6 years in the white common schools, including in addition regular and careful attention to industrial training. One of the brightest superintendents pronounces this by far the most important step yet taken; and so satisfactorily has it seemed to meet the situation that some of the contract schools have already indicated their purpose to adopt it. Sooner or later all these schools will accept it as a guide, and the system will be harmonious, effective, and popular.

I can not close this paper without a brief reference to the men and women who are working out the details of this national philanthropic enterprise. At the boarding schools, they toil 7 days of each week, and often the exigencies of the service require them to work likewise 7 nights of the week. Their salaries are meager, their surroundings barbarous, the climate often trying, and the isolation almost in-

tolerable. They endure all the hardships of the frontier, but without the compensations of pioneer life among whites. Theirs is a true missionary labor, and their only adequate reward comes from the consciousness of doing good to despised, degraded, and, in some instances, hopeless and indifferent pagans. There are no sinecures in the Indian school service, and they are brave women and self-denying men who will devote themselves to this work. Because it has the fascination of missionary endeavor, and teachers become attached to their pupils and their duties, it appears possible to retain excellent employés even at salaries wholly out of proportion to the services stone and rendered. I welf remember how the tears glistened in the eyes of a strong man, who had been banker, legislator, leader, and politician; and who secured his position in one of our largest schools by political influence, as he spoke to me of a class of fifty or more little boys and girls, and explained his duties in connection with their education.

Only last week we received a letter from a charming woman, who has gone to assist in opening and conducting a new school 140 miles from the nearest white settlement, in which she says: "Provisions are exceedingly expensive, flour being \$9 per barrel, and other supplies proportionately high. As yet there are no comforts of any kind here. We are sleeping on the floor, with no substitute for a bed save a tent which we found here. Our trunks are 30 miles away, and a teamster has offered to bring them over for \$20. There is no means of conveyance of any kind from here, so we can not but feel quite helpless." Yet this is a highly educated Southern lady, who has been in the service for a number of years, and who remains in the work because

The following table shows the relative condition of educational work among the Indians for the quarters ending December 31, 1888, March 31, and June 30, 1889, and the same three quarters of 1889-'90, and is the fairest exposition of the progress of the year, inasmuch as it comprises those months in which all the schools are in opera-

		Average enrolment.			Average attendance.		
Kind of school.	1889.	1890.	In- crease.	1889.	1890.	In- crease.	
Government boarding Government day. Government training	4, 487 2, 467 1, 770	4, 764 2, 618 1, 991	277 151 221	3 694 1,578 1,670	3, 979 1, 742 1, 879	285 164 209	
Total	8, 724	9, 373	649	6, 942	7, 600	658	
Contract boarding	3, 376 1, 064 972	3, 808 848 939	432 *216 *33	2, 978 622 899.	3, 426 539 897	448 *83 *2	
Contract total	5, 412	5, 595	183	4, 499	4, 862	363	
Grand total	14, 136	14, 968	832	11, 441	12, 462	1,021	

* Decrease.

Another, who teaches a day school in New Mexico, says: "The house has stood empty for some time, and the roof leaks centipedes, while there are spiders and lizards galore. I am in a constant state of wild apprehension. Then I have to send 66 miles for every article of food, and," she humorously adds, "have lived on ham and eggs till it is hard to tell whether I shall eventually grunt or cackle."

My work being chiefly connected with the Government schools, I have confined my remarks entirely to them, but wish also in one word to bear testimony to the general excellence of those conducted by religious and other organizations, both those carried on under contract with the Government and those independent of its

An audience like this, representative of culture, disinterested philanthropy, practical charity, and effective missionary zeal, need not be told how promising is the field of labor among the 250,000 Indians of our country, and particularly among the 36,000 or more Indian children. With the Government able and at last willing to provide for their secular education, and now forcing them out into the enlightenment, the enterprise, and the evil of our white settlements, the churches, societies, philanthropists, and good citizens generally, will need to be both earnest and enter-prising if they are to keep pace with the movement and to Christianize the race as rapidly as it is civilized, absorbed, and Americanized.

A telegram from Dr. Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, was received from Oregon, as follows:—
"Mr. A. K. SMILEY: Thanks for invitation. Regret distance forbids going. Must

finish Oregon and Washington. Since February, have thoroughly inspected New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Nevada. The good work is advancing well. Government is removing bad officials, but not easy to keep other bad ones from getting in at a distance under present system."

DISCUSSION.

General John Eaton. I wish most heartily to thank the management for the delightful manner in which they have presented this subject in its different bearings to us this morning. The outline of the present state of affairs from General Whittlesey, the philosophical view from Dr. McCosh, the very practical observations of Mr. Garrett, and, finally, this valuable and comprehensive report from the official source of information have made an excellent opening for the meeting. You all know that the prejudice against the Indian in his immediate neighborhood is such that it is very difficult to get his neighboring white men to deal with him justly, or to open to him the avenues for his improvement. In 1870, in my first official visit to the schools on the Pacific coast and along through the interior where the Indians lived, it was almost impossible to find any school management which would admit an Indian child. Again and again I came across an Indian family who had made considerable progress, who had house and property, and were living an industrious and honest life, who were desirous of improving their children. Yet these children were not admitted to the schools of the white people. A great change has come about in that respect. It is necessary to secure to the Indian, wherever he may be among white people, the same common school privileges that every other child enjoys. As the progress of separation goes on, they will live among white people; and they must have the same opportunities that other families have for their children. I should like to have Mr. Blackburn state the progress in this direction.

Mr. Blackburn. A circular was sent from the Indian Office to the superintendents

of education and of public schools in the Territories and States where there are Indians, indicating that it was the policy of the Government to secure the attendance of as many children as possible in the white schools in the Indian communities or adjacent to the reservations. But, as Indians pay no taxes, and have no means of paying for schools, the Government offers \$10 per quarter for each Indian pupil induced to attend the white public school, the officers of the school district submitting proper vouchers to show that the Indian child has been in the school, and that they have encouraged him and made it comfortable for him. The school district is

obliged to furnish books and all necessary supplies.

General EATON. From what fund is this money paid?

Mr. Blackburn. From the general school fund. The entire sum of \$1,846,000 is divided up into several special funds, and this mouey is drawn from one of these divisions. Reports have been received from a number of States, and the idea has has taken very well. It is practically certain in the course of another year or so we shall have hundreds, if not thousands, of Indian children attending schools adjacent to the reservations where they have taken allotted lands. The Indian land will not be taxable for 25 years. The white people would have to pay all the taxes for schools. Where there are 5, 10, or 15 Indians, the taxation against the whites would be more than they could stand; but, where this inducement of \$10 a quarter is offered, they will be willing to allow the Indian children in the white schools. But for the support of Government, there would probably be no schools in many places, either for the whites or for the Indians.

General Eaton. There is still another point of interest—the setting apart of a limited amount of money by which young Indians of the best talent, aspiration, and character may have opportunity for higher instruction. Will Mr. Blackburn state

the facts on that point?

Mr. Blackburn. There is an appropriation of \$60,000 for industrial, mechanical, and other schools. Of this sum there is a part laid aside, from which it is possible to give an opportunity to young men like Henry Kendall, for instance, or Dr. Eastman, or Montezuma, and a few others who have ability in certain directions, to attend colleges and other institutions. We have applications for something like 50 pupils of this character. Some want to go to medical colleges, some to law colleges, some to other institutions. They have completed the course at Hampton or Carlisle, or at some denominational school or reservation school, and feel that they have demonstrated their ability to take a higher course. It is the idea to give individual Indians such courses with money that has been laid aside for that purpose. Some years ago the same thing was done. The present idea is to restore that method to its proper placed in the educational system.

The president then invited Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, of Oahe, S. Dak., to speak. Mr. Riggs. I do not know of anything that has been so marked as a matter of contrast between now and 10 or 15 years ago as this matter of education among the Indians. It has grown almost beyond our own stature. We have come to feel that

the work is larger than we are. It is training us faster than we are fitted for it, and we are having more room to work in than we are capable of filling. The encouragement that has come from the Government schools has been very great. Our own work has been almost beyond the limits of these schools; for it has been with the wild fellows, with those who are sometimes called the "woolly men of the West." But even there has been a great deal of encouragement; for among the wilder Indians of the reservation there has been decided advance. Eighteen years ago, when I went out to that region, as I crossed the river an Indian stepped up and said to me: "I understand that you have come out here because you are the son of your father, and because you have some things to teach us. It would be well for you not to come over here, or I shall have something that I can teach you; and that is that, if you come up to the Black Hills some Indian will carry off your scalp." We is that, it you come up to the Black Hills some Indian will carry off your scalp." We do not hear anything of that kind now. We had among these men such men as "Big Feet," or "Spotted Eagle," as he is called properly. That man hates the better element. He stands as representing the Indian element; the old heathen element. As far as he has any influence, he has exercised it against civilization and Christian effort. Yet that man said to me last spring, "I wish we had a school in this village." It meant something for him to say that. "I wish," he said, "that we had a teacher here." That is 95 miles west of the Missouri River, near the foot of the Black Hills, on the Cheyenne River. This man, who is the wildest of all these men, asks for schools and a teacher. I had to-day a letter from Captain Irvine, stationed at Fort Keoch, who tells me that Lieutenant Casey, of the Twenty. Irvine, stationed at Fort Keogh, who tells me that Lieutenant Casey, of the Twentysecond Infantry, has gathered a body of Northern Cheyennes together, enlisting the men as scouts; and he asks for some help in the way of students from Eastern schools who have returned to the reservations, who should be enlisted as soldiers to be appointed noncommissioned officers. That is an indication of advance and encouragement. It is less than 20 years since an Army officer told one of our missionaries that he held that soldiers had a right to their own pleasures, and that no one should prevent them. This was when some one had protested on account of gross immoralities. We have nothing of that kind to meet to-day. We have encouragement of many kinds, but the greatest encouragement in the world comes from Mohonk.

General Eaton. May I ask Mr. Riggs to tell us what the effect has been of the ap-

plication of United States laws to the Indian?

Mr. RIGGS. Very good, so far as I have seen. Let the Indian go into the courts. It costs him something, but it is a vast education for him. I had occasion last spring to know one of our Indians who got into a quarrel with his wife, and she went off to her people. He took the matter into the courts, and swore out a warrant against her; and the sheriff came over with the warrant, and carried the wife back. It was the first case that the new county had ever had, the first fee the sheriff ever had, and it cost the Indian \$80 and he lost his case. It was a splendid education for him.

Mr. Austin Abbott. Do you find any serious deficiency in the practical working

of the law for the protection of the Indian's property; and, if so, on what points?

Mr. RIGGS. I can not say that I have studied that matter as carefully as I should. I think the difficulty that occurs to me first is that, as the civil law laps over on to the Indian, and he is still under the control of the Interior Department, he has too much law. It is possible to try a man twice for the same offense. The agency police takes him up, and he spends two or three days in the agency lockup perhaps, and then for the same offense he can be brought before the civil court, so that the Indian has too much of a good thing in some ways.

President Gates. Has there been a perceptible decrease of crime since 1880?

Mr. RIGGS. There is very much less crime. The Indian is learning, and he learns

readily

Dr. STRIKBY. What is the United States law on the reservation, and what is the

department law?

Mr. Riggs. I should be poor authority on that question. Law on the reservation is embodied in the agent. He has almost entire control, subject to public opinion. He is a little king. If you have a good agent, you have a good administration of law. The native courts have been productive of good. They have made a great many failures. The courts appointed to try cases on the reservation make most curious decisions, and they assume most wonderful power; yet, after all, the growth has been upward. It has been an advantage to make failures, and have the cases brought up and talked over and quarrelled over; and, on the whole, these courts are advantageous, in spite of some most abominable failures.

Mr. GARRETT. You said that a man was liable to be tried twice for the same of-

fense; is that on the reservation?

RIGGS, No; on public land on which Indians are still living. On the reserva-

tions the police court holds supreme.

Senator DAWES. What case was that in which a man was tried twice for the same offense?

Mr. RIGGS. It was a quarrel between two individuals.

Senator DAWES. Which tried him first?

Mr. RIGGS. The police court.

Senator Dawes. The second trial was in the nature of an appeal, was it not? Mr. RIGGS. I do not understand that it was. The defendant was not satisfied with the verdict.

Senator DAWES. There must be some mistake about that. The crimes which they

are to try are written out definitely.

Mr. Riggs. Here is a case. A man got into a quarrel at camp, and an attempt was made to arrest him by an Indian policeman. His wife struck the policeman with a stick, and he drew his revolver and hit the women over the head. The woman was stick, and he drew his revolver and hit the women over the head. The woman was taken to the agency prison. I do not know how many days she got for attacking the policeman. Afterwards the case was brought into court at Fort Pierre, in the United States court.

President Gates. I should like to ask the law committee to give the substance of the Indian law, for we are hardly ready to believe that too much of the best law is

being administered among the Indians.

Bishop Walker, (Dakota.) I wish to say a word in reference to an experience of mine within the last 2 weeks. I had occasion to visit a reservation when an Indian court was in session, and I was much impressed with the dignity manifested there by the three judges who were trying the case. I inquired of the agent what the process was. He told me that it was the practice of these courts to bring the person before the bar, to call witnesses, and upon their testimony to decide. I asked what was the general character of the decisions made, and was told, that as a rule, they were very good. I saw more dignity in this court than I had seen in some police courts in New York City. I learned that these judges were allowed to make their decisions, and, if they were in the opinion of the agent unwise, he was allowed to interfere. But he said he was careful never to go contrary to their decisions unless there was marked injustice, but that, generally, there decisions were wise. He himself was the final court of appeal. I found that he was a man of discretion and wisdom, and I am glad to be able to give this testimony in reference to an agent who is doing his work well. He has sympathy with these poor people, and he is accomplishing great things for them.

Dr. O. E. BOYD (New York.) I want to give an illustration from the Omaha Reservation. They are making an effort on that reservation toward having the marital rite celebrated in a Christian manner. At the last distribution of moneys on the reservation, the agent, or some other official, refused to distribute the money, or whatever was to be given, to any persons who were not married according to the Christian style. The result was that our missionary had 51 marriages to celebrate

within 2 days.

Mr. W. A. Mowry (Boston). I desire to add a word to what General Eaton has said in reference to the programme of this morning, and to express my great gratification at the arrangement of these papers. At the foundation of all our work is the capacity of this race for education, or of both races, for Dr. McCosh has included both the Negro and the Indian. Some months ago I was in Nashville, and one morning I went to and the Indian. Some months ago I was in Nashville, and one morning I went to the Fisk University. I had a tremendous prejudice against the colored people, because I had happened in one of those low-down churches to spend 2 hours in witnessing what I thought ought to be suppressed by law. That morning I went over to Fisk University, and passed from one room to another, listening to different recitations. Finally, I came to the Greek recitation-room, under Professor Spence, one of the finest Greek scholars and teachers in the country. It happened to be the senior class, eighteen colored men, one white man, and one colored woman. I sat down there are averaged and stayed some finest. there, not expecting to stay; but in a moment I got interested, and stayed some time. They were reading Demosthenes on the Crown; and I can say that for smoothness and accuracy of translation, for clearness and perspicuity in etymology and syntax, if Rutgers, or Princeton, or Yale, or Harvard, or Amherst, can beat it, they will do well. Before leaving their room, I called attention to the instance of the missionary in South Africa, who was once sitting in his study, reading Cicero's orations; and he read where Cicero advised his friend, the general, to make slaves of the prisoners of war that he took from all nations except the Britons, for they were too indolent and too ignorant to be made useful. He looked up from his book, and on one side of his desk was a bust of Cicero, and on the other was a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, and he exclaimed, "Hear what this man says of that man's ancestors." You ought to have seen how quickly those young people got the moral of that story, and what might some time come from their race.

The same thing is true of the Indians. I saw a contrast once in the State of Washington. The clerk of the hotel told me to get into the rear car of the train, as it was a better car. It was a better car; but I did not feel at home, because it happened to be the special car of a gentleman from Philadelphia. So at the next station I quietly slipped out to find another car where I should not be trespassing. I went to the front coach; and there was my friend, Mr.Coffin, of the Forest Grove Indian School, with twenty-six young Indians who he was taking down from Puget Sound. If you could see what has been done to those Indian youths in that school, since moved to Salem, Oregon, you would be surprised. All the cooking is done by the children, all the buildings are built by the youths, all the shoes and all the clothing are made by them; and everything shows that they have a capacity equal to that of the colored

race, or of the ancient Britons.

Mr. Freeland. I have been present at Indian police courts, and I would not insult them by comparing them with any of our police courts in eastern towns. They are the most dignified bodies that one can imagine. To show the impression that these courts make upon the people themselves, let me give the following instance. Two pupils who were brought to Hampton proved to have been very unfortunately married. Gross injustice had been done. They had been married against their will. The uncle of the young man was a powerful chief; and when a body of chiefs came on to Washington, and came down to Hampton, we asked them what could be done, for it did not seem wise that these young people should live together when so unhappy. The Indian chiefs replied that the Indian court had decided that they must be married, and so they must remain.

President Gates closed the discussion by saying it was evident the central thought to be carried away was that advantage must be taken of the plastic years of child-hood, with all their possibilities; and, since the Indian problem must be taken hold of from the educational end, it was right to have had that subject fill the first session.

Adjourned at 1 p. m.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 8.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

The Conference was called to order by the president at 8.15 p. m. The committee, consisting of Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, and Philip C. Garrett, who were appointed to prepare resolutions with reference to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, reported as

follows:

"In the death of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, temperance, justice, liberty, and equal rights lose an eloquent and conspicuous champion, and the oppressed races in America an ardent and faithful friend. As chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, as president of the Lake Mohouk Conference, and no less by his eloquent advocacy of Indian rights in press and on platform, and his varied administrative and executive labors, he served a people in whom he recognized children of God, to deny whose humanity was blaspheny, to despoil whose humanity was treason. He labored with patience unwearied in the service of humanity because it was the service of God. In that service he united an inflexible conscience and a catholic sympathy which made him at once firm in the maintenance of his own convictions and tolerant toward the opposing convictions of others. In the tact, the unfailing good humor, the ready resource, the earnestness tempered with wit, with which he presided over the deliberations of the Lake Mohonk Conference we who knew him best and were most intimately associated with him recognize his possession of the 'greatest thing in the world,' that love which envieth not, is not puffed up, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, and beareth, trusteth, hopeth, and endureth all things.

"Resolved, That this minute be entered upon the published records of the Confer-

ence, and a copy of it be transmitted to his family."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, who read the resolutions for the committee, moved their adoption in the following words: "The two grandest motives in the human soul are conscience and sympathy, as the two grandest words in the English language are duty and love. These two motives have often in literature and sometimes in history been set over against each other, as though they were antipodal, as though they were antagonistic. We have had the great Puritan movement, with its magnificent heroism and its magnificent results, the motive power of which was 'conscience,' the motto on whose banner was 'duty'; but it was lacking, if not in love, at least in sympathy, in fellowship, in breadth of tact, in largeness of touch, with all the varied lives of man. And we have in our own day, in some sense as a reaction against the excessive dominance of conscience, what we are pleased to call the reign of love, which is often rather the reign of good nature; what we are pleased to call toleration, but which is sometimes only indifference. To unite these two, to be strong in our own faiths and broad-minded and open-minded, to be resolute in our purposes and large-hearted in our sympathies, to have the courage of our own convictions and to have respect for those whose convictions antagonize our own—this is to ful-

fill in our own experience the union whose praise is sung by the Hebrew Psalmist: 'Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.' Clinton B. Fisk had qualities that were all his own, that belonged to the individual genius of the man, to imitate which would be a folly. But he had moral qualities to perceive which required no great insight, but to imitate which might well incite the Christian ambition of every one of us. And it has seemed to me, as I have reflected upon his life more since he has left us than while he was yet with us, that the lesson which we have learned of him has been the glory of the union of these two not contradictory, though sometimes conflicting, qualities. His attitude on the anti-slavery issue, his attitude on the Indian question, and preëminently his attitude upon the temperance question marked him a Puritan of the Puritans in the resoluteness and determination of his conscience. But the largeness of his fellowship, the warmth of his greeting, the cordiality of his smile, the breadth of his tolerance, the geniality of his humor, the play of his wit, what we called his tact—and what is that but the touch of one soul with another soul?—demonstrated the reality and the catholicity of his sympathy; and sympathy is the deepest as it is the subtlest and most delicate manifestation of love. Perhaps it is almost inevitable that the preacher on such an occasion should fall into the habit of his desk. At all events, my thought to-night is not so much to honor a friend—he needs no eulogium pronounced upon him here in this presence—as to try for myself and for you to find a lesson for our lives, that we may be more resolute in our own sense of duty, have more the courage of our own convictions, and yet therewith a truer and larger faith in the sincerity and worth of the differing convictions of our fellow-men, and a broader and more catholic sympathy with and for true men of whatever opinion."

President Gates. So many of us knew and loved our friend whose memory is with

President GATES. So many of us knew and loved our friend whose memory is with us to-night that your committee have thought the wisest way would be to ask several persons to speak, each with reference to some one point or trait or phase of General

Fisk's work or character. I shall first ask Dr. Cuyler to speak.

Dr. CUYLER. Dear friends, it is hard to think that Clinton Fisk is not here to-night. It is strange for this convocation to gather and not see that short, square, solid form and genial face come in. Not here? He is. I suppose, if there is any spot on this continent where the beneficent spirit of our beloved friend may hover it is here on this beautiful mountain and among his brothers and sisters in Jesus Christ whom he so loved to labor with, for the negro, the Indian, and in many another line of Christian philanthropy. The last time I saw him in this room, two years ago, on a bright Sal bath morning, he sat right before me, much moved by the service, to the depths of his Christ-loving heart. Tears rolled down his cheeks; and, when the service was over and we met he said to me, "I determined this morning to build an extension on my life and make it larger than ever." God gave him two years more to enlarge; and then he took the great, rich, sweet-tempered, loving life with him when he went up to meet his Master. Clinton Fisk loved everybody; everybody loved him. There was his power. There was no malignity in his philanthropy. There is in some men's. It was love-power all through. Whoever sought to work with him—and he saw an honest-hearted striving to do the work of the Master in his fellow-men—he reached out his long, strong arm over every denominational wall, over every political party wall, over everything that could separate, and made himself at one with them. In one line of philanthropy I had the opportunity of seeing more of him perhaps than many of you here to-night. Some of you worked with him for God's image cut in ebony, some for the red man. I was permitted to work with him in opposition to that terrific curse of the community, the dram-shop; and we felt when he went that, since we dropped our tears on the face of William E. Dodge, the great temperance reform has not lost a more unselfish, brave, determined, and godly spirit than his.

All departments of the temperance movement, every line, every regiment, in the temperance army, all loved and honored Clinton Fisk; and to one branch or wing of the temperance effort his departure is a loss irreparable. Our Methosist brethren, too, mourn him; friends of the Negro mourn him; workers against the devouring curse of strong drink mourn him; we all mourn him. Yet we thank God for him. How genial he was! Some of the finest touches of delicate wit and almost Charles-Lamb-like humor I have heard from popular speakers fell from the lips of Clinton Fisk. And so, keeping his heart sweet, his countenance radiant, he moved steadily on, from the humble rank in which he started, a soldier under his country's flag and under the banner of his Master, until at last the Master had only one more promotion for him, and called him up higher and called him home. A wise man was he—too wise to leave his name on marble or granite that perishes. Clinton Fisk carved his name on human hearts; they live forever. His epitaph is away down yonder in Nashville, on many and many a heart behind a dark face—in the humble life of a Southern plantation and all over the whole land; and there is no one of us who will not count it a peculiar joy and honor in life to have been the friend of Clinton Bowen Fisk. I loved him to the very core of my heart, and I believe you all did. If we could send by some sort of spiritual telephone

a message where he is in the Father's house, I believe there is no one from whom he would more love to hear, and by whom he would more love to be sweetly and tenderly remembered, than by this group of his fellow-workers that gather to-night at Mohonk.

Dr. Strieby was invited to speak with reference to General Fisk's work in connection with Fisk University.

Dr. STRIEBY. It is true that this many-sided man needs all of us to tell about the different points of view from which he may be seen. My recollection goes far back. At the close of the war General Fisk was in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee and Kentucky, with headquarters in Nashville. He had a purpose, and was able to accomplish that purpose, to care for the interests of the black man and at the same time to care for those of the white man. I had occasion to notice many times afterwards not only the devotion of the negroes to him, but that white men of standing, influence, and intelligence would come up on the platform with us who were smirched with the negro color and be there because they loved General Fisk, for they remembered him when their property, and lives almost, were in his hands, and he preserved them. Soon after the war there was a great crowd of colored children in Nashville, but no schools, or at least very few. There was a large block of land down near the Chattanooga depot that had been occupied by a hospital for the soldiers during the war and was now abandoned. General Fisk said, "If you will get the money to buy that lot of land I will give you that row of buildings for a school." Three self-denying men became responsible for \$16,000 to buy the land, and he turned the buildings over to us, and there was the beginning of Fisk University. It was pretty rough for several years, but it answered the purpose. Then it came into the mind of George L. White that he could take some of the singers of that school and sing money out of the community to erect a new building. We had meantime secured a fine campus. Mr. White wrote to General Fisk, who was so identified with the school, and asked what he thought of the idea. He replied, "It is a visionary enterprise; better not try it." But Mr. White said, "I will obey the Lord and not General Fisk;" and when General Fisk saw that here was a way of doing good, from that moment he was in hearty sympathy with it, and became the friend and counselor of those jubilee singers, who loved him as a father. He was always with them, in spirit at least; and he crossed the ocean once to assist them, and continued his cooperation until that splendid building, Jubilee Hall, was erected. He was always interested in the school; he attended the commeucements, laid corner stones, and dedicated buildings, he and his dear wife being always there on such occasions, so far as their other engagements would allow; and I want to say that her memorial is in almost every room in that building,
I want to speak about him in another connection. He was a Methodist, but his

I want to speak about him in another connection. He was a Methodist, but his sympathies were so broad that he came into the executive committee of the American Missionary Association, being elected with heartiest unanimity; and he was always present at the meetings, if he could come. And, if we did not receive from him a little note explaining his necessary absence, we felt that we could always expect him, although he could sometimes come only for half an hour, "to help form a quorum," as he said. We felt that his strong faith and hopefulness did us good. I remember on one occasion, when we were threatened with a debt and thought of retreuching, he said, "The Methodist Church never retreats, and the Congregational Church ought never to retreat." That has been a legacy to that committee to this day, and I thank God for it as a motto: The "Christian Church ought never to retreat." He has left to us the memory of a genial, loving, hopeful, helpful Christian brother—a memory

that will ever be very dear to us.

Senator Dawes. In this hour, when the life and public services of General Fisk are passing in review, I count it a great personal loss that my acquaintance with him began only with his public services, in the capacity which has called us here on this occasion. I never knew him personally in that charm of wit and fascination which pervaded all his social relations, nor did I ever know him in that tenderness, love, and devotion which illuminated his domestic life. I knew him first when he commenced his work as a member of the Board of the Indian Commissioners. Few people know what has been the work, the trials, the difficulties, the obstacles which that commission has encountered; and, most of all, few people as yet are able to measure to the full all that that Commission has accomplished, in which General Fisk, all the time I knew him, bore so conspicuous a part. They had to do with a race which had been taught by our dealing with it to distrust everybody, a race never satisfied with that which was for its best good—always distrustful—distrusting, I was going to say, its very best friends. The Commission stood between that race and a nation whose dealing with it has been truly characterized as a century of dishonorable and unjustifiable and wicked faithlessness. They were called upon to hold the scales of justice even between these parties—this poor, benighted, suspicious race and the greedy persecutors who had followed it from the day when the Indians wel-

comed the white men to these shores. They encountered that opposition which every good man, or body of men, if it faithfully discharges its duties, is sure to meet at the hands of those with whose work it interferes. They were persecuted as well as tried. The attempt was made to drive them from their work by depriving them of their pay; and the sorry spectacle has been exhibited for the last 10 years of a nation of 60 millions people, abounding in wealth and resources, accepting the gratuitous services of these men who were devoting their days and their nights to a work nobody

else would do—the nation accepting it and refusing to pay for it!

There are no other office-holders in this land who give their time to the duties of their office and do not receive any compensation for it. In all this, Mr. President, I think that you and his surviving associates will permit me to say that he was chief—princeps inter pares. He manifested in this, as in everything else that I ever saw him undertake, a tact, a wisdom, an ability to overcome difficulties that amounted almost to genius. There were many dark hours in their labors, many days when it seemed as if they must give up; but there was never a moment when I saw General Fisk that he was not full of hope and courage. That spirit which he infused into his own religious denomination he had a heart big enough to extend to others whom he thought needed it. The thought which seemed to me to be always uppermost in his mind, the two words which would best characterize his work and rule of life, were fidelity and justice. He acted always and everywhere as if he felt that justice nowhere should fail because of him. I think that I but speak the sense of all who ever knew General Fisk when I say that the world is better because this man lived in it. This is my tribute to him on this occasion. When the telegraph brought to me the announcement of his death, I felt that the poor man of whatever color or race, that the State, the commonwealth, and the nation which he served without seeking Bonor or emolument, and the church of Christ has suffered an irreparable loss.

Rev. James M. King, D. D. Great as was our friend in the different departments of human endeavor to which reference has been made, he was greatest as a Christian man; and his Christian faith was the moulder of his greatness, the inspiration of his heorism, the soul of his vitality. It is recorded that when a surgeon in the French army was seeking for a hidden bullet in the breast of a soldier of Napoleon I., iu the very hour and article of death the soldier called out to the surgeon, "Cut a little deeper and you will find the face of the Emperor." The face of this man's emperor, Jesus of Nazareth, was in his heart. He was a brave soldier in the armies of the republic from Christian conviction. He entered the army as a Christian man, and upon the shelves in his tent at headquarters, side by side with the volume of military tactics, stood the New Testament. Loyalty to the institutions of his country was a religious principle with him. Brave as he was as a soldier, his greatest victory was over himself. He had learned how to rule his own spirit, and thus was "greater than he that taketh a city." He was first a Catholic christian, and then he was a loyal Methodist Christian. He believed, as all honest workers believe, that the best way to manifest Christiau unity is for every man in his place to promote the form of Christian faith that has commanded his own adhesion; that standing heart to heart in facing the foes of righteousnes: is illustrated union. He faced the men of the South in war, and when the war was ended, the Union preserved, and the slave set free, he did more to establish fraternal relations between the branches of the church he loved, which had been rudely severed by slavery, than any other man among us. In the council of his own church we all thought his presence was almost indispensable. In every conference, in every board, and in every committee, Clinton B. Fisk only spoke when the right moment came. Sometimes, when there were conflicting purposes and friction seemed to threaten rupture, then, with a characteristic geniality and with wise discretion, he would quiet passion and peace would be restored. What a power he was in every board of management where he sat! There was no man in the councils of the church with which he was identified so often called upon for public speech. He was at more dedications than any bishop. Rich churches, poor churches, missionary churches, colored churches, hardly considered that their houses of worship were properly dedicated to God until Clinton B. Fisk had something to say upon the occasion of their opening; and his hand was always open with blessings of substance to ratify his blessings in speech. City churches in the winter felt his inspiring touch, and in the summer "the church of the fishermen" by the sea looked to him as its shepherd. He was a man of private prayer, of family prayer, of public prayer. He prevailed with God, and therefore had power with man.

Twice within 18 months of the time of his departure I witnessed scenes like

Twice within 18 months of the time of his departure I witnessed scenes like these: The first was at the close of my Sunday night's appeal for pentients to come to Christ. I saw in the audience General Fisk sitting beside a middle-aged man. When the appeal was ended he put his arm around that man and came and knelt with him at the alters of God's church, and poured his heart out in prayer for the skeptic who had been touched by the evening's gospel. The next time was at Jerry McAuley's meeting, where he stood with his arm around a victim of appetite, plead-

ing with him to seek pardon and liberty through Christ, and pleading with God to take the manacles off the slave. It is said that the pillars of Hiram were of the finest material, of great height and symmetry, firmly based, and "upon the top of the pillars was lily work." That typides our friend. Beauty and strength were blended in his character; and to-night who doubts that he stands a pillar in the upper temple of God, stronger than ever, and the "lily work" at the top is bathed in colorial splander.

in celestial splendor?

He came to the end of life, and met the last enemy like the hero that he was. We expected nothing less of him. A screen separated him from those who were dearest to him while the physicians were counselling at his bedside; but the screen did not keep out the voice that was dearest to him, and there floated upon the air to his ear this sentence, "He is slipping away from us." When the physicians had gone he asked, "What did you mean by that?" When he was told that the counsel had determined that he was near his end, that soon he must face the last enemy that we must all face by and by, he said: "We will shape things for living or dying. To live is Christ, to die is gain. Glory be unto his name." Not long before his departure, at the close of a sermon that I tried to preach, I quoted three stanzas—not of very good poetry, but of excellent gospel—and at the close of the service he came forward and, grasping my hand between both his warm hands, he said: "That is my creed; give me a copy of that poem." It ran thus:

"I must be doing something for the weary and the sad, I must give forth to them the love that makes my heart so glad; For God so fills my spirit with the joy that passeth show That I fain would do his bidding in the only way I know.

"So to suffering and sorrow I shall always give my heart,
And pray to Heaven that every day I may some good impart,
Some little deed of kindness, some simple word of cheer,
To make one drooping soul rejoice or stay one falling tear.

"And, when I reach 'the river,' and have crossed its waters o'er,
And feel that some will miss me upon the other shore,
My grateful spirit ever shall bless the Lord Divine,
That has crowned the humblest efforts of a human love like mine."

He has "crossed the river." We mourn because he has gone. Oh, how we shall miss him! But it may be that, looking over the battlements of bliss to night, he sees this assemblage over which he so often presided. If so, he sees just as many hearts missing him as there are hearts present. He awaits our coming. The joyous

morning of the meeting day may not be far distant.

Dr. W. H. Ward. I do not feel competent to give any eulogy of General Fisk. I would a great deal rather say I loved him. I met him—not as often as I would have liked, but not seldom—in his own home, and learned there how sweet he was and how noble he was. I met him frequently in another position of official responsibility, and learned his wisdom, his geniality, and his strength. What I admired him for more than anything else, perhaps, apart from that wonderful, incommunicable, and indescribable genius which he had of happiness, of cheer, and of constant loving suggestion, was that breadth which seemed to carry him across all lines of division which separate men, and which marked a certain youthfulness that was in his nature, a young-heartedness that marks, sometimes, the reformer. He was of all things a reformer, not a narrow reformer, who in his youth catches hold of some one point that needs correction, and hangs on to that alone. He had that breadth, that largeness of vision, which kept him always poised on the forward crest of the advancing wave of all human thought in the line of beneficence and of reform. That seems to me to characterize a heart which is looking ever forward, never looking backward, that keeps ever its perennial youth. While these words that have been spoken are loving and true my thought has been running back to the ancient Greeks; for there was something wonderfully Greek about him, which was not strange when we remember how in his very boyhood, under the most adverse circumstances, by the firelight, when he could not afford anything better, he was studying his classics.

I have been thinking of the Greek art, which so wonderfully expressed the thought of the Greeks, and which is represented again and again upon the metopes of the Parthenon, the old struggle between the evil and the good, the full-bearded, brutal Centaur forms, and those lithe, strong, fresh, active, wide-awake Lapithæ. The Centaur is always old, and the Lapith always young. The fight between them seemed to typify the war between old error and falsehood and tyranny and the young, fresh life of every new progressive movement which is to help humanity. It seems to me as if General Fisk illustrated and exemplified the Lapith spirit as against that of the old Centaurs. You noticed how in all progress which man wants to make in this age of the approaching Twentieth century, whether in temperance, in the cause of the Indian or negro, whatever it may be, he was always ready with his help, because he hated the old Centaur, and he felt it himself that young, force-

ful spirit and sympathy which was determined to bring good out of evil, and victory to the new, fresh right of the next century, the wrong which this century shall

bury.

Gen. E. Whittlesey. It is to me a precious privilege to say a few words in this place in honor of the dear friend who for so many years occupied the position which you now hold, Mr. President. So much has been said, and so well said, of the character and work of General Fisk in many directions that I will confine myself entirely to my personal knowledge of him in connection with the Board of Indian Commissioners.

It was on the 3d day of July, 1874, that President Grant appointed Clinton B. Fisk a member of that board; and from that day to the day of his death, in July, 1890, 16 years, he continued in that service. And more than half of the time he was chairman of the board, presiding at our meetings in that delightful way which you all remember, conducting a very large correspondence with people in all parts of the country who had plans to offer or who wished for information respecting Indian matters. He always found time to give earnest attention and careful consideration to any serious matter concerning the interests of Indians. He often visited Washington when emergencies arose or when he felt that his influence was needed to carry measures that he thought were of great importance to the welfare of the Indians. So much occupied was he with this, and with the various great organizations with which he was connected, that he never gave a great deal of time to inspection, he was quick to observe, and ready to approve wherever he saw that commendation was deserved. And he was just as ready to bring charges against those who were guilty of irregularities, and to bring evidence to support his charges until the wrong-doers were brought to justice. Some of you will remember one instance in the case of the San Carlos Reservation, where mineral deposits were found too great a temptation for some high in office. About 1879 or 1880 General Fisk, looking into the matter with the keen eye of a business man, and with the sense of justice of a judge upon the bench, brought those men to a sense of their wrong-doing; and very soon the place that they had occupied in the public service became vacant.

One visit that we made together was of special interest to me. In the year 1882, in the Indian Territory, the Creek Indians had got into great trouble, and a division arose among them, largely political. Very serious trouble followed. The two parties finally took up arms and were arrayed against each other. They had come into collision, and several lives had been sacrificed. Hon. Hiram Price, then Indian Commissioner, tried to get the help of some members of Congress to undertake to solve the difficulty and settle the trouble. Failing in that, he applied to General Fisk and to me, to see what we could do. We went out there and spent a week or ten days counseling with those Indians, and there I saw the qualities of General Fisk brought out as I had never seen them. Here were two parties of men thirsting for each other's blood, and it was important to bring them together. He tried to get them to agree to some terms of peace. One party was called in and we heard their complaint, heard them relate with patience-trying reiterations the causes of their trouble. Then the other party was called in and they again related the causes of their trouble. Next, representatives from each party were invited to meet at the same time and to discuss together their troubles. Each of these councils occupied at least a full day-morning, afternoon, and evening-until a late hour. When passion seemed about to rise to an almost ungovernable pitch, then it was that General Fisk, by some playful remark or some simple anecdote, would allay the disturbed feelings, and they would be able to go on again in quietness. So he held those parties for more than a week, counseling with them until they came to an agreement. One side wrote out on what terms they would make peace, and the other side did the same. The two papers were placed side by side, and the Commissioners went over them, taking out a little here and a little there, finally producing a document which both sides agreed to sign. Then we had a general meeting in the largest church in Muskogee. It was crowded to its utmost extent, and the solemn treaty was laid upon the table, and the Commissioners came forward and signed it, and the chief men of both parties, who had been lately so hostile to each other, signed it in solemn silence, in the presence of all that assem-Then there were congratulatory speeches, and it ended by a general shaking of hands and the singing of the doxology in full harmony.

No sooner was that completed than General Fisk sent a message which was flashed

No sooner was that completed than General Fisk sent a message which was flashed across the country—"Trouble ended, peace ratified, doxology sung." And Commissioner Price and thousands associated with him were full of joy, and they did not hesitate publicly to express their gratitude to General Fisk for his services in that blessed work of peace-making. It was his genial temper that did it. I learned a lesson from him during those days which has been of great service to me—that it requires simply good temper and patience, and a sympathetic feeling with those

with whom you are dealing, to be successful in Indian negotiations, and that will

always be successful.

General Fisk needs no enlogy. His eulogy is engravon upon the hearts of the thousands whose lives he blessed. When last July and through all of June and a part of May he lay upon his bed in New York, under the hand of disease, we felt that he could not be spared, and that his life work was not yet done; but he who sees to the end saw that Clinton B. Fisk had finished his work here, and he called him to a higher life.

The following poem was then read by Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell.

GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK.

Brave-hearted, true, unyielding
The right to do and dare;
And yet so loving was his heart
He cared for others' care.
There was no wrong he would not right,
No grief he would not share,
No burden e'er by sufferer borne
But that he, too, would bear.

One day, the Master, seeing more
Than all our hearts could know,
Sent—when the birds their sweetest songs
Were singing soft and low,
And when the woods were green with leaves
And all the flowers ablow,
When all the dusky hills around
Took on the summer's glow,

When laughing waters lightly ran
Through meadows green and fair,
And all the attar of the woods
Made sweet the ambient air—
To take him home. 'Twas thus, I ween,
To soften our despair;
Earth's symbol of the beauty
That the loyed of God shall wear.

"Twas just because we knew him great, And yet so gentle, mild,— A general leading in the van, Beloved by man and child,— We miss him so. He gave us aims Lofty and undefiled. We wept when he would have us weep, And smiled whene'er he smiled.

And he was strong as he was true,—
Not bending to and fro;
In loveliness of perfect deeds
Enshrined, his name shall glow.
New valor for our work we'll draw
From him who loved men so.
The pathos of his silence pleads
More loud than words or show.

Greatness and gentleness combined,
As wave laps over wave;
No greater tribute can we find
Than all the love we gave.
He marched as leader in the van;
He fell. We crown his grave.
He fought for justice, truth, and man;
God keep his army brave!

Bishop Whipple. When your honored chairman asked me to say a few words from my heart in memory of one whom we all loved, I remembered when another noble Christian heart had been called home, and Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg was asked to preach his sermon. And he said: "What doth the Lord require of thee but to love mercy, to do justly, and walk humbly with thy God? So did he." That is all the sermon that a man like Clinton B. Fisk needs. My acquaintance with him arose from our mutual pity and love for the red man. He took up this work as the mantle dropped from the shoulders of William Welch, one of the largest hearted men that ever worked for humanity in our country, and no man has ever done more to help these poor wronged men of the trembling eye and the wandering foot. My intercourse with General Fisk always happened to be at the time of some crisis, as on the eve of our late civil war, or at the time when all those Indian ponies were taken

from the Sioux on the Missouri, or when some great wrong had taken place; and then I looked into the depths of the man's heart. He was an intensely humane man, a man of singular wisdom. He exemplified always the proverb that the best way to do a thing is to go and do it. Meeting him as a member of another communion, I could illustrate my idea of his theology by relating an instance that occurred at a time of great bitterness and sharp conflict between Christian men. A wise scholar was walking in the fields, when he saw a shepherd boy, and he said to him, "Boy, who made the world?" "It was God," said the child. "But who is God?" said the scholar. "I know not," said the boy. "But his dear son, Jesus, said he was my Father, and your Father, and Father of all the world." And that was the theology of our brother. I am quite sure that he not only will be missed here, but you will miss him everywhere from your hearts. He will be wanted. Life would not be worth living if we did not know that, as we part, we shall meet again, not in a world of bodiless shades and confused throngs of nameless spirits, but in all the certainty and the beatitude of a perfect recognition; and it only remains for us to live as he lived, storing our treasures so that, when the Master calls, it will be to rise up quickly and go to meet him.

The resolutions relative to General Fisk were then passed unanimously, by a rising vote. Addresses were next called for from workers in the field.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a Sioux Indian, agency physician at Pine Ridge, S. Dak. I resolved upon pursuing a more liberal education a little over 10 years ago. Before deciding on that, I had a cort of personal revival. My constant prayer was that I might understand the American people—their language, their mode of life, and their ways; that I might be more useful among my own people. I also prayed to God to give me courage to carry through this idea, and to give me a chance to accomplish what I desired. I had no means. There was no opening apparent for me, and I absolutely could not see any possible way of attaining what I wished. I did not know any friends to depend on or to push me through, and I did not see any way where I could get my means. But I had infinite faith, and that is what carried me through. After a long series of prayers I began to do what I could, and applied myself to the studies set before me in the preparatory schools. I was not one of those smart, apt scholars; but I had such faith in the ruling of God that I never shrank from my purpose during those 10 years. I found it very hard on account of my health. I required more outdoor life than I had. I studied myself, and found that I must take more care of my health if I wished to accomplish my purpose. This I have done; and this was the first basis of my taking up the profession of medicine, as I believed that I might do good by helping my people to take care of their health. In my personal contact with all kinds of people, even the lowest, I have found in their hearts some idea of justice in their dealings with the Indians; and I have faith that sooner or later the white people will recognize the wrongs that we have suffered, and right them. From Sky-top this morning, I looked down upon the floating clouds all around us. But way up on the sides of the hills I could see specks of light here and there between the great clouds. The clouds were breaking up, and I had faith that they would move away. So I have faith that the clouds that shadow our

Mr. Smiley stated that Dr. Eastman had been pursuing his studies in Boston as a protégé of Mr. Frank Wood. He received an appointment some time since at Pine Ridge Agency, where he understood the people and spoke their language. While he was away from there, he was transferred to Fort Berthold, where the people were his former enemies and where he did not understand the language. On hearing of this change, Mr. Wood telegraphed to Washington to have the order suspended, if possible. A letter has just been received, saying that the order has been reversed, and that Dr. Eastman will be sent to Pine Ridge Agency. "So," said Mr. Smiley,

"the light has really broken upon him to-day."

Miss Sybil Carter, special agent of the Episcopal Board of Missions, was then in-

vited to speak.

Miss. Carter. One of the best things God ever gives to a woman is a good father. He gave me a most excellent father; and I remember, when I was a little girl, he med frequently to say that he wanted his girls to have a good education, that they might be helpful women in the world. Shortly after I became a woman that good father was taken home, and the war broke over us and closed, leaving me penniless. Then I was so glad to have received the idea in my young days that it was honorable to work. I am glad that I did not sit down at home to be dependent on some of my male relatives in the South, to add one more to their burdens. A kind friend found me school work, and through that I was enabled to help many a poor girl. When I was in Chicago, I had a great deal to do in getting work for poor women. One

time we picked up an intelligent English woman whose husband had deserted her, and the only thing she knew how to do was to make lace. I soon formed a class; and we took lessons from her. We learned to make point de Venise, Honiton braids, and other kinds; but, of course, it tried my eyes, and after learning it I did not go on with it long. I had no occasion to use the ability to make it; and I almost forgot that I had ever tried to make lace, in the rush of my missionary work.

When I was among my Indian sisters I used to wish that I could do something to add to their power of earning money. I had earned all my own for 20 years; and I was sometimes glad that I could spend every dollar I had, if I wanted, on a stick of candy and "John" could not say a word. I spent my summer vacations with the Indian women, and wished to teach them various things; but this is the age of cheapness, and it was hard for the Indian women to compete with the manufacturers. tried to start canning among other things. When I got so far my health failed, and I took my way to Japan and China for a 2 years' rest. When I was in Japan I was invited to go and see a lace school, and I went and saw a hundred women—girls and women—making lace—pillow lace. I sat and looked at them, and I said to myself: Sybil Carter, why didn't you remember that? I could scarcely stay in Japan until my time was up. I wanted to get on to the Indian reservation and see if I could not help my women to do that. Just 10 days after landing I startled my friends by saying: "I am going to spend my summer with the Indians." "No," they said; "you must rest." I said: "No; I am going to spend it 22 miles from anyone who can speak English, and I shall have rest there; but I am going to teach those women to make lace." "What do you know about lace-making?" they asked. I think I never surprised my friends so much as by telling them that I knew how to make pillow lace. They discouraged me, and talked about the dirty Indian women making lace; but I said that I had never seen more skilled fingers than those which did the dainty beadwork. I found one woman who believed in it, and she gave me a little money, with which I bought material, and by the 1st of July I started. Here is a sample Lexhibit ing specimens] of the Japanese lace. Here is another made by an Indian woman 60 years of age; still another made by a girl 12 years of age; another by one of 14. The thing has been accomplished. The Indian women can learn.

I have an English teacher ready to go out to continue this work. She is a good

musician and a good Bible scholar, and goes, with her heart full of love, to help these Indian women in more ways than one. She is expecting to utilize the bead-work Indian women in more ways than one. She is expecting to utilize the bead-work for trimming, and to continue the lace-work, and to add to my class of twelve as many as she can teach. She hopes also to do something in the Sunday school, and of course she will vist from house to house. There is nothing better than giving people a chance to make their own way in life. It is one of the best things that we can do for Indian women and girls and Negro women, and all poor people. If we can only give them the chance in life that you and I have had, I am quite sure that that would solve many questions which have been problems to us heretofore. To-night my good teacher is on the White Earth Reservation. She takes those Indian women into the same log but that I used last July, and I know that I way going to women into the same log hut that I used last July, and I know that I am going to hear good news from her by and by. I remember a soliloquy of an Indian woman named Shoniaqua, which means money woman. Looking at her first finished piece of lace, she said for 60 years she had not been a money woman, but, with pleased look, added, "Money woman now," as she saw that there was in the lace-making a possibility for money-making.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

THIRD SESSION.

THURSDAY MORNING, October 9.

EDUCATION.

The conference was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Gates, after prayer offered by Bishop Whipple.

Letters were read from Commissioner Morgan, Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell, of Buffalo,

and Miss Alice C. Fletcher.

Mr. Smiley announced that, of the three hundred and seven invitations sent to various persons throughout the country to attend this conference, one hundred and sixty had been accepted, and 140 guests were actually present. Letters of regret had been received from those persons not able to attend.

It was announced that the papers would be limited to 15 minutes, and remarks

upon the papers to 10 minutes.

The subject of education was then taken up.

President Gates. It is a far cry from that wild Galway savage to the distinguished gentlemen who, by ancestral reminiscences, brought him to our remembrance yes-

terday. The trouble with the problem that confronts us is that neither our own consciences nor the spirit of the age will allow us to contemplate giving four or five hundred, or a thousand, years to a like development of the Negro or the Indian race. The desire to give to the Indians at once that citizenship which the white people enjoy marks not only the spirit of unrest of our generation, but has in it, also, much of the spirit of Christ. We feel ourselves responsible for getting these brothers of a weaker race fairly on to their feet at an earlier day than time and such unaided evo-

lution as works out our civilization would bring about.

When we face the question of education we all feel that we are facing that which is the great problem of Indian reform. You notice in Miss Fletcher's letter she tells us that we can not make masses of men over, "in the mass." Since our Divine Teacher appeared the law has been, one by one shall the truth take hold of men's hearts; one by one, and through the touch of the man who has himself touched that Hand, shall the reforming influence be diffused in life. While I believe in education and in systems of education, it seems to me that, to make any system what it should be, it must have in it that spirit of loving service which is not strange to us who gather here. It is because we feel that we have one Father, even God, that we are touched with the feeling of brotherhood for these races. This problem of education should not be considered without the allied question, what should be the relation of the Christian church, as a whole, to the work of education which the Federal Gov-

ernment has to carry on?

What is that relation now? Some of you are aware that, besides the Government schools supported directly from Government funds, controlled by Government authorities, and officered by teachers appointed by the Government, there is a system by which schools, as mission schools, receive pupils under what is known as the contract system, to which Government pays so much for each pupil, a sum varying from \$108 to \$125 a year, or for auother class of scholars \$150 a year. This extension of aid to schools under denominational care gives to the Government the right of inspection. The pupils must be fed and clothed, but the Government usually pays traveling expenses. This "contract system" has been before us frequently. We shall continue to hear about it, and I only throw out this word of explanation that I may further say I hope, as we approach this question, it will be in a large, Catholic, and Christian We "believe in the holy catholic church, in the communion" of Christian people, in well-doing, and in good work. With a sense of responsibility for our share of Government work, that if it be properly done, there comes to each of us as an individual, and to each Christian body, a special responsibility for doing its share in putting the spirit of Christ into this entire system of the educational work which is done by the Government. Whether through a continuance of the contract system or by the employment of Christian teachers to work under the Governmental system, or whether there shall be some other plan devised by which the conscience of the nation shall be quickened and made effective in forwarding this work, I am not prepared to say. Broad discussion is one means of a helpful solution of that question. But we are not to consider the question whether the education of the Indian shall be totally secularized, whether in attempting to elevate a race that is below our civilization, we can hope to do it without the great factor of Christianity. As to that we are all agreed. You know how the whole system of education in the Empire of England in India has called out the need for Christian and moral aid. The past system is a failure for educating in morals, or for making over that nation of intellectually keen men which their secularized institutions have produced. This problem has come upon us more rapidly than was expected. Let us discuss it freely, earnestly, and hopefully. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT. I have been asked to explain what this question is, with a little amplification. It is not what should be the relation of the churches to educa-

tion. It is not exactly what should be done respecting the contract schools, although that is involved. It is, what should be the relation of the churches to the Federal Government in the work of the education of the Indian race? In our States the relations between the church and state is very simple. The state protects the church as it protects all citizens. It exercises no control over the church other than it exercises over all citizens, and furnishes no means to carry on church work. But there has grown up in the Indian service a kind of partnership between churches and the Government. This has grown up naturally, perhaps necessarily. A part of the funds to carry on church work is contributed by the Government. This is anomalous, though it may be necessary. The question which addresses itself to Indian workers more and more is whether it is desirable to continue this partnership or to enlarge it, or to lessen it, or to abolish it altogether, and leave the work of secular education wholly with the Federal Government, and the work of religiou wholly with the churches—the latter to make their arrangements as best they can on the basis of simple protection by the Government. The question is not then, I beg leave to repeat, whether religious work shall be carried on, nor what the relation of the churches is to educational work, but what should be the relationship of the Federal Government to the missionary organizations in the work of the education and

Christianization of the Indian race. This question has been forced upon Indian workers by some facts, incidents, and exigencies that have grown out of the partnership relations between the Government and the missionary bodies. It is not for me to state those facts. They will come before you in the course of the debate. The business committee questioned whether they would formulate a specific question, as, for instance, is it desirable for the churches to withdraw from all relationship with the Government? But they concluded that the best course to pursue was to put the large question before the conference, in the hope that it would elicit a frank and free expression of a great variety of views, and out of that variety some common result might be reached. Let me express the hope that those who take part in the debate will adhere closely to the question then, which is, what should be the relation of the churches to the Federal Government in the work of the education of the Indian races?

The first address on this subject was made by Rev. J. M. King, D. D., secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions.

THE CHURCHES-THEIR RELATION TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EDUCA-TION OF THE INDIAN RACES.

It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity of taking part in the discussions of the Mohonk Conference, because my study of the proceedings of the conference for a few years past convinces me that the character of the national legislation and the character of the private benevolent work in the interests of the Indian races are both largely here determined.

The platforms of this conference from year to year have marked a steady, intelligent, and conscientious advance. The platform of the Lake Mohonk Conference for

1888 said:

"We call upon the Department of the Interior to inaugurate at once a thorough and comprehensive system, providing at national expense on principles analogous to those which experience has incorporated in our public school system, for the education of all Indian children, in its ward and care, in all the elements of education essential to civilized life and good citizenship, the use of the English language, the common industrial arts and sciences, the habits and properties of domestic life, and the ethical laws which underlie American civilization."

The platform of the Lake Mohonk Conference for 1889 said:

"We welcome heartly the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at this session, and indorse heartily the general principles embodied in the paper presented by him, outlining a proposed policy for the organization of a comprehensive system of Indian education by the Federal Government. We urge upon the administration the organization of such a plan, and upon Congress the necessary appropriations for its execution; and the chairman of this conference is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a committee of seven, of whom he shall be one, to render to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs such cooperation as he may desire in preparing such a system as shall be best to promote the universal and compulsory education of all Indian children in harmony with the principles of our Government, and with the concurrent work of the churches, missionary boards and societies, and philanthropic organizations, and to urge upon Congress such increased appropriations as may be necessary to carry this into effect."

It was hoped that the new and thoroughly American policy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would be accepted by Congress as it had already been accepted by the administration; but the United States Senate overruled the action of its Committee on Appropriations, and restored in the Indian appropriations bill appropriations for three new sectarian schools which had been provided for by the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, thus increasing the number of sectarian appropriations. This action caused extended protest from the press and from varied organizations throughout the country. The Independent of New York, July 31, 1890,

said:

"While having full sympathy with the work done heretofore by the contract schools, and while believing fully in the necessity of moral and religious training in order to the highest civilization of the Indians as well as of whites, we believe the time has come for the work of secular education, carried on by men and women of high moral and religious character on a nonsectarian and nonpartisan basis, to be done chiefly, if not entirely, by the Government; while the work of evangelization should be prosecuted by the church.

"The last week has seen an onslaught on the Indian Bureau from a number of Catholic papers, apparently having one common inspiration. Nevertheless it is hard to persuade the people that the Catholics have anything to complain of so long as

they control three-fifths of the appropriations for contract schools."

The Churchman of New York, August 2, 1890, said:
"Commissioner Morgan was right in calling a halt. Senator Reagan was right in

declaring against Government aid to religious denominations. The Government has drifted into a wrong position in this matter. A temporary expedient has been rapidly growing into a vicious system, and it is now determined, against the advice of the Commissioner, to extend it and fasten it upon the Government. could open our eyes to the evil of it, it would be the spectacle of the Catholic bureau pushing by the Commissioner and forcing itself into the Senate Chamber, and with whip and spur driving over the Senate committee. The Commissioner should be backed by every American citizen. Religious societies should carry on their missions

in entire independence of the Government."

"The National League for the Protection of American Institutions," an organization wholly unsectarian and nonpartisan in character, containing among its adherents thousands of the formers of public opinion in every State, whose objects are stated to be "to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds," has taken pains to test extensively the most enlightened public sentiment on the question of sectarian appropriations by Congress as well as by the States. The responses from thoughtful and liberal Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, and from those of no professed religious faith, have shown all but a unanimous consensus of opinion against such appropriations, as both perilous in precedent and harmful in result. The outline of the plan carefully elaborated in the commissioner's report, looking to the assimilation of the Indian to our national life by a system of schools nonpartisan and nonsectarian, related to each other and forming a connected whole, with uniform studies and patriotic teachings, conformed, as far as practicable, to the common-school system, presents in great part the national question on which the nomination of General Morgan was by many sustained, and by others opposed, in the contest before the Senate. The plan reported by the Indian Department had been carefully considered by many philanthropic and educational citizens, who had devoted themselves to the solution of the Indian problem under the lead of distinguished experts in educational and Indian affairs, both of the States and of the nation. After diligent scrutiny and discussion it was regarded as marked by the caution, moderation, and wisdom demanded by the difficulties of the situation, and tending to avoid the interruption and antagonism incident to discordant systems by bringing all the schools founded or employed by the Government into harmonious relation, on the model of the public school system into which the Government schools might, in time, be readily absorbed. Influential presses, secular and religious, gave it their approval, as a gentle and judicious mode of solving a national problem by a simple and easy return to American principles, the forgetfulness or disregard of which had led to the complication of adverse and antagonistic systems in defiance of the constitutional rule of an absolute separation of Church and State.

If, while the Indian appropriation bill was before Congress in discussion, the same energy and ability had been put forth by the secular and religious press in opposition to its obnoxious features as were exercised in attacking these features after the passage

of the bill, the result might have been different.

There is no lesson taught by the history of the republic that is better understood by the American people or the world at large than the admirable adaptation of the public school to fit the children of all nationalities for the exigencies of American life and to encourage an intelligent devotion to American institutions. The attempt to defeat the appointments in the Indian Department of the Commissioner and Superintendent, who favored Governmental schools, was openly based on opposition to the commonschool policy, and by those who make a demand for new schools to be controlled by ecclesiastics, and not by the Government, but said schools to be supported by the National Government from the National Treasury.

In order that the work might be uniform, the office prepared recently a new contract, in which it was provided that the Indian Office might "prescribe the course of study and designate the text books, and require the same evidence of the qualifications of the employés in contract schools as in the Government schools." It was held, as the employes in contract schools as in the Government schools." It was held, as we think justly, that if the Government furnishes the money for the education of Indian children for American citizenship, it has a right to say how this work shall be These contracts were sent out to the various religious bodies who carry on these contract schools; namely, Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Friends, Methodists, Mennonites, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Unitarians. All of these bodies, with one exception, accepted the new contracts without objection. The Bureau of Catholic Missions, however, declined to accept them, refused to allow the Government to prescribe the course of study or designate the text books, and objected to submitting the required evidences as to the qualifications of school employés. On the amendment of the Senate, both Houses of Congress, however, finally incorporated in the Indian appropriation bill the following section: "That the expenditure of the money appropriated for school purposes in this act shall be at all

times under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in all respects in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to the conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may from time to time be prescribed by him."

The following table shows the amounts appropriated to the various religious bodies

for Indian education during the fiscal years 1886 to 1891:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Roman Catholics	\$118, 343	\$194,635	\$221, 169	\$347, 672	\$356, 957	\$347, 689
Presbyterians	32, 995	37, 910	36, 500	41, 825	47,650	44, 850
Congregational	16, 121	26, 696	26, 080	29, 310	28, 459	27, 271
Martinsburgh, Pa	5, 400	10, 410	7,500	Dropped.		
Alaska Training School		4, 175	4, 175			
Episcopal		. 1,890	3, 690	18, 700	24, 726	29, 910
Friends	1,960	27, 845	14, 460	23, 383	23, 383	24, 743
Mennonite		3, 340	2,500	3, 125	4, 375	4, 375
Middletown, Cal		1, 523	Dropped.			
Unitarian		1, 350	5, 400	5, 400	5, 400	5, 400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis			1,350	4,050	7, 560	9, 180
Methodist				2, 750	9, 490	6,700
Miss Howard				275	600	1,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institute	33, 400	33, 400	33, 400	33, 400	33, 400	33, 400
Appropriation for Hampton	20, 040	20, 040	20, 040	20, 040	20, 040	20, 040
Total	228, 259	363, 214	376, 264	529, 930	562, 040	554, 558

The significance of these figures indicates the tendency of the existing system to arouse, not simply disputes between the Government and the authorities of any denomination that may claim a right to control in the matter of Indian education, under authority given or assumed to be given by acts of Congress, but to arouse throughout the nation the denominational rivalries, jealousies, and animosities which it was the aim of the first amendment to the National Constitution to prevent, and which every departure from its spirit is sure to awake. The dissatisfaction may be the greater among the various denominational bodies which have a national organization which recognize allegiance to our Constitution and laws, and which are devoted to American principles and institutions, if they find that the National Government is appropriating so large a proportion of pupile moneys for Indian education to an ecclesiastical body which represents no national church organization in America, and avows no allegiance to the American Government. The proposition seems hardly to admit of dispute, that a race whose education is assumed by the National Government should receive an instruction and training fitted to imbue them with the American spirit, to fit them for the exercise of their rights and duties by a right understanding of our political system, based on the sovereignty of the American people and the supremacy of American law, with liberty of conscience to all, and that protection to all in their constitutional rights which entitles the Government to their loyal devotion and exclusive allegiance, shutting out all allegiance to any other power, prince, or potentate whatsoever. Apart from these national considerations it is respectfully submitted that the Indian children are vested with constitutional rights which the Government, in the exercise of a reasonable guardianship over the wards of the nation, is honorably bound to protect.

The President, in his message to Congress, December 3, 1889, in speaking of Indian

education, said :

"The national schools for Indians have been very successful, and should be multiplied, and, as far as possible, should be so organized and conducted as to facilitate the transfer of the schools to the States or Territories in which they are located when the Indians in a neighborhood have accepted citizenship and have become otherwise fitted for such a transfer. This condition of things will be attained slowly, but it will be hastened by keeping it in mind. And in the meantime that coöperation between the Government and the mission schools, which has wrought much good, should be cordially and impartially maintained."

It certainly can not be contended with justice that, while we give to the Episcopalians, for instance, whose work among the Indians has been noteworthy for its extent and value, and whose claims upon the Government are as reasonable as those of the Roman Catholics, only \$29,919, the Government could give to the Roman Catholics either the sum asked for, \$531,996, or the sum received, \$347,689, and still

administer the system "impartially."

Many learned jurists and statesmen think that the first article of the first amendment to the National Constitution, which ordains that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," does not permit Corgress to make a law establishing for the Indians, or any other

class in America, one or more schools belonging to a particular religious denomination, and where the doctrines of that denomination are to be taught, for the reason that such a law is a law respecting an establishment of religion, and that the constitutional provision that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion equally forbids Congress making a law that will empower any other body to prohibit the free exercise of religion; and these principles are applicable alike to all religious denominations whatsoever, native or foreign, that now exist or may hereafter appear in our States and Territories. The debate in the United States Senate on July 14, 1890, on the Indian appropriation bill, developed a strong sentiment in this direction, and in no instance was an effort made to answer the constitutional argument. Expediency and local political interests seemed to be the motives controlling the action.

I only wish to be understood as protesting against national grants to such contract schools as are purely under sectarian control. The organization of citizens whom I represent is now preparing its appeal to all the religious denominations, asking them to withdraw all applications for appropriations and to refuse to receive appropriations from the National Treasury for their work of religious instruction among the In-

dian races.

Let us make an attempt at the solution of the question of Indian education which embarrasses the solution of the broader questions. Let us not make him the prey of denominational bickerings. Give him the American public school, or its equivalent, and then let religious denominations prove their faith by their works and try to Christianize him. The controversy concerning sectarian appropriations will continue, because a vital and fundamental principle animates it; and the welfare of the Indian will be prejudiced unless this partnership of the Government with religious denominations is dissolved. These Indians are the wards of the nation, and we can not escape the responsibility for their education. When we provide in a given place only a contract school under sectarian control, we force them under an establishment of religion and pay the bills for their religious education, which is both establishing a religion and abridging the free exercise thereof on the part of the individual.

Where the Government has encouraged by its appropriations the investment of private funds drawn from private beneficence, for the purpose of promoting denominational schools, of course perfect business housesty must be adhered to and good faith be kept, when the Government determines to withdraw from the support of sectarian contract schools; and I urge that the attitude of the churches ought to be that, after timely notification to the parties interested, Government appropriations

for denominational schools among the Indians shall cease.

Confusion will necessarily result unless there is uniformity in the educational system. Let the nation do its work of education, and trust to the churches, as it does with other classes of the population, for Christianization. It is a notable fact that the results of the sectarian contract system have been very questionable in many places. We believe that General Morgan has the right view of things, for two reasons: First, in the best interests of the Indians; and, second, in the best interests of the American principle of the entire separation of Church and State. The question of economy as between the expense of maintaining the contract of the Government schools has no force as an argument; and it is unworthy of consideration by the United States Government, when we consider the historic relationship of the Government to the Indian races.

It seems to me that it would be a wise course for this conference to ask, in the near future, all the religious denominations now receiving funds from the National Treasury for Indian education to withdraw their application for funds, and to refuse to receive them in case appropriations should be made. The National Government, introducing the common-school system among the Indians and making attendance compulsory, recognizes, as it ought, the free public-school system as a national American institution. And it would seem that the churches ought to encourage the National Government to take such desirable action by refusing a partnership which

makes such action impracticable.

If the churches in matters of Indian education accept sectarian appropriations from the National Government, while using the moiety of money they get undoubtedly for worthy purposes, they do great damage to the entire cause of public education by sanctioning a step in the direction of the union of church and State, by imperiling the integrity and indivisibility of the school fund in the several States. In several of the States the question has already reached a dangerous and critical stage. The enemies of the school system are watching with great solicitude the movement made by the churches for appropriations from the National Treasury; and some of them openly rejoice in what they believe to be the solution of the entire problem of the support of denominational schools in the States, by a division of the school funds on denominational lines.

Again, the churches accepting appropriations to aid them in their efforts to educate the Indians are putting a premium on the use of ecclesiastical power for political pur-

poses, in the shaping of legislation. And that power in these very lines has been used most relentlessly in high places. It would seem that the Church of Christ ought

not to be a party to this kind of work in a republic.

Again, the churches ought not to consent to such a relationship to the National Government that workers in the field dare not tell the facts coming under their observation, lest their own work will be imperiled and their path of usefulness hedged up. If it is claimed that this money in the Treasury is the property of the Indians, what right, then, has the General Government to say that it shall be filtered through sectarian sieves on its way to the owners?

In answer to the question, then, "What should be the relation of the churches to the Federal Government in the work of the education of the Indian races?" we would respond, The same relation as they sustain to the Government in the work of the education of other races of our composite population, in case the churches desire to see the Indian races civilized, Christianized, and Americanized. And this means, let the Government do thoroughly its work of industrial and intellectual education by teachers competent in both character and culture; and let the free church in a free State press its distinctly Christian religious work side by side with the Government, furnishing its own motive powers, both spiritual and material.

DISCUSSION.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va. It all seems to turn on the principle that it is wrong to divert the use of funds raised by popular taxation for the support of sectariau schools. That is a broad and accepted principle, and ought to be established throughout our land. It would be wrong for churches to ask for money from Government or for funds from Congress to help educate Indians, when they are no longer wards of the nation but like other people. But is this what they are doing? What are those funds? Are they raised by popular taxation and given as charity to the Indians, as they would be given to our citizens generally? I say no. There is broad, vital difference. That which it is right to do in the case of the Indian is not right to do in the case of the people at large. I agree with the last speaker that it is necessary to separate church and State, but I do not agree with his implication that the support of contract schools is a blow to the integrity of our institutions. That is what he means. But in educating the Indian we are paying him a debt recognized by many treaties. He once owned this whole country. Even to-day he has about 200,000 square miles. The value of the land that we have taken from him is not put to his credit in any bank account. It is in the hands of Government as his proper trustee. Secretary Teller gave us the exact figures in the case of the Sioux tribe. Does not that make a difference? This money is the Indian's own by virtue of lands ceded or rights relinquished. On that difference 2 years ago turned the action of this conference. It ought to be decisive now, and I believe it will. We have this year about \$2,000,000 devoted to the education of the Indian by act of Congress, which should be given to it in the way to do the most possible good. Is not the Government like any other trustee, bound to do the best thing it can? The obligation of trustee or guardian is the same in all cases. Government has no such relation with the whites, the blacks, or the foreigners in our country. By that difference of relations the contract schools are justified. I do not think this conflicts with Dr. King's position. The child of the white man is the heir of the ages. Look at his inheritance from the past. Heredity and environment are the greatest facts of life. The difference between him and the red man's child is vast. The spirit of fair play in this country is strong, and more and more demands that the Indian child should have a fair chance. Everything has been against him.

The best thing for the Indian is a practical, Christian education. The Government is giving him a practical education very generally. Industrial ideas are coming to the front in all education in this country. They have spread in the South among the negroes with great rapidity. They have been applied to the Indians most wisely, and nowhere more earnestly than in the contract schools. In the matter of religious training, the contract school is the specialist. The Government school is more or less Christian, according to the ever-changing management. When there was, a few years ago, a Roman Catholic superintendent of Indian schools, there was advantage for that denomination; and the Protestant workers were not always satisfied. Now Protestant work is at its high-water mark, and will stay there through the present administration. What will come next? All is temporary. The changes in 1892 may be as great as they were 4 years before, and as they have been every 4 years. The only permanent Christian force in Indian education is that of the churches through contract schools. If the churches choose to abandon that system and do all their work through charity, it is their matter. Let their secretaries speak; they are here. The real trouble is the unfair and undue advantage held by the Roman Catholics,

The real trouble is the unfair and undue advantage held by the Roman Catholics, which they gained largely by united and persistent effort. Protestants have not worked together. For at the bottom of all this is the Roman Catholic question. I

think that the Roman Catholic work is a great gain for the Indian. Industrially, it is as good as any, ofton superior. Its academic or class work is generally, I think inferior, unequal to some government work and other contract work. On the moral and religious side, it is to the Indian what it is to our citizens generally. you do away with the priests in your cities? More and more the value of the Roman Catholic Church as a moral and religious power is recognized, and it is more and more needed. It is a tremendous and helpful force in our labor question. With the Indian, I believe that it is at its best. From the first the Roman Church has made a noble record of heroism, and a most valuable effort in behalf of the red man. We must give it its right place. Out of the 12,000 Indians at school, 2,300 are under direct Roman Catholic influence. The figures of the appropriations to the different sects which were given yesterday were startling in the tremendous advantage of the Catholics. But this is another way of looking at it. Twentythree hundred out of the 12,000 are in Catholic schools, 1,100 of them in contract schools, and the rest of the 12,000 are mostly under Protestant influences. The Government schools at Cheyenne River, at Crow Creek, at Lower Brulé, are decidedly Protestant. Is not Bishop Hare as well satisfied as if he had appointed the teachers? It is a good illustration of what can be done in Government schools. If the administration is favorable, missionaries may be a great power in them without official relations. But if Bishop Hare were here he could tell you of some unsatisfactory experiences he has had, because of conflicting influences, and appointments. The trouble is, nothing is sure for the future. The Catholics got about one-fifth of the \$1,800,000 appropriated, while they have about a fourth of the pupils.

The contract schools are, and ought to be, subject to Government inspection. Mr. Blackburn, of the Indian Bureau, will tell you how some Catholic teachers were

The contract schools are, and ought to be, subject to Government inspection. Mr. Blackburn, of the Indian Bureau, will tell you how some Catholic teachers were dropped by Government because incompetent. Those who do not speak English are dismissed. They do not accept the Government's prescribed course of study. About one-fourth of their teaching is, I am told, in the catechism; the rest, usual class work. In the Protestant schools there is less catechism and more ordinary book work. I believe, in reference to all this work of Indian civilization, there should be an appeal for a national policy that all agents, teachers, and helpers should be retained during good behavior and good service. In the Government schools, under the system of inspection, the work has been steadily brought up to a higher plane, and the schools were probably never so efficient as now. Government inspection makes the contract schools much better than they would be without it. A great deal more has to be done. In view of the fact that so many Indian children are still unprovided for, would it not be disastrous if the anti-contract school views were

carried out?

Let our action here be not destructive, but progressive and constructive, when to-day less than one-half of these children are being taught. If the Protestant Churches say "We will furnish all the money ourselves and let the present contract-school funds go to purely Government schools, in order to weaken the Catholics or to assert a principle," I have nothing to say. I respect the principle, but despise the policy. There is no quarrel, I think. In Christian work—for Indians, notably—the Catholics and Protestants are working side by side, with much mutual sympathy. It is so at Standing Rock and elsewhere, not without trouble at points. This combination of work for the Indians is a good thing for all branches of the Christian Church. The public sentiment growing out of it is the salvation of the red race. Hold on to the things we have got, I say. Improve all along the line, both Government and contract schools. But, in the name of good sense and of justice and of God, let us press forward and do what we can for the 21,000 children for whom nothing is yet done.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. My thought in listening to the very stirring words of the first speaker was, Make haste slowly. He enunciated great truths very near to the heart of any Christian man who is, in the very fiber of his being, an American. But I say again, Make haste slowly. My recollection goes back for more than 30 years of very intimate acquaintance with the work of this Indian system. I can remember a period when \$48,000 of Indian money was expended for schools among the Sioux, and not one single Indian child had ever learned to read. While our Indian system is unreformed; while it is subject to every vicissitude that belongs to American politics; while any man in the employ of the Indian Bureau, if he runs counter to those who are called the Indian ring, or presumes on some of the prerogatives which selfishness has in view with regard to the Indians—if such a man is in danger of sharing the fate of one man whose name I can not speak without tears coming to my eyes, Edward Smith, who died of a broken heart, a pure, true, noble man of God—if all this is true, pardon me if I ask, what must we do? What do we want to do? Lead up a poor heathen people whom we have wronged out of their darkness to the light of civilization. Now, remember, no nation has ever survived the loss of its religion. It might have been a very poor religion, and full of superstitien; but the moment that it lost that sense of accountability to an unseen power, and had no standard of right outside of itself, it perished like the fabric of a dream. Re-

member another truth. What is government? Bishop Wainwright asked Daniel Webster to tell him the best treaties on government. Mr. Webster opened the Bible, and read the verse beginning, "There is one law giver and judge," and said, "There is more in that sentence than in all the books that man has ever written." Governis more in that sentence than in all the books that man has ever written." ment is the delegated trust from God, who only has the right to govern, who gives every nation the right to say how that trust shall be clothed. While I admit that under our American system—and I thank God that I am an American—you have no right to teach the things that have separated men into rival sects and parties, you have the right to protect the existence of the nation. It is not sectarian to teach the children of the State that there is a God, and reverence for God's eternal law. It is not sectarian to teach truths that underlie every relation of man to man and man to God. There I take my stand with regard to the Indian.

Now let me say that my skirts are quite clear with reference to the union of church and state. I have for 10 years had so little faith in the administration of Indian affairs, though our means were so straitened, that I have not had one dollar appropriated by the Government for the work I was trying to do. I was offered by the Commissioner at Washington money to aid me in my work. I said, "No, not one solitary dollar." Then Mr. Gilfillan went to White Earth, and I was asked to appoint him as a teacher. I said, Yes, on one condition,—that he shall not receive one dollar for his services in the schools. But let me say here that the schools which the Government has among the Indians are to-day better than formerly. We are moving in the right direction. We have Christian men at their head, and Christian But it is simple justice to say that the Government has been forced to this position through the contract schools. I say unhesitatingly that I believe the new movement of the Government in the right direction with regard to industrial schools is due to the mission schools of the different religious bodies, and to the faithful work done by contract schools. The time may come when the educational system for the Indians shall be upon such a basis that you and I can have no question with regard to its future. I do not think that time has come now; and I say very frankly that I should feel in the depths of my heart, if at this time that change should be made, a very great and irreparable wrong would be done to the Indians. No one has thanked God more than I have, when I have read the report of the Mohonk Conference. If, 30 years ago, almost 30, when my diocese was deluged with blood and I was walking on my heart, if any one had told me that the time would come that representatives of all the great bodies of Christian workers in this country would meet together with one thought, that they might work out a plan to save these poor people, I am sure I should have said, "Lord, let now thy servant depart in peace." My heart has been filled to overflowing here, but we must remember that there is long, hard work for strong men yet to do.

There is no government yet for the Indians. The provision has been made for Indian rights of property; but for the most part, owing to negligence, the certificates of Indian patents are not worth much more than the paper on which they are written. So with respect to citizenship. I was asked by a statesman the other day, "What do you think of the solution of the Indian question by making wild Indians voters?" Isaid, "We have tried that." He replied, "I did not know that it had ever been tried." We had an old Territorial law in Minnesota that any Indian who wore a civilized dress could vote. We had once an exciting election, and it was supposed that the vote was decisive, until some one said, "Wait till you hear from Pembina." And we found, sure enough, that an entire tribe had turned out, in hickory shirts

and breeches, and their vote had knocked us higher than a kite.

It is a blessed thing when Indians are prepared for Christian citizenship. There is no work that has overpaid a hundred fold, good measure pressed down and shaken together, as has the work that the different religious denominations of this country

have done for the poor Indian.

My dear wife, who stood behind me in all those dark hours, when both my missions were wiped out as if there had never been a vestige of them, looking at me, with the tears running down her face, said, "We have nothing to do with this: it is your business to do the work, and God will take care of it." So we went on. I am tempted to read a letter written to me after she had passed away. [Bishop Whipple here read some extracts from a letter written by a young Indian missionary on hearing of the death of Mrs. Whipple.]
I could tell of scores of good men trained in these Christian contract schools. And,

although the time may come when the Government must depart from that policy, that time is not now. You may say that the Department has the entire matter in its own hands. Do not let us mince matters. If any religious body is not doing its work, let us demand that their teachers, like other teachers, shall be fitted for their

place, and that they shall faithfully carry out every order that emanates from the Government. With that, we need have no fear of the future.

Only one word more. It will not be long before I go to the other home. But let me tell you that, next to the thought of meeting the Saviour, is the comfort of meeting many-oh, so many-of those poor wandering folk we have been leading out of their darkness, who have been brought to that everlasting home.

General WHITTLESEY. In confirmation of the remark of Bishop Whipple that the Department has this matter in its own hands, I would like to read one clause from the appropriation bill just passed by the present Congress:

"That the expenditure of the money appropriated for school purposes in this act shall be at all times under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in all respects in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to the conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may from time to time be prescribed by him."

President Gates. That emphasizes the truth that, if we are in dauger of a Scylla on one side, with reference to the different denominations and the contract schools, there is a Charybdis on the other in the matter of a civil service that is not yet, by any

means, reformed.

Dr. Strieby. I feel very much as Bishop Whipple does. The contract system has worked well. It will come to its end by limitation, because by and by the Iudians will be civilized and this system will be out of the way. What has moved me of late has been the action of Congress which seemed to be sectarian. I have said that, rather than have our Government committed to sectarian legislation and measures, I would be willing as an individual to forego all the advantages of the contract system. But I do not think that is necessary. This contract system is special. It is adapted to this class of people. I believe fully that these Indians are the wards of the nation. They are not like the negro, the Chinese, the Swedes. They sustain a peculiar relation to the Government, and the money it pays to the contract schools is

demanded by that relation.

The civilization that has been thus far attained among the Indians is due to religious influences more than to all others. Until within a recent time it could be said that they were the source of all advance from John Eliot's time down to Bishop Whipple's. The Riggses and the Williamsons, and such men as they, are the ones who have laid the foundations upon which the superstructure has been built. For no light reasons should we be willing to forego the advantages which have thus been gained. As to the relation of church and state, do not let us be troubled beyond measure Intil we know what we really mean. What do we mean by the union of church and state? The state has no right to impose religious regulations and opinions on the people. On the other hand, the church has no right to impose obligations upon the state or people. If the state will keep hands off in that way, and the church will keep hands off in her way, the union of church and state will be avoided. What is done in the case of these contract schools? The Government money is due, as I think, by contract and by treaty obligation to the original owners of this land. The money is no bonus given to the religious bodies. It is money paid to fulfill the Government's obligations to the Indians. The money goes, not to teach religion, but to teach the curriculum prescribed by the Government; and any religious body that will not accept the money on those terms has no right to it. That may apply just where it pleases. With regard to the Roman Catholic denomination, there will be no difficulty. If they will take the money and use text books, and have the school conducted on the principles laid down for the Government schools, no one can object, if no discriminations are made in their favor. If the Government means to have religion in the schools-I do not doubt that it does-no one questions its right to do so. Carlisle and Hampton and all such schools have religious influences in them. It would be strange if it were not so. But what is the difference between employing A and B as a Presbyterian or Baptist in these schools and employing the same persons in a Government school? In either case they will teach the prescribed studies, and in addition to that will do what they can in the way of religious influence. You must have religious influence in your school, and you must have religious teachers to give that influence. The present system works so well, do not let us disturb it now. Let the Government mark out the course of study and let the missionary societies employ men who will teach that course, and who shall also care for the moral elevation of the Indians.

Rev. O. E. Boyd, secretary of the Presbyterian board. The policy of the Government is changeable in its relations to the denominational or contract schools, not because of any inefficiency of the officials, but of necessity because of the constant change of these officials. Each one when appointed brings in a new theory and policy, which must be tried. We well remember how Mr. Price urged upon our board contracts for new schools; then how, under Mr. Atkins and Mr. Oberly, the policy was changed, and one of our well-established schools taken from us. Now, under Mr. Morgan, still another policy is introduced, which is far better than all the others. These constant and inevitable changes of officials and policy, under the present system, make the status of the work of the denominations very uncertain and unsatisfactory. They prevent our board, and we suppose others also,

from settled and progressive work; and none can be carried on in this manner and

be well done, because no definite plans can be made for the future.

For instance, a school has been granted a contract at first for, say, fifty boarding pupils. The accommodations are afterward enlarged at much expense to the board and the renewal contract is asked for, say, seventy-five pupils. Again other buildings are added and money expended, and a new contract granted for one hundred pupils. As there are hundreds of children not yet in the schools, it is natural to suppose that the desire of the Government and the church is to enlarge until they all are cared for; and, acting on this thought, the board expends still more and larger sums of money and asks a larger contract. Meanwhile the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is retired because a new party is in power, or for political reasons, and, instead of the enlarged contract asked for, there comes a suggestion that none may be granted; but, after much delay and correspondence, it is finally granted, but on such a reduced scale that the board is crippled in its operations, its plans upset, its money expended, and it has but meager results to show. We can not but think that the present attitude of the Indian Bureau will either drive all the denominations out of their present efforts for the Indians as now conducted or to Congress for special grants, as the Catholics have already done.

Listen to the story of one of our superintendents:

"It makes me miserable to have so many teachers here at so great an expense to the board, and be unable to secure enough pupils to get a reasonable amount from the The plain truth is that the school business at this point is greatly in Government. excess of the demand. The school had 200 last session, and a new one near by fully as large is soon to be opened. Then there are the Congregational and the Catholic schools for boys and the Sisters' school for girls-all making efforts to get pupils-besides our own. I wrote to the Indian agent, asking him to go with me and help me to get pupils; but to-day I get a note stating that 'he has no funds for traveling expenses.' I do not see any prospect of filling up very soon, certainly not until later in the season; and then, if large children come in, it will be to get clothed and fed during the winter, and leave as soon as their spring work begins."

Under this system the agent is the friend of the Government schools by virtue of

his official relations, and he must see them filled first. The present contract forbids us to receive into our schools any former pupil of a Government school except by special permission, while at the same time the Government can take any or all of Our schools are seriously embarrassed by this rule. With such odds against them, how can religious and benevolent societies carry on their school work? It looks now as though we may ere long be left with large properties on hand, which

have cost much money, and for which there will be no use or sale.

Meanwhile, the Romanists, by their persistent efforts, have secured all that they asked for directly or indirectly. Since our present most excellent and Christian Commissioner came into office it is well known how, in spite of his earnest desires, they have gone directly to Congress and had their requests granted.

Now come to our board momentous questions: What shall we do? Shall we give up altogether? Shall we carry on only such schools as we can without the financial aid of the Government, or shall we go to Congress, and lobby our bills through, and become independent of the Indian Bureau?

These are vital questions, not only to our board and similar benevolent institutions engaged in Indian education, but to the Indians themselves. If we all withdraw, what will become of them? Education is good, but without religion it may prove We all believe that it is the duty of the Government to educate and only harmful. the duty of the church to Christianize these people. Heretofore we have worked hand in hand. Now shall we crush a good work for the sake of a good idea, or shall we, by united efforts and in the Master's spirit, seek to remove all strife, except that generous emulation which seeks only the highest and best good of the Indian

Would it be wise to put all Indian schools under the entire control of the Indian Bureau? As long as there are two powers that can pass laws or enter into contract with interested parties for the control of these schools, will not these difficulties con-

tinue!

Would it be wise to ask the Government to withdraw its subsidies from all religious bodies, and have the school and mission work of the latter entirely dependent upon their immediate adherents for their support? If we do this, will not the present policy of the Government shut off sooner or later all religious instruction among the Indians? If religious bodies are forced to give up their sel cols by the withdrawal of the pupils into Government schools, can or will the Government give them religious instruction, or will it, can it, permit these religious bodies to give any religious instruction in the Government schools? Is such a thing possible?

Rev. ADDISON P. FOSTER, D. D., of Boston. It would seem that there is, after all,

very little difference of opinion among those present, when we test ourselves on certain points. One point we agree upon is that there should be no connection between church and state. We agree, also, that we must go slow; that, if we ever see our

way to give up the system, it can be only as we have made previous preparation for it. At the same time there is a point of difference to consider. The question in dispute is this: Is it wise for us to make preparation to give up the contract system? It would not be easy to break up that system at once. The denomination with which It would not be easy to break up that system at once. I am connected expends in one school \$20,000 received from Government, and to give that up at once would almost destroy the school. We can not abandon the contract system to-day; but it may be that it is wise to take measures by which we shall do it to-morrow or at some future time. The question is, Is it unwise for us to hold on to the contract system as part of our American plan for Indian education? I do not see how the question is touched by the statements that have been made, that this money belongs altogether to the Indians. That statement has been contradicted.* I do not see how some other considerations that have been brought up here affect the question, when we remember the reasons why we insist upon a separation between church and state. These are at least two. One is that the connection of church and state incites animosity between people of different sects, and it is essential to the well-being of our country that we should have as much harmony as possible. Anything that separates the people into rival factions causes division of feeling. Whenever there is anything among us that leads to that, it is a root of bitterness that tends to destroy republican government.

The other thing is that a Government must act impartially. If the Government is trustee for the Indian, you and I have part in this trusteeship. I with my peculiar prejudices, and you with yours, have a right to be reasonably satisfied with the action of Government. If the Indians are our wards, how are we to act as their trustees from our different points of view? Or how shall we combine on a policy that shall satisfy all? We are not satisfied, as Presbyterians or Baptists or Methodists, if the Catholics have almost all of the money appropriated by the Government. You understand that the Catholics in 1890 have received .70 per cent. of this contract money, the Protestants about 27 per cent., while 2 or 3 per cent. goes to unsectarian institutions, like Hampton. We are all sharing in this trusteeship; and yet the Government, in representing the interests of us all, is favoring a denomination in such a way as to excite animosity. We feel that it is unjust that this particular denomination should have such a large share. Can it be said that there is absolute religious freedom, when we are imposing so largely upon our wards this particular religion, and when all the different religions are not equally represented? I hesitate exceedingly to say anything with regard to what one of our friends has insisted on; but I can not let it pass unnoticed. He has urged the admirable quality of the Roman Catholic schools, and spoken tenderly and warmly of the work in them. Let us remember that Government is educating these Indian children with reference to citizenship. Our Republic can not be sustained unless its youth are educated to be good citizens. But it is an unfortunate fact, which we can not overlook, that there are 8,000,000 of people in this land under subjection to one who sits upon the throne of the Vatican, and who claims the right to control their personal decisions in regard to political as well as religious matters. It is a fact that, if they follow the teachings of their ecclesiastical leaders, they can not be loyal citizens of this Republic and in sympathy with some of its vital institutions. Is it consistent for us to allow to be taught in the Indian schools, at the expense of Government, doctrines that militate against the interests of the United States? I have nothing to say with regard to their own missionary efforts; but, when it comes to

our Government acting as trustee I protest.

I wrote, some time since, to find out why it was that Roman Catholics succeeded in getting such large sums and how they managed their schools. I have secured a few letters in reply. It would appear from these letters that we can not well ask for funds in the same way that the Catholics do. It is not in accordance with the spirit of Protestantism that we should lobby in this fashion or override the officials as Commissioner Morgan and the committee of the House were overridden. We will not do that. Then, again, the Protestants need more money to carry on their schools than Catholics. The Catholics have, indeed, money for their buildings. A certain excellent lady has given it to them. But their teachers are unsalaried. They have fewer teachers, and their schools are poorer. I know there are some good Catholic schools; excellent reports have come with regard to them. But this is not true of most. Extracts from letters written me by certain missionaries, together with statements made to me by gentlemen entirely conversant with the facts, who are here to-day, prove that these Catholic schools, as a rule, do far inferior work.

[Here Dr. Foster read extracts from letters to prove his point.] The Government school at Fort Yates is in the hands of priests and nuns, and the priest in charge prints his letterheads as the "Catholic Mission." A gentleman familiar with the Indian schools states to me that in one under Catholic control all

^{*}As a matter of fact, only one small item of \$25,000 out of the apporpriations for Indian schools, approaching \$2,000,000, comes from Indian funds. All the rest of the money expended is raised from the ordinary sources of Government revenue.

the teachers but two are German and French, and unable to speak English. I am glad to hear that English will be required in the schools henceforth. In short, the system of contract schools is unamerican, difficult to carry out, impractical, sure to

create friction, and ought to be abandoned as speedily as possible.

Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. It appears to me that those who are proposing the discontinuance of the contract schools are misconceiving the fundamental fact which underlies the existence of those schools. In these institutions, while the Government places in the hands of the missionary societies a sum of money to pay for the food and clothing of the Indian children, the missionary societies or the churches of the country erect suitable buildings, and also assume the important duty of finding suitable persons to take charge of the children and instruct them. They select proper teachers, continue them in their positions if they do good work, and support them wholly.

Those who are objecting to-day to these schools ask whether the churches need the financial help of the Government in carrying on their denominational work, and whether they ought to have it. But this question, when it is asked in relation to such a work as the Government has undertaken for the Indians, betrays a radical error as to the real relations of the Government and the churches in this undertaking. Such a question is precisely a case of putting the cart before the horse. For the real question is not whether the churches of the country need and ought to have in this work the help of the Government, but whether the Government does not need, in such a peculiar undertaking, the help of the churches, whether the Government can afford to deny itself such help. I believe that a partnership between the Government and the missionary bodies of the country after the fashion of the contract schools, supplies both elements needed to produce the qualities for good citizenship in the now degraded Indians. It secures both general and religious education.

The churches might possibly do all this work alone, although with difficulty, con-

sidering the many other calls upon them. But, certainly, nothing in the past history of purely Government schools gives proof that such schools, swayed by political influences as they are, and not pervaded always, by any means, with a strong religious spirit, can lift up the Indiaus. For the elevation of these pagan tribes the Government must have the help which the religious element, the religious bodies of the country, can alone be relied on to give. The Government, of course, has no need to ask the churches for money; but it has need of those elements of character, of those

persons and influences, whose main sources are found in the churches of the country. Senator Reagan has been quoted as saying that "this giving of financial aid by the Government to the denominations for their religious purposes should come to an end." So far as his words refer to anything like a union of church and state for the propagation of any sectarian views among the citizens of the country, they state a general rule perfectly sound and believed in by us all. But the true statement of the case which we are considering is rather this: that, in a work so unique and exceptional as the Government is now forced to undertake, the moral elevation of a multitude of heathen, so that they may be fit for American citizenship at the earliest possible day—in such a work, I say, the present practice of the Government in allying with itself the religious and missionary forces of the country ought not to come to an end, but, on the contrary, ought to be continued—continued at least until some other method has proved itself, not merely on paper, but in actual operation, to be suited to the work. When any other plan has both in theory and practice accredited itself as able to do their work, then, and not till then, will it be safe to drop the contract schools. In these schools, as I have already stated, while the Government provides funds for buying food and clothing for the Indian children, the religious societies erect suitable buildings and select and support the teachers. This is the extent of the partnership, except that the Government, in virtue of the funds which it supplies, has the right to inspect the schools, and see that the course of study and the quality of the teaching, industrial and secular, reach a required standard. Although the missionary teachers give decided and earnest religious instruction, they must not in doing this fail in the secular and industrial instruction which all are agreed the Indians require.

Of course, it is very easy to say: "Let the Government look after the secular teaching and the secular schools, and let the missionary and religious laborers take care of the religion of the Indians. Separate church and state. Let the children go to the Government schools for general and industrial training, and let the missionaries give them their religious training outside the school. Is that not the method which is followed in the States?" Certainly it is; but it may be practicable there and utterly impracticable among the Indians. There is this difference. The child living in the States leaves school to go back to a civilized home, and to a community where Christian schools, churches, examples, and Christian influences of all kinds are around him or can get access to him. He is not beyond reach. The Indian child, on the other hand, leaves his schoolhouse to go to a home of barbarism. The missionary and the influences of religion have hardly any hold on him or access to him except in his school

days and hours and his school life. To cut off the religious teaching which the missionaries are able to give in the schools is to cut them off from the largest field and the most hopeful class in which they can have work for the Indians' evangelization.

The body of missionary teachers in the contract schools is just what has given to these schools their peculiar character and value. These teachers are religious persons, many of them enthusiastically so. No other persons will give themselves, year after year, patiently and perseveringly to the religious instruction of Indians, as well as to secular instruction of every kind. Why, then, should not the Government avail itself of the help of such teachers and schools? Through their help does it not seize the quickest, strongest, and surest means of fitting the Indians to be citizens? And is not this its end? Why, then, should it not use those means to reach its end?

Everybody nowadays is confessing and declaring that the Indians must have the influences of religion brought to bear upon them. They must have Bible teaching. No one more strongly than General Morgan himself—and thankful I am for it—is saying that the schools must be religious schools. It is the Bible that creates intelligence, fosters the self-governing American spirit, and at the same time develops conscience. These three things are the vital elements on which the Republic lives. This book furnishes the wheat out of which the bread of Republics is made. Not a spot 20 miles square can be shown on the face of the earth where a Christian civilization, or anything worthy to be called an American civilization, was ever found, except under the teaching and the direct influence of the Bible. Very well, then; in what class of Indian schools is the Bible best taught, while at the same time all general education is faithfully given? In the mission and contract schools. This is the answer returned to us from every source. After having visited many important Indian reservations and studied Indian schools of every grade and kind, I have no hesitation in saying that the most useful of all, in proportion to the means expended on them, are the contract schools; and the volume of testimony to this effect, coming from experts on the subject, is immense.

Moreover, these schools, in their body of teachers staying on for successive years, furnish almost the only permanent element in our dealings with the Indians. Without some guaranty of permanence and continuance, the best laid plans for teaching and helping the Indians come to nothing. See the perpetual change of teachers in the Government schools. There the teachers, instead of being supported and continued year after year, perhaps for 20 years, as is the case with the teachers who are sent by the churches to the contract schools, are changing continually—sometimes every year, sometimes more frequently still-and are always liable to dismissal as a result of political fluctuations. Not even the best of commissioners-and none better than General Morgan have we ever had or desired—has any certain tenure of office beyond a very few years. No secretary, nor president even, nor any policy they inaugurate, nor any appointee they name, has the essential element of permanence. Now, if in the contract schools you have such an element, I say keep it. If you have, besides, in these schools an element of personal contact with the Indians, of heartfelt interest in them, of close, individual, enthusiastic work for them, winning their confidence, continuous in its action until it has opportunity to become a transforming power over them—if you have such an element, keep it. Do not throw it away.

The plan laid before the conference by General Morgan last year, as a plan, leaves the later than the bed desired. It is profest, but it is also that the profest is the second to the conference of the later than the profest it is also that the profest is the second to the conference of the later than the profest in the second to the conference of the later than the profest in the second to the conference of the later than the profest in the second to the conference of the later than the second to the conference of the later than the second to the conference of

absolutely nothing to be desired. It is perfect, it is ideal; but just there is the trouble, it is as yet only ideal. If Commissioner Morgan could stay Commissioner, or if any party or policy or appointments under the Federal Government had a guaranty of permanence, all would be well. I would hold up both hands for making over to the Commissioner the whole work for him to do. But where can we find any such guaranty? We hope that his appointment and his policy will abide. It would We will do our best to secure it. We are glad that a good beginning has already been made. But less than 3 years may see political changes which will upset, or at least, confuse and clog all his plans. Therefore, I say, if we already have in the contract schools a corps of teachers beyond political changes, doing their work faithfully, religiously, successfully, more so than anybody else, do not bow them out. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. There is room and work enough for all. Not half of the Indian children yet are in schools of any kind whatever. Let any new plans find their field in providing for the children now utterly unprovided for. If you have any schools proven to be good, with a good history behind them, and actually now in effective operation, hold fast to these schools. These will help on the day when neither mission schools, nor contract schools, nor Government schools, nor charity schools of any kind, will be needed for the Indians, but when the Indians will have their own schools, as all other citizens.

Meantime, let me say in conclusion, if you would help the Indians, if you would help the churches in their work for the Indians, do your utmost to introduce permanence into the political methods by which Indian policies and appointments are made. Even the churches are often nearly discouraged by the incessant changes in Indian management. They could adapt themselves to almost any methods if they could

only be sure that these had come to stay. Every election now may bring a brandnew theory into the field, and often a large body of new officials, to whom the whole Indian work is utterly strange. To lay plans and build good work of any kind on the fluctuating currents of American party politics is like trying to build a church

and laying its cornerstone on the Atlantic waves.

Gen. Charles H. Howard. I want to ask whether I may speak on both sides of the question, for I want to look at both sides. Why did not Bishop Whipple touch any of that public money? He has been in this work 30 years. He is a pure, noble man, and loves the Indian as you love your child; and they call him father, as well they Why does he refuse to touch Government money? This is a serious question for Christian people, when they have such an example before them. Why are the Riggses, one of whom is here to-day, ready to say the same thing, that they do not want to touch Government money? There must be some reason. They and their father, Dr. S. R. Riggs, for 45 years have been working for the Sioux Indians. Why do they feel this way? I think I know. I will tell you. It has been intimated today that the work of the Government, and that possibly the end of all our effort, is to make American citizens. These people look higher than that. They want to make Christian men and women out of these Indians. To do that they can not divorce the school from the missionary work. I appeal most earnestly for the Christian school, and the Bible in the school, and the Gospel every day and hour. If there is something in this Government contract that will cramp Christian work, then let us say, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" But I believe, as Bishop Whipple has said in his apt classical quotation, in "making haste slowly." I speak after having inspected twenty-three of these agencies, and having been on almost every reservation in every Territory of this country, except one. What we utter here resounds in Congress, and is seen upon the pages of almost every important daily in the land. That means something. Let us make haste slowly, for I believe we are facing the sunrise. When I go to a reserva-tion and find that the teacher has not the fear of God before him, that he is a profane man and utterly unfitted for his work, as I have seen over and over again, I say we must have the contract school until we can have something different from that to When the transition comes let it be gradual and easy. Let the Governreplace it. ment take this step when it may; but let our Christian churches hold on and carry forward what they are now doing. I believe there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent the present system. If there had been, it would have been found out long ago. A great deal of this money is due to these Indians, according to solemn compact and treaties, to be used for educational purposes. We have never given it to them; we have denied it to them. Millions of dollars are still owing these Indians. Senator Teller is my authority. The nation is as much bound to repay this as a man is bound to pay his note of hand. This is apart from any general moral obligation to recompense the Indian because our people and nation have in the past robbed and despoiled him.

Dr. WM. HAYES WARD. It is not a theory, but a condition, that confronts us. The theory which has been presented so strongly is that the United States Government shall give nothing and no State shall give anything for a special religious purpose or for the advantage of a religious body. I believe in principles, I do not believe in any conduct which contradicts principles. And yet we have gone against that theory or principle in this whole Indian history from the time that General Grant first asked religious bodies to nominate agents. Have we really gone back on our principles? Is it a principle that government should have nothing to do with religion? Is there not a principle that government should have nothing to do with religious instincts and necessities of every man shall have free scope, and shall be provided for, and that children shall have their religious instincts provided for And do we not allow them to be provided for in our civilization independently of the State, by our churches and other institutions? This is true of a free community. But now take a community that is not free. Take, for instance, a prison, an orphan asylum, a regiment of soldiers. That is not self-governing; that is under control; that is a ward of the people. What does the Government do? Does it say, we have nothing to do with religion? No; it provides those institutions with chaplains. That is precisely the position which we are in with reference to the Indians. They are under control. They are our wards. They are not free, not self-governing. What do we do? We say it is the business of the Commissioner of Indian Education to provide religious education, by a right which goes back of any principle that has been laid down here this morning. The Government has a right to provide religious instruction among the Indians—I think that is understood by Commissioner Morgan—whether in the Government schools or whether in the schools controlled by religious bodies.

I want, also, to make my strong protest against the sentiment implied, if not distinctly uttered, by one of the speakers who questions the loyalty which the Catholic Church maintains toward the United States Government. No person could have heard, as I did, at that Catholic centennial in Baltimore, the expressions of loyalty to the United States Government, and the way they resented the implication that

they are under any political control from any foreign body, without feeling that there was an earnestness and honesty in it, and I for one believe it; and I think we ought not to give utterance to any feeling of distrust, and ought not to let our action be controlled by such a feeling, when we know that they have the same political rights, and, I believe, the same national loyalty, that we Protestants have.

Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT. Most heartily do I indorse the motto which Bishop Whipple

has given us as one which should control our action—to "make haste slowly." But, if we are to do that, we must make some haste. If we go away from this conference and repeat only what we said last year we shall have made no haste at all, and that

is not what Bishop Whipple recommended.

I thought that I was a radical on this question until I heard Bishop Whipple.

Then I concluded that I was not, because the utmost I wish to do is to preach to day what Bishop Whipple practiced 25 years ago. We have all been stirred by his eloquent words as we have long been stirred by his more eloquent life. Surely, in his case it is true that deeds have spoken louder than words. I shall rejoice when the time comes, as it will come, when every Christian church of this continent will say what he said a quarter of a century ago: "We will not take the money of the Federal Government, or put our schools by necessity of that money under Federal control."

The Roman Catholic Church is right in its protest against having its schools under-Federal control. The church ought never to be under any form of control by a political government. The church should be emancipated from its present partnership relations with the Government, not that its work may be lessened, but that it may do a larger, nobler, diviner, and more spiritual work. It is for this reason that I wish that every church represented in the Indian work would say: "We will not

take your money from this day."

The church and the state ought to be one. The time will come when they will be one, and that dream of Arnold of Rugby will be realized. The relation of church and state ought to be the relation between the deacon and the dry goods dealer; the deacon is a dry-goods dealer in the shop, and the dry-goods dealer is a deacon in the church. The community ought to be so full of the spirit of Christ and of God and of religion that the only organization should be at once the church and the government. But until that can be brought about, until men see eye to eye, until they have one conscience, one faith, one hope, and one law, then there is but one safe relation between the church and the state—that of absolute and total independence. If the church is under the state, it is manacled, crippled, corrupted by worldliness. If the state is under the church—let Italy, Spain, Ireland, the whole of Europe in the Middle Ages, tell what is the result. If these two are mated together, we have a politics that ruins piety, and a piety that does no good to politics. The church would be stronger for its work if it held no open palm at Washington for droppings from the Treasury. Dr. Mitchell makes the suggestion that it is the United States Government which asks the churches to help it carry on its work. This is admirable as the suggestion of an idealist; but it is not history. The lobby does not come from Washington to our missionary societies, but goes from our missionary societies to Washington.

We stand 25 years behind Bishop Whipple. There is danger in our action of crip-

pling the work of Christ. It is because we believe that the Church of Christ will be made strong if it throws its crutch away that we plead for a speedy separation. Suppose the American Board, which is to-day meeting at Minneapolis, should have a message flashed across the cable that the British Government had suddenly resolved that it would undertake the work of establishing schools throughout India; that English should be taught in every school, in order that civilization should be hastened and industrial systems maintained, and that in these schools the following rules should be put in force; that the Sabbath must be properly observed; that there shall be a Sabbath school or some other suitable service every Sunday, which pupils shall be required to attend; that the superintendent may require employes to attend and participate in all the above exercises, but any employé declining as a matter of conscience shall be excused from attending and participating in any or all religious exercises. That is the law that governs to-day the Government schools under the Indian Bureau. Suppose it should be flashed across the ocean to Minneapolis that national schools on that basis and under that system were to be established in India. Do you think that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions would put on sackcloth and ashes, or would they rise and join in one great song of thanksgiving?

Just one word more. I speak as the pastor of a great church. And I am sure that if I were to go next Sunday morning to my congregation in Plymouth Church and say to them: "The United States Government has resolved that it will no longer give a dollar to the American Missionary Association; if you are going to carry on the missionary work you must carry it on yourselves; the United States Treasury is locked and barred against you, and it will never be opened," I am sure that I could duplicate their present contributions. So long as I can only say, "You are only asked to join in partnership with a nation so rich that it does not know what to do with its money, now pour in your contributions," I speak to unwilling ears.

Dr. WARD. Could you do that 3 years in succession?

Dr. ABBOTT. I should expect to duplicate the contributions the first year and to add to the duplicated contribution the second. A great deal of the discussion seems to have been founded on lack of faith in our institutions. To build on politics is to build on the waves of the sea, we are told. The Indian Bureau, it is said, may not remain. No, the Bureau will not remain, but the public will remain. Public opinion will remain. I do not in any way dishonor General Morgan when I say that the present policy of the Bureau of Education originated right here at Lake Mohonk. It was because Christian sentiment, public sentiment, had been crystallized here—the Christian public sentiment, which had been created in the past by such men as Bishop Weller. Whipple, Bishop Walker, and the Riggses. It was by reason of this public sentiment that the National Government has taken up the work of Indian education. And so long as the American people remain the American people, and Christian churches remain Christian churches, so long the work of education will go on with larger sweep, and there will be more and more of strength, purity, and power in the national education of the Indians.

Bishop Whipple. I have been alluded to very kindly several times. All that I said before is quite true. It is also true that a few years ago, when the utter desolation and degradation of some bodies of Indians away in the northern parishes were represented to me, and a gentleman offered to build log school houses, provided the Government would adopt them, I most heartily and cordially approved of it, because it was the only thing that could be done for their salvation. I make this explanation

that you may know that I have favored contract schools.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecos, of Albany, N. Y. I want to enter my protest against certain things that have been assumed as general principles. There has been a distinction made between secular and religious teachings which I can not accept. I refuse to acknowledge that distinction. I say to my people: You shall not draw a line down through your life and say, "On one side I am a Christian, and go to prayermeeting and church; I step over that invisible line, and put on the face of a man of the world." I believe we are making a great mistake when we say that the Government is secular, and, as has been implied, almost wicked. In its work for the Indian, I believe that every item of right instruction given to these heathen people is in and of itself Christian, and tends to their uplifting. It is therefore the true and proper

work of both the Christian church and the Christian nation.

That leads me to say one word as to the distinction between church and nation. Do we not speak of our nation as the flower of Christian civilization? The religion of Christ has given us our Government with its Christian institutions and laws, and now we are told that the church must wipe its hands of any connection with this Christian nation! The prophecy has been uttered this morning that the ideal state of things, when the church and nation shall be one, is surely coming. After the prophecy is uttered, suddenly we are asked to cut sharp and clean between church and state. How, then, will the prophecy ever come to pass? A prophecy is nothing unless it is rooted in the causes of its own fulfillment. I have learned for the first time that our Christian nation is undertaking a distinctly Christian work in elevating these heathen people to the status of Christian citizenship; and if that is true, if the church at any one point can put her hand into the hand of the Government, saying: "We will work with you on the same basis," we are hastening the day when that prophecy shall come true. I want to work for the coming of that day with heart and mind.

Prof. Anson D. Morse, Amherst, Mass. We are making far too much of this fear of union between church and state. Some 2,000 years ago we know that the Celt and the Teuton were in very much the condition that the Indian is in to-day union of church and state that christianized and civilized them; and, humanly speaking, we can see no other way through which at that time they could have been christianized and civilized. When we come to look at it carefully we shall find that evil as well as good came from this union; but the good greatly outweighed the evil. The evil it produced was tyranny. During the Middle Ages the church tyrannized over the state. From the beginning of modern times, in Protestant as well as in Catholic lauds, the state has tyrannized over the church. When we express our inherited dislike of the union of church and state, we ought to ask whether, in the present situation, there is likelihood of tyranny being exercised by the church over the state or by the state over the church. I do not think that we can reasonably fear

There is no satisfactory solution of the Indian question except through the hearty cooperation of the Christian people of this country. And is there any more effective way to bring about this cooperation than through the contract schools? These schools are the agencies by which the great religious bodies of the country work for the good of the Indian. To discountenance them would be to discourage the churches whose organs they are. Many complain, and with strong feeling, that the Roman Catholics have had undue privileges in this matter. But is not this the fault of the Protestant bodies? Is it not due to the fewness of their mission schools and to their lack of union? Let them extend their work, let them form an alliance for the more effective cultivation of this and other mission fields, and then they will secure easily all that is just.

Dr. W. A. Mowry, Boston, Mass. Day before yesterday I thought I was a white man, yesterday I was sure I was a half-breed, and to-day I believe that I am a full-blooded Indian. I have been intensely interested in this discussion this morning. It is one of the most important that this country has seen for many a day. The freedom, fairness, and fulness have been charming. You will get great good out of it, and it will be published and read. Every line of it will be read by the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

I have seen something of these Indian schools—not much, but a little—between Hampton and the Oregon coast. A tremendous work is going on in these schools. If we are to make haste, it must be slowly. If we are to make any change in the contract system, it must be slowly. We must hold on to all the good things we have. I have not been very much concerned by this Indian matter; but I have been very much concerned by another line of education,—that is, in connection with our common schools. Do not let us forget that we have six or seven million children to educate in this country; and there is a vital question to be considered, and that question is the maintaining of our public-school system, our American system of public schools. One line of argument here a certain set of ecclesiastics might use. They can ask: If you can do this in the Government schools, if you pay \$150 a year for the teaching of each of these Indian children in schools managed by the churches, why will it not work as well in parochial schools of all denominations?

Mr. Smiley said that he hoped all those who desired to speak would have the chance. He was anxious that the general opinion should be that no further enlargement of appropriations should be made to denominational schools in the future. The work of such schools as Hampton and others, however, should not be crippled. No well-established work should be abandoned until the United States could do that

work as thoroughly.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and unanimously

adopted

Resolved, That the question whether this conference make any declaration on the subject of this morning's discussion be referred to a committee consisting of the present committee on resolutions, with the addition of the gentlemen named below, and with power to add to its number, which committee shall report to this conference: Bishop H. B. Whipple, Gen. Marshall, Bishop W. D. Walker, Rev. J. M. Ferris, D. D., Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., Mr. O. E. Boyd, Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., Rev. Frank Woodbury, D. D., Rev. J. M. King, D. D., Mr. J. B. Garrett, Mr. A. Smiley, Rev. James Bruce.

Adjourned at 1 p m.

FOURTH SESSION.

THURSDAY NIGHT, October 9.

The conference was called to order at 7:45 p.m. by the president. Mr. Chester Cornelius, a former Carlisle student, was invited to speak. The president, in introducing him, said; "I remember an interesting evening when I was inspecting the Carlisle School. I spent several hours with 12 young men, representing ten different tribes, while they answered ten or twelve questions such as these: What do you think is the greatest need of your own tribe? What are you going to do with your education? How can the educated Indian be most useful? Is it best for him to go back or is it better that he should stay in the East? The answers to these and other questions made a most interesting file of papers; and I remember the paper of this young man, which was manly and thoughtful. He has since studied at Dickinson College, and is now commandant at the Carlisle School."

Mr. Cornelius: I was in hopes that the president would limit me to 2 or 3 minutes instead of allowing me the full 10; but it seems that here, as well as in college, professors and presidents are in the habit of giving long time to those who do not wish to speak. But it gives me a great deal of pleasure to appear before you as a representative of the Indian race. The people of to-day are beginning to realize that the Indian question must be solved, and that it must be done soon. The notion of yesterday, which was that we must take the Indian where he is, educate him where he is, and keep him where he is—in other words, treat him as an Indian for centuries to come—has died away. The question now is, how are we going to give him the present civilization? You have found that the best way to exterminate the Indian is to give him the education that you who enjoy this blessed land, and who are living in this enlightened age, enjoy—the civilization that is wholesome and

helpful to all those who take it. You are here to consider what is the best way to do this. It has always been my opinion that the best way to educate an Indian is to take him away from the reservation, and keep him away after he has been educated. The best way to Americanize people is to do as the widower did who married a widow. They each had a good many children, and the first night they got together the husband mixed them all up so that they did not know which was which. That is the only way that the Indian question can be solved. The Indian must be absorbed in your civilization. The 250,000 Indians will never become a nation by themselves; that is out of the question; and, as the American civilization is good for all those who come into it, it is good for the Indian also. I hope and pray the time will soon come-and it rests with you when it shall come-when there shall be no reservations anywhere, when all the Indians shall be absorbed and be American citizens, and when the people of this land shall realize that the Indian must undergo the same laws as those who come from foreign countries; that, like the Frenchman, the German, the Italian, the Irishman, he must go to work; that he must work to exist; that he must live by the sweat of his brow. You must take away the present system of giving rations. It has a tendency to make the Indian a beggar, a worthless good-for-nothing all his life. He is taught by it that he can live without doing anything, that he can simply demand a thing, and it will be done by the United States Government. The system of education laid out by Commissioner Morgan is of great importance, as is the question how long you will continue to send back to the reservation children who have been educated in the East.

I want to say a word in behalf of the Oneida Indians, the tribe to which I belong. Some of the younger people of that tribe have acquired the higher education, and have equipped themselves for the battle of life, and have thrown themselves into the midst of the busy throngs of to-day. They have gone away from the reservations. None of these educated people, young men and young women, have gone back there to find work. There is no inducement on the reservation. They have taken up different branches. I know of several young men who are practising law in different States, and I know some who are filling places as clerks, and there are two who have studied medicine and are now practising—one in Madison, Wis.—and they are commanding the respect of the white people. That, I think, should be encouraged. It

is the only way to solve the Indian question.

President GATES. How many Oneidas are there?
Mr. CORNELIUS. There are about 1,900 Oneidas in Wisconsin.

President GATES. Is the tendency of the stronger young men to leave the reserva-

Mr. Cornelius. Yes.

A DELEGATE. How about lands in severalty?

Mr. Cornelius. Some have returned to take up allotments. Others have left

Dr. E. E. HALE. How many of them speak their own language? Mr. Cornelius. Nearly all of them speak it among themselves.

Dr. Hale. What proportion of them speak English?

Mr. CORNELIUS. Nearly all.

Dr. HALE. Did you speak English in your boyhood?

Mr. Cornelius. Yes; but I never spent much time on the reservation.

The following extracts from a letter from Rev. Howard Billman, of the Tucson Indian Training School, were read by Mr. Smiley:

"Had I an opportunity to address the coming conference, I would especially direct the attention of that body to these considerations:

"(1) The large Indian population contained within the bounds of this Territory—certainly not less than 30,000. "(2) The American people here, as elsewhere, have been, and are now, encroach-

ing, and will continue to encroach, upon the previous possessions of the Indians.

"(3) Such is the scarcity of water, and the expense of developing it for the purpose of stock-raising and for irrigation is so great, that there is little or no hope that the Indian, even if educated, will ever be able to materially improve his worldly

estate. Situated as he is, he is no match for the white man.

"(4) If the Government does not speedily give attention to the matter of developing a supply of water for purposes of irrigation on the several reservations, and securing the Indians in the possession of it, our work of training will bear little or no fruit. An ever-recurring objection to our work is thus formulated: 'What is the use of educating them? There is nothing they can do in this country.'

"(5) This matter must be pressed upon the Government by such friends as the In-He has few friends here who can or will stand to plead dian may have in the East.

for an inheritance for him.

"If it were in my power, I would direct the attention of the conference particularly to the Pima and Papago Indians in southern Arizona; I would have a committee appointed (if the body has power so to do) to gather information relative to these two tribes, with a view to its presentation at some succeeding annual meeting."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The order for the evening was then taken up: The Government Administration of Indian Affairs—can it be improved, and, if so, how? The discussion was opened by Senator Dawes.

Senator Dawes. I have no desire to renew the discussion of this morning; but it occurred to me in the absence of General Morgan that it was due to him, and to the administration which is responsible for what he does, that some one should have

stated his position upon that question, that you might better judge of the wisdom of the course pursued by the administration.

General Morgan was appointed in July, 6 or 8 months before it was possible for him to be confirmed by the Senate; and yet, not having the fear of politicians before his eyes, he came out at once with a proclamation of his policy in this regard, announcing to the public that he proposed to divorce the Government from all contract schools of the religious denominations of the country. At the same time he formulated his plan of the common or district school system to be applied to the Indian. This aroused at once great opposition, not only among the various religious denominations connected with the work, but in all the localities where contract schools had been established in the years past, they feeling that somehow or other it was going to affect their living. This opposition organized itself to such an extent as to imperil his confirmation. When the charges against him were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, he stated frankly his own conviction upon the subject, but said that, upon further consideration and investigation of the status of the Indian schools and the difficulties surrounding them, it had been determined by those who were to guide the schools, and with his approval, to maintain the status quo; and, although he desired personally that it should be otherwise, he had determined to maintain the existing state of things, but to carry them no further; but, so far as there were increased appropriations and facilities for the education of the Indian, this increase should be applied upon the general ground that it was the duty of the Government to take this work into its own hands. He was confirmed under that statement. But, when the Indian appropriation bill came before the Senate, this controversy was renewed, and an attack was made upon the whole system as well as upon him. It was then distinctly stated that the policy of General Morgan and of the administration was to maintain the status quo, and give aid to each one of those denomina-tions substantially as it had in the past; but the great increase of appropriations which we were able to carry through in that bill was carried upon the assent of all parties that it should be appropriated on the broader principle of the Government's administration of the schools. So it is that General Morgan's honor and that of the administration are pledged not to depart from the present condition of things, but at the same time not to increase the appropriations for denominational schools. That is his position. Whether right or wrong I do not argue.

In reference to the question before the conference this evening I beg you at the outset to judge of it not as if you had to do with it here in this quiet room where all are of one mind and one purpose, but to put yourselves in the place of the administration, and judge its course and its policy as if you stood there with the responsibilities, as well as the difficulties and obstacles, that confront those who administer public affairs; and then you will better judge whether the policy pursued by this

administration is wise, whether it can be improved, and where and how.

First consider that the administration of Indian affairs at Washington can not, in the nature of things, be permanent. The Government is so constituted that, however long any party may hold power, the administration of the Indian Bureau is precarious. Within the last 6 years there have been four different Commissioners of Indian Affairs, each one having his own policy and his own convictions of the best methods of administering those affairs, and bound to carry out those convictions. I knew one administration that in 4 years changed the policy of the Indian Bureau three times. The administration therefore is bound to adopt that policy which it can complete within 4 years, if possible, or at least so far advance in that as to secure its completion, and not trust to the chances of the future or to the policy that successors may take up and carry out.

The Indian of to-day is not the Indian who was in this country when the present policy was inaugurated. There is no Indian outside of Alaska such as were the Indians of 10 or 15 years ago. The Indian as an Indian has already disappeared in this country. He has partaken of the spirit of change. He begins himself to be uneasy. He is discontented; he is determined he will no longer stay in the places and ways of the Indian of 10 years ago. He has caught the idea of selling his land. He has caught it of the white man. It has been found that the easiest way to negotiate with the Indians for a portion of their reservation is to propose to pay a part, if not all, of the purchase money by distribution per capita among the Indians. Six hundred thousand dollars was appropriated last winter to fulfill the promise to the Cour d'Alene Indians; that, if they would cede a portion of their land, this money would

be distributed per capita among them. It might as well have been thrown into the Pacific Ocean, for any permanent good it would bring the Indian.

And the treaty Indians have caught this same idea. The comfort of an hour or of a day, or so long as \$25 invested in whisky will last, has come to be so fascinating that the treaty Indians are after their funds, coming in by delegations, and pressing upon Congress to take their treaty funds out of the Treasury and distribute them per capita instead of keeping the funds 25 or 30 years and paying only the interest on them. The Delawares, with their chief at their head, came up to Congress begging to have the \$90,000 which is all they have left of their funds, distributed per capita. The Osages, who have in their wealth depreciated and gone back year after year for 20 years, think the wisest way is to take the seven millions or more belonging to them in the Treasury and have a great feast with it as long as it will last.

Twenty-five years ago the Indians could not understand the idea of allotment.

Now they are crazy to have allotment, because along with it comes the provision that they may sell to Government the balance of their land. It becomes the friend of the Indian to look out for him in this regard. He is about to waste his patrimony and his heritage, if you will let him. The Indians in the Indian Territory have become landlords, and the white men from the neighboring States come in there and manage their farms while they rest or do worse. I saw a poor miserable fellow down at Talequah, and a man told me that 3 years before he was as earnest and enterprising a man as was among them, now a poor, idle, shiftless, worthless fellow. "What is the matter with him?" I asked. He had become a landlord, they said. He had gone into Kansas and got a white man to come down and take his farm for a third of what he could raise on it, and take two thirds for himself; and now he need

not work. There are many such, and their number is increasing every day.

The Indians outside the Territory have acquired this passion for giving up their land for money in hand. The allotment law, which had its origin in the idea that work on the soil was the one thing of all others necessary to civilize the Indian, is in danger of being itself undermined by this attempt to lease the land which the allot-

ment compels them to occupy for 25 years.

I know there are instances of hardship under this inalienable allotment system, and instances of worthy young men who want to leave their allotment and go into some other business or get an education; and in an endeavor to meet those cases we are in danger of overthrowing the fundamental idea of the whole system, that controlling idea that work on one's own homestead is the most potent of all civilizing agencies for the Indians. We are trying to meet these exceptional cases by permitting the allottee to leave his land when the agent or the Secretary, or some one else, "may deem it for his advantage so to do." In all this we forget that the Indian, as a rule, won't work if he can help it, and that the white has never been known to take his foot off from an Indian's land when he once got it on. A bill has already passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, authorizing the leasing of allotted lands whenever the agent shall deem it best for the Indian. Such a law, in my opinion, would speedily overthrow the whole allotment system. The Indian would at once seek to let his land and relieve himself from work; and there would be whites so ready to take possession that all barriers would soon be broken down. Thus the allotment law would be gradually undermined and destroyed, and the Indian would abandon his own work, his own land, and his own home, which we have talked about as the central pivot of our efforts in attempting to civilize the Indian.

Another thing. Looking at the administration of Indian affairs, let me say to you, do not trouble yourselves any more about the reservation system. The allotment law will disintegrate that system; and it will orumble to dust soon enough—altogether too soon, I fear. I remember telling this conference 3 years ago that, if they enforced the allotment law the reservation would disappear of itself. It is going more rapidly than I thought it would. You could not keep it if you tried. It is like an old house coming down over one's head, and he is worrying all the time for fear it will not come down soon enough, instead of taking interest in building a new home for himself. What have you done to prepare these people for their new home and for their new state? Hardly anything can any of you call to mind—anything that the Government, that the friend of the Indian, that anybody, has done to prepare an allottee for life on his allotment. The only persons that I have met who fully comprehend the necessity of preparing a new home before the old one falls down are those women who, under the inspiration of Miss Fletcher and Mrs. Kinney, have accomplished so much in building houses for the Indian. What has been done outside of that has been little more than to set the wild Indian out on 160 acres of land and leave him there. What is he to do? He has no covering over his head, no horse, no plow, no hoe, no seed. He never held a plow in his life, and still you put him there and bid him farm. No; the one thing which presses upon my mind more than any other, and has from the beginning, the one thing I have suffered criticism for in many places, not excepting my own home, is the necessity of preparing the allottee for the

allotment. I sometimes think that you had better abandon the allotment altogether

and keep him where he is unless this is done.

When we opened the great Sioux Reservation, 11,000,000 acres, we provided out of the proceeds of his own land that every Indian who took an allotment should have a span of horses, a plow, a rake, a hoe, a pair of chains, \$20 in money, and seed for his 160 acres for 2 years. But no such provision has been made for the other Indians.

I pity the allottee when I go out on the plains, and think that probably I am going over some poor Indian's allotment where you can not find so much as a dividing line to distinguish his land from his neighbor's. This is one way that the administration

of the Indian Bureau can be improved.

There is another thing. You must take better care of the pupils you send out from your schools back into the Indian country. While I was greatly gratified by the statement as to the wonderful success of the returned pupils at Standing Rock and at Cheyenne, I could not but remember that there were good agents at these agencies; but there are too many of the reservations which I have visited where, I am sorry to say, there are not such good influences.

I can not think Mr. Freeland has seen all the trouble, anxiety, temptations, and backslidings that must necessarily follow the Indian student who goes back to those agencies. No Indian student should go from Carlisle or Hampton to the Indian reservation until after a place is found for him according to the education which he has received. If you send out young students from any college in the land to New York or to Boston, to seek employment, and expect them to find it without guidance, without help from outside, I venture to say that, if a large per cent. do not fall by the way it will be because God has them in his keeping.

Dr. McCosh. I would like to have Senator Dawes suggest a remedy for these

failings.

Senator Dawes. Dr. McCosh wants to know a remedy. The remedy is here. Public sentiment for the Indian has been manufactured here. Power to carry legislation in Congress has had its inspiration here. This conference it was that insisted upon it that the House of Representatives should pass the allotment bill, which had been twice through the Senate. There was a young lady in this audience who went home after listening to this conference, and, by her personal influence with her father in the House of Representatives, secured the passage of that bill; and she then came over to the Senate and told me what she had done.

A DELEGATE. That must have been Miss Randall.

Senator Dawes. Yes; Miss Randall, the daughter of S. J. Randall. She got the inspiration at that meeting here, went home, and told that great and leading man in the party who had control of the House of Representatives that the bill ought to be passed, and that it must be a law; and it passed. She came over to the Senate and

gratified me by announcing that it had passed.

That is the first thing to do. The next is that there be some way provided for taking care of the Indian on his allotment—out of the money which comes from the sale of the surplus land. Enough of this should be devoted to that purpose instead of being distributed per capita among the Indians. See to it that every man who takes an allotment shall have everything necessary to maintain him upon his allotment for 1 or 2 years at least. Then let this conference say to the generous public that it should help build little houses for the Indians. Let assistant farmers be sent to intruct them how to work. Let everything be done to raise them to manhood and womanhood, so that they can be absorbed as speedily as possible into the body poli-

tic of this country, as so much additional life and strength and power.

The census will, I think, reveal some startling facts in regard to the Indians. We have been under the impression for the last 25 years that the Indian has been increasing. That, I think, will appear not to be true for the last 10 years. The aggregate will fall, I am informed, considerably short of what it was in 1880. The loss is mostly confined to the full bloods. Mixed bloods hold their own better, and are

increasing in this land.

The Indian people will not remain as a separate race among us, as the black race must. These figures show where he is going. He is to disappear in the midst of our population, be absorbed in it, and be one of us and fade out of sight as an Indian. So you must administer the Indian Bureau with that in mind. You must give up the idea of keeping Indians together. You must, as soon as possible, spread them out into the community among the people; and therein is the great value of the policy of Captain Pratt, who puts his Indians out among the farmers in Pennsylvania, and they disappear as Indians among the working men and working women of the land, and grow up among them, and are of them, as good as any of them. Their blood, their sinew, their strength are needed, and will help us.

Let me allude to one more consideration. When you have set out these Indians, as you have in Nebraska, by themselves, another complication arises. By the severalty law their farms can not be taxed. No money for schoolhouses or roads or churches, or for anything, can be raised upon them. The people of the State in which they live say, "Where are these taxes to come from?" It becomes the wise men of this conference to devise some plan that will meet that exigency. The people of the State will not willingly nor long bear the burden of taxing themselves and expending the money on these untaxed Indian towns, and what they do expend will be done grudgingly. Then, again, who will organize these new townships, choose officers, and set in operation all the machinery of town government among these new-fledged and full fledged citizens, with no experience or knowledge of self-government? These and many more like complications, too many for my allotted time, are continually besetting the path of Indian administration. I commend them to you for solution. If they puzzle you as much as they have me, I think they will last.

Let me add a word more in conclusion. Do not set me down a cynic, always finding fault and looking on the dark side. Bear in mind that each one of us has a part assigned in this work. Mine has been rather more than yours to stand on guard, to defend the exposed points, and to strengthen the weak ones, if possible. It is much pleasanter and far more exhilarating to carry or follow the banner. Nevertheless, let me assure you the sun shines in on the work I have to do, as well as on yours, as never before. The administration of Indian affairs is in hands inspiring the confidence and giving encouragement to all workers for the welfare of the Indian. Never more than now has the spirit which has animated these conferences pervaded the legislative halls and the administrative bureau. All reasonable practicable measures will meet with favor and support with legislators and the Executives. Be of good

cheer, then, and tire not.

Rev. Dr. A. E. DUNNING, editor of the Congregationalist, Boston. Those of us who have been last called into these councils have been most fortunate. We are like the laborers who came at the eleventh hour, and were paid the same wages as those who had borne the labor and heat of the day; for, certainly, we come into a great inheritance without having had the necessity of suffering thwarted desires. We inherit with you the hopeful tone that pervades this conference. We shall all go away from this place, whether the Indians are any better for our coming or not, braver men and women, more ready to believe that it is worth while to help those who have little faith in themselves, because of what we have heard upon this floor. It is much easier after such a discussion as this to see what remedies are needed than to tell how to get them. Two things, however, seem to me preëminently necessary. The first is workers of all grades for the Indian service, who shall devote themselves to the Indian cause with unselfish purpose, and such as are qualified to win the confidence of the Indian, and to instruct and inspire him to be a self-governing citizen. If we can have a few such men and women on every reservation, those less devoted and less competent, even those who have been appointed simply in payment of a party debt, will catch a nobler purpose and rise to a right conception of their work. All denominational lines under such inspiration will be swept away. Who cares to ask here to what denomination Bishop Whipple or Miss Robertson belongs? We know that they have dedicated their lives to the service of the red man; and that they are the friends of the Christ who gave himself for all men. That is enough for us to know. We want that kind of workers. We have a man at the head of all these affairs who desires that kind of men and women, and who knows where to find them and how to put them to work.

I desire to express my gratitude to the administration for having given us such a man as the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Whatever our politics, we shall all agree that General Morgan gives us a policy which is fitted to solve the Indian question, and that policy has been greatly advanced by the present administration. We have a plan outlined that all friends of the Indian question accept, which has already been put so thoroughly into practice that we can see large fruits from it. The second thing needed is that the Commissioner should have power to carry out this policy, and some assurance as to its permanence. No man can administer a great business unless he can have as his assistants and coworkers those who understand his plans and are in full sympathy with them, and who shall make it their business to carry out these plans to successful fulfillment. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs can appoint subordinates of his subordinates on their nomination, but his own subordinates he can not appoint. They are appointed by the President on the nomination of the Secretary of the Interior, and often without any consultation with him or any knowledge of his estimate as to their fitness. It is most important that fuller power should be given to him in the appointment of inspectors and agents. I understand that by the Constitution that power can not be formally placed in the hands of the Commissioner, but I think it is competent for this conference to make an appeal to the President and Secretary to commit to him as far as possible the choice of the men and women of all grades who are to do the work, subject to their approval. I think that can be done by nomination on his part and acceptance on theirs. Then it is essential that there should be more permanency in the plan. Any plan which has been put before the people and accepted should have a fair trial.

How can we get a fair trial for the plan that has been put forth? It is so simple that every citizen can understand it. The Commissioner can show his rules and regulations, and make it plain that he has fit men and women already chosen, not for party service, but for their adaptability for the work to which they are called. The people can be made to see that this is so practical, so certain to bring large results, that, whatever administration is in power, it will not dare to thwart the wishes of the people. Editors, teachers, ministers, men of all professions, can keep this before the public mind. We can do so much, whether we are politicians or not. When you appoint men to the Indian service simply because of their party fealty, you teach the Indian a kind of politics that will hinder all honorable citizenship among them. But the appointment of men and women to guide and teach them because of fitness for their work is laying wise and substantial foundations for Indian communities who are to learn to administer their own civic affairs.

President GATES. The need of permanency is very vital.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Gen. Charles H. Howard, of Chicago, formerly Indian inspector, then gave an address on Indian agents and the necessity for more care in their appointment. Many people think that the Indian agent is a thing of the past. Let me say seriously that the Indian agent still has the most important part of the work to do, and that he has power and opportunity of doing much harm or much good.

When Secretary Kirkwood gave me instructions for my first tour of inspection he

When Secretary Kirkwood gave me instructions for my first tour of inspection he said, "I want you to be eyes and ears for me." He gave me to understand that he wished for something more than a report of the books, papers, and accounts of the agent. "I regard it as even more important," said he, "to find out and retain a

good agent than to discharge a bad one."

Of course it was necessary to have a clearly defined conception of what constituted a good agent. What shall the standard be? One reason of so many poor agents is that there are really no prescribed qualifications. This conference has in times past pronounced unequivocally in favor of applying correct civil service principles to appointments in the Indian service. There are, to my mind, few matters related to Indian administration still deserving of more attention than this. Is it important that the agent be a good Republican or a good Democrat? Is it absolutely necessary that he be recommended by some member of Congress or Senator? Because he has served his country well as a soldier, is he necessarily fitted for an Indian agent? Is the fact that he has done fairly well as a physician in some country village, or has been justice of the peace or postmaster, or been a leader in local politics, sufficient recommendation? Is the more potent consideration that he has been a clerk at the agency and aspires to promotiou conclusive in his favor? Does the interesting fact that he has Indian blood in his veins settle it? Suppose the Indians are laregly Roman Catholic, and the candidate is of that faith, and is urged by all the priests in the region and by the Romanist Bureau at Washington. These propositions and inquiries answer themselves, at once, in your minds. And yet I have known agents to be appointed for each of these reasons respectively. Besides this, I have known some who seem to have been appointed because they had failed in business as merchants, or failed in everything else they had ever undertaken. I found one or two who were too old to be efficient, whatever they might have been in their younger days. To be sure, my opportunities of observing Indian agents have not been confined to the 3 or 4 years of my service as inspector. They have extended over 20 years. But I officially inspected twenty-three agencies. Of these, 6 of the agents were discharged for inefficiency, 1 for fraud, 8 were pronounced passable

My first practical deduction from this experience is: the agent should be appointed with special reference to the condition and requirements of the particular tribe for which the agent is needed. An agent who was successful with the isolated small bands at Fort Belknap would not necessarily be capable of managing the 8,000 of the Pine Ridge Agency. Secondly, the standard, as far as any general standard can be given, seems to me to be shown by the question, Is he adapted to do the work in hand? What, then, is the task set for the Indian agent? Nothing else than the civilization of the

particular tribe to which he is assigned.

The next practical deduction from my inspectorship is that there are too many and too frequent changes in agents and employés. Secretary Kirkwood seemed to realize this when he urged the importance of discovering and retaining every good agent. If this or any other body could lay before Congress and secure the enactment into law of a plan by which agents could be selected solely with reference to the standard mentioned, namely, their fitness to do the best for the civilization of the tribe to which they are to go, then the step would be easy to the adoption of a civil-

service rule to retain such an agent without reference to change of political administration.

The frequent changes are a positive evil Indians, as a race, are not quick to make acquaintance. Confidence is of slow growth. And an agent can do but little until they learn to believe in and trust him. With this audience I need not dwell upon the accumulating advantages of retaining a good agent from year to year, from administration to administration, from decade to decade. And yet, of the 16 agents retained under my inspection, only 2 were remaining 3 years later. The one exceptionally good agent mentioned was among the 14 so soon removed. It is not safe to conclude that, if all agents were appointed according to the high standard named, they would be allowed to remain undisturbed during life or good behavior. One frequent occasion of removal is the visit of an inspector. It would not be fitting in me to set forth the individual characters of inspectors whom I have known. I may say this: that an inspector who was fond of whisky was apt to judge harshly of a temperance agent. Probably the converse of this was equally true: that an inspector who was a testotaller did not take kindly to an agent who was a whisky-guzzler. But I am referring now to the liability that always exists of losing a really good agent. An inspector who was profane and lewd was severe on all the agents who were retired ministers of the Gospel. Inspectors who put great stress upon neat bookkeeping, and a fine appearance of the office and office papers, often reported adversely upon agents who were comparatively veterans in the Indian service and otherwise well adapted to their work.

There is a temptation for an inspector to find all the fault he can. He usually meets dissatisfied or discharged employés who bring charges against the agent. Disappointed contractors frequently stand ready to fill his ears with complaints, if he will listen to them. Often some assistant or, as in two cases I remember, the agency physician wants the place. Sometimes there was local politics involved, and the leading men of the county had a candidate to recommend, and argued that an agent ought not to be sent from other States. These influences were frequently brought to bear, in one way and another, directly upon the Indian Commissioner or the Secretary of the Interior. Not seldom the Congressman of the district had undertaken to have the agent removed to make way for some one who had helped in his election. I know of United States Senators thus securing the removal of an agent and having a political favorite appointed. Lastly, the Indians themselves, in several instances, had turned against the agent because of some forceful policy or order they did not relish. With all these influences, often insidious and generally with their plausible aspects, it is extremely difficult to get at the truth and to be well assured whether the agent is or is not the right man in the right place. Of course, if actual frauds are charged, it is comparatively easy to ascertain the facts and come to a just conclusion.

Some of the changes occur from the inviting openings for business that are often presenting themselves in our Territories. * * * The difficulty of curing the evil of frequent changes in agents is very great, even when a good agent has unquestion-

ably been accused.

The aid of Congress must be invoked. Every thoughtful observer of Indian affairs will say that our remedy must be better pay for agents. Business houses wishing to secure efficiency and permanency offer an adequate salary. Until better talent and higher character are sought in agents, and the salary is fixed to command such, the disappointments of frequent charges will be sure to continue. Exile from home, friends, all civilized social life, schools, churches, an isolation often measured by 100 or 200 or more miles from any railway or any white inhabitant save the Government employés, having only degraded Indians and their children as companions for himself and his family, and, what is still worse, as with some of the agencies, there being no fit place for the family, or the personal danger being such that they must be left in the far-off Eastern home—all these and innumerable other inconveniences, discomforts, and positive ills to bear make the pittance of \$1,500 too small for any man, with requisite ability, to consider for a moment. Such a man will take the agency, if he take it at all, from some other motive. If that motive be to watch for business openings, of course we can expect no permanency; if it be for change of climate, restored health or invalidism and death will bring the change; if it be to escape some disgrace or because of business failure, we have too poor material for a good agent. Why not ask Congress to raise the standard by offering a salary that will secure the men we need, with guaranties of law that they can retain the position for life as surely as appointments to the Supreme Court? This must be one of the first steps looking toward both efficiency and permanency.

There is no difficulty in securing first-class men to superintend mines and mining operations in the same neighborhoods as the agencies, to manage the affairs of large cattle ranches and cattle companies, to superintend sawmill and lumber interests, to manage great manufacturing or mercantile operations. But for such services in private business men pay from \$3,000 to \$10,000 salaries. A part of the contract gen

erally is a degree of permanency. The Government, by its meager salaries, degrades the service, makes a bid for adventurers and every description of people who can

not make an honest living at lome.

Let us look at the inconsistency by comparing the kind of duty and the responsibility of the position with the salary. Frequently the agent's bond has been \$50,000 or more. This indicates something of the property responsibility. He is required to superintend the construction of large and costly buildings, including schoolhouses. He is expected to expend and account for thousands—yes, tens of thousands—of dollars. He constructs and sees to the running of gristmills, sawmills, by steam and by water. He builds canals for water-power and miles of canals for irrigation. I have known a sixty thousand dollar appropriation to vanish like dew before the sun for such a canal. The agent must be an adept in agriculture, managing large farming operations with Government funds, and using all the most costly implements—conducting a model farm for the instruction of the Indians as well as for raising agency supplies. " "

There is an immense variety of property, as already indicated, to be cared for, used, accounted for. The proper care and management of houses, mules, and oxen, the feeding, fattening, and slaughtering of beeves for from 1,000 to 8,000 persons, the issuing of other rations of food every week, or once in 2 weeks—this is only a partial enumeration of the kind of work and business and a hint of the ability and capacity

required.

But enough has been stated to show, in view of the duties and responsibilities, the

utter inadequacy of the pay.

In conclusion, it remains to inquire whether this conference can suggest any practical measure beyond the provision for an adequate salary and a permanent tenure of office, in order to bring about the application of true civil-service principles in the appointment of Indian agents No mere routine examination, it is evident, would secure the desired end. Certain high moral qualities, in addition to superior administrative and executive abilities, are required. Reverting again to our standard as already stated—fitness to promote the civilization of the tribe to which the agent is appointed—it is plain that mere intellectual ability, though coupled with force of character and even with experience in the management of affairs, is not enough. An important additional requisite would be an appreciation of the educational and evangelical work needed, or perhaps already undertaken on behalf of the tribe. The most palpable unfitness of the far greater number of agents has been in this very thing. They brought to bear no proper coöperation with the school and missionary work. A want of unity in what was most essential to Indian civilization was the result.

General Grant endeavored to meet this difficulty by requesting the missionary and benevolent societies, which were conducting educational or evangelical work at any agency, to nominate the agent. This would seem to be an ideal method. It did result largely in taking appointments out of politics and securing a harmony before unknown between the missionary intent and the Government administration—at least during General Grant's first term of office. Possibly, had this method been united with an increase of salary and permanency in office, no further agitation of

civil-service reform as applied to the Indian agent would have been needed.

But, as a matter of fact and actual experience, Grant's method of appointment of Indian agents did not prove a success * * * The facts and failures pertaining to that experiment may afford light on the present problem. The desideratum still is a good Indian agent. Witness the telegram read to this meeting yesterday from Dr. Dorchester. With a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, such as the one who now honors the position, and with the moral support of the Mohonk Conference to keep the appointments out of politics, perhaps not even civil-service rules will be required. But, unfortunately, we are not certain that Commissioner Morgan will remain in

charge beyond 4 years.

It would be difficult to prescribe any examination which would insure the high moral qualities and the roundabout abilities so desirable in an Indian agent. Without having had any consultation with any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and well aware that they seek no additional responsibility, I feel assured that, were that Board constituted a coördinate authority, together with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for selecting and nominating Indian agents, without prescribing to the Board any cast-iron rules except such as they may see fit to adopt in coöperation with the Indian Bureau, a degree of efficiency might be reached in this service far beyond what has hitherto been attained. The Board has for this important duty all the good points of the missionary bodies and some which they did not possess. The Board of Indian Commissioners, of which our beloved host has long been an honored member, and of which the president of this conference is the chairman, and whose secretary from the beginning, General Whittlesey, is also an indispensable member of this conference, has an experience of a score of years. They have observed and studied the subject in the most practical way, in the field. The Board consists of successful business men and others experienced in affairs, from various

avocations. They would not be too tender hearted toward applicants who were seeking au Indian agency for change of climate, or because they had failed to get a livelihood at every other occupation. In short, the members of this Board know what is wanted in an Indian agent, and would, I believe, have the judgment and good sense to ap-

ply their knowledge in a businesslike way.

Can we do better, brethren of the Mohonk Conference, than to ask Congress to empower our honored Board of Indian Commissioners to act as a civil-service board for the appointment of Indian agents? From the standpoint of an ex-Indian inspector and other ex-positions, if I may coin a word, in which experience at least has been gained, it seems to me this conference could hardly do a better thing than to use its influence to obtain the requisite legislation, and so bring into the administra-

tion of Indian affairs a greatly needed reform.

Mr. JOHN B. GARRETT, President pro tempore of Haverford College. Under the five-minute rule, I will confine myself to the question of permanence. If I understand the question as presented to us here, it is as to the effects of the governmental administra-tion. If so limited, we might as well dismiss it at once, as it does not rest with us to change the Constitution of the United States. But we should see to it that, so far as public opinion is concerned, there should be no obstacles in the way of the administration. If with every change of party there is to be change of occupancy of the office of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we should see that we have men who are full of the spirit of progress, and who would inaugurate policies upon the best lines. Senator Dawes has called our attention to the fact that, when an Indian is allotted 160 acres of land, he is found upon that tract alone, with nothing to distinguish it from the adjoining 160 acres, utterly unfitted to take up the work of carrying on his farm. I trust that in all future legislation the methods adopted for the Sioux will be incorporated. We should also question whether the money realized from the sale of the surplus land on the reservation should not be applied to the erection of houses, appropriating \$200 or possibly \$100 for each home. We need to provide at once for instructors in industrial pursuits on many lines. There are many in this company who, if we were set down on 160 acres of fertile land in the West, and were provided with a span of horses, a plow, a rake, a hoe, and a pair of chains, would still be helpless as farmers. Our past life has not fitted us to take hold of the handle of the plow and use it judiciously. Some of the recommendations which we heard yesterday morning as to following out the lines of thought and progress already acquired by the Indians, and those that are due to environment, should be considered in encouraging Indians to select occupations. Any one of us, if he had a son to start in life, would wish to look about and see what his natural bent was, and should give him the necessary education and encouragement to follow it out. So with Indians, we have need to send to the reservations, so long as there are reservations, industrial teachers who will fit them for positions, not only as farmers and mechanics, but as tradesmen as well.

I think Senator Dawes has uttered an obvious truth when he says the reservation It can not last long. If it were not for that, I should ask careful attention to the diverse views expressed here as to the method of educating the Indian. Some hold that the Indians, when they have been educated in the East, should return to their reservations. Miss Fletcher says that the Indian ought to be taken away from the reservation, and Mr. Cornelius tells us that he should never be allowed

to go back.

Mr. A. K. Smiley. Something has been said here about agents. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has no more to do with appointing agents than we have. We must not expect too much of our excellent Commissioner. Reports are sent back to the Secretary of the Interior right over his head. We overestimate the power of the Commissioner. The Secretary of the Interior holds the power, and is responsible to the Government for the Indian Bureau. If he chooses, as I think he ought, to delegate power to the Commissioner and consult him, it would be much the wiser way, and we should have a better administration.

William H. Lyon, chairman of the purchasing committee of the Board of Indian

Commissioners, was asked to speak.

Mr. Lyon. The great importance of educating Indian children and the different methods suggested have been fully discussed; but very little has been said, except by Senator Dawes, about educating the adult Indian in a way by which they can become self-supporting. I think education for the adult Indians in agricultural pursuits is very important, and, in my judgment, it has been greatly neglected. Since my appointment as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners in 1877, the Government has furnished the Indians with over 400,000,000 pounds of beef and nearly 100,000,000 pounds of flour, also large quantities of other kinds of meat and grain, a large part of which could have been produced by the Indians if they had been properly instructed in agricultural pursuits. I have been expecting for several years past that the requisitions for meat and flour would decrease, but they seem to be increasing annually. The following quantities are required for the coming year: Thirty-six million pounds of beef, 8,456,000 pounds of flour, 900,000 pounds of bacon, 368,400 pounds of beans, also corn, barley, oats, meal, and other agricultural products in large quantities.

President GATES. That sounds like the tables of Vassar College!

Mr. SMILEY. Is any tobacco furnished?

Mr. Lyon. No tobacco has been furnished recently. Among the luxuries to be furnished this year are 952,000 pounds best granulated sugar, 487,000 pounds coffee, and 9,000 pounds of tea. I think, if white people were put on reservations and furnished rations the same as are furnished to the Indians, they would soon become greater

paupers than the Indians are now.

If the Indians were located on land in severalty, and all the necessary agricultural implements furnished them, they would not know how to use them. They do not know whether to plow an inch deep or a foot deep; and I would as readily think of building schoolhouses and furnishing them with all necessary books, slates, etc., but no teacher, and then say to the Indian children, go in and get your education, as to furnish the older Indians with agricultural implements without sending a practical farmer to teach them how to use these implements.

The late appropriation by Congress for the education of Indian children the present

year was about \$2,000,000, and, I am told, only about \$60,000 for additional farmers to

teach the adult Indians farming, stock-raising, etc.

I think the appropriation for additional farmers as teachers should be largely increased; and, until more attention is paid to the education of the adult Indians in agricultural pursuits, it will be a long time before they will become self-supporting.

I was up among the Mandan and Arickaree Indians at Fort Berthold in North Dakota several years ago, and I found the Government was building a very large barn, apparently large enough to shelter the cattle from a thousand hills. I suppose it was being built for the purpose of encouraging these Indians to engage in stocking-raising, and I thought no more beef would be asked for from this reservation; but I was mistaken. For some reason, I think for the want of a good teacher, they did not make a success in stock-raising; and they are furnished this year with 1,500,000 pounds of beef, much more than at that time. I presume this large barn has been

useful to shelter ponies when there were no cattle to be sheltered.

I visited another reservation in Montana; and the biggest Indian, so considered, owned 87 ponies, the other Indians owned about 10,000 ponies, and from the barking

and howling during the night I should think at least 12,000 dogs. General WHITTLESEY. The present agent has killed these dogs.

Mr. Lyon. I think, then, the Indians will insist upon his immediate removal. These Indians at that time were receiving from the Government 2,000,000 pounds of beef and 400,000 pounds of flour. They were not obliged to work, but spent their time largely in racing ponies and having a good time generally.

President Gates. Let us hope that the issue of beef will be changed to books, and

of bacon to plows.

After many years' experience in Indian affairs, I have become fully convinced that, as long as the present reservation system continues, and until Indian families can have separate homes, the results in civilization will be similar to the Onondaga Reservation, located almost in sight of the large schoolhouses and churches in Syracuse. Reports say that Paganism prevails largely among the Onondaga Indians, and that they are ignorant, lazy, and degraded, and that very little progress has been made

in the line of civilization during the last 50 years.

General EATON. I observe by the different statements that have just been made that only one-third of the Indian children are provided with schools, and that two-thirds are without them, and that we are still feeding a large number of Indians. How shall we reach the body of Indians still unreached? Is it not important that this conference should bring squarely before it the limitations of the administration among the Indians themselves? How is the Bureau to advance its administration so as to include these other two-thirds of the children in schools? How is it going to advance its general administrative power so as to bring this great body of Indians that are being fed under better influences? Further, as to the industries of the In-I recollect that once in Ireland, when the butter was very poor, a traveling creamery was sent about the country, and the people were taught how to make good butter. Those who are familiar with agriculture in other countries know that in certain countries there are doctors of farming, as we may call them, who go about advising the farmers on agricultural matters, the quality of soil, what methods are best here and what there, and so on. Why can there not be a system devised by which there shall be correct ideas disseminated among the Indians who are now being fed by the Government? Ouce it would have imperilled life to have lived among these wild Indians, but that period is passing. Can there not be elementary ideas of industry taught to them? Is it not possible to find some bright, strong, young Indians who can give this instruction? Can not some of the young men and women who have been educated in the Eastern schools be employed to do this to

great advantage? Is not this a direction in which the administration of the Bureau might be improved?

The following resolution was presented by S. B. Capen:

Resolved, That the business committee consider the expediency of again expressing in the resolutions of this conference our earnest wish that appointments to the Indian educational service shall rest wholly upon character and intellectual fitness, teachers to be removed only for cause, and that political influence shall have no place.

Referred to the business committee.

President GATES. I have the pleasure of saying that Miss Edna Dean Proctor has consented to recite to us her unpublished poem, "We are the Ancient People," a poem to a large extent descriptive of the beliefs and mythologies, not only of the Zuñi Indians, but of all the Pueblo Indians. It has been pronounced by Mr. Frank Cushing to be so true to their beliefs and so true in its painting of Indian life that almost any line of it might be taken as a description of the facts or traditions to which it alludes. Miss Proctor has written this poem with special interest in the Zuñi Indians, and she has consented to let many of us who have long known her by the beautiful work of her pen look into her face and listen to her voice. I take great pleasure in introducing Miss Edna Dean Proctor.

Miss Proctor then recited her poem, for which the readers of this report must wait until it is given to the public through her publishers, as it is still in manuscript.

President GATES. What a gracious setting to our evening! Statistics and detailed reports can not give us the Indians' life. When we would vividly see their life, and know its animus and feel the thrill of their strongest hopes and their black despairs, we must come to the poet and see by the poet's gift of vision. And Miss Proctor has put us under a twofold obligation. The sweet lines of Longfellow only ask the friend to—

* * read from the treasured volume,
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

Miss Proctor has done the gracious work of both the poet and the friend in giving us these beautiful verses of her own in the perfectly attuned music of a voice we can never forget. To us all Miss Proctor will always speak in that voice hereafter. We thank her.

Mr. SMILEY. After all my long experience, that is the sweetest thing I ever heard

about the Indians.

A rising vote of thanks was then given to Miss Proctor.

Adjourned at 10:15.

FIFTH SESSION.

FRIDAY MORNING, October 10.

The conference was called to order by the president at 10 a.m., after prayer by Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D.

Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D.
The following letter from Miss Kate Foote was read by Mr. Smiley:

The thing which appals one in going about southern California, especially in the two counties of San Diego and San Bernardino, is that after all the work Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson did, after her writing to Washington, and her other writing which stirred up so much feeling among us all, so little has really been done. The Mission Indian has had his rights secured on the Saboba Reservation, thanks to the efforts of the Indian Rights Association; and at Mesa Grande there has been set off to them a reservation of good land. But the bane of the work everywhere is the absence of the surveyor's work for want of that Mission Indian bill which hangs fire so in the Houso of Representatives. I come on this need of the surveyor's work constantly. It puts np its head from all sorts of difficulties. Mr. Smiley knows how it confronted him at Banning, on the reservation there, which is in difficulty with the railway. I saw the agent's face grow dark the day we drove away from the Coahuila Valley Reservation, as we stopped at a house belonging to a white man, a house just built near the reservation; the fence was put so as to include a fine spring of water. Mr. Rust gave it an angry, helpless glance, and said: "The fence is on the wrong side of that spring I am morally certain, but I can not prove it for want of the lineman's work. If the United States would but survey this reservation, then I would have it fenced, and there would be no question of which side of the spring that fence should go." Then he went to find the owner of the house to see that he paid a fair sum to the Indians for the cattle he wished to pasture on the reservation.

A little further on it came up again. We were still driving along the outer edge

of the same reservation. The agent stopped his horses suddenly. "What are all Then he drove on, those posts down for ?" he muttered, with the same vexed look. and a few moments later he again stopped, and this time he said: "What are those posts up for ?" And I saw that here there was a line of post and wire fence, extending along the side of the road for some distance. Then he turned to me, looking on, puzzled at the sight of an equal vexation over posts down and posts up

"There is the difficulty that besets one the whole time. I feel that those posts are thrown down to confuse the lines between the reservation and that infringing white man, and I also think that the posts set up are to give his views of where the reservation ought to be with reference to the land he wants. If I only had the surveyor's

stakes driven every few feet!" And we went on.

Again I was disappointed in the lack of cultivation upon the Indian reservations. It was much less than I expected. I confided my feelings to Mr. Rust, who shook

his head.

"There are two causes for that. One is a certain natural improvidence in the In-They have not learned yet to take the future into account. I would give a good deal for one or two practical farmers, accredited by the Government, so having the weight of authority, who should go among them for a year or two, and make them plow and plant, and care for a crop at the right moment, giving them to understand that they must take care of it the right moment, and let nothing else interfere. A little practical work of that sort would be needed only a short time. In 3 years the better sort among them would see the sense of it, and would go to work for themselves. As it is, and this is the other reason, the best among them are held down by the constant anxiety about their claim to their lands. How can I have the face to reproach them for not planting and for not setting out trees, when they can turn to me and say, 'We do not know who shall gather what we plant.'"

At Pala, an old man came to me, hearing that I was from Washington. From what

he said, as it was interpreted to me, I saw that he had confused my errand among the Mission Indians, which is in connection with the census, with that of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, and he poured forth his anxiety about his little holding of land, a mile or so away from the mission walls. I could only say to him that I would see if there was anything I could do, and as soon as I could I asked about him.

They told me that he was secured, that Mr. Lewis had attended to it personally, and that, thanks to that and the precedent which the Saboba case gives now to an advocate for the Indians, his title was as secure as a white man's. The pathetic thing about it was that nothing could quite make him feel so. The blow struck when the Indians were driven out of Temecula and from San Pasquale went deep, and it is hard

now to make any Indian feel that our law will secure him in his rights.

In one of the remote settlements of the Indians, called San Yeidro, I sat down on a little hillside, near the adobe houses, and the people gathered around to see the agent again. They were the quiet and respectful, well-bred sort of people we have seen everywhere. They told the agent their needs, which I will not repeat here; but presently one of them took out a little package done up in a handkerchief. There were several papers; and most religiously preserved among them and pointed out to us with an air, as if it were a holy relic, was a paper which I unfolded and read. was a request to all white people who should come in contact with these Indians "to be considerate and kind in their treatment of them." It was signed Abbot Kinney and Helen Jackson.

"To think how they treasure that!" said I to Mr. Rust; "and yet how little she has been able to do for them, of the practical good she wanted to do! I see why Californians call us Eastern sentimentalists: We have wailed over the wrong of the Indians, and we have not forced a careless House of Representatives at Washington to pass the bill which would give them defined rights."

Mr. SMILEY. When in California last winter, I had occasion to employ 15 or 20 of these Indians, and more peaceable, quiet, industrious people I have never had. They are thoroughly trusty. They earned about \$9 a week, digging ditches, and so forth. One of them kept the time of the others, and I would take his word as quickly as I would Bishop Whipple's. I never knew them to tell a lie. We always handed to the man over them the money that was due them. In every way they seemed to be trustworthy.

President Gates. It is said that their definition of Heaven is the place where white

people lie no more.

Senator Dawes. The bill to which Miss Foote refers in her letter is the work of Helen Hunt Jackson and Mr. Kinney. It has been put through the Senate in three sessions, and has died in the House of Representatives. The last night of the session it was called up before the House, and but for the unaccountable opposition of one member it might have become a law. Everything had to be done at that hour by unanimous consent; and his objection prevented its becoming a law, much to the regret of those who had seen it through the Senate three times.

Mr. Green, editor of the Worcester Spy, said that he had received assurances that

an opportunity would be found early in the next session for the passage of the Round Valley and Mission Indian bills.

Senator Dawes said there might be such a possibility if they would not put them

off till the last session.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National Indian Association, was

invited to speak.

Mrs. Quinton. I have been asked to speak of our association's work. Its latest department is that of furnishing reading matter to returned Indian students, and books for reading rooms. Miss Sparhawk, chairman of our national committee for that work, will go on with that department. It has awakened a great deal of interest, and there has been large response. Many publications have been sent to Indian students and schools. This work is capable of indefinite extension, and she has shown herself capable of doing it ably.

The department adopted before that was called Indian civilization work. Miss Grace Howard has interested herself in the conditions and prospects of returned Indian students in Dakota, and has founded a home which is a sort of headquarters for It is such work as others are doing, as far as circumstances permit. They do as much as possible to furnish work for returned students, enabling them to support

themselves by civilized work.

The department introduced before that was the young people's department, in the care of Miss Marie E. Ives, of Connecticut; and it has been opened successfully.

Children and young girls are to be enlisted in the work they can so well do.

Just before that the department of special Indian education was undertaken.

That is in the hands of Mrs. S. H. Bullard, of Boston, president of the Women's Indian Association of Massachusetts. That work is of great interest. Several persons have already been aided by it in education on special lines, who will work among their own people on their return home. The Government has now also made some

provision for this special work.

Miss Kate Foote is chairman of the committee on Indian legislation, and reports on current Indian law-making, and is doing excellent service. It is a department through which the association has also expressed itself on general Indian affairs, but especially on needed legislation, and has done a good deal in the way of trying to influence it. I think the association has never wrought better or more on this line than in the last year. For the confirmation of General Morgan, it was an easy thing to get excellent newspaper articles written and sent to the President, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to Congressmen. A good deal of that was done at the time the question of the removal of the Utes was under discussion. Personal letters and

newspaper articles were written and distributed as far as possible.

The department inaugurated prior to this was that of home building and loan work, to which Senator Dawes referred so handsomely. That work has been in the hands of Mrs. Kinney, a woman of whose work and of whose personal character we are so justly proud, and it has been very earnest work. This line of work was begun by our Connecticut auxiliary, and was then introduced into the National Association with Mrs. Kinney as chairman of the department; and the latter has built forty or fifty Christian homes in whole or in part with loan funds, to be returned without interest, and the payments have been as prompt as could be expected. It is human nature for an Indian to think that if he can put his money where it will bring him 18 per cent. interest it is better than to hurry to pay it back where no interest is asked. But, on the whole, this has been a successful undertaking.

The work entered upon prior to all these lines was that of the missionary department in the great field left untouched by all denominational missionary societies. The latter organizations were doing all they could, and yet sixty tribes were without any Christian missions; and it was believed that such a body of women as ours, made up of all creeds, was just the one to undertake that work, and during the 6 years in which it has been serving the women of the society have had the joy of planting or helping to plant, directly or indirectly, twenty different missions in nearly as many tribes. It is a better success than we hoped for. The latest mission of this year has been started among the Digger Indians of California, where a Christian young man became greatly stirred for the help of the Indians. We loaned him \$200, with which a schoolhouse was built; and General Morgan, after this young man had given the needed proofs of fitness, made him a Government teacher, so that the Government is now borrowing our schoolhouse. It is also a Christian school in the way that all public schools can be made such, by putting into them Christian teachers. Another new mission is among the Saboba Indians, that group in which Mrs. Jackson took so great interest. At the end of its first year our Potraro Mission near there was transferred to the Moravians. Another new mission is, we hope, soon to open among the Seminoles of Florida. Theirs is a difficult field, as they are in terror of the Government, and the only possible way to reach them seems to be through industrial providing. We hope to put on land which we have the means to purchase a sawmill or shingle mill, and to win these Seminoles to work, pay them wages, overcome their fears, and so to win

their hearts for Christian education.

Our annual meeting will be held in November, in Boston, and we expect an interesting convention. We women have watched the progress of events and of this conference with deepest interest, and we believe this is a body called of God to do a great work; and we believe, as General Armstrong once said here, that all that ought to be done can be done. We are interested in the two lines of thought that were followed here yesterday, one presenting ideals or principles, and the other, methods of work; and we have great joy in recognizing the fact that Christians are idealists, and that our Lord was an idealist. We believe in it with all our hearts. believe in keeping right onward, going straight toward the ideal; and that is what we propose to do. We are rejoiced to see that the spirit of despondency which has sometimes for a moment appeared in these conferences has utterly disappeared. Our lamented leader for 7 years was a man of invincible hope, one who always believed that what was needed to be done could be done. He never flagged nor faltered, and his spirit is still in this conference.

The discussion along the line of Christian expediency also greatly interested us, and that is just the thought in the policy of General Morgan, and we give thanks for him in the Indian Bureau, and are working side by side with the Government in every line of true Christian expediency, for that goes straight toward the ideal as fast as possible. In the matter of the schools, General Armstrong, who is a Christian idealist if ever there was one, and therefore intensely practical—for proof, look at Hampton—said a good deal about Christian expediency and moral obligation to Indians and the necessity of paying our debts, to which we all said "Amen." But all moral obligations must be adjudicated and formulated before payment can be made, and we must not pay one tribe with the money due another tribe.

As Bishop Whipple said, it is the people, after all, who are behind all the school systems, whether they are public common schools or contract schools; and the people can make the ideal the practical. It is the people who bring to pass everything that comes to pass. These changes, these needed laws, will come straightway if the people are appealed to. What we need is to ask the people. The people will move Government, and the thing will be done. The ideal has already got into the Government policy, and is growing there. The Government lives and the people live; and, if we should lose Commissioner Morgan, another such must be had. Do not let us forget that. Do not let us forget that the thing that ought to be done must be asked for, and pressed for. I believe that every man and woman here will go away with such heart and hope as never before in these matters. We have reached the most interesting stage in Indian affairs. The most beautiful sight in all the world that any Christian can see is Christ's kingdom set up in souls, one by one, man by man. We believe that that kingdom is being set up in souls, and we see that savages are being turned into sons of God. That is the sum of it all. The question is, how shall all be changed? By Christian means, of course. We hope that every man and woman will do his and her utmost to push the work of the churches among the Indian tribes. In our own societies we have worked with the denominational boards as far as possible, and then have tried to supply outside wants as far as possible. There are now fortyfour States. Suppose the women of each of these States should plant one new mission in a year. One year would supply the field. Our plan is to transfer our missions as soon as possible to the permanent societies. That we have done from the beginning. So we are helping all Home Missionary Societies. That is the work we plead for to-day, and that all Christian women will help us in this work. We should be delighted if we might never need to plant another mission, if all could be planted without our aid.

One word about needed laws. We need to ask what is the specific work to be done, for it can not all be done in a race law, but must be done singly, tribe by tribe. And whatever is done must be accomplished through public sentiment, and this at first by personal pressure. Nothing can be done except as it is demanded by Christian citizens. Look at the case of the Apache prisoners. They are *still* prisoners, though but a small number are able-bodied men, and most are women and children; and they have been prisoners for more than 4 years. Is it not time that they were discharged and treated according to the general Indian policy? There must be personal help to Then there are the 21,000 Indian children not yet in schools. What is achieve this. to be done with them, now? is the question, and not how much Government money shall each denomination get, or who makes the best use of such money? And how can the work be best and soonest done? Let us specifically help to get the \$3,000,000 that General Morgan says are needed for the education of the 21,000 Indian children,

and let us put personal work behind all the claims of the Indians.

President GATES. If there are still to be found in any remote parts of our land any good, hard-headed men who speak of women as governed solely by their emotions, with no development of logical faculties and no strength of will or power of perseverance, I should like to corral a few such men, and send Mrs. Quinton to them, and let her tell them about the women's work for Indians. Heretofore the greater part of this work has been done by the women of this country. Wherever you go, you find that they have begun, first to think for themselves, and then to ply their ministers with innumerable questions on this subject. Since I have been here, one of the most popular clergymen present said to me, "I was driven up here because my women talked so much 'Indian' which I could not understand that I felt it my duty to come and learn." Their fund of hope is marvelous. I have seen Mrs. Quinton come from the train after a long and exhausting journey, hasten at once to a little hall half filled with persons who doubted whether the Indians were worth doing anything for, and inspire and lead them on to good work for the coming year. These women's associations have "given us points" here as to how we may manage Congress. They get these marked papers and send them to Washington from all parts of the country. Letters to Congressmen are literally inspired. When a Senator finds his desk covered with such papers and letters, he is more likely to look after these questions than he otherwise would be. Their work has been very wisely planned. I regret that Mrs. Kinney who is present is not able to speak about the home-building plan. It is a striking thing that Senator Dawes, the Nestor of Indian reform, should say that the home-building plan undertaken by the women is the greatest power at work settling the Indian question.

The president then invited Miss Sarah Smiley to speak.

Miss SMILEY. I have been doing so much thinking since I have been here that I have hardly anything to say. It is said that the fulness of the heart will give the lips full speech, but from an embarrassment of riches I do not know what to say. One thought, perhaps, is uppermost. As we have all grown wiser during these days, and each of us must see more clearly the scope of this great subject, and each of us must see more clearly both what has been done and what needs to be done, so we must recognize the fact that the doing still lies largely before us. I have been think-

ing of these beautiful lines of Archbishop Trench:

"In doing is this knowledge won,— To see what yet remains undone; With this our pride repress, And give us grace, a growing store, That day by day we may do more, And may esteem it less."*

It seems to me that the one great hope for us in this work is that Christians purpose to work at it as they never have before. It seems to me clear that the work must be done through Christian missions and schools; and that, however the question may be finally settled as to the support given by Government, or whatever judgment one may form meantime, all the different denominations ought to set to work with a zeal that they never have had hitherto, and that for each Christian school now in existence there should be ten. My own experience in working among the poor and among the colored people would lead me to this conclusion: that there is no hope whatever in mere secular education, which aims only to fit the Indian for citizenship; that we can not even reach the fundamental laws of human nature, those that really shape and direct men, and make them such as we would have them, save as they become the children of our heavenly Father, and at least enough of them Christians to leaven the mass. For this, then, we should aim, and to its attainment it is necessary that the Church of Christ should do her utmost as she has never done before.

President GATES. It has seemed to me that, in the deliverance we talk of making we have been looking in the wrong direction—not because I want to see the present system continued indefinitely, but because I think our exhortation ought to be addressed, not to the Government, urging it to discontinue contract schools, but to the Christian churches, that they may take fire with zeal and redouble their efforts to Christianize the Indians. While we feel that the contract system must sometime come to an end, we must be very careful that we make no deliverance that shall imply lack of faith in the great truth that Christianity must be the foundation of the

elevation of this race, as of every race.

I wish now to invite Dr. Taylor, president of Vassar College, to speak, but before

introducing him I wish to relate an incident.

Some ten years ago I was in the whispering gallery in the dome of St. Paul's, London, when the guide said to me, "There is some one over at the other side; if you will whisper something against this wall you will get an answer." What should I say? One never knows what to say when thus asked to speak to a blank wall, but I repeated in a whisper some lines from Byron, just as our old Greek professor used to recite them, "The Isles of Greece," etc. To my utter surprise there came back in the same tone the verses that follow, and the question, "Who is over there who knew dear old 'Kai Gar?" I hastened to the other side of the gallery and met Dr. Taylor.

[&]quot;Poems (tenth ed., p 148) .- "This did not once so trouble me."

We had been friends in college but we had not met for years. I now have the pleas-

ure of introducing him to you.

Dr. J. M. TAYLOR, president of Vassar College. Reference has been made to the embarrassment that any man must feel in speaking after listening to the addresses of two women who have spoken. Think, then, of the humble condition of a man who lives in the close neighborhood of between three or four hundred women, all of whom can talk well! I am in such a condition. And I never come to Mohonk Conference without feeling humbler than I usually do. I never look at the faces of those I have learned to know so well, I never hear the voices of those who have engaged in this work for years, as they speak of their experience and what is essential to be done, without feeling how entirely unworthy I am to say a word on this important question. But I am deeply interested in it; and I believe that, if one came here without any philanthropic feeling, it would be roused in him. When men rise here and speak as to what is essential for carrying on the details of this or that policy I can ouly answer, "Yes, yes." I believe in this industrial system of education, and in civilization, and in evangelization, to the bottom of my heart. But, as I listened to Senator Dawes, two thoughts kept coming into my mind. One was that back of all these details of work, back of all these methods of industrial progress. ress, there must be a fundamental reform, a reform in what we technically call the "civil service." What possible hope is there of instituting a good method of work and sustaining it, or what hope of getting good farmers where they will do well, unless there is something like permanance?

President GATES. Absolutely no hope. Dr. Taylor. I have never heard so good a plea for civil service reform as Senator Dawes's speech in years; and I have heard some good speeches. It seems to me perfectly preposterous that a great Government should pursue such a policy, or lack of policy. It seems to me impossible that a nation of sensible people should frame a policy which can be changed and changed again under a single administration. There is absolutely no hope of anything like a progress commensurate with the

efforts made, unless permanence can be secured.

And then I thought of the absolutely bad notion of charity that has pervaded this whole work from the beginning. I do not wonder at it. The Christian church has not rid itself of this utterly pernicious view of charity which prevails almost everywhere. It is almost impossible to get into the minds of the workers in the average church the idea that unwise charity impoverishes. And yet the whole government of this nation has been proceeding upon this old system of charity which has impoverished the nations of Europe, that was tried in the Romau Empire and all through the Middle Ages, and that all through Europe has beggared the whole of the lower p pulation. On this same extraordinary and unwise method of charity this Government has carried on its whole work in relation to the Indians, these savages, the so-called wards of I feel like blaming the Government when I think of this lack of wisdom; but it pervades the charitable world; and I do not know that it is very surprising that the United States Government, the representative of the people, has not surpassed the people of the world at large in this direction. There is everything to learn, and we must go slowly. Nothing builds so slowly as character. If we find that true with the best young men and women who have come from the best homes, what shall we hope for when we deal with those who have had no training, no homes, no good heredity? We must build slowly. We must hope, we must work; but, whether we hope or not, we must be patient.

President GATES. I hope we shall not give up the habit of criticising the Government, so long as we do it in a spirit of self-criticism. A Scotch elder had developed the trait of self-estimation to such a degree that he was advised by his minister to pursue a course of self-examination. "I had the habit," said the elder, "for many years; but I gave it up, because it always left me in such a state of self-gratulation." As we look into this matter of government, we shall not have such a spirit if we re-

member that we must go to the people for reform.

The president called the attention of the conference to an item in the morning paper, stating that a Sioux chief had just been chosen to serve on a grand jury in the West.

The report of the law committee was made by Mr. Austin Abbott, who preceded the report by the following remarks:

REPORT OF THE LAW COMMITTEE.

In submitting the following report on behalf of the committee, it is proper for me to say that, under the circumstances indicated in the letter I am about to read, a quorum of the committee has not been present at this conference, and our report is to be taken with the qualification that it embodies suggestions of the members of committee present, for which the other members of the committee are not responsible, but which, we believe, are in the line of what they would suggest and approve, were they present.

"Остовек 3, 1890.

"DEAR MR. SMILEY: Your kind invitation reached me yesterday. I regret most heartily that it is out of my power to come. The fortunate years when I was able to be at Mohonk were years when the meeting was held before the beginning of our term. Now I am head over ears in absolutely unavoidable work. Mrs. Thayer sends her thanks and regrets with mine.

"I am the more sorry, because I am afraid that the law committee will have no report. Early in the year I wrote to General Fisk that I could not act as chairman, and suggested that, as Judge Strong had become a member of it, he should be chairman. General Fisk, after much difficulty, persuaded Judge Strong to accept; but afterwards he withdrew, and I know not what other arrangement was made. Perhaps, after all, another chairman was appointed, and my concern is needless.

"I wish that some supporter of our Indian bill could be raised up in Congress, that some comprehensive and final measure should be adopted. I am as fully persuaded as ever. And it was a satisfaction to hear from Judge Strong that he thinks 'it much to be regretted that the Thayer bill can not be passed.' 'It is,' he adds. 'perhaps a little too complicated, but I approve of it heartily.

"Can not the conference persuade the Senate Committee to do something? I should be only too thankful if anybody would amend and improve the bill, and would begin

by calling it by some other name than mine.

"How strange it will be to miss General Fisk. I sympathize with you in the loss of that good man. With all kind wishes and thanks, I am, "Very truly yours,

"J. B. THAYER.

"I should be glad if you would communicate to the conference the substance of what I say, for I would not seem wanting in attention to the duties of the chairman. And will you please add that I can not possibly serve as chairman of any new committee? My work here is too engrossing."

REPORT SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

In the absence of Professor Thayer and Judge Strong, the members of the committee present do not undertake to recommend any action at this meeting upon the Thayer bill, hoping, however, to call forth some suggestions that may throw light upon the cause at the next meeting.

PENDING LEGISLATION.

Several bills are now before Congress, and have passed the Senate, thanks to the faithful labors of our honored friend, Senator Dawes, which remain to be acted on in the House of Representatives.

Senate bill 2783 is an act for the relief of the Mission Indians in California. act provides for securing reservations for those Indians, and for allotments in sever-

Senate bill 3043 is a bill further to extend the benefits of the land in severalty law, a law better known as the Dawes bill.

This bill, when it becomes a law, will accomplish three objects:

1. It gives each married Indian woman a right to an allotment of 80 acres.

2. It modifies the 25-year prohibition on contracts affecting land, by providing that, when it appears to the Secretary of the Interior that an Indian can not with benefit personally occupy his allotment, he may lease it; if for farming or grazing, for not more than 3 years; if for mining, for not more than 10 years.

3. It secures the right of the issue of Indian marriages to inherit the allotment.

The Senate bill is a bill enabling the Five Nations, or any of them, or any Indian member of them, to sue and be sued in the courts of the United States.

We are of opinion that these are measures of great importance, and our representatives in Congress shall be urged to pass these bills without delay.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Justice among the Indians is now administered by two classes of tribunals. Graver crimes are justiciable by the United States courts, minor offenses and civil controversies, by the Indian agent or his substitute, the court of Indian offenses.

If an Indian within a reservation in any State or within any Territory, whether on or off reservation, commits murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, or larceny, he can be tried in the United States court. To assault and assault and battery committed on officials of the United States, including Indian policemen, Indian deputy United States marshals, and others acting in aid of the

United States law, the offense is cognizable by the United States court.

Upon the reservations, theft or destruction of property, practices of medicine men, bribing friends or relatives of Indian girls or women, plural marriages, the orgies known as the "sun dance," the "scalp dance," etc., misdemeanors generally, if committed by Indians, and intoxication and violation of liquor regulations, are cognizable by the Indian agent or his court of Indian offenses.

The punishments are stopping of rations, fine, imprisonment, hard work, and, for

white offenders, expulsion from the reservation.

The law defining the offense or prohibiting the act, and the law fixing the punishment, are simply the will of the agent, except that, if he acts through au Indian court of offenses, the departmental rules of 1883 prescribe certain general limits of punishment.

Civil suits where Indians are parties are also cognizable before these courts of

Indian offenses.

These courts, originally adopted as mere deputies of the agents, are now regarded by the Department as having the direct sanction of law, because of appropriations for the pay of Indian judges and policemen, and regulations issued by the Department to define the jurisdiction and limit punishments, as above stated.

They are not, however, bound by any rules of law in their investigation or decision of controversies, nor subject to any appeal, unless to invoke the interference of the agent. And they are not courts of record, and their proceedings can only be shown by calling on those present for information as to what was said and done.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to hear increasing complaint that, as the Indians become more intelligent, their just dissatisfaction with such tribunals,

as not having well-founded authority to fine and imprison them, increases.

In order that the conference and your committee, in preparation for its next session, may have more definite information on the subject of the courts and administration, we present the following questions, on which we should like to hear, and to have the conference hear at the present session, from those present who are familiar with the field.

QUESTIONS.

In the field of which you have had observation, whether on a reservation or off-(1) Is there practically a different law for the Indian than for the white man; and,

if so, in what respect?

(2) Does the court of Indian offenses afford reasonably convenient and fair justice for the Indians; or would it be preferable to send any class of the cases now coming before it to the United States court, or to give an appeal to the United States Court?

(3) Does the distance of the United States court from any considerable Indian settlement result in such serious hardship to parties and witnesses as often to amount

to a denial of justice?

(4) Do Indians having land in severalty have any adequate remedy in cases of trespass, removal of boundaries, and ejectment or dispossession of intruders?

(5) What, if any, further provisions of law do you desire to suggest as necessary

to secure equal justice between Indians and between whites and Indians? At the close of such remarks as may be made, your committee will ask leave to submit resolutions on the subjects presented.

AUSTIN ABBOTT. PHILIP C. GARRETT.

DISCUSSION.

General WHITTLESEY. Miss Fletcher and others stated that matter before; and the provision was introduced which Senator Dawes approved, and through his effort it passed the Senate. It is also in the bill as it passed the House, but in somewhat modified form. It is now in a position to go to a conference committee when Con-

gross assembles.

PHILIP C. GARRETT. The law committee is placed in rather a singular position. It was appointed to urge the passage of the Thayer or some similar bill. After a great deal of work upon that bill the committee found, upon visiting Washington and conferring with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, that it did not seem in their estimation to fill the need at all, or, at least, that there were such complications in it as submitted, and such difficulties in securing its passage, that it could not claim their support. They thought that if things were in a transitory condition it was not reasonable to expect that a great and complicated addition should be made to the judicial system of the United States. There were other difficulties. It happened that every member of the committee was a man who had approached the subject from

the theoretic side. Professor Thayer said, when he presented the bill first, that he had never been interested in the Indians; but in his studies of the judicial system of the United States he had observed its inapplicability to Indian reservation, and had become interested in this subject. The other members of the committee are Dr. Austin Abbott, Judge Wayland, Judge Strong, and myself. We have none of us been brought into direct contact with the Indians, as Senator Dawes has, and as a great many field workers have; and perhaps we may regard ourselves as incompetent to judge of the difficulties, and likely, in drawing a bill, to make mistakes. The general impression is that the Thayer bill should be abandoned. Whether any farther legislation is needed is the question. I think the fact that other bills have been introduced and received the support of the Senate committee and of Congress is evidence that some other legislation is needed in the opinion of Congress.

The only proposition of which I wish to speak is that contained in the suggestion of Bishop Whipple. I would like to ask the attention of Senator Dawes and of Congress, as well as of those engaged in work in the field who may throw some light on the subject, to the question whether it would not be expedient by act of Congress further to legitimate these Indian courts. The question has arisen whether it is constitutional to deprive men of liberty and property without due course of law; whether it is not worth while to remove this doubt by creating these courts of law for the reservations as part of the judicial system; and whether it may not be possible to add to the duties of the judges of the present voluntary courts those of magistrates, with a jury composed of the Indians of whom the court now consists. My belief is that a bill of a simple character could be drawn covering this ground, and that it would go a long way toward correcting the defect in the present provision for justice to the

Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., who was introduced as "Dr. Hale of the United States,"

was asked to speak.

Dr. HALE. I judge from what you say that you have now got hold of the point which, on the whole, most interests the general public of the United States. Indeed, withont speaking disrespectfully of the Indians, it is the only point that does interest them. I know nothing about the details of the matter; but it is my business to try to interest the people, especially of New England, in the Indian question. They do not care a rap about this tribe or that reservation, but they do believe in America and their own country. They do not believe that the country means to be unjust, and they believe that it can generally do what it wants to do. There is a pretty concrete case, which I have used before hundreds of audiences, showing that the nation has not, on the whole, failed in its dealings with barbarians. It has had, in the last 50 years, to deal with about seven millions of new people, the greater part of whom were as barbarous as are the Flathead Indians. The United States has not failed. It has met "My name is Sullivan." It has not said: "Then you have got to live with all the other Sullivans. You will have beef and bacon and sugar given to you." Or, "What is your name, sir?" "My name is O'Neil." "All right. Then you will have to go down with the O'Neils in southwest Arkansas. You will have sugar and beef there; and, if you get off that reservation of the O'Neils, then God be with you. do nothing for you; but, if you are there, you are all right—you will have your sugar, coffee, and all the rest." "And what is your name?" "My name is O'Shea." "Oh, yes; O'Shea. Well, the O'Sheas are off in northwest Nebraska—the whole family of O'Sheas. You will have your grain and bacon and coffee. You must stay on the O'Shea reservation." The nation does not do that thing to these people. The nation says to these people, "Root, hog, or die." That seems a pretty hard thing to But at the same time the nation says to these people, "Every man of you, rich or poor, ignorant or learned, you shall have the eternal rights of justice against every other man." That is what it does not say to the redskin. That is the difference between the way the nation treats the Sullivans, the O'Neils, and the O'Sheas, and the way it treats the redskin. If a Bohemian lands here, and a fellow-Bohemian picks his pocket, he may catch him by the coat collar and call for a policeman; and the whole power of the United States is called out that that man shall have his pocketbook restored and justice done. On the other hand, you shall go up to an Indian reservation, the Poncas, if you please, or to any other tribal people. You have a mowing machine to sell, and a Ponca wants to buy it. If he were a white man, living on the other side of the line, you would sell him that machine, say, or installment, to be paid, a part in 6 months, a part in 18 months, and a part at the end of 3 years. is constantly done by dealers in those regions. The dealer does this because he knows that there is law to compel the farmer to keep to his promise. But the Indian, on his side the line, cannot buy the machine on any such terms. He can not buy it at all unless he has the money in hand, because the dealer knows that the Indian is not under the protection of law. And in more serious matters than mowing-machines, you have destroyed the old customs under which these people lived, and you do not

give them the steady hand of even justice which you give to people of every other

blood in your domain.

It is not merely that you are not giving these people a right to be hung if they have committed murder. That is not the only right to give them. But you are not giving them the general rights that American citizens have. I venture to say that we ought to feel that we are under the government of law. There are, I am told—
President Gates touched the bell, which indicated that the five minute limit had expired. Cries of "Go on! Go on!"

President Gates. I hope Dr. Hale will go on. I only wanted to show that I dared

Dr. Hale. I was only going to add that I am told there are 140 different reservations in the United States. I suppose that means that there are 140 different sets of laws. I think that there should be but one system for every man, red, white, blue,

green, or gray, between Alaska and the seaboards.

Mr. RIGGS. There is probably a difference between the law for the Indian and the white man on the reservation. I do not think that the police courts always give fair justice to the Indian. They do not cover the ground. There is a great deal of injustice; but I would say by all means. Do not give them up, because they are one of the educational factors. They give the Indian a sense of power and training. Improve on them, but do not give them np. I do not know whether there has been any lack of justice to the Indian because of his distance from United States courts. I think it would be an advantage if there could be some further provision made, if it could be done without doing away with this court of Indians. If the agent could be a justice of the peace, it might be enough. My own feeling is that the reservation is done away with practically. We signed the death warrant of that before I was born. It is deader than any good Indian ever was.

I wish to read the two following minutes:

"(1) A practical difficulty in the way of securing lands for the use and occupation of missionary and church work among Indians lies in the lack of uniformity and a seemingly arbitrary method of interpretation of the law providing 160 acres for each location so occupied. For example, 40 acres are so set apart for each of the churches on Sisseton Agency. To afford sufficient room for church building, cemetery, parsonage, and farm on which the pastor in charge, native in all cases, can partially support himself and family, calls for at least 160 acres.

"Thirty acres are offered to the missionary of the Reformed Church who recently proposed to open work on Rosebud Agency. Ten acres each are given to the mission and hospital of the American Missionary Association at Standing Rock Agency.

This grant was made prior to the passage of existing law.

"The claim for 160 acres for each point occupied on the Cheyenne River Agency

has been placed on file, but no action as yet published.

"(2) Under the present rules, by the enforced attendance of pupils at the Government schools, contract and mission schools are made to suffer. Pupils of last year were taken out of the hands of contract schools, and when once in the Government school no adjustment is allowed.

"We claim for the Indian parents the right, and their full protection in the exercise of that right, to place their children according to their free and unrestricted choice, and the opportunity of readjustment at least as often as the beginning of the

school year."

General HOWARD. An act has been introduced into Congress designed to do away with the twenty-five years' clause in the land in severalty bill. I would like to read

the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the twenty-five years' clause in the land in severalty act, designed to prevent the alienation of the title and so protect the Indian from loss, either through his own inexperience or the rapacity of others, is a wise provision, and that any proposed legislation, either generally or as applicable to specific cases, intended to abrogate this feature of the law, would be a mistake and attended with harmful results to the Indians.

Mr. Austin Abbott read the following resolution, which was referred to the stand-

ing committee:

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress are urged to pass without delay Senate bills Nos. 2783, 3042, and the bill to enable Five Nation Indians to sue, etc., in the United States courts.

Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT. The subject of yesterday morning was referred to the committee on resolutions; and that committee has formulated the following minute, which will be acted on separately, and the final platform will be presented later:

"That Congress be urged not to abrogate the twenty-five year postponement of power to convey or contract away lands, any further than by a guarded power to lease on cause being shown, such as is contained in Senate bill 3043."

This was unanimously approved. Dr. Abbott then read the following minute with reference to agents, which was also unanimously adopted:

"In view of the urgent need of good Indian agents in this transition period from the reservation system and a state of dependence on Government support to a condition of self-help, and in view of the fact that as yet there is no proper system in the selection and appointment of those agents-no prescribed qualifications, no examination, no special test as to their fitness in character-

"Resolved, First, that the salaries of Indian agents should correspond with what is necessary in private business to secure like talent and character and such as to re-

move the temptation to corrupt speculation.

"Second, that the term of office be so fixed, either by law or by rule of the Department, that an agent may understand that his service is to continue as long as he proves faithful and efficient."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"Resolved, That the special recommendation of the law committee be referred to

the standing committee.

"That the secretary of the conference be requested to send a copy of the four questions contained in the report of the law committee, respecting the administration of justice, to those who are engaged in the field or have had opportunities of experience or observation there, with a request to send such information as they can to the secretary of the conference for the guidance of the further labors of your committee."

The following minute was read:

"We approve most heartily of the policy and administration of General Morgan as Indian Commissioner, and we strongly urge that Congress make the still more liberal appropriations required to furnish an adequate system of education for the Indians. It should be the policy of the Government as speedily as possible to extend its public school system until provision is made for all Indian children not otherwise provided for. These schools should supply moral and religious as well as intellectual and industrial education. The development of this school system should be so conducted as, on the one hand, not to cripple the schools now maintained by the churches under contract with the Government, nor, on the other hand, materially to increase the appropriations now made for that work, but should look forward to the time when the Indians shall be absorbed into the body of our citizens, and all need of any special system of Indian schools supported wholly or in part by the National Government shall come to an end."

Dr. Abbott. The suggestion has been made that there should be some continuing body between the sessions of this conference that should represent it and aid in promoting any necessary legislation or for other purposes. The following resolution is

therefore proposed:

"Resolved, That a standing committee of seven be appointed annually by the president, of which the president shall be ex officio a member, who shall represent the conference during the year, shall have authority to raise and expend money necessary for their work, and shall take such action as may seem to them wise to arouse and inform public sentiment and to promote legislation in favor of the protection of the Indians."

Dr. Abbott suggested that it might be rather bold to assume that the conference

was to be invited year after year to Lake Mohonk.

Mr. SMLEY. God willing, this conference is going to hold on until every Indian has got his rights.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Abbott. A resolution given to the committee by Mrs. Hiles has been referred to the law committee. Mr. Riggs has also handed us a note with reference to Indians placing their children where they choose at school. Your committee do not recommend any utterance on this subject at this time, because the subject has not been discussed, and there has not been any opportunity for conference with the officers of the Government. I do not know that any action is required; but the committee acts on the principle that everything should be reported to the conference.

The platform was then read by Dr. Abbott, and was unanimously adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

The members of this eighth annual Lake Mohonk Conference, looking back upon the past and forward to the future, thank God, and take courage. The workers in the missionary schools, who have been the pioneers of this movement, have, by the inspiring results of labors pursued with madequate means and against great discouragements, demonstrated the capacity of the Indian for civilization, and created a public sentiment which demands his civilization. This growing sentiment has been demonstrated in the inauguration of the peace policy, the creation of the Board of Indian Commissioners, the gradual improvement in the personnel of the Indian Bureau, the organization and work of the Lake Mohenk Conference, the abandonment of the

pernicious reservation system, the allotment of lands in severalty, the improved though still inadequate provisions for the administration of justice, the gradual discontinuance of the policy of feeding the Indian and making him a mendicant, the steady development of the policy of teaching him and making him a citizeu, witnessed in the increased Government appropriations for Indian education, from \$20,000 in 1876 to \$1,800,000 in 1890; and it reaches a fitting culmination in the admirable plan of the present Indian Commissioner for providing all children of school age with a common-school education, at Government expense, and in schools under Governmental control.

Turning toward the future, this conference— Urges Congress to make such liberal and increasing appropriations as may be necessary to perfect and carry this plan into full operation;

Calls for a further extension of education in all the industrial arts, as essential to

preparation for self-support;

Protests against the removal of capable officials for party reasons, and emphasizes the necessity of permanent tenure and non-partisan administration in the Indian

Bureau;

Urges improvement in the provisions for the regular and legal administration of justice both toward and among the Indians, and indorses the specific recommendations for this purpose laid before the conference at this session by its committee on

Urges the churches to larger gifts and greater zeal in their distinctive Christian work among the Indians, without which all the efforts of the Government for their

civilization will be in vain;

And reaffirms, as the fundamental principle which should control all friends of the Indians, that all work for them, whether by private benevolence or by Government, should be done in auticipation of and in preparation for the time when the Indian races of this country will be absorbed into the body of our citizens and the specific Indian problem will be merged in that great problem of building up a human brotherhood which the providence of God has laid upon the American people.

The next subject under discussion was "How to arouse public sentiment," and

was opened by Dr. Strieby.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. STRIEBY. When I was a boy, there came from Ohio a venerable and cultivated man, who rode on horseback from the Indian country, where he was a missionary. He was so impressed with the rapacity of the Indian agents and with the cheating and wrong-doing of the whites that he came to see if he could not arouse the people. He went through the country. We wondered at the state of things he described. We sighed, and he went back and the scene closed and it was all over. In 1830 the Indians were removed from Georgia to the Indian reservation. You remember the desolation along that route, the imprisonment of two missionaries, the appeal of the Supreme Court, when Chief Justice John Marshall gave a decision in favor of the missionaries, and when Andrew Jackson said, "John Marshall has made his decree; now let him carry it out." And apathy followed.

That has been the way all along. People have been roused, and then have sunk down to indifference again. But from the inauguration of General Grant's peace policy up to the present time there has been a rising tide of public opinion in favor of the Indian; and that feeling must be kept alive in the Department, in Congress, at the agencies, everywhere. That quick public sentiment must be kept awake until all these questions shall be diposed of. The suggestion that I want to make is this: that there be organized here a bureau of information on Indian affairs at the Mohouk Conference, that shall be selected from well-known workers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington; that this bureau shall have the work of securing the dissemination of information on Indian affairs through the papers. We do not want to start a new paper. Mrs. Quinton's little paper is excellent, but we want to reach the other periodicals by constant pressure. This bureau should have permanent place in New York or Washington, and appoint a secretary. It should have lines of correspondence with the Government, with all the agencies, with all who know and understand the facts. The secretary should be able to print little slips containing all the latest information on Indian affairs, and send them to the editors of the printial the latest information. cipal papers, having previously secured their promise of cooperation in this matter. I think that might be done.

Of course, the difficult point is the pay of a capable secretary. Whence shall the money come? I do not know, but there are wealthy men who might make it up right here; but that is the duty of the committee—to get a man and pay him. I know that the Indian Rights Association is doing a good work; but this is designed rather

to work through the public press.

General Armstrong. I move that the minutes read by Mr. Riggs be referred to the standing committee, which shall be appointed.

This was unanimously voted.

Miss Anna L. Dawes was invited to speak.

Miss Dawes. I have four times refused to speak this morning; but, like Mr. Cornelius, I find that college presidents are not to be set aside. I have been asked to speak of the "bureau of information," an experiment which I undertook 2 or 3 years ago. General Armstrong at that time having dwelt upon the great need of assistance for individuals, and it being known that there was a fresh zeal among the Indian societies, I offered (for obvious reasons being in the way of securing information) to do what I could toward procuring such help through the women of the societies. The first year the plan proved quite successful. Of late it has dwindled. Last year I had less than twelve letters from the field, and the questions asked were on a much narrower line of subjects. This, I think, results from two causes—one hopeful and one discouraging. The hopeful reason is that the women of the National Indian Association have recently taken up so many general lines of work that they are able to meet any special call for assistance, and there is no longer so much demand for amateur work in this direction. On the other hand I am quite sure that, while it is true that the interest of the country in the Indian and the sense of justice among the people at large is greatly increased and the whole situation is better understood, it is also true that particular concrete interest is declining. At first it was a very glorious work. There were earnest public meetings and it was all quite exciting and very interesting. That time has passed by. With a few exceptions the work is no longer That does not seem true up here, but when we get home we find the interesting. general public do not think or care very much about the Indians. The public cares little about details in the matter of help for the individual—as to who has a house here, or a fence there, or a floor somewhere else. No one is willing to keep up the constant effort which is necessary to carry out such work. This, of course, does not apply to legislative details. The time has come, however, to consider the Indian, not tribe by tribe, but Indian by Indian. It is no longer possible to treat the Pueblo and the Sioux, the Mission Indians and the Alaskas in the same package. Dr. Hale to the contrary notwithstanding, "the blue and the white and the green people" must each be treated separately. We must take up the particular needs of the

I think perhaps it is necessary to consider this subject very carefully for the sake of our own interest as well as for that of our Indian societies. In my part of the country I know of four Indian societies that have died within the year. In Washington I find it difficult to get people much interested. Perhaps they will contribute money, but they do not otherwise show much interest. In Congress, also, there are a great many matters to be determined, and we can not wonder if the Indian is sometimes neglected. But I want to emphasize what I have said by repeating that the time has come when our help must, very largely, be given to the individual Indian. Miss Carter. If you want to know how to make the Indian people interesting, I

Miss Carter. If you want to know how to make the Indian people interesting, I give you an invitation to go on to an Indian reservation, and settle down there 3 weeks with them, and you will have something to talk about that every one will want to

hear.

Mr. Frank Wood, Boston. As we have followed in this meeting the results of the past year, I think we must be conscious that the United States Government is now, for the first time, far ahead of the churches in its work for the Indians. If the educational work goes on as it has during the past year, if this "idealist" who has been appointed Indian Commissioner is successful in carrying out his plans, the result will very soon be that we shall have as material for citizenship a large body of educated pagans, and nobody to carry the Gospel of Christ to them; and, if we are to have pagans for citizens, I would prefer an uneducated pagan to an educated, as being less dangerous. I believe with Dr. Strieby that some method should be taken to reach the Christian churches; and it should be done at once. We need an immediate and large increase of mission work among the Indians. The reservations should be opened to all denominations, with a fair field and no favor; and, if proper steps are taken to arouse public sentiment, the gospel could be preached to every Indian in this country within 2 years. The different religious bodies that do missionary work among these people might each select an interested, sympathetic christian man to secure information in regard to Indian matters, and to put himself in contact with the churches, gathering matters of interest from any part of the field. Let such a man connect himself with the pastors of the churches, and have reports made at the missionary meetings, and I am sure there could be no lack of interest, especially if they could get such information as we get from Miss Carter or Miss Robertson.

With the needs and opportunities of the Indian field properly brought before the churches, there would be no lack of either money or missionaries to finish this work up at once. It is a shame that this people were not Christianized long ago. There are only about 240,000 Indians in the United States, of whom 22,000 are members of Christian churches. There are only 163 missionaries of all denominations working among them. There are only about 180,000 proper subjects for missionary labor,

leaving out the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, who can take care of themselves. Nearly 10 per cent. of the 180,000 are already Christians. The evangelization of this number should not be a difficult problem for a Christian nation of 60,000,000. I believe in the American people; but, above all, I believe in the Church of God. The Church will respond when aware of the facts. If it did not, it would not be worthy to bear the name of the Christ who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me." In the last great day I would prefer to take the place of the Indian, ignorant pagan as he is through the white man's wicked neglect, rather than be a Christian man who would not help him when he knew his need. I do not believe that my suggestions are impracticable. could tell you how a small body of determined men, 14 years ago, determined that they would be heard; that they would get legislation for the Indian, and that a great wrong must be righted. They aroused public sentiment through the platform, the press, and the pulpit; they put themselves in connection with, and under the direction of the great that the country of the great that the country of the great that the country of the great that the country of the great that the great that the great that the great the great that the g tion of the great statesman of the red man, they supplying the weapons with which this Samson might smite the Philistines of the Indian ring. Public sentiment was aroused, the wrong was righted, and the Dawes bill was enacted. An agitation among our churches for increased missionary work among the Indians would, I believe, be

equally successful.

Dr. MITCHELL. Anything to interest the churches is in the right line. I fear that many churches are very much in the condition that Miss Dawes represented the benevolent people of the country to be in. Our attention is of necessity divided among a great number of missionary objects. We have the world on our hands. Our missions belt the globe. And it is to me only wonderful, when I survey the vastness of the field and the complexity of our work all over the earth, that we have been able to do as much for the Indian as we have. Other churches could say as much; but I want to say that our church has not only contributed millions of money, but it has sent over six hundred of its sons and daughters, more precious than gold, to live among the Indians, and often to lay down their lives there. We have not done all we ought, but sometimes I think that what the churches have done is not appreciated. It is not generally known that the ground swell which has lifted up public sentiment at last is really traceable to the quiet work that has been done for the past seventyfive years through the sons and the daughters and the funds of the churches. I sit twice a month at the council board of the Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church. We have poured out money for the Indians; we have sent out men and women to work for them. But what is it which the churches and the missionary boards most need to-day in their work for the Indians? We need to see some settled continuous policy in the Government's Indian affairs. We want a stable foundation. I know what the judges, and the bank presidents, and the business men, and lawyers, and others, who sit in our mission conferences, are saying. We urge certain enlargements in Indian missions. They reply: Gentlemen, give us something sure to build on. Wait until we have a permanent Government policy, a permanent official body. Give us something continuous. Give us guaranties that the hopes that the Indian Bureau offer us this year will not be taken back next year; that the buildings we erect this year will not by some election or other, by some new commissioner or agent, be left untenanted, the children ordered to some other school, or not an Indian left, perhaps, within 20 miles of us. We will go forward and do double the work if we could see a permanent official body, permanent plans, a permanent line of policy to which we could ally ourselves, on which, as a foundation, we could build our own

Miss Robertson said that though the Presbyterian Church had done much, she

thought it might have done much more.

President GATES. These things we ought to have done, and we ought not to leave

much greater things undone.

Mr. Houghton called attention to the fact that the suggestion of Dr. Strieby had been anticipated by the action of the business committee. He thought the conference had put things in a practical shape by voting that a committee should be appointed whose business it should be to act in lien of the conference during all the time intervening between the conferences, and to employ such agencies as they thought best for the work and to raise the money. He had perfect confidence that

the President would select judicious men.

General WHITTLESKY. Senator Dawes called our attention to one important matter, which I thought would have been recognized by the business committee and some deliverance upon it included in the platform; and that was that in the purchase of lands from the Indians, which is now going on very rapidly, there is a great desire that the money shall be paid over per capita to the Indians. That is their own desire, and the desire of many of those who surround them, who know how soon such money disappears. It seems to me that this conference might well urge upon the attention of Congress the importance of providing hereafter in all such purchases that the money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for beneficial objects, and that it shall not be paid over per capita. I will therefore move to add to the platform something like this: Whenever lands are purchased from Indians provision be made that the funds paid for such lands shall be expended to aid the Indians in opening farms, building houses, procuring stock and implements, for the payment of taxes, the opening of roads, and, in general, for the promotion of their own civilization. I move that this be referred to the business committee.

Senator Dawes. I would suggest the change of a word—"in lieu of taxes" instead of "for the payment of taxes."

General Whittlesey accepted the change.

It was voted to refer it to the standing committee.

Mr. Austin Abbott. I would like to say a word upon a subject which ought to engage a good deal of practical attention in the coming season. I do not speak for

the committee. I speak entirely on my own responsibility

The United States stands in two capacities in this matter, as governor and as guardian. It can not, as guardian, evade or disavow its duties as governor; it can not, as governor, repudiate its duties as guardian. The discussion yesterday threw great light upon this question. The treaty obligations, in form, correspond to those which one nation makes with a foreign nation. But in reality there is this difference; that the treaty obligation of the United States toward the Indians are necessarily qualified by the fact that the United States is the governor of those with whom it is engaged, and not only of them, but of a vast community including them, and that it can not, by treaty obligation to a few of its members, take away its sovereignty over the whole country, nor withdraw from its duty as a governor in the interest of a few. If, therefore, the United States had made these treaties with a small community of white citizens, those white citizens, while they would have had the name of ward, would have had the obligation to submit as governed by the governor. If we make covenants between ourselves involving specific obligations which we promise to perform "forever," as men frequently do in real estate transactions, we do not realize that forever is a long time; and the time comes when it is not reasonable; indeed, when it is inequitable—to require performance. But that does not relieve the man from the obligation of that covenant, though it enables the court to say: We will no longer require the covenant to be specifically performed in the language in which it is made, but if you cease to perform it, you must pay damages. Instead of compelling you, for instance, to go on and maintain a party-wall when it is no longer necessary, or to maintain buildings free from business purposes, we say that you are bound to pay damages for ceasing to perform this specific covenant. The question I want to put before you is this: The United States Government has covenanted to furnish rations forever to a diminishing tribe. Is it requisite equitably and in law to go on doing that forever? Can it not say, in virtue of its capacity as governor as well as guardian: The time has come for us to make a different but equal provision. For the future we will no longer specifically perform that formal covenant, though we do not seek to evade its obligation. We are going to do the same thing in another way. We are going to aid you, but we are not longer going to give you rations.

These treaties are made with tribes. You have already signed the death warrant

of the untribal relation in disestablishing the reservation system; and, when the reservation has gone, the tribe has gone. The party of the second part no longer exists.

I suppose these treaty obligations are of three classes-rations, aid to education, and aid to agriculture. We have seen that the United States has been applying the income of trust funds for education admirably. They are going on with ratious. But the question of aid to agriculture is one of the most important. How far ought the Government to change these methods and aid agriculture, by aid in making highways and providing, when necessary, boundaries and fences and those things that the new allottees can not do for themselves; but which are essential to any profitable

attempts at agriculture ?

Have we not the power and the right, and is it not soon going to be a duty to stop the ration system? I do not underestimate the gravity and significance of this question. It is no easy task to stop buying 31,000,000 pounds of beef and flour, and bread and bacon to match, even if you are going to spend the same money in laying out roads and putting up fences and irrigating lands. But this is a question that has been presenting itself more and more upon my mind. Ought we not to have some decided views about it. The United States holds in its Treasury \$13,000,000, at least, of money which it is spending the annual income at 5 per cent. for these three classes of aid to the Indian in some form. When the tribe is extinct who is going to claim these funds? Ought not provision to be made now for the future, so that aid shall be given not only as is so well done now, for education, but for agriculture, so that the taxes on these lands for the 25 years to come may be forthcoming so that roads may be opened and farms worked. There is no civilization without roads, but here we are laying out farms by the hundred and thousand, with no provision for them.

There are two very serious difficulties in making citizens of the Indians. One is the distinction which the fact of ability to pay taxes makes between the Indian and

the white man. You never can get justice on the American system in a mixed community of whites and Indians if there are class distinctions made by the law by which one class is exempted from the burdens that rest upon the other class. You can not get justice, not even justice of the peace justice for the Indian villages, if the Indian lands are not in some form charged with their share of the burdens of taxation, so as to keep up their part of the county treasury. Could it be made possible for the United States to provide for these taxes? It seems to me that there must be some way of finding a solution of this question. You hear all kinds of counsel with reference to it. One person tells you all about the land trouble. Another tells you about the reservation and its character. Another description seems to contradict that. There are something like one hundred and thirty or forty reserva-tions. They are of every kind and character. Some have fine agricultural land, on some agriculture is hardly possible. There are twenty or thirty not larger than a township. Others are as large as a State. There is every variety. One advantage of such a gathering as this is that it brings together a mass of information which at first staggers us by its contradictions, but which gives us a mass of details from which we have got to make a wise generalization.

Now, there is this same diversity in treaties. There are tribes that have had their

lands allotted, and there is no treaty with them. There is no provision made for aiding them in agriculture. There is another tribe that has millions available. There are large reservations with small provisions, and small reservations with large. There are large tribes with nothing, and small tribes with a great deal more than they need. It is a difficult question to deal with as a whole.

I think, if we may depart from the practical, and consider the ideal for a moment,

we may say that these Indians ought to begin and help each other. They ought to "pool their issues," to do something for each other. That may not be practical. It may be only an ideal; but I think the Christian spirit that has been disseminated in all these schools ought to have something of this idea in it, if they are going to do the best they can. If it were practical for the Indians to concede, as a body, that the best thing to be done for all the Indians on all the reservations should be done for them without distinction, the question could be settled easily. I was told of an educated Indian of noble spirit and purpose, of whom excellent service is expected, that he had received his allotment, and that he was anxious to have this bill pass which would allow the Indians to sell their land as soon as they please. This man lives in the East. His land is of no use to him. But when it was pointed out to him that, if the bill should pass which would allow the Indians to sell their land, his fellow-Indians at home would squander all their allotments, he said: "I have never thought of that; I am willing to deny myself, because that liberty will be ruinous to the people at home." If that spirit should prevail among the young and educated Indians, we might have material assistance in the settlement of these questions.

I have now the pleasure of submitting the report of the law committee.

Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University, was called upon next.
Mr. White. Mr. president, I have no speech to make. At various times Mr. Smiley
and the chairman have done me the honor to ask me to say something; but I have had to confess to them the truth, which I now repeat to you, that I came up here entirely ignorant, and, if the whole truth must be frankly confessed, somewhat hopeless on the subject of the Indian question in general.

In calling on me to speak, then, you do me great injury. Thus far I have been absorbing knowledge in all my pores, and your calling upon me to speak is like opening a window upon a man with all his pores open. It checks the process of absorp-

tion.

Strange as it may seem in view of this confession that I know nothing of Indian affairs, I have been for several years a member of the Onondaga tribe, who have been spoken of somewhat harshly here. Years ago, while a professor in a neighboring State, I was suddenly taken up by my old neighbors in the county of Onondaga, in which the tribe of that name resides, and pitchforked into the senate of this State. Having taken my seat, I looked about to see what was to be done, and found, among other things to be considered, the condition of the Onondaga Indians. Two men in my district exerted themselves continually on behalf of these aborigines; one was that noble and lovely man, the Rev. Samuel J. May, the friend of the oppressed everywhere; the other was John Griffin, a Seneca who had married into the Onondaga tribe, and was a good Indian, if there ever was one.

Arrangements having been made, Mr. May and John Griffin came down to Albany with a party of Onondagas, to plead the cause of an allotment of the lands in severalty to the Indians. I went into the matter heartily, though against many prophecies by the older stagers in State politics. It was represented by men who seemed to be of good judgment that the final result would simply be that the white people would gradually get possession of the reservation, and that the Indians would be transferred to the county almshouse. The great day came, and we began the movement. It was a great deal of trouble to get the Committee on Indian Affairs to-

gether. Evidently, its members had never expected to do any work on that committee, and each of them was abundantly occupied on other committees. But we finally succeeded in getting a quorum, and so the effort began. The first and worst stun bling block we met was at the very outset, and this was Indian oratory. My Onondagas brought down with them one of their great orators, and he knocked our scheme in the head within 10 minutes. I never shall forget him, nor will any member of the committee ever forget him. He rose, spoke with great solemnity something which seemed to be very eloquent, but which being in the Indian language, our committee could not understand. He then solemnly sat down, and the interpreter rose and held forth to us as follows: "As long as grass grows and water runs, so long will the red man of the forest be glad to meet his white brothers at Albany."

Then the interpreter set down, and the contour rose selemnly and impressively and Then the interpreter sat down, and the orator rose solemnly and impressively and spoke again at greater length. Then he again sat down solemnly, and the interprespoke again at greater length. Then he again sat down solemnly, and the interpreter rose and spoke as follows: "As long as grass grows and water runs, so long will be the set of the set o the red man of the forest be glad to meet his white brothers at Albany to consider things of the greatest importance to both of them." Then the orator again rose and spoke solemnly and impressively. Then he again sat, and the interpreter spoke as follows: "As long as grass grows and water runs, so long the red man of the forest will be glad to meet his white brothers at Albany to consider things of the greatest importance to both of them, and to obtain justice."

So it went on, and on, and on. It was simply the "House that Jack built," in new phrase, with the most enormous exordium. Long before we reached the land question, the committee had leaked out of the room, we lost our chance to get any

report, and the Indians returned to their reservation.

The next year the same thing was repeated. It seemed of no earthly use to suggest that this exordium, after the manner of the "House that Jack built," could be omitted; and again we lost our chance to accomplish anything. And yet one thing was accomplished; these sons of the forest showed themselves grateful. They adopted me into the Onondaga tribe, and gave me a name which, as far as I know, no white man could speak or spell, and which I have now entirely forgotten. And I must confess that, ungratefully, I turned away from the subject, rather inclined to believe

the famous dictum that there are no good Indians except dead Indians.

But, having come here, the scales have fallen from my eyes. You have given me knowledge, hope, and courage; and you now see the promising condition of mind which you have disturbed by calling me to speak. I was absorbing knowledge and courage, and you have simply stopped the process All my real information upon the Indian question I have gained here, and what I have learned has interested me deeply and filled me with hope. It seems to me that the platform which has been laid down is one which is likely to do great good. It has obviated my one difficulty, for in my first hours after arriving here, when I saw the vexed question before you as regards the interference of church effort with national effort in this great field, and saw how well defined and earnest the opposing sides were, my courage began to

But you have met that question, and the two sides have come together in recognizing the fact that this is a transition period. In the distinction made by Mr. Ward, that the nation is in loco parentis, and that therefore the same rule does not apply as regards the religious education of the Indian which applies to the educa-

tion of citizens of the United States, you have a principle on which we can all agree. In the noble work, too, in all parts of the field, from the splendid success of General Armstrong down to the simplest labor of the teachers who have gone forth with such devotion and self-sacrifice to the remotest corner of the Indian domain, there is everything to encourage us. There is also much to encourage us in the hope that the American people will not always be so blind to the necessity of a better civil service as they have been, and that when they shall see more clearly on this subject, and act in accordance with what they thus see, the dealings of our Government with the Indian question will be infinitely improved.

These scattering remarks I trust you will accept as my substitute for a speech; and now, if you will allow me, I will listen to the other speakers and continue to

improve my mind.

Miss Alice M. Robertson (Indian Territory). As our friends who stand in high places have laid on the bier of Clinton B. Fisk their palm branches and their laurel crowns, I bring from the far-away prairies of Indian Territory a humble spray of everlasting to lay beside them; for his was a nature that reached out to the humble and the lowly. I knew him 16 years ago, when he did a great kindness to me, at that time an ignorant, awkward girl, with great desire to do something for the Indian, but with very little idea how to do it. He helped me then, and helped me many times in the subsequent years; and I remember gratefully not only his help in matters relating to work for the Indians, but his kindness and thoughtfulness as shown to

It is hard to turn away from this life and to think, standing on this spot where he has so often stood to speak for the Indian, that we shall see and hear him no more;

but, if he were here, he would say, "Let us consider what can be done for the In-

dian," and so let us follow as he would lead.

General Whittlesey has alluded to the settlement of a difficulty among the Creeks. This was not a mere sudden quarrel, but the culmination of a national feud of many years' standing. During the week of council of which General Whittlesey has spoken I was with them, acting as stenographer. The agreement prepared by General Fisk and General Whittlesey I copied for signature, and I helped in singing that doxology. The peace then made has been lasting, and harmony has ever since prevailed among

To-night I come to you from the Five Nations of the Indian Territory, that are not much longer to exist as nations; for the constantly increasing pressure of the white man is so strong that it will become irresistible, and the Indian must pass out of existence as an Indian. We all realize this, and that the question now is, how shall we best prepare the Indian for the coming crisis? For a long time I was opposed to giving the Indian land in severalty; but now at last I say, "Let us have citizenship; let us have lands in severalty for the Indians of Indian Territory." It has not been easy work for me to take this ground, and by doing it I have brought much

severe criticism upon myself.

White people are coming into the Indian Territory more and more. Already there are more white people than Indians in the Territory—probably three times as many. The population of the Chickasaw Nation is almost wholly white, and the time has come when their lands should be allotted. In this nation I have been told that one white man with a Chickasaw wife has a farm of 16,000 acres. Many others hold very large farms, and these farms are cultivated by the labor of white renters. The educated well-to-do Indians are becoming a landlord class. The poor and ignorant ones are growing each year poorer and poorer, and the question is how to save them from becoming vagabonds after their lands shall have been allotted to them. How shall they be fitted to hold their own when they shall come in competition with the

Last year, when I was here, I was urging the increase of jurisdiction for the court in the Indian Territory. Since then 2 new courts have been established in the Indian Territory, 1 at South McAlister and 1 at Ardmore; but these courts have only limited jurisdiction and power, to deal only with offenses punishable with a penalty of less than 1 year's imprisonment. The courts at Fort Smith, Ark.; Paris, Tex.; and Wichita, Kans., continue to exercise jurisdiction in all but minor offenses. Hundreds of people are compelled to go to these places as witnesses, and are brought under the evil influences of the saloons and the gambling house. The right of the Indian to a trial in his own country is denied him because of the powerful influence exerted by the saloon and boarding house keepers and the petty lawyers, who derive pecuniary benefit from the attendance of these people at the courts. The courts of the Indian Territory have jurisdiction in civil cases and where either or both parties are white, having, how-ever, no jurisdiction between Indians.

Much good work is being done among these people in the way of education. In most of their national school work the great mistake was made in the beginning of omitting the industrial feature, and this has proved a very grave mistake indeed.

The graduates of their schools are lacking in practical knowledge.

I am very proud of having added a kindergarten to our school at Muskogee. Last year I tried to get some one to take up this work; but everyone whom I tried to interest in it declined to do it. Our missionary society, the Ladies' Indian Association, acquaintances, and personal friends, all alike said it was a good thing, and they hoped I could do it, but they could not help. And there were the little children, both white and Indian, who needed this training; for it is quite as important to educate white children in the Indian country as it is to educate the Indians themselves. At Christmas time I received as present a check for \$100, and with that I started my kindergarten. It has paid its own way from the first outlay. The kindergarten teacher is admirably fitted for the work, and she has now about 30 pupils. The good people who would not help me made a great mistake, for they might have saved both their credit and their money if they had been willing to help.

I am trying very hard to make the school of which I have the care self-supporting. Many of the people are now able and willing to pay for the education of their daughters, and it is very encouraging that this is so. All of the pupils are required to work, in order that they may learn the various domestic arts. Some of those who have gone out from the school are now teaching, others are married. Nearly all of them are doing well, although one or two are doing very badly. I could not have been at this meeting but for the help of one of the older girls, who has taken charge of the household during my absence. Another is now making her modest trousseau,

and is to be married as soon as I return.

Let me read to you from a letter received from one of my girls who is teaching one

of the Indian public schools out among the full-bloods:

"My little schoolhouse is so small that, if I had desks, I would not have any room for them. I take great pride in sweeping my puncheon floor. It is wonderful how

much dirt is brought in. I have pupils from 4 years old to 18. I have quite a bit of trouble making 3 of my boys keep quiet, but I do not think they mean to be bad: they are just so full of fun. They are very bright and quick, and I miss them when they do not come. I love all my scholars. One day my oldest little girl asked me where my home was, and I told her that I had not any here, and she said, 'But you've got one in heaven;' and another time she said, 'Your father and mother will come with God when he comes.' . . . I am glad I came. I love all of these folks. I do not know whether they like me or not; but Katy said the trustees liked me, because I was a good teacher, and her mamma liked me better than any teacher they ever had, because I helped in the work. I do not do very much, but I like to help; it keeps me from getting lonesome. I do not have a room to myself; the whole family sleeps in the same room. I do not mind it much when we haven't company, for Mr. Mulkose turns his back to us when we begin to undress. These people have the purest thoughts; they never think of bad things like other people. It seems as though I live closer to God here; I never trusted him as I do now. I always had friends to tell my trials and sorrows to, and I have no one here to tell but God; and I depend upon him more, and he grows dearer every day. That calendar is a great help; each verse seems just the one suited to that day and just the one I need most.... Don't worry about me; for I have a Friend with me that is able to do all things, and he will keep, watch over, and stay with me."

Do you not think the joy of receiving such a letter would pay for years of work?

The following is an abstract of the address given on Wednesday (see page 13) by Rev. C. W. Freeland, commandant of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Industrial

School, the manuscript of which was lost in transmission through the mail:

Mr. Freeland spoke of the impression which he had received during three trips made through the Sioux Reservation, two of them extending over 5 weeks, and one shorter one which he had extended so as to take in the Omahas and Winnebagoes. One of the chief objects of these trips was to visit the returned Hampton students, of whom, with those from other Eastern schools, the statement is so sweepingly made that "they return to the blanket." Out of an approximate 120 such Hampton students now on the Sioux reservation, Mr. Freeland had personally visited 93 in their own homes; and of that number he had seen only 4 whom he would regard as hopeless, and only one had literally "returned to the blanket." The day for such "returning" was over. Ten years ago it might have been, and probably was, a common thing—for the returned student, with short hair and civiliz d clothing and improved manners, stood absolutely alone—and it was blanket or social annihilation. But to-day each camp in each agency contains its nucleus of Hampton or other Eastern students, toward whom the newly arrived student gravitates through dire necessity, and who together form a leavening mass which is wonderfully leavening the lump. Mr. Freeland spoke in detail of particular homes which he had visited—of serious embarrassments which await the would-be housekeeper on the plains—and of the eminently hopeful condition which everywhere confronted him. He then gave his testimony as to the Government schools (both day and boarding schools), and particularly as to their marked improvement during the past year. With the contract schools on the reservation to supplement their work, the prospect seemed a sure one that the work of Eastern schools would within a very few years narrow itself down to the specialized task of training industrial teachers for the reservation schools. In one point which was often mooted by those on the reservation and off, Mr. Freeland begged to differ materially. It has been urged by many experienced speakers on the Indian question that work should be supplied for those students who return home. But such a plan would be merely an adaptation of the old ration system, which drops the food into the Indian's mouth, and has done as much to retard his advancement as any plan upon which the Government has happened. The student who returns must seek his work, and, perhaps, make it, as has been done. Any other plan would surely tend to weaken his independence, and should be most earnestly deprecated.

Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, was asked to speak of the Turtle Mountain

Indians.

Bishop WALKER. Four years ago, when I spoke in behalf of these Indians, they had nothing to eat and nothing to wear. A number of ladies were kind enough to influence the organizations to which they belonged to send us a lot of clothing, and the consequence was that that winter they were made happy and comfortable to a degree. About 30 boxes and barrels were sent by the ladies, and were distributed by the agent. Some time after the distribution had taken place, I went on a visitation; and, when I reached the little town on the verge of the reservation, I was met by some people who said, "Bishop, do you know that those Indians up there really have no gratitude, for some of the clothing which has been sent to them through your kindness has been sold to us for a mere song." I did not say what I thought of the white people who accepted for "a mere song" what they knew was sent as a gift to the Indians. I was disappointed and falt that our good friends would think that unworthy cases had been presented to them. I therefore secured the calling

together of a large number of the peopl? and we held a council. They sat around me and I stood in the midst. My custom had always been to let them begin the councils, and I closed them. But this time I began. I told them I was sorry to hear that they had shown ingratitude to those who were their dear and faithful friends in the East. I said that I knew it would reach some of them and it did. "They will know," I said, "that you have taken the clothing sent to you out of the kindness of

their hearts, and abused their confidence by selling it to the white people."

A dead silence fell upon them. Then an old chief arose and shook me by the hand, as is the custom, and said: "We are always very glad to welcome the high priest of the black robe [their name for the bishop], but to-day he made our hearts sore. He has told us what the white people who have forked tongues [those who do not speak the truth] have told him. We feel that he should have more confidence in us who

have straight tongues."

I felt rebuked at the outset.

"It is the law among our Indian tribes that, if one Indian presents another with a gift, he never asks that Indian what he has done with that gift. I do not know if that is a law among white people; but, if it is not, it ought to be. I have to speak of what I received. A garment was presented to me. It was a pair of trousers. They had six patches on them. I simply cut out the patches. It was beneath the dignity of a chief to wear patched trousers."

I felt inclined to agree with him. He shook hands and retired.

Another came forward. "I have also to speak of what I received," he said. had a suit of clothes given to me. I could not get the trousers on, and they were useless to me. I sold them to a man who was lean, and with the money I bought flour for my children in the wigwam."

Another came forward, and said: "I have to speak about what my squaw was presented with. It was a little hat. It covered only one-half of her head, so she asked the agent to give her another, so that she might cover her head with the two. He had not another, so she sold it to a white wo uan, and took the money for food."

Another arose and said: "I have also to speak of my squaw's gift. It was a dress;

but it had nothing here [laying his hands on his arms], and nothing here [drawing his hand around his shoulders], but there was a great deal behind." (Evidently, it was a decayed ball dress in its sere and yellow leaf.) "It was useless to her,"—our temperature is 30 to 40 degrees below zero in winter—" but she found a white woman who thought it would do for some occasion, and he took the money that she sold it for and spent it for cloth for her little papeose."

I thought it was becoming rather serious for me. One more rose, and that capped the climax. He said: "I have also to speak of my squaw's gift. It was rounding, and had in it something like an owl's head. She did not know where to wear it, and so she sold it." It happened to be a tournure! I pitied the poor Indian woman. I felt it was my duty to make an apology to those Indians. They were red men, and some of them were savages; but, as a Christian man, I owed them an apology, and I made it, and we shook hands and were friends.

I can assure you that the Turtle Mountain Indians are still needy, and my hat is in my hand, figuratively, in their behalf. Bishop Whipple told me some years ago that their wrongs had been the most outrageous suffered by any Indians in the United States. For several years they have been thrust off on a little reservation, three-fourths of which is not arable. One said to me: "If we had taken the tomahawk in our hand, as the Sioux did, the Government would have considered us. Because we have been good and peaceful, we are allowed to suffer." It is too true. I hope that all who can promote legislation in their cause will do so.

SIXTH SESSION.

FRIDAY NIGHT, October 10.

The conference was called to order by the President at 8 o'clock. President Gates read a newspaper item, which he said would have delighted General Fisk, of the convention of the temperance league of the Six Nations of New York, in session on the Onondaga Reservation.

The report concerning the Mission Indians of California was made by Mr. Joshua

W. Davis, of Boston.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AID TO THE MISSION INDIANS, 1890.

In the work of the two previous years great advantage had resulted from the personal observations on the reservations and the close contact with the people of Mr. Lewis, our field agent.

To continue that advantage, during the last conference the chairman and treasurer

of your committee made plans to meet Mr. Smiley in California, and as far as possible in his company (and without drawing on the committee's treasury) devote 2 or 3 weeks to the examination of reservations, and especially of the more urgent pending questions, of which the complicated case of the Banning lands is one of the most

By the direction of the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Lewis, now a Government special agent, was deputed to cooperate with us. But, on arrival in California, the intended circuit among the reservations was found to be impossible, owing to the destructive floods which broke up so seriously and for so long a time both rail and county roads. And Mr. Lewis was also suddenly ordered by telegraph to New Mex-

ico, in consequence of the death of an Indian agent.

Banning was, however, reached by your three representatives, and Mr. Rust, the Indian agent, who met there Mr. Barker, the agent of the Banning Land and Water Company, in whose hands all claimants to the lands assigned by Government to the

Indians, except the Southern Pacific Railroad, had placed their interests.

A close examination was made of every tillable section in the reservation, and of the plan submitted by him for an exchange of land, to secure for the Indians a tract

around one source of water supply clear from all adverse claims.

The delay of years, during which the rights of both whites and Indians had remained undefined, and those of the Indian undefended, had allowed a growth of conflicting claims and bitter feeling, which would be relieved by the plan under consideration.

It will be by no means an ideal settlement; but, in view of all the circumstances, your committee united with Mr. Smiley, Mr. Rust, the Indian agent, and Mr. Ward, the Government attorney, in a report of the investigations and a recommendation of

the plan to the Indian Commissioner, in February last.

The present journey of the Commissioner to that field will, we trust, lead to the application of his prompt business methods to the removal of such hindrances to a settlement as lie within the reach of his department, after which the action of Con-

gress may be required.

The legal work of the Government (for these Indians) was, up to April 1, 1890, in the care of Mr. Shirley C. Ward, as in previous years, with a qualified commission, under which any claim for services must, after submission to the Attorney General for approval, be laid before Congress for a special appropriation. Since April, 1890, his commission has been revoked; but in July a provision was made in the Indian appropriation bill for employing légal services the coming year.

The knowledge of Spanish and Mexican law, and the experience and acquaintance

with the Indians already acquired by Mr. Ward, make a continuance of his services especially desirable, the transfer of pending cases to a new man involving inevitable delay and injury, the delay already experienced on all this mission Indian legal work

having been serious.

Your committee, therefore, requests authority to ask, in the name of this conference, for the employment of Mr. Ward upon this work.

The attention of your committee has also been closely given to urging the passage of the Mission Indian bill, which has for 3 successive years passed the Senate, and still lies in the hands of the committee of the House, having been again refused opportunity to pass. The effort in its favor by Hon. Bishop W. Perkins, Chairman of the House Committee, and several friends of the bill in the last hours of the recent long session, is gratefully acknowledged. When it required unanimous consent for its admission, but one member objected. But for its postponement year after year, and into these last hours, which are always a time of struggle or indifference, your committee asks the further authority of this conference to express in its name its respectful but most earnest protest, and to appeal for the passage of the bill at the approaching session in December.

Among these Indians we have long noted the depressing effect of the continued uncertainty of the extent of land which may eventually become theirs by allotment, restricted as it must be in many cases by the limited area of arable land; also, of the uncertainty of boundaries and of the tenure of land until these are established by surveys and by law. Against any procrastination by Government which prolongs and deepens this depressing influence upon the Indians there can not be too

earnest a remonstrance.

But, even in spite of all discouragements, a few are giving proof of ability and With uncertain title to their lands, they are cultivating from 5 One man has 27 acres under fence, and every rod of it under culearnest purpose. to 50 acres each. tivation; another 10 acres in trees, 5 acres in grapes, and about 15 acres in corn, beans, etc. One Indian has sold dried peaches to the amount of \$100, and raisins \$375, besides peaches, pears, figs, etc. It seems doubtful whether a white man would have done any better at the same place. These are but signs and promises of the Under the stimulus of an incoming Christian hope and motive, as seen in a few cases, and of a settled, confirmed homestead, with inducement to labor, the

present dawning improvement in a few of the peope will unquestionably increase and extend.

The treasurer's account is as follows:

Balance on hand as reported to the last conference	\$685.45 360.00 30.00

.\$1,075.45 Total ... Without disbursements during the year.

PHILIP C. GARRETT, Moses Pierce, JOSHUA W. DAVIS, In behalf of the committee.

It was then

Voted, That this conference authorizes its committee on the Mission Indians to petition urgently in its name for the continued employment of Mr. Shirley C. Ward's services in the legal work for those Indians on behalf of the Government: also, for the passage of the bill for their relief (Senate bill No. 2783) long pending in Congress, agreeably to the report of the committee now received.

Mr. SMILEY. I think the conference and the country generally must be under great obligation to that committee which went out to California at their own expense. I was witness to the labors they performed, and I know they would have gone much farther but for the washing away of railroads. I was with them part of the time, and saw what they did; it was important work, and it was well done.

President Gates. We all think that gratifying progress has been made in the hands of this committee, and we have every reason to hope that still further progress will

be reported next year.

Rev. J. Loomis Gould, missionary to the Hydahs of Alaska, was invited to speak.

He was introduced as living "8 days from anywhere, except by canoe."

Mr. Gould placed upon the table a number of articles made and used by the Alaska Indians. Taking up one of them, apparently an amulet, or charm, he said: "With this we get our courage up. If some of you had been for a great number of years where you had seen only dusky faces, and had then been permitted, as I have, by the courtesy and kinduess of Mr. Smiley, to meet with this conference, you might need something to give you courage. I represent 30,000 people who have no representative in the country to which they belong. They occupy 580,000 square miles of the territory of the United States. Let me show you one of these men as he used to be."

One of the clerks of the hotel was then brought in, dressed in the costume of an Alaeks Indian.

Alaska Indian. Mr. Gould explained each part of the dress in detail. A number of curious and interesting carvings and articles representing the totemic system of the Indians were exhibited, and their relation to the folk-lore of the people was explained. Indians were exhibited, and their relation to the folk-lore of the people was explained. "In all their stories," said Mr. Gould, "there is a moral; but you sometimes get very much chaff before you come to a grain of corn." "In this object," he continued, pointing to a carving, one end of which represented a human head, the tongue of which was being plucked out by a raven, "you see the representation of what they tell concerning lying. A little boy gets into a difference with a mate, and tells a lie. Because the boy tells a lie, the bird pulls out his tongue: therefore, boys and girls, do not lie, because the birds will pull out your tongue. That is the lesson to be taught."

Among the other things which Mr. Gould exhibited were some beautiful baskets. From the sale of these baskets the Indians derive some little revenue. They are so closely woven that they can be used as pails for carrying water as well as for the ordinary uses of a basket. "I have seen them used," said Mr. Gould, "as kettles. They put whatever is to be cooked into these baskets, with water, and heat stones and put in until the water is boiling hot. They are woven of the root of the sprucetree, and are ornamented with grass. The designs are their own. Some of the products are made from the inside bark of the cedar tree. The various kinds of mats that they make are used for many purposes—as coverings for small houses, mats and coverings for beds. They have a great many uses also for ropes, which they manufacture. All the travel is done in canoes, and many ropes are used in connection with the sails. Basket-work is also used to cover bottles and utensils. If an Indian woman is given a bottle or a box of any shape, she will make for it a close-fitting cover. These Indians have a very clearly defined mythology."

Several emblems representing mythological beliefs were shown, and also totem posts of the raver and the eagle. Mr. Gould said that if he passed a house he could read many of the family relations there by the representations on the totem post. The women are not the slaves that is sometimes supposed. The son of a man is not his heir. A man is not much of anybody in his own family. His eldest son takes his mother's clan and his mother's name. That is women's rights among the Hydahs. Few people appreciate the extent of Alaska. It is 1,000 miles north and south, 1,200 miles east and west. Fish, timber, and the yellow gold which men go everywhere to find, invite capital and enterprise. Thousands and hundreds of thousands will find their way there within a few years. A word as to the thirty thousand people whom I represent. I ask you that you may help us to keep from becoming Indians. We do not ask for reservations. I will tell you what my own men and women ask. They say, Go down and ask that we may start fair in the race with the white man for our place in the community, the Church, and the State. That is all we ask. If you give to these people the Bible and the school, the opportunity to work with their hands and heads and hearts, they will take care of themselves. If you know of any people who want to invest money where it can do good missionary work, and at the same time let them give employment to these people, and it will yield a very handsome per cent. to those who will make the investment.

A paper on the health of Indian students by Dr. Martha M. Waldron, of Hampton,

Va., was then read.

THE INDIAN HEALTH QUESTION.

The Indian health question is one of acknowledged importance, not only touching our sympathies for the race, but, in a practical way, the question of what it is possible and best for us to do for the Indian, to make his future hopeful, or, perhaps, to

insure his having a future.

The experience of the Eastern school physician touches the subject at the interesting and often repeated question: "What is the effect of education and civilized training, Eastern training in particular, upon the Indian youth? How does it find him, and what does it do for him?" The question is vital, for the hope of the youth is the hope of the race.

Since taking the medical charge at Hampton 10 years ago, 499 Indians have been under my care, from many different tribes and agencies, chiefly from Dakota, and of ages varying from infancy to 25 years or over. One encouraging point may be noted, to begin with: The condition of Indian pupils on arrival at Hampton has greatly improved within the past 10 years. This is due chiefly to the following causes: Greater experience in selecting material and less difficulty in obtaining it, greater thoroughness on the part of agency physicians in some localities and the fact that blanket Indians are now seldom brought.

In the first party of 40 Indians, which I was called upon to examine at Hampton, in October, 1881, there were 3 boys in confirmed phthisis, one so far advanced that he was never able to enter school. There were many other cases of incipient phthisis and active scrofula. It is not probable that such a party could now pass inspection and reach Hampton. It is now exceptional for Indians in confirmed phthisis to be sent to Hampton, although in every party there are many who show an unmistaka-

ble tendency to the disease, and others in whom it has just begun.

. As a rule, students who are sound on arrival at Hampton do well, and many instances might be cited of individuals who have arrived unsound who have improved constantly under treatment and who have finished the course satisfactorily.

Immediately on the arrival of a party, after baths and clean clothes have been given, each new comer passes through a careful medical examination, with special reference to condition of heart and lungs and evidences of scrofula. No Indian is marked unsound unless a condition of actual disease exists, though in some cases in which the family history has been known consumption could fairly have been predicted; as for example, in the case of one student all of whose near relatives, as far as known, had died of phthisis. In such cases phthisis would undoubtedly develop

sooner or later, under any circumstances.

According to the condition of the Indian, as determined by examination, his trade is assigned, and special diet, when necessary, prescribed. From the time of arrival instruction in the hygiene of every-day life is carefully given—to the girls in their homelike "Winona Lodge," to the boys in their building called the "Wigwam." It is easy to forget how great a problem to the Indian common, every-day matters, which are second nature to us, may be. To learn to eat, drink, and sleep correctly, to wear clothes, and learn to adapt them to changing seasons, seems at first a simple matter, but it ceases to seem so when we have seen an Indian eat enough at one meal to last him all day, when we have seen him lie down, with his head tightly wrapped in a blanket, put on over all the clothes worn in the day, to sleep in a room admitting as little air as its construction will permit; or when we have known a boy in some warm day of winter or early spring to take off all his extra winter clothing and lie upon a wet bank to sun himself. As for changing the clothing because it is wet, the idea is not a natural, but an acquired one.

Provision has been made for the comfort and welfare of the sick by a convenient and pleasant hospital, given and furnished by King's Chapel Society, Boston, which also makes the gift perpetual by its promise to keep up all supplies of furniture, bed-

ding, etc. The building is an inestimable blessing to the Indian and all concerned

in the care of his health.

It is an exceedingly encouraging and significant fact that students in our normal school classes have firmer health than those in the Indian school. The normal school Indians, usually from 30 to 40 in number,—the present year 57—have either been a long time at Hampton or have been in some Western school before coming East. Having learned in some measure to take care of their health, and having borne the

transition period, they are able to bear any ordinary strain.

A question often asked the doctor is, "What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Indian temperament and nervous organization?" The much vaunted stoicism of the Indian under pain, I have seen, but it has not impressed me as being especially a race characteristic. Indian boys and girls are much like white boys and girls in this respect. Some are real heroes, while others will hardly bear the prick of a pin. Wounds are no mystery to them, and do not usually alarm them. They have witnessed many wounds and recoveries. Their stronger nature is not touched by such accidents; and superficial, personal peculiarities are what we observe. But serious illness and approaching death touch deeply the central fatalism of the Indian character. Here they show a really characteristic disregard of pain and the approaching change; and their peculiar stoicism, superstition, and fatalism step in, and play an important and sometimes decisive part in a serions, but not necessarily fatal, illness. For the Indian does not cling to life. "What is to be, will be," he thinks; and, not fearing to die, he gives himself up to death without a struggle. I have, however, seen an Iudian in whom was no superstition or fatalism, but the purest Christian faith and longing to live, face death consciously for weeks without flinching, saying

simply and bravely, "I am on either side; just what God wills."

An Indian boy's "hysteric fit"—as, for want of a better term, we call it—is a anique phenomenon. These nervous paroxysms into which the victim is swept or into which, as it sometimes seems, he throws himself, vary in detail; but in all cases there are pronounced hysterical symptoms. The patient is sometimes violent, howling, and hurling himself about the room regardless of danger to himself or others. In this state he may seize any object, thrust it into his mouth, and try to swallow it. I have seen a glass in which water had been brought crushed and chewed like a cracker. At other times, or alternating with the violent phases, the patient will lie in a state of apparent unconsciousness for several hours. A boy in the hospital, with a convalescent's appetite, refused to begin his breakfast unless four slices of bread and butter should be put upon his plate at once. A new nurse who happened to be in attendance told the boy to begin with the two thick slices which he already had, and more would be brought. Whereupon the boy, with scarcely another word, turned his face to the wall, and did not speak, eat, or drink, and scarcely moved for 36 hours. The temperature and pulse were normal during this period, though previous to it and after it there was a daily rise of temperature. On coming to himself the boy was as well as he had been. He asserted that he had no knowledge of anything which had happened or the efforts to rouse him. Nervous excitement from any cause may bring on these attacks, which seem practically the superlative degree of want of self-control. When they occur from nervousness induced by a pulmonary hemorrhage, the complication is especially unfortunate and frightful to witness. I have never seen one of these seizures in an Indian of the better class. They indicate an unstable nervous equilibrium. They also indicate a direct need in the education of the Indian. Perhaps the Indian life of peril and uncertainty has left this blot on the brain for the processes of civilization to efface.

These fits are looked upon with great awe by the more superstitious Indians, and, indeed, with more or less awe by nearly all Indians; and in their camp life those who are able to throw themselves into such conditions are reverenced as having peculiar relations with the spirit world, and, as "medicine men," exercise a pernicious influence. No doubt the subjects are to some extent self-deceived, feeling the explosion of nerve force and impulse to chaotic action and unconscious of the subjective part played by themselves. The paroxysms usually occur in students of noticeably nervous temperament, and are often associated with weakness and instability of character. These students need a quiet and symmetrical physical and mental training by regular exercise, together with strict mental discipline. They are interesting cases to subject to the Elmira reformatory method of treatment by building up character by physical

development.

Within the past 4 years, but four boys have died at Hampton. All of these have died of phthisis, after long and painful illnesses. Three of them were unsound on arrival. Two had had severe hemorrhages before coming East. During the same period, one delicate little girl has also died of phthisis. She was not marked unsound on arrival; but, as symptoms of tubercular disease developed within a few months, her soundness at that time is very improbable. The girls in school are less subject to sickness than the boys, probably owing to the fact that in their own homes they have been accustomed to more regular exercise, have suffered less from exposure, and

therefore have a sounder development. The full-blood Indians have less endurance than the half or mixed bloods; and, when attacked by tuberculosis or any form of scrofula, they perish more quickly. This is the reverse of the condition seen in the negro race, in which pure bloods are less subject to phthisis than mulattoes and lighter shades. The negro, whether full-blood or not, has greater physical stamina

than the Indian, though much less than the Anglo-Saxon.

The well-attested fact that consumption is the scourge of the Indian in the climate of Dakota, where pulmonary diseases among whites are almost unknown, points conclusively to the fact that there has been and is that, in the peculiar conditions of the Indian life, which engenders the disease. Those who best know what the home life of the Indian is do not think that it is school or civilization, western or eastern, that kills him, but rather the cumulative effect of the vice and ignorance of generations. Christian civilization is the only cure for that inheritance. Yet when an Indian dies at the East, or a returned student dies, the fact is spoken of as if the effort to civilize and Christianize had destroyed.

This is the testimony of Miss Collins, for ten years missionary in Dakota, writing from there in regard to this matter. "I think," she says, "if the matter is looked into fully, as many die in and from boarding schools and day schools at home as from eastern schools. In my village, one returned student has died in three years. In that time, three children have died who attended the day school, and twenty-one persons who never attended any school. Five of these were grown young men, and one young woman, and the others of school age. Now, my experience is this," she adds, "that it is not the school nor the climate that kills. Fanny Crossbear (from Hampton) is dead. She went to school. While away, one brother here died. she returned another died, and now a third half-grown brother is suffering from epileptic fits, and will soon die. Those three never went to school. Harry Little Eagle returned from Santee school and died; but while he was away two nearly grown cousins and a five-year-old brother died, who never attended any school. It is now plain, to our Indians who think, that it is not the school nor the climate that kills."

The late Dr. Given, for years resident physician at the Carlisle school, and of wide experience in the West, says, "From extended observation it is safe to say that one out of every ten, or four thousand of the forty thousand children of school age, are disqualified, either mentally or physically, from attending school, and the large majority of these are hopelessly diseased." Under the conditions, such testimony is not surprising. The testimony of intelligent Indian parents at Hampton is that a very large proportion of feeble infants are born only to die in the camps. Others, less

feeble, survive to become diseased adults.

A marked deterioration in strength from the oldest to the youngest child is often seen, as the result of want of proper care of the mothers, who are early broken down

If the Indian were not physically what he is, all the accepted theories in regard to the generation and development of scrofula, tuberculosis, and other forms of disease, would be practically disproved. The semi-civilization which has been forced upon him has given him the close cabin or hut, with tight box-stove, in place of the airy wigwam and open fire. It has given him squalid poverty in place of a practical abundance. No wonder if all are tainted with constitutional weakness, if not disease; that even the best physical specimens of the race succumb, and that disease often lurks under an apparently magnificent physique. This last fact is of not infrequent occurrence. To it may be attributed many mistakes in bringing East unsound Indians. The outward appearance is often completely deceptive, the fine proportions inherited from some stalwart ancestor having survived the health of an organism poisoned from babyhood.

The conditions of the Indian life have also developed physical peculiarities of another nature. The muscular strength of the Indian is far in excess of that of his vital organs, as the death of many a boy who has won in a race or wrestling match, and then paid the penalty with his blood, in a fatal hemorrhage, could testify.

Other conditions pave the way for disease. The skin of the camp Indian is seldom

bathed for purposes of cleanliness, and whether with or without the careful painting, which is occasional, it can but imperfectly fulfill its share in the function of excretion which skin and lungs legitimately perform together. The Indian reminds me of the child which was covered with gold-foil to personate an angel, and died in a few days from pulmonary inflammation, caused by stopping the action of the glands of the skin. The Indian has been slowly poisoned, generation after generation, by the same cause, and is daily dying from it. What the effect of this partial loss of function of the skin may be upon the lymphatic system is an interesting question.

The skin of the Sioux Indian is naturally delicate and of fine texture. Its treatment by filth and paint has reduced it to almost pathological sensitiveness. Sensitiveness of the mucous membrane follows, as a natural consequence; and congestions

from slight causes pave the way for disease.

There is reason to rejoice in the suggestion of General Morgan, that elementary

physiology and hygiene should be taught in the Government schools. If such instruction is given and practived in all Indian schools, among the children and growing youth, the present generation will possess a weapon of defense against the inherited enemy.

Education in living, correct moral standards—this is what the Indian needs, this is what he is dying for the want of, and this the Indian educated at the East is

carrying back to his people.

In Eastern schools, with their full staff of workers and all agencies for good, embracing the summer outing in an intelligent family, there is, in addition to the regular discipline and instruction of the school, a sort of education by insensible absorption of ideas and the common sense of every-day life, which to the Indian pupil is of inestimable value. Those who come from Western schools are on a plane where nothing is lost. Western training enhances the value of every opportunity at the East, and the Indian, on his part, at the East, has wonderfully taught and interested thousands whose ideas, kindly but vague, would otherwise have borne no fruit of helpfulness.

With the majority of Indian pupils there is an earnest desire to help their people. How rapidly they may be fitted for their work the number and excellence of Indian schools will determine. Many are already equipped, and doing with their might what their hands find to do. The fact that 42 Hampton girls are already well married—25 of them to Hampton boys—suggests a solid foundation for and impetus to the Indian work such as it has never had before. The first thought of these married

pupils is for their children, and they know how to think.

The more thoroughly the contagious nature of tuberculosis is established the more terrible the present condition of the Indian appears. It is stated on good authority that tuberculous cattle are constantly sold to and consumed by the Indians. Their only hope is in a common knowledge of every-day affairs, which shall protect them from their enemy, the unscrupulous white man, and in knowledge of physical and moral laws, with the improvement of home conditions which must follow. To withhold education is to condemn to death.

I believe that the Indian has shown sufficient capacity, not only for mental and moral, but also for physical improvement, to stimulate our best efforts. The doom which threatens his extinction is the same which swept from the earth the ancestors of our race by hundreds of thousands annually, by the black death—no mysterious providence or predestination, but ignorance of physical and moral laws and the strain of a transition period. Having forced upon him the evils of civilization, we owe him its good part. As has been truly said, "The only expiation of an old crime is a new virtue."

Hon. H. O. HOUGHTON. It is fresh in the memory of many persous here that within a short period an easy going Secretary of War from the State of Massachusetts allowed a general of the army, whose army regulations did not necessarily require him to respect the good faith of the United States or the welfare of the Indians, to seize a number of Indians, who ought to have had the safe conduct of the Government, on their return home from Washington, and sent them as prisoners to Florida. They were confined in close quarters, and died as the grass dies under the scythe, until they were removed to Mt. Vernon Barracks, in Alabama. Some of these men had been employed as scouts by General Crook, the bravest of Indian fighters when on the war-path, and the gentlest and truest of men. He expressed his indignation when-ever he thought of the infidelity of the Government to these scouts, who had been of very great assistance in subduing the hostile Indians. To the latest moment of his life he tried to get the United States to do justice to these Indians. In this effort he was aided by members of this conference and others who knew the facts.

The present Secretary of War and others interested have visited these Indians, and have tried, so far as possible, to have justice done to them. There has been an effort to remove them to some place where they could have allotted lands, and where they could have a chance to make themselves homes, as other Indians are doing. Congress failed to provide such a place for them, because, apparently, the whole great West seems to be afraid of the dozen or twenty heroes who baffled the Army of the United States until aided by these very scouts, who helped our troops to capture them. As a reward for thus aiding our army, they are held as prisoners of war.

The present Secretary of War, however, has taken very decided interest in these people. Legislation having failed in Congress to secure their removal and settlement upon land where climate and soil would be adapted for their health and selfsupport, he has undertaken to make the best of the situation as it exists. He has appointed an army officer as superintendent, who has set himself vigorously about improving their condition. He proposes to remove their habitations from low ground to high ground, and has improved their sanitary condition. He has furnished both men and women with occupations; has given them interest in it by paying them wages. The result is that the Indians are healthier and happier than before, and are more contented with their condition. The superintendent expects, by giving variety to their industries, to make them eventually self-supporting and self-respecting citizens. Besides, the ladies of the Massachusetts Women's Indian Association support two teachers among these Indians. These young ladies—sisters and residents of Alabama—are taking great interest in their work, and making rapid progress in educating and civilizing the Apaches. They also have the hearty cooperation of the superintendent appointed by the Secretary of War. On the whole, therefore, by the joint efforts of the Government and private benevolence, the Apaches are now making as much progress on the road to education and citizenship as the circumstances of the case will permit.

Dr. Henry Foster, Clifton Springs, N. Y., was invited to speak. Dr. FOSTER, It seems to me that the conference has been put upon a sound basis by the adoption of this platform; but it is not going to work out the results that we want, neither are we going to work them out through human skill and effort alone. We must have more of God in the work. There must be more prayer and faith. We must recognize that our God hears the prayer of faith, and that that is one of the forces by which he proposes to govern this world. If we recognize that fact, there will be mighty results in God's own time. There will suddenly come a solution of all these difficult questions. There are two things that we want. The first is the prayer of faith; the next is personal work, personal responsibility. There are by the adoption of this platform; but it is not going to work out the results that we men and women present who have put themselves into the front, and are working to accomplish these beneficent results; and they have done a noble work. We who stay at home must feel a like responsibility. We must all work in harmony with God's plan; and then the work will move on, and not until then.

Rev. Thomas L. Riggs was asked to speak on self-support for the Indians. Mr. Riggs. I have had to pinch myself several times to feel sure that I was not attending a meeting of the missionary board; for we are all coming to that position which alone we can occupy, that in the gospel of Christ is the salvation of these Indians, and that there is none other name given among men by which they can be saved. But I stand here to say something to you about the question of self-support. I will put myself in the witness stand, and invite questions. You here in the East have before you most emphatically the question of law for the Indians. We in the West have a different question. It is the question of how we shall get rid of the burden of support. I do not know as you feel it as we do. We are supporting the Indians. We are taxed for their support. The people say, we will not stand this sort of thing, and I can not say but they are perfectly right. I think they are. And yet the Indian is made just what he is, a pauper, by our dealings with him. He was not so at first. When he was a hunter, he was abundantly able to provide for himself and his family. This ration system has been in the past a matter of necessity.

It has been a method that we have gone into with our eyes wide open.

We undertook to make paupers of the Sioux, because we were forced to. We had no other way by which we could conquer them. We had to, to save our scalps. The result has been just what we might have expected. They are emasculated; and the question before us, what we feel as the all-important question, is, How shall we get them out of the pit into which we have thrown them? How shall we make them self-supporting? One of the great difficulties is that the Indian does not want to take care of himself. They are sharp fellows. They say, The treaty which we have made with the United States Government provides that we shall have food so long as we need it. They say, It will be a long time before we shall not need it; and it will be a long time. I know cases where men have been stopped in planting, because, if they raised too large crops, the agent would come, and the rations the next year would be cut short. There are some Indians who do not want rations; but the most of them do not want to take care of themselves, and do not propose to try to.

Another difficulty comes in this direction. We have tried to teach them self-support, but we have tried to teach them without taking any special pains to find out the line in which they would soonest reach self-support. We have tried to turn hunters into farmers. We have tried this not only in a good country where it would be difficult enough to teach agriculture to an Indian, but on the plains, in regions where out of 5 years we may possibly have a good crop one year. Had we gone into this matter intelligently, had we thought what we were attempting to do, what it is that the Indian is best adapted to do, as well as the conditions in which he lived, we might have done better. It may be possible to teach them stock raising. For the last 2 years our Cheyenne River Indians raised much of the beef which was to be issued to themselves. They have made money by it. It shows that they are capable of helping to take care of themselves, and it gives us a hint of the direction in which we shall train them.

President GATES. How much beef did they sell? Mr. RIGGS. At different times the full issue.

General Armstrong. How many Indians are there on the Cheyenne River Agency. Mr. Riggs. About 3,000.

General Armstrong. Do you know the experience of Major Anderson in reference to issuing rations to the Indians and in saving money in that direction?

Mr. Riggs I know only that he has done it.

General Armstrong. I think it is worth while to give that experience. Major Anderson was a most capable man. He told me that he had saved \$6,000 in one year's issue to 1,200 Crow Indians, in hopes that the Government would allow him the money for seeds and implements; but the Department ruled that it must be covered into the United States Treasury.

Mr. RIGGS. That has been tried time and again.

President Gates. Will you state what has been done at Standing Rock in the same way ?

Mr. RIGGS. I believe they have done the same thing there. The Indians there have been successful in raising cattle. They have many bunches of fine cattle. President Gates. What is the condition of the houses of the Indians at the present

time, as compared with 2 or 3 years ago?

Mr. RIGGS. There is a great advance, owing largely to their own efforts. Question. Do you find soap and towels and wash-basins now?

Mr. Riggs. Sometimes.

Question. What proportion?

Mr. Riggs. I do not know. I never averaged it up.

Question. How about chickens and pigs?

Mr. RIGGS. There are a good many chickens, not so many pigs. The pigs eat too

Senator Dawes. Do you know that every agent is authorized by law to change the rations into agricultural implements and seeds?

Mr. Riggs. I have understood that they were; but I have never known of an in-

stance where it was done.

President GATES. When did that law pass?

Senator DAWES, Two years ago.

Question. Is the grade of houses steadily improving?

Mr. RIGGS. Yes.

Question. How many of the 3,000 Indians at Standing Rock live in houses? Mr. Riggs. Probably nine-tenths. A few live in tents. They sleep in the tent or in the tepee at night, spend the day out of doors, and cook in the house.

Mr. SMILEY. Do your Indians burn up the house after the death of any person? Mr. RIGGS. I have known very few cases lately. Formerly, after a death occurred in the house, the house would be abendoned or burned up.

Question. Do these houses consist of one room?

Mr. RIGGS. Almost all of them do.

Question. What are you able to do about that? Mr. RIGGS. Very little.

Question. Do you try to overcome it?

Mr. RIGGS. Yes. In building out stations, we try to give our native teachers two rooms; and, when they build their own houses, we always advise them to make two One of the returned students has recently finished up a house very nicely, without any direction or advice. When I came away it was ready for the flooring to go in. That was a two-room house.

Question. How do the houses, as a rule, compare with those of the white people?

Mr. Riggs. They are better.

Question. Do they use knives and forks and plates?

Mr. RIGGS. Some of them have used them for a long time.

Question. Do they use tables ?

Mr. Riggs. Not largely.

Question. Do the men work in the fields?

Mr. RIGGS. The men do the most of the work in our part of the country. There has been a great improvement in agriculture and in the crops raised.

Question. Do they not buy agricultural machines a great deal?

Mr. RIGGS. In the eastern part of the State they do, not in the west. In our part of the State we have not had a good crop for 5 years.

Question. How do you think the pecuniary obligation of the Indian compares with

the white man in the same place?

Mr. RIGGS. It is precisely as good as any white man's; but the Indian has no idea of time. He lives in a portion of eternity. He does not conceive that the payment of his note is any better if done when due than a year after.

Question. He always means to get there?
Mr. RIGGS. Yes.
Question. When the head of a family dies, do the mourners carry off all the things? Mr. RIGGS. Yes; everything is stripped right off.

Question. Do they have sun dances now

Mr. RIGGS. No; there has not been one in 16 years.

Question. Do the children stay with the widow after the father's death?

Mr. RIGGS. In almost all cases.

Question. Do the widow's relatives come to her assistance?

Mr. Riggs. No; she goes back to them.

Question. If the rations were stopped, what would they do?

Mr. RIGGS. A great many would starve.

Question. How would you make them self-supporting?

Mr. Riggs. I would train those who showed themselves fitted for stock-raising in that business, if they were in a region adapted to it. Some of them could be trained as agriculturists. Some of the tribes followed agriculture in the time of Catlin.

Question. If you were to scatter the Indians on arms, how would you keep the

schools together

Mr. RIGGS. Just as well as we can now. They are scattered now. Children often come 2 or 3 miles to school.

Question. If the rations were stopped, the people would starve, you say. If they

can not be taught until they starve what would you do?

Mr. Riggs. I fear we should practically have to starve them until we got them taught. Question. Would it be an advantage to the agent to abandon the ration system?

Mr. RIGGS. I think it would be an advantage to him to stop giving regular ra-

tions. That is, he would be free. Question. General Lyon stated the amount of supplies issued to the Indians. What

proportion of that do you think ever reaches the Indians?

Mr. RIGGS. There is very little lost. The improvement since I was a boy is wonderful. The system was perfectly rotten then. None of us dared to say anything about it. If you find fault now on any such grounds, you are finding fault with a condition of things that existed 15 or 20 years ago.

General Whittlesey. That is true.

Question Suppose a bill was passed saying that the rations should be stopped in

3 years, and that the Indians should be notified that that was the case: could not they in that time be taught, so that they would come to a degree of self-support?

Mr. Riggs. I think many of them could, but the practical effect would be this. They would reason that the Government had lied to them so many times before that they would have no reason to believe them this time. They would say that, when the 3 years' period was reached, they would have an extension given to them.

Question. If the ration system were stopped, how would the agent fill up the

schools ?

Mr. RIGGS. I do not know. Question. When these Indians get money, how do they spend it?

Mr. RIGGS. For sugar and coffee, often.

Question. How do they get money? Mr. RIGGS. By cutting hay and wood, by doing bead-work, and by doing jobs for

herders. Question. Is any tobacco given to the Indians?

Mr. RIGGS. Not that I know of.

Question. How about houses for the Indians; does Government issue lumber? Mr. RIGGS. Government has issued lumber to the Indians. They usually build their own houses. They are very skillful with tools. I have seen some wonderful work done by them.

Question. Will an Indian carpenter do as good a days's work as a white man? Mr. RIGGS. He will for a day's work, but he will not do a job that is weeks long as well as a white carpenter will. He has not any heredity in that way.

Question. Is the ratio of conversion increasing rapidly? Mr. RIGGS. I should say that it was. In our own field, conversions have been quite satisfactory during the last 10 years.

Question. Is polygamy practiced?

Mr. RIGGS. Not to any great extent. It is a thing largely of the past. I speak of the Dakotas.

Question. Are there any squaw men now?

Mr. RIGGS. Lots of them.
Question. What is meant by that term?

Mr. Riggs. A white man who is living with an Indian woman. The squaw men in the past, among the Sioux at least, have been an element of civilization. I know that theory is not generally accepted; but we should never have succeeded in getting so far with so little effort but for the presence of these despised squaw men. Some of our best friends are among them. They would do anything or bear anything for any one of us.

Question. Do they not sometimes grow manly, under the influence of having a

family to work for?

Mr. Riggs. Yes.

Question. Do they live in tepees?

Mr. RIGGS. Almost always in houses, and in houses much in advance of the ordinary Indian houses.

Question. Does the attitude of a full-blooded Indian change toward the squaw man as he gets more civilized?

Mr. RIGGS. Yes; I think he gets more jealous of him. Question. What is the proportion of squaw men?

Mr. RIGGS. I could not say; I think 500 or 600 in the Rosebud Agency.

Question. What language do the half-breed children speak

Mr. RIGGS. Almost always the language of the mother; but I know some cases where the father has taken the matter in hand, and the children do not talk any Dakota. Question. What has been the effect of the recent law providing that, if a white man

marry an Indiau woman, she takes the status of the white man

Mr. Riggs. I do not know that it has had any effect among the Sioux.

Question. Have there been as many marriages since ?

Mr. RIGGS. I have not observed any difference in relation to the Sioux. Senator Dawes. Under the present law, if an Indian woman marries a white man, he takes her to his status and she becomes a white woman, so to speak.

Mr. RIGGS. Under the old provision and under the treaty provisions the head of

the family is the woman.

Question. Do these wives of white men still draw their rations?

Mr. RIGGS. In most cases.

Question. After they have taken up land in severalty, how can children go to school? Mr. Riggs. Very often they live with relatives who are near the school. Some-

times they go 5 or 6 miles to school.

Question. You said that for five years the farms had not yielded well. Is that due to meteorological causes or to want of fertilizers and bad farming generally?

Mr. RIGGS. It is owing to natural causes. We have had no rainfall.

Question. Is there any reason why the Flandreaus should have succeeded better? Mr. RIGGS. Yes; they are in a better region, and they have the advantage of longer They are practically self-supporting, but they represent the result of training by years and years of work.

Question. Will Mr. Riggs repeat the Lord's Prayer in Dakota?

Mr. Riggs did so.

Question. Has the time come to stop issuing the rations to the Dakota Indians?

Mr. Riggs. I think not for the full stopping, but for a reduction of it. Question. If the starving process were tried, would not the people of the United States speedily send help?

Mr. Riggs. I think they would.

Question. If the plan of stopping rations were adopted, would it not be better to carry out the plan of sub-issue stations, so that those who are trying to farm land would not be obliged to go to headquarters for rations?

Mr. RIGGS. That would be a great step in advance, but you do not remove the

evil itself. The evil is that we pauperize the Indian by supporting him.

Question. How is beef delivered-on the foot?

Mr. Riggs. In some cases.

Question. Are the Indians allowed to shoot the animals?

Mr. RIGGS. I do not know how it is to-day, but they have been allowed to until

Question. How does that strike you?

Mr. RIGGS. It is a heathenish piece of work. They speak of it as going down to the buffalo hunt. It is usually issued now in some other way.

Question. I understood you to say there had been a great improvement in the character of Indian agents. How far has your observation extended?

Mr. Riggs. I have knowledge of Indian agents for some 40 years.

Question. In how many agencies?

Mr. RIGGS. All through the Sioux agencies and in some others.

Question. Do you include the Crows? Mr. RIGGS. I do not know so much about the Crows.

Dr. Hall. Dr. Bacon said, 25 years ago, that in the history of the progress of civilization the pastoral age preceded the agricultural, and that, if we wanted to do anything with Indians, we must make them stock-raisers before farmers.

Mr. Riggs. That is good gospel.

General Armstrong. General Terry is of the same opinion. Gen. J. F. B. Marshall, of Boston, was invited to speak.

General Marshall. The cheering tone of this meeting is confirmatory of my own impressions in a recent visit to the Pacific coast, and to the Crow school in Montana, established by the Unitarian Church, which I represent here in place of Rev. Francis Tiffany, who was prevented from coming. We organized that school some 4 years ago. We Unitarians have not been celebrated for missionary work, and have

heretofore scattered our fire in what we have done; but we have concentrated on the Crows. There had been a Government school there which had only a name to live. The teachers were Government employés, who came for their salaries. They did not profess any interest in their work and they had very few pupils. We began our school there; and while the superintendent, Mr. Bond, was appealing for aid from our denomination for buildings, furniture, and bedsteads, and trying to overcome the indifference of some who thought Indian children might just as well sleep on the ground, we found wagons were going by loaded with bedsteads for a schoolhouse not yet built. Father Prando, of the Catholic Mission, who, with great self-denial and devotion, had been for several years among the Crows, working for them, living as they lived, doing his best to convert them, perhaps stimulated by us, had decided to build a school, and it was built and furnished before ours was ready. I visited our Unitarian school last June, and was very much pleased with the changed prospects, not only of the schools, but of the Crows. Our school is full to its utmost capacity, mainly through the efforts of the agent, who has taken great interest in the schools there. I rode out to the agency, some 40 miles from our school, and I was well pleased with the school I saw there. It was well officered in every way, and filled to its capacity. The industrial work and the class work seemed to be of the best order, and I felt greatly cheered by the change. I was told by Agent Wyman that Commissioner Morgan had decided to build a large industrial boarding school, which would accommodate all the Crow children not otherwise provided for; and so this tribe, so long neglected, is now likely to have every child in school before the close of Commissioner Morgan's administration.

I went as far south as the Mexican boundary, and visited Major Rust, who is doing his best, under great disadvantages, on the scattered reservations under his charge. From there we went to Alaska, and saw the grand work that the Sitka and other schools are doing. I think that we have cause to feel grateful and hopeful about the progress of Indian educational work, and especially grateful for the part women have accomplished in it. I have not been heretofore a woman suffragist; but when I got into this work of raising money and getting the people interested, and saw the energy, ability, and intelligence of our women and the apathy of the men, I became satisfied that the women ought to have the suffrage, and almost satisfied that the men ought to have it taken away until, in the opinion of the women of the Molonk Conference, they were better fitted for its duties and responsibilities.

Wherever I went in Alaska I heard the praises of Mr. Duncan's work at Metlahkatlah; and wherever I met one of his men I met an Indian of superior intelligence,

able to cope with any white man in the ordinary business of life.

Mr. Gould was asked to speak a few sentences in the language of the Alaska Indians. He gave a conversation which he had with a man recently in Chinook.

Miss Alice Robertson was asked for a sample of the Creek language, and she repeated a verse of "There is a happy land," in that tongue.

Mr. J. Evarts Greene, editor of the Worcester Spy, was called upon.
Mr. Greene. Dr. Holmes has said that if you want to make a man who is altogether
desirable you should begin 200 years before he is born. My interest in the Indian was begun a good many years before I was born; for my grandfather was one of those who were greatly interested and did much work in behalf of the Cherokees before their removal to the West, and my father was for many years connected with the Indian missions of the American board, and used to visit the missions in the In-

dian Territory yearly.

President GATES. Was your grandfather Jeremiah Evarts?

Mr. GREENE. Yes. Therefore, I am naturally interested in this question, and should be glad if I could do something to help the Indian; for I am not conscious of having helped him yet very much. My first personal acquaintance with him was earlier than that of most of those who are here. It began 33 years ago. I was in the Indian country, in Kansas and Nebraska in 1857, and I saw two things that I would speak of, and which I thought of as we were hearing the discussion on Indian education. In the summer of that year I was in the eastern part of Kansas, and I frequently passed two missions to the Shawnees, conducted by two religious sects. I never saw about either of them any signs of schools or of missionary work. There were two large frame houses, with shiftlessly tilled farms about them; but I saw no Indians and no sign of a school or of Indian instruction. A few months later I was farther West, and one Sunday morning I was riding through the Pottawatomie Reservation. It was rolling prairie. There were no signs of human life. As I rose to the top of a little prairie ridge, and was able to look into the valley below, I was surprised to see a village spread out before me, such as you may see about Quebec or Montreal. It looked as if it might have been there a hundred years. I was perfectly amazed. There were a few little cottages, built after the French manner, and a church with its tinned spire; and, as I sat on my horse, looking down, the bell in the steeple of this church tingled, the door of ened, and a priest came out, clothed in cassock and with a shovel hat on his head. Behind him was a processon of about one hundred

Indian children, marching two and two, that perfect gravity and demureness in their dusky faces that is so fascinating in these Indian children. They were all neatly clad in white aprons; and they moved with perfect decorum and sobriety as they turned into the door of the largest building, which I supposed was a school. I saw no more of them. I made no inquiry as to what was done; but I had seen for myself that at this Jesuit Mission of St. Mary's something was doing for these Indians. They had learned something and were at school. This tribe at that time was wholly uncivilized, living in their lodges in a primitive fashion, and supporting themselves by hunting. They dressed entirely in Indian fashion. There was no evidence of civilization about the adult people of the tribe, but the children were such as I have described.

One thing more I want to say. We speak often of the Indian problem. To my mind there is no Indian problem. That is to say, we have difficulties before us, but they are not peculiar to the character and condition of the Indian or the relations of the Indians to us. If we could put even a moderately competent man at the head of the Indiau Bureau, and keep him there, with such assistance and advice as he could command, and with a reasonable support, these difficulties would all easily and certainly and speedily disappear. They would have disappeared long ago if we could have done that. It is not that the thing is so difficult. The problem is the problem of our political methods, not an Indian problem at all. It is a problem of civil service.

Mrs. O. J. Hiles, of Wisconsin, was invited to speak.

Mrs. Hiles. Were it not that I think I am cognizant of a case which will serve, perhaps, to illustrate the necessity of the great care that should be exercised in the allotment of land, I would not take the time of the conference. But I am the only one here who can speak of that particular point; and, as I have to carry the thought of 8,000 Wisconsin Indians in my heart, my head must do what my heart dictates. To be clearly understood, I must reiterate what has been said concerning the allotment of lands to the Oneidas. When a bill to that effect was first introduced into Congress, it included a provision whereby the land might be sold within 5 years. The attention of the Wisconsin Indian Association was called to it by the fact that the constituents of Representative Clark were urging its passage, and we decided that they wanted the lands of the Oneidas. Some of our representatives were strenuously opposing the bill, and we worked through every available means against it. They offered a compromise, allowing 10 years for privilege of sale, afterward 15; but, receiving no encouragement, they gave it up. Then the friends of Indians applied for the signing of the order of allotment under the Dawes bill, and it was issued. As secretary of the Wisconsin Association, I received a letter from Rev. Mr. Goodnough, a missionary among the Oneidas for 30 years, in which he stated that his people were much opposed to allotment; that the representative Indians of the tribe had not signed the petition asking for allotment, did not even know of its existence; that they were satisfied with their present position under Government; and that the industrious Indians who had cultivated farms were afraid of losing their homes. If not allotted, we feared another bill hazardous to their interests; and we were not sure of another success in another combat.

I went to see the Oneidas, hoping to be able to convince them that their only safety lay in allotment. I told them in what danger they stood from the persistency with which white men were seeking to get their lands. I asked them, instead of opposing allotment, to appoint a committee to confer with the special agent, and in that way try to secure to each man the land he had cultivated and the home he had established; and, as their greatest fear was that some future legislation would enable the whites to get their homes, I assured them that the friends of the Indians would be watchful over their interests and prevent any such future legislation. My promise can not be broken, because it was given from a believing heart; but the danger in which they believed is already upon them.

Brown County, in which a part if not the whole of the reservation is located, does not want them, because they pay no taxes; and the agent who allotted their lands has written a letter from Washington, advising legislation which would give them full ownership at once, with, of course, the privilege of sale. That was what they feared; that is the state of the question to-day. And all Indians who have received, or who shall receive, allotted lands are and will be in the same danger, and I believe the danger to be imminent. I call upon all who are working in these directions to see to the allotments, that they shall be made with care; and most especially to see

that no future legislation shall abrogate in the least degree the 25 years' clause. I know that Mr. Dawes, about whose head the luminous halo of good deeds has already gathered, will sustain the cause of the Indians, and will not allow the allotments, by any future legislation, to be made of no avail; and I hope that every

member of the conference will keep his or her lookout well lighted.

I know there is danger before these new citizens of Wisconsin; and, if they are in danger, all Indians with allotted lands are equally in danger.

If the constituents of the representative from the Brown County district urged the

passage of the bill with the 5 years' clause for ulterior interested purposes, they may say that the Government has control over the Indians only so far as they hold their lands in trust. Justice Strong, 1 year ago in the conference, gave it as his opinion that, excepting this trust control, Government has no more power over Indians than over any other citizens. But, just because of this trust, Congress can pass bills which will abrogate any part of the provisions of the Dawes bill. An educated Queida Indian has told me that, if such a provision should be enacted-allow-

ing sale-he would buy every farm in Oneida.

Miss Carter. At the request of a great many who want to help with the lace-work for the Indians, by purchase or otherwise, I will say that my address is the Bible House, New York City. May I also add that, when I invited you to come out and do some work among the Indians, I really meant it? I had in mind the fact that we had summer schools to learn Hebrew and Latin and Greek, and dear Miss Smiley has a summer class to learn the Bible. If some of our good Eastern friends would take a summer trip, not to visit the Indians, but to sit down upon a reservation and help those women a little, why, they could do a world of good in a month or 6 weeks. I want to add my word of encouragement to one or two who have seemed a little downhearted. I am sure that the interest in the Indians to-day is more intense than when I went away, 2 years ago.

The following resolution was presented by Rev. Dr. Edward W. Gilman, of New

York:

"The members of the eighth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference desire before their adjournment to express their deep gratitude to their kind hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley, for the generous hospitality and thoughtful consideration with which all the provisions for this meeting have been made, and also to put on record their high estimate of the service rendered to the Indian race by the annual gatherings of their friends for a free comparison of views respecting the methods which ought to be pursued, in accordance with the demands of justice, philanthropy, and patriotism, to secure the education, civilization, and evangelization of all the red men. Thankful for all that can be recognized as the outcome of previous conferences, this meeting adjourns in earnest hope that the coming year will witness still further advance toward the desired consummation."

Dr. GILMAN. A resolution like this needs no advocacy. We all want to give our thanks to the kind friends who have so generously and royally entertained us-I do not know how we can say enough on that point-and we also want to show our appreciation of the objects for which this conferenc convenes. For myself, I have admired both its constitution and its methods of procedure. Our kind hosts show rare skill in the selection of their guests, inviting so many of large experience in Indian affairs to sit by the side of others who come avowedly to hear and learn rather than to advise. We meet in close converse with representatives of all the organizations which in so many different ways are seeking to promote the welfare of the red men, together with missionaries fresh from the field, including some who were born of missionary parents and have spent their lives on the frontier, and who come to tell us what they have seen and known. The Indians are here to plead their own cause, and even the Onondagas have a representative of whom any people might be proud. There is a goodly array of those who occupy the editorial chair and do so much to influence public thought, with college presidents, teachers, and clergymen, on whom we rely to disseminate wisdom. It is of no small advantage in such a conference to have the presence and counsel of men experienced in legislation and charged with personal responsibilities for the public welfare. We have talked freely about the problems presented; and, having unanimously adopted our platform for the year, we are to go down from the mountain, that in our own spheres we may do all in our

power to make these plans effective.

We have had a good deal to say about the mutual relations of the churches and the Government in the matter of the education of the Indians, and I am sure there is wisdom in the conclusions formulated, and especially in that emphasized by Miss Smiley-that in addition to all that the Government can do, or ought to do, the work of Christian evangelization must be earnestly and persistently prosecuted by the different missionary organizations. Over and above all elementary, industrial, and secular education, the welfare of the Republic requires that we give these poor ignorant pagans access to higher truths relating to man, his duty and his destiny, and put into their hands the Scriptures which tell of Christ and his salvation. Only thus will evils be averted which have been so appalling in the past, and these wards of the nation become fitted to share with us in the privileges and responsibilities of the

citizens of the United States.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, editor of the Christian Intelligencer, seconded the resolu-

tion, and added:

Seldom does one receive kindness so thoroughly worthy of gratitude as the hospitality we receive from Mr. and Mrs. Smiley. One thing I like very much is, that we are left to do as we please. Mr. Smiley says to us: "Here are 3,500 acres, with roads

and paths; and you can walk and drive wherever you please. You can go out in the boats or come into the house. You may sit up as late as you please, and rise in the morning when you please. You may do as you like." This freedom is one great reason for thankfulness. But I would like to read into this resolution a little broader meaning. Our dear friends have the very happy faculty of transferring their own benevolent spirit to those who are engaged with them in conducting the affairs of this house. I wish our thanks to flow out of this room down to the office, to Mr. Daniel Smiley and Mr. Le Roy, and to the young men associated with them at the counter, and to the nimble-footed boys who have so promptly answered to our calls, and into the room of that smiling porter who takes a trunk up three flights of stairs as if he rather enjoyed it, and down into the dining room were we have been waited on so promptly and so well, and out to the stable, to the intelligent, civil drivers who have been patient under a thousand questions, and told us everything that we wanted to know about this wonderful country. I hope that is what we mean to put into our thanks, and it is also a way of thanking Mr. and Mrs. Smiley; for they are to be credited with all these kind offices, because it is simply the diffusion of their own disposition. And as to the last part of this resolution, in regard to the worth of this meeting to the cause of the Indian, why, there is just one thing to be said; that is, that the organization of the Mohawk Conference is the best thing that has ever been done for the cause of the Indian in the history of this country.

Dr. CUYLER. I trust that the negro and the Indian both may receive rich benefits from our conferences held here; but, whatever benefit the black man or the red man may have, I am sure there has been an unspeakable joy and delight to the Caucasians who have taken part. In former years reformers and philanthropists were rewarded with prisons and persecutions. Now our philanthropy is fed on peaches and cream, and rides out in a coach and four! Who would not be a philanthropist? And all this wonderful evolution we owe, under God, to the hospitality of the lord and lady of Smiley land. Certainly it was a good Providence that 20 years ago directed the modest president of a Quaker school in Providence up to these most picturesque heights, and led him to transform a rustic inn into this castle on the rocks. And he builded better than he knew. He only aimed at a large and popular summer hotel; he founded a Christian institution of social culture that has made "Sky-tope" visible over the land, and Mohonk a household name among all the good people of the con-

tinent.

You may remember how Bunyan's Pilgrim, when he climbed the Hill Difficulty, found at the top the "House Beautiful," and the door was guarded by a damsel called "Discretion." When we climb these heights we, too, find the House Beautiful and the damsel Discretion, who shuts out the sins and the shoddy, the plagues and the pests, of show and fashion, of vanity and frivolity. And you may remember how in the House Beautiful they had profitable talk all day; and, when the night came, the Pilgrim slept in the Chamber of Peace that looked out to the sun-rising, and awoke in the morning and sang. So we on these hills and by these placid waters have had our sweet and pleasant songs of praise. And, as Pilgrim was reluctant to leave the House Beautiful for the rest of the journey, you and I with lingering footsteps are reluctant to leave beautiful Mohonk, loath to leave this dear old room whose walls for a score of years have inclosed more distinguished men and more refined and lovely women than any other walls I know of in the land. And when we remember who have met here and have now departed—President Arthur, William E. Dodge, Clinton B. Fisk, and others who have departed never to come again—the place is full of sacred memories.

But you and I, if God spares us, mean to come back again. That we will. And distant be the day when the guest that lands at yonder threshold shall fail to meet the sunny face, the cordial greeting, and the big-hearted welcome of our dear friend, Albert K. Smiley, and his beloved wife. Thank you? We do more than that. We

love you, and we will look for you in heaven.

Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, of Philadelphia. It has been my great delight to be a 'istener and, I trust, a learner here. This is my first conference, although I had before visited the place and learned to love it—the woods and waters, the mountains, and, most of all, the company and the host—and I feel like subscribing to what Dr. Cuyler has said. We want to come again. I think the influence of this conference was beautifully symbolized by the illumination this evening. Not long ago there was a darkness pervading the country on this question, not unlike the darkness that hung over the lake and the billside when first we saw the beautiful light as it flashed among the trees and sent its rays across the waters. That was a symbol of the first conference. Pretty soon we saw yonder a light higher and still higher up, and that was the symbol of the second and third and fourth conferences. All the time the light gradually increased in elevation until it reached the top! So year after year the light from this conference has dissipated darkness, and awakened hope in the hearts of those who love the Indian and are working for him. I pray God that for years to come increasing light may be kindled by these conference, and that those

who gather here may rejoice at last in the glad fruition of hope fulfilled and of work accomplished.

The resolution of thanks was then unanimously passed.

Dr. Taylor. I am sure we looked forward anxiously to see who would fill the place of our friend, General Fisk, as presiding officer of this conference. No one could surpass him as a chairman, and the geniality of his heart, his mind, and his presence, seemed to penetrate every meeting. But we feel that the choice of his successor has been wisely made. In accordance with that feeling, expressed by many, I beg leave to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That this conference put on record its appreciation of the courtesy and decision which the chairman has exercised in such happy proportion throughout its meetings, and that it express to Dr. Gates its thanks for the service which has done

so much to increase the efficiency and the pleasure of the conference.

Dr. King. Some classical writer has said—George Francis Train, I think—that "doubtless the Lord might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless he didn't." Doubtless he might have made a better president for this conference, but doubtless he did not. With all the calls that Dr. Gates has had to numerous presidencies, we are happy in having retained him for an interregnum with us. When I was a schoolboy, attending district school, we once had an election as to who should ring the cracked bell to call us in from recess. We chose the sweetest voiced girl in the school, whose voice came from back of a sweeter face; and the condition we enjoined was that, whenever she rang the awful bell destined to interrupt our joys, she should sing in sweetest tones at the same time, and this would sweeten our sorrow. The bell of this conference which rings at the end of the 5 minutes allowed for debate, and which seems to some of us to sound worse than any cracked cow bell, has had all the discord taken out of it by President Gates by the pleasant tone with which he has accompanied the stroke of the bell, and notified us that the time allotted for the ventilation of our eloquence had expired. think you will all agree with me that he has presided with unaffected dignity, with grace and gravity, with courtesy and courage, imperially and impartially. I second the motion.

The question was then put by Mr. P. C. Garrett, and was unanimously carried. President GATES. Ladies and gentlemen, it has been a great pleasure to preside over this conference. The only difficulty has been to know just how to bring before this audience all the good things in store for it. There was such a store of good things that it could only be done by the use of the unfortunate bell to which allusion has been made. I am delighted to know that one whose eloquence was so harshly interrupted by that bell was so ready to speak well of it. You must let me say that the courteous feeling which has been shown here continually, and has made the cautions of our host unnecessary, has been manifest in your treatment of me, and I thank you for it.

With regard to the work, feeling how incompetent is the best machinery that we can bring into play for its promotion, it is a satisfaction to feel, as we go down from this "House Beautiful," that we leave this cause, after all, under the care of One who has supremely at heart just this kind of work-of the Master whom we all love and

seek to serve.

I remember the story of an old man who had come under the power of that Master. He had broken the chains of his old evil habits and was leading a new life. An old rie had broken the chains of his old evil habits and was leading a new life. An old friend met him and said, "How is it that you don't do those things any more? You used to steal watermelons." "Yes," he said. "You used to steal chickens from the roost." "Yes." "And you used to swear and drink." "Yes, but I don't do it any more." "What's the secret? I should like to have you tell me." "When I find the old temptation pulling hard, I look straight up and say, 'Lord, take care of your goods or you're going to lose 'em.' And he does."

If we do our best we can leave the cause that we love with the supremely satisfying

consciousness that we may trust ourselves and the Indian cause to One who is abund-

antly able and willing to "care for his goods."

Mr. SMILEY. I thank you very heartily for your kind words, and still more heartily for coming here in response to our call. The moment the Christian community gets hold of this work thoroughly every wrong will be righted and every Indian will be educated. We have no fear of the future whatever. We hope to meet you next

autumn; and I wish the house were twice as large, that we might have more.

A verse of "My country, 'tis of thee," was sung, followed by the doxology, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Cuyler, after which the conference adjourned,

sine die, at 11 p. m.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM ALICE C. FLETCHER.

I am deprived of the pleasure of meeting you and the many friends at Mohonk, being still in the field, and must send greeting from my tent pitched in one of the

cañons leading into the Clearwater.

Each year as I work among these people I am more and more impressed with the futility of relying upon legal enactments or broadcast measures or policy to raise them out of ignorance and habits born of conditions now almost swept away by our advancing settlements. * * * The Indian can not be lifted as a race out of his present condition solely by outside aid, but by his own individual efforts; he must find his way forward through experience and tribulation. His progress will be slow because of an isolation of language and of habits formed by old reservation lines and precedents, which not only affect his acts, but his modes of thought; and this isolation is increased in his own mind by the race prejudice he meets from the majority of white people, and tends to check his small endeavors to become a part of our national life.

If the Indian is to be saved as a man, the reservations must be broken up, and civilization be allowed to enter in among the people. Even the rude form found in the sparsely settled West is better than the stagnation of mind and labor caused by barren, profitless acres and the arbitrary methods which necessarily belong to the agency system. Education in a wider sense than morely getting children into school to learn of "the three R's" should be enforced, to the extent of removing every one of school age having sufficient physical and mental vigor to schools beyond the reservation lines. The Indian can never understand the need of work, the need of haste to know English and all that a knowledge of English brings, until he has had a chance not only to see, but to imbibe something of the world in which we live and which stimulates our thoughts and actions. The great school of self government and experience should be at once opened at home, that young and old may realize that each one must rise or fall according to his own efforts; suffer want, if idle, and find prosperity only through persistent labor; that the law both protects and punishes, and holds each person equally amenable to its rule; that the past is irretrievably gone, and that the tribe is lost in the state. * * * I beg of you to believe few things are so needed to save the mental and moral life of the Indian as this change of government on existing reservations from the old agency order to that of the incipient country organization, into which they must be carried on the receipt of their trust patents.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO, September, 1890.

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Abbott, Hon. Austin, 71 Broadway, New York.

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Abbott, Mrs. Lyman, 148 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Boyd, Mrs. O. E., New York City.

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Claffin, Mrs. Hon. William, Newtonville, Mass.

Cleveland, Miss Abby E., first vice president Poughkeepsie Indian Association, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cornelius, Mr. Chester, Oneida Indian, assistant disciplinarian of Indian Industrial

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Dawes, Hon. H. L., United States Senate, Pittsfield, Mass.

Dawes, Mrs. H. L., Pittsfield, Mass.

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Foster, Dr. Henry, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Foster, Mrs. Henry, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Freeland, Rev. C. W., commandant of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.

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Gilman, Rev. Dr. Edward, general secretary American Bible Society, Bible House, New York City.

Gilman, Mrs. Edward, Bible House, New York City.

Gould, Rev. J. Loomis, missionary to the Hydahs of Alaska from Presbyterian Board,

Howcan, Alaska. Greene, Mr. J. Evarts, editor of the Worcester Spy, and member of Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Worcester, Mass.

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Hall, Rev. Dr. Hector, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y.

Hall, Mrs. Hector, Troy, N. Y.

Hiles, Mrs. O. J., secretary Wisconsin Indian Association, P. O. Drawer No. 12, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Houghton, Mrs. H. O., Park street, Boston, Mass.

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Painter, Mrs. Professor C. C., Great Barrington, Mass.

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Pierce, Mr. Moses, trustee Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Norwich,

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Robertson, Miss Alice M., the Presbyterian School for Girls, Muskogee, Ind. T. Schaff, Rev. Dr. Philip, the Union Theological Seminary, 15 East 43d street, New York City Schell, Mr. Robert, president Bank of the Metropolis, 33 West 56th street, New York

City Schell, Mrs. Robert, 33 West 56th street, New York City.

Smiley, Mr. A H., Minnewaska Lake, N. Smiley, Mrs. A. H., Minnewaska Lake, N. Y.

Smiley, Hou. Albert K., member United States Board of Indian Commissioners, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Smiley, Mrs. Albert K., Mohonk Lake, N. Y. Smiley, Miss Sarah F., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Strieby, Rev. Dr. M. E., secretary Board of American Missionary Association, Bible House, New York City.

Talcott, Mr. James, 7 West 57th street, New York City. Talcott, Mrs. James, 7 West 57th street, New York City.
Talman, Mr. W. G., 304 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Talman, Mrs. W. G., 304 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Taylor, Rev. Dr. J. M., president Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Taylor, Miss Sarah M., president Philadelphia Indian Association, 3622 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Valentine, Mrs. Lawson, 155 West 58th street, New York City.

Van Giesen, Rev. Dr. A. P., pastor of the First Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Waldron, Dr. Martha M., the Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. Walker, Right Rev. W. D., S. T. D., member of United States Board of Indian Commissioners and bishop of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak.

Ward, Rev. Dr. William Hayes, editor of the Independent, 251 Broadway, New York

Warner, Dr. L. C., 359 Broadway, New York City.
Warner, Mrs. L. C., 359 Broadway, New York City.
Watkins, Rev. Dr. Wilbur F., pastor of the Church of the Saviour, 114 South 40th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Watkins, Mrs. Wilbur F., 114 South 40th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whipple, Right Rev. H. B., D. D., LL. D., bishop of Minnesota, Faribault, Minn.

White, Hon. Andrew D., ex-president Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. White, Mrs. Andrew D., Ithaca, N. Y.

Whittlesey, Gen. E., secretary United States Board of Indian Commissioners, Indian Bureau, Washington, D. C. Wood, Mr. Frank, Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, 352 Washington street,

Boston.

Wood, Mrs. Frank, member Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, 34 Alban street, Dorchester, Mass.

Wood, Mr. Henry, Mount Kisko, N. Y.

Wood, Mr. Henry, Mount Kisko, N. Y.
Woodbury, Rev. Dr. Frank P., secretary of American Missionary Association, Bible
House, New York City.
Woodbury, Mrs. Frank P., Bible House, New York City.
Wortman, Rev. Denis, pastor of Reformed Church, Saugerties, N. Y.
Wortman, Mrs. Denis, Saugerties, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS AND INDIAN-RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1891.

The annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with secretaries of religious societies in charge of missionary and school work among the Indians, of Indian Rights Association, and others, convened at 10 a.m. in the parlor of the Riggs House.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Kendall.

President Gates, in calling the meeting to order, said: I can not pass the opening moments of this session without speaking of him who is in the minds of us all. Most of us have met since death removed Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and have paid our tribute to his memery, but we can not come back to this familiar place, where we have consulted so many years on the welfare of the Indian, without feeling afresh a deep sense of loss that that genial presence, those rich stores of experience, that large-hearted and broad interest in all that made for the welfare of the Indians, that Christian courtesy, high hope, and unfailing courage that were always at the service of humanity which were embodied for us in the person of Clinton B. Fisk are no longer with us here. We can not longer have him to guide us in the affairs which interest this conference, and while I am called to discharge the duties that were so easy to him and were so ably discharged, I want to ask your kind forbearance and your patience if I shall not have anything of that happy faculty for dispatching business or for guiding our deliberations as he used to guide them without our knowing that we were being guided. We have most of us been in session together at Mohonk, where we were able to bear testimony to his memory, otherwise I should not be content to pass this occasion with so few words, but I am sure that our minds go back to him with thankfulness for all that he was and all that he has done in the past, and with the hope that the spirit of carnest Christian philanthropy that marked his administration of this board may always characterize its deliberations and its official acts.

President Gates then invited Senator Dawes to speak.

Senator Dawes. The workers for the Indian, I believe, are in good heart and are not discouraged at the new phases of things. It has struck me that a good many people have waked up lately to the idea that these movements are all new. It is mortifying to me, after working here 10 or 15 years, announcing these doctrines and proposing these methods, that they have not attracted the attention of those larger and broader statesmen who supply the press with news and initiate measures. I have been struck with the multitude of solutions of the Indian problem that come out in the papers and dispose of this whole question in a column.

There is, however, as you all know, a new phase to the Indian question. But before alluding to that I wish to say that there has been commendable progress within the last few months in the matter of legislation on these subjects. The Mission Indian bill, which has been four times through the Senate, is now in its very last stage. It only wants the signature of the President. The same is true of the Round Valley

bill. It has become a law.

There has been a charge made that Congress and the Administration are responsible for the present critical condition of the Indians in Dakota. It is not the fault either of Congress or of the administration that the present unhappy condition of things exists in Dakota. The Government has done all that was required toward sustaining that body of Sioux Indians. Whatever the origin of the trouble, no one has any right to charge it to the administration. Every obligation, every stipulation, of the late agreement with the Sioux Indians by which they surrendered 11,000,000 acres of land have been fulfilled by Congress. Every stipulation became a law more than a year ago. As a side issue along with that were certain assurances made by the commission to those Indians that they would try to get Congress and the administration to do certain things. Those things were grouped in a bill by the commission that gave the assurances, and 40 representative Indians came here with that commission, and the two committees of Congress were invited to be present, and all those side assurances were embodied in a bill to the complete satisfaction of those Indians.

That bill passed the Senate on the 26th of last April. It has since passed the House, and one reason that to-day it is not a law is that in the anxiety of the House to fulfill all of the stipulations of the bill they inadvertently put into it twice over an appropriation of \$100,000 for additional rations that the Indians were not entitled to, but needed. It came back to the Senate and we discovered it, which made it necessary to send it back. It is in the hands of a committee that will finish it to-day or to-morrow, so that there is no ground for the slightest charge against either Congress or the administration with failing to do their duty to the Indians. The cause must be attributed to something else which has involved the most serious consequence to the Indian. The poor Indian is bent upon his own destruction. When he sets out upon the warpath nothing but evil comes to him out of it. This trouble in Dakota will break up all of our work or disturb, disarrange, and postpone it for some time.

What will be done with this people? There is every prospect that within a day or two the war will come to an end, but it will leave those Indians all broken up in their relations to Government, filled with distrust of us, taught to believe that it is all our fault, and it will be a long time before confidence in white people can be restored. But I think you may count upon reasonable treatment for them at the hands of Congress, and that a liberal advance movement will characterize the administra-

tion

This trouble has raised the annual question as to the transfer of the whole administration of Indian affairs to the Army, and this year it has broken out with increased force. I think there is some danger that in the excitement, and the bitterness of feeling that is engendered in that Western country by this war, there will be a more intense and successful effort to transfer the Indians to the War Department, which I can not but feel would be very destructive to any plan of civilizing the Indian and putting him on a self-supporting basis. However well-disposed and honest and efficient in its own sphere, I do not possibly see how the Army can turn itself into school-teachers, farmers, administrators of civil affairs, which are necessary to the carrying on of that work which is to put the Indian on a self-supporting basis.

I have nothing new to suggest. I am a sort of pessimist. My business is to look at the weak points, the unguarded points, and call people's attention to them rather than to speak of what has been accomplished. I am trying, so far as I can, to find out defects and where the remedy may be applied, so you will excuse me if I do not see so many rainbows as I should be glad to see. But I feel that this work is more interesting every day to those who are engaged in it. The more one works in it the more be sees the interesting and peculiar character of the Indian, and the more he feels that he is being crowded by the irresistible pressure of the white man upon him and his possessions. The alternative is an army of 250,000 vagabond, savage tramps, or 250,000 additional citizens of the United States, and that is a question worth the consideration of serious people.

Gen. M. B. Cutcheon was invited next.

General Cutcheon. I came here in the capacity of a hearer, but I am glad to testify that I have not lost any interest in this question. During the 8 years that I have been in the House of Representatives I have not been specially connected with the Indian Committee. It has not fallen to me to formulate legislation, but I hope I have always been ready to secure it when formulated. I agree with what Senator Dawes has said with regard to the progress that has been made. There are no questions that we have to neet so difficult and perplexing as the race question. Race questions move slowly. Civilization is a growth, and a very slow growth; it is an evolution, not a revolution. A great many people are impatient in regard to the progress of race questions—the Indian, the negro, the Chinese. There are those who expect the Indian to blossom out into full civilization in about 10 years, perhaps less. Within the past 8 years 1 have seen great progress both in legislation and in public sentiment. It was only in 1880 that we entered earnestly upon the matter of It was only in 1000 that we entered the first was that work, and the Indian education. Last year we appropriated over \$1,800,000 for that work, and the work is going on with accelerating ratio. All the way up to Alaska we are educating the Indians and preparing them for civilization.

I wish to speak a few words in regard to Eastern schools. There has been a great deal of feeling in the House of Representatives, from which I have differed, with regard to doing away with the Hampton, Carlisle, and Lincoln schools. It has been said that they take the Indian out of his natural surroundings, and when he goes back he is unfitted for the reservation; he is out of harmony with it. I do not be-lieve that. We want to bring as many Indians as we can in contact with the best civilized life, so that when they go back they can become missionaries to carry the spelling book and the ideas that have come to them from their contact with civiliza-

Since I have been in Congress the severalty bill has become a law, and more than one tribe is exercising the rights of citizenship. The great Sioux Reservation has been broken up, and currents of civilization have been sent through it, and the Indians are coming in contact with the life of the farm, the shop, the store, the church, the schoolhouse. Let us not be impatient. It took our forefathers a thousand years to rise from barbarism to civilization. The Indian is on the road and is coming right along.

President Garage. If the Indian bill ratifying the agreement with the Sioux is in the hands of the conference committee, how soon can it possibly become a law?

General Cutcheon. If they could agree upon their report to-day, I see no reason

why it should not become a law within a few days.

President GATES. This gives a practical turn to our utterances here, and brings to view the threefold nature of our meeting. We meet in Washington, where we are in contact with the national Legislature, where the Indian Department is at hand, and where we can meet the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, who both desire the best welfare of the Indian. It is said that at the unfortunate encounter at Wounded Knee an Indian was found who had in his pocket a tract through which had passed the bullet that took his life. The title of the tract was "The Kingdom of God has come nigh unto thee." This incident typifies the condition of things in Dakota. After these years of Christian effort, work, and enthusiasm discontent from one cause and another has prevailed among these semibarbarous people, until they have lost control of themselves. The fact that we have not always dealt fairly with them adds force to the complaints which they make, and justifies some grave suspicion on their part. The Army has had to come to the front. But we want to bear in mind that no such temporary affair as this disaffection and trouble on the Sioux Reservation can change the essential, underlying principles of this reform. Ours must be an educational work from its very nature; a steady effort of disinterested people year after year; and such a body as this should be the very last to be swept off its feet by any gusts of temporary passion. We understand that the Indians are just as deserving of our intelligent interest now as they were 2 or 3 months ago; nay, more; if we find that these superstitions have such a hold upon them that large numbers are swept into temporary lunacy, all the more do they appeal to us for our pity and our steady efforts for their best welfare. The only course that can transform the Indians into American citizens is an effective system of education. For the last 12 or 15 years this board has worked to secure some system of education worthy of the United States. Such a system has been planned and is being steadily taken up under the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Our only hope is in making permanent such a state of affairs in the service as the present Commissioner is bringing about. If we could only hold the good men in office, and do away with the utterly demoralizing system of rotating good men out of office in order to maintain the spoils system. Time after time within the last 7 or 8 years we have faced a state of affairs such that we have felt convinced that if we could have kept experienced men in their positions the problem would have solved itself by a few years of systematic effort. Let us place ourselves clearly on this line of effort. Let us strongly advocate the principles of civil-service reform for the Indian service.

General Grant saw that even the influence of the common school, proud as we are of it, would not be strong enough to solve the Indian problem. There is nothing like the common school for breaking up the masses of foreigners who come among us and assimilating them to the body politic. But to make citizens out of savages requires more than this; it requires persistent energy. It calls for loving, self-sacrificing Christian labor. As President Grant invited the religious bodies of the United States to take up this work among the Indians, his successors have seen the same need more Christian cooperation in self-sacrificing effort to help the ignorant is or less clearly. still seen and felt to be the only hopeful means for the solution of this problem. This meeting is named a "conference" because it is a conference between the Board of Indian Commissioners and the representatives of the missionary bodies of the country who do this religious work among the Indians, and we will now listen to their reports. On motion of Dr. Strieby it was voted that a committee of five should be appointed

by the chair to constitute the business committee. The committee was afterwards announced as follows: Philip C. Garrett, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, chairman, Dr. M. E. Strieby, Miss Kate Foote, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Joshua W. Davis.

The first report was made by Rev. M. MacVicar, D. D., secretary of the Baptist

Home Missionary Board.

Dr. MacVicar spoke in substance as follows: So far as our denomination, which numbers over 3 millions of church members, is concerned, we have always taken the ground and continue to take it that missionary work should be done exclusively by the church, and the State should have no connection whatever in carrying it on. What we are doing we are doing without any cooperation with the State and receiving nothing from the State. I make this statement guardedly because I have been in this work but two months. I have visited the Indian Territory and have been inspecting the work there. In our own work in Atoka, Muskogee, Sa-sak-wa, and Tahlequah, I found instruction in the Bible to be the fundamental work, and that I heartily approve. I am confident that a good work is going on there but it is very

limited. Among the chiefs I found a very decided opposition to having their sons and daughters sent into the States, and I am sorry to say that I found specimens of those educated in the States who were anything but good in character. I found the opposite also—some who had been educated in the States who were doing a grand work. Along with our educational work we have mission stations where devoted men and women are engaged in teaching the gospel. I do not mean the gospel as among us. I value but very little any formal sermons among such people. I value the kind of preaching that comes into living contact with those poor, deluded men and women in their own lives. And here I may say that the fact has been brought out that the squaws were the leading factor in this Sioux trouble. I believe that the women must be reached. Until you reach the wife and mother and daughter, those that have to do with the beginnings of life among the Indians, you will not solve the problem that you are seeking to solve.

I am confident that nothing is going to be accomplished in bringing the Indian into a civilized condition except through the slow process of education in spiritual and divine truth that will form a character on which we may work. I believe, however, in connection with this that a great deal can be done in the way of public schools. I visited such in the Cherokee Nation, where I said to the teacher, "Your buildings are equal to anything I have seen in Boston, and I am disposed to think you will be sending missionaries to Boston yet." I saw a girls' school managed entirely by Indians, no political interference whatever, no United States work, a school equal in every respect to the best schools that we have in the Eastern States, and

this I say after 40 years spent in educational work.

Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., secretary of the American Missionary Association, was

called on next.

Dr. STRIEBY. The missions that we have are mostly in Dakota, and right along the edge of the disturbances there. Those on the north and south are almost untouched, but near the Rosebud Agency our schools and missions are broken up. At Oahe, near Fort Sully, the work is nearly broken up and very little can be done. The following statement has been made by Rev. Thomas L. Riggs:

"I find that here (Fort Yates) the Indians living north of the agency are pretty generally at their homes. Those south of the agency and along the Missouri are largely quietly housed, while those on Grand River and all west of the agency, among whom our work has been, are wholly broken up, their homes and cattle abandoned, and they huddled in tents in the ravines and sheltering hills near by, a condition of

affairs most hurtful and injurious, as well as full of hardship.'

Sitting Bull's camp is not far from Fort Yates. Miss Collins has been our missionary near Sitting Bull, and we have had a good deal to do with him. Not long before the outbreak one of our young teachers went into Sitting Bull's tent and found a number of people there; but he saw that he was met with scowls, and he took occasion to get out as soon as he could. When the order came to Fort Yates to arrest him, the command was given to a number of the friendly Iudians who were on the

police, and the soldiers were ordered to follow after.

One of the Indian police force that went was Little Eagle, a Christian Iudian, one of the deacons of the Indian church. He was an exemplary man and he regretted that the order came on Sunday, but his duty was plain and he went. He was one of the three or four who took Sitting Bull out of the tent, and had him in their arms when Sitting Bull gave the signal for his defense, and Little Eagle was one of the first shot. He was taken back and, with four others, was buried. There is something rather peculiar about this man as showing the influence of religious teaching. Little Eagle had a boy named Harry Little Eagle, educated at Santee, who became a Christian. The boy was taken sick and went home, where he died. In his prayers and exhortations to his friends before his death, he said: "Oh, Lord, keep a great deal of work for me up there for I have had time to do so little here." The little

boy's prayer struck his father.

New Year's Day he stood up before some Teton Indians and said: "I am one of you. You all know me. You all see me. You see the same body that has been on the warpath with you many times; the same body that has been rigged out in paint and feathers and rattlers, and has danced with you in the dance. The body is the same, but that is all. The part of me that your eyes can not see is not the same. I am not the same. I think differently; I feel differently; I plan differently. I like different things; I am a new man. My heart is made clean in Christ. When I first tried to follow Christ I was satisfied. I tried to do right and I thought God would own me. When my boy died he said: 'Tell the people that God has said: Thou shalt have no God but me. Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' Then my heart was heavy. All day and night I sat mute. I said: 'I have done all these things and my boy never did any of them. He will be saved and I shall be lost.' I went to Winona (Miss Collins, our missionary) and told her. She told me: 'My friend, if we never had sinned Christ would not have died. Because you sinned and broke God's laws,

Christ died for you. His death makes you his.' Then light came. Yes, I am a sinner just like the rest of you. We have all done the same things. Now I stand here acquitted. Come to Christ. Come to God."

That is the man who was shot in arresting Sitting Bull, and our people mourn his

loss very much.

We speculate on the origin of this Messiah craze and this war, but I think we agree generally with Senator Dawes that the bottom factor is the reluctance of the old Indian chiefs and people to yield to the forces of civilization. They feel that their power weakens as civilization advances, and they resist it with all their might. The people, themselves influenced by the ghost theories, hope that the old régime will come back and that the earth will swallow the whites and that the buffalo will come back. These people are affected a good deal by total depravity, and the bad Indian generally lives up to that doctrine very largely. It is the old story. It is not so important to tell how the devil got into Eden, as how to get him out. is to be the outcome of this?

The Christian Indians have not joined this craze in Dakota. At Fort Yates there was a very strong influence drawing them that way, but such men as Little Eagle and others threw their influence in the other direction. What will be the result? I have no doubt that there will be a delay and that the schools will be broken up, but the testimony of the missionaries is hopeful. They say that after the war is over there will be a new enthusiasm and energy put into this work, and if it can be followed up by thorough energy on the part of the people of the East to back up the work, the result will be good on the whole. This is the hope that we have.

Rev. William S. Langford, D. D., secretary of the Episcopal Mission Board, was

asked to speak.

Dr. Langford. I want to pay my personal tribute of admiration for the sentiments expressed by the representative of the Baptist Church in reference to the question of Government support for Christian work. A few years ago, owing to circumstances which then made it perfectly proper, Government support was extended to the various denominations in their Christian work. But I fancy it was intended as only a temporary condition, as it ought to be in this country. The Baptists never accepted Government aid in their work. I think the time must soon come, when, in the prosecution of our work among the Indians, we shall appeal wholly to Christian sentiment and Christian faith for the doing of Christian work, and leave the Government to do its own work without being embarrassed by its relations to religious bodies.

I wish to say one word in reference to what Dr. Strieby has said as accounting for

these disturbances. They are not to be accounted for by any mere change of agent here or there, however faulty they may have been in particular instances. However much the Government may have erred in making those changes, yet it is not adequate to account for the disturbances; it is the recoil of these people against the advance of civilization. It is their protest against being overturned in their tribal relations. It is a natural outcome, then, one which we hope and pray may soon pass over, and

that the work may go on with greater wisdom and efficiency.

The Episcopal Church throughout its history has taken a great interest in the Indians. From the earliest times when in New York, Bishop Hobart began that work among the Oneidas, we have had distinguished men who have devoted themselves to this missionary work—Clarkson, Whipple, Hare. There are no names that stand out in the history of the work among the Indians more distinctly than these The Pine Ridge schools and churches, and the Christian brethren among the Indian are all in peril, and we dread every morning lest we shall read the account of some terrible massacre sweeping away the noble work that Bishop Hare and his co-workers have been doing among the Sioux of Dakota. Bishop Hare has shown how faithful and true these Christian Indians have been. Even the wild Indians upon the warpath have had regard for the Christian work done by him and his co-workers. They have desired to protect property and to protect white women; yet we fear that savagery let loose may sweep over them as a besom of destruction. There are something less than 2,000 communicants among the Sioux, 37 chapels, besides various stations and schools.

Dr. Langford closed by relating what Miss Sybil Carter has accomplished in teaching lace-making to the Indians. As an account of this will also be found in the re-

port of the Molonk Conference, page —, it is omitted here. Dr. Henry Kendall was asked to report for the Presbyterian Board.

Dr. KENDALL. We carry on three kinds of work, day schools, boarding or industrial schools, and church or ministerial work. The day schools at Isleta, Jenez, Laguna, and Zuñi in New Mexico. These are all closely related to each other. We are at work among the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Kiowas, and Chickasaws in the Indian Territory. In Alaska we are carrying on work among the Hydahs and Hoonahs; among the Sac and Fox in Iowa; among the Stockbridge and Chippewas in Wisconsin; and among the Winnebagoes in Nebraska. We have made some advance and have some encouragement, but the work is slow. Dr. Sheldon Jackson has taken up

a position on the northernmost point of land in North America, and the Episcopalians have a station not far from him, and the Congregationalists another. Our work in Alaska has moved along with pretty steady progress for several years. We are enlarging our buildings, and the school at Sitka is the largest of the kind we have. We have also an excellent school at Tucson and one at Albuquerque which we shall probably exchange for one farther west. We have taken upon ourselves schools and churches at Sisseton. We have had young men go out and work until they died and were buried where they fell; we have others there at work now; and we have 21 schools, with 1,207 schoolars and 38 teachers, but still we have not done what we ought. We encounter in the Indian Territory a tendency to push us out, not in words but

it amounts to much the same thing, to take the management of the schools into their own hands and dismiss us all, and to do their own work in their own way.

A MEMBER. The Indians themselves?

Dr. KENDALL. Yes. As to contract schools we have no scruples about taking Government aid. We are in the school-teaching business. We offer our services to any one of these tribes. We are in the market and very glad to be employed, and we will take as much pay as is given to us. We have never been given as much as we have spent. I say let us have more Government aid, for the simple reason that we can not get money enough from our denominations. Our home mission work is crippled. We can not get money, and we can not get men. We can not alarm anybody. They say it will come out all right; we have seen you in such a condition before. But no man will raise a finger to help us out. I remember a certain emergency in Paul's life when he was on shipboard and he said, "let her slide;" and we have got about there. We are about ready to put the thing into the Lord's hauds and let it slide.

President GATES. If it has not been there before it is time it was.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson was asked to speak.

Dr. Jackson. The work among the Thlinget Indians of Alaska has been in progress since 1877, but it has really been making progress for less than 10 years. Among the fruits of it is this great boarding school at Sitka. I noticed in last night's paper that a certain Senator stated that he had not seen any fruit of the money devoted to schools in Alaska. He could not see it if he does not go there, but he can find thousands of tourists who could testify to the good effects of the Government aid to the Presbyterian schools. They not only have their seven missions and this large school but they have made it a normal school for training native teachers, and the young men and women are being trained on the ground. We have a few representatives in the East, some 3 young ladies in Massachusetts, 1 in New Jersey, and 3 boys, 1 from the Presbyterian and 2 from the Moravian schools at Carlisle. These are receiving instruction to fit them as missionaries and teachers. We have about 600 native communicants and I feel that is fruit for 10 years' work that should satisfy anyone of the profitableness of spending money for these people. The work at Metlakahtla under Mr. Duncan is going on prosperously. He has a large school with 6 or 7 native teachers and a boarding school with 14 pupils; the girls' school is not yet ready. The missionaries are making preaching tours up and down the valleys and the people are flocking to them from many villages. Their hands are more than full and they are pleading with the churches to send out more helpers to carry the gospel message into the interior of this vast region.

Our Protestant Episcopal brethren are enlarging their work. They have taken one of our Government teachers and made him missionary bishop for Alaska, a very happy choice—they could not have made a better—a great deal better than taking some one from the East who knew nothing of the country or the people. The Church of England has turned over its work in that section to the Episcopal Church of this country.

A call came for some one to go to the Arctic Esquimaux, and I had the privilege of over-seeing the erection of a school building at Port Hope. We anchored off the coast in the open roadstead and the captain sent carpenters and sailors ashore until the house was fully up, so that the missionaries and teacher could occupy it. The same thing was done at Cape Prince of Wales under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. On the 4th of July we were able to anchor at the most western point, Asia in full sight. For hundreds of miles the great white-crowned ranges of Siberian mountains were visible. There the first school building in Arctic Alaska was raised, and that was our celebration of the 4th of July. All hands went ashore and all turned in as carpenters, if they only knew enough to drive a nail. We staid by the building until it was inclosed and so far complete that the young men could carry it to completion by themselves. The natives of Cape Prince of Wales had a reputation for being very savage, so that neither the Government nor the missionary board felt it wise to let a lady go, and it was feared for the lives of the young men when they should be left alone. So bad was their reputation that when we reached the whaling fleet that was waiting for fresh supplies the captain tried to get some of the whaling ships to go with him with the building supplies. If the whalers were not afraid they made some other excuse, but none of them went. So they waited for a gunboat to come along to take the teachers and the building material, and if

we had not been received with open arms I do not know what would have become of us. The surf was too rough for rafting lumber, but the natives came out in their skin-covered boats and carried up the sills and beams and nails and glass and everything necessary through the surf and breakers. And then men and women alike piled the lumber on their shoulders and carried it up to the location of the new school building. I find that there is a general impression that the Alaska Esquimaux are undersized people, but that is not true. The average stature, as taken by Government measurement, are for the men 5 feet 7 inches, and 167 pounds weight. I saw a great many over 6 feet high. I saw a tall woman on the beach and, as a comparison, placed myself by her, and the top of my head did not reach the top of her shoulder. They are an athletic, strong people. A woman would pick up a 200-pound box of lead and carry it off without any more effort than any strong man would show. So the women would shoulder beams and sills and sticks of timber that some men in the East would look at and think were too heavy for them.

After erecting the building at Cape Prince of Wales we went to Point Barrow. No lumber was sent there last season, but we availed ourselves of the Government building which had been erected for the comfort of any shipwrecked sailors that may be compelled to spend the winter in that region. In those seas navigation is so daugerous that every season one or more whalers are crushed or wrecked. In 1871 33 vessels were wrecked about 150 miles south of Point Barrow as they lay at anchor. The ice gate swung in and crushed them between the shore and the ice field. In 1881 5 vessels were crushed in the same way and 160 sailors picked up out of the water by a Government revenue vessel, which makes these trips for the assistance of sailors in distress. When the 33 vessels were crushed 1,200 sailors were thrown helpless on that beach. Congress then built a storehouse with provisions for 100 men for 12 months, so that when any disaster should occur they should not starve to death.

For about 5 months we were coasting along this shore. We made 5 landings on the Siberian side and studied the native tribes of that coast. The white man has for years been taking the land of the Indian, slice after slice, but we found here a region that the white man will never covet, for a more dreary land can not be imagined. The subsoil has been frozen for centuries. A Government expedition tried to fathom the depth of the frozen ground and dug 30 feet and gave it up—it was still frozen. When we landed in Siberia the last week in June the landscape was still under snow, with a few bare patches of ground, and the people were traveling with reindeer and dog sleds from one village to another. No population is going to flow in and take possession of that land. But if it is not one thing it is another, and instead of coveting the land the white people have coveted the water, and the natives are starving on that account.

Our American whalers have gone into that region and driven out the whales and killed off the walrus until the whale is a rarity and that industry of the northern Pacific is almost at an end. The walrus have been destroyed for their tusks, and the loss of these two large animals takes away two-thirds of the food supply of this coast. Seals, too, are becoming scarce. The wild reindeer have been killed, and all along the coast we meet with cries of distress. Starvation has commenced there. The only practical solution for this difficulty seems to be the introduction of the tame or domestic reindeer into Alaska. We found in Siberia great herds of tame reindeer. They are to them what they are to the Lapps, food, shelter, clothing, transportation. That animal means more to the people who can raise it than any other animal in existence in any other section of the world. It would be a very simple matter in connection with the Government industrial schools to start among the Arctic Esquimaux reindeer farms. The country is specially adapted for that. We have 400,000 square miles of the land of the United States that nature has fitted for one great reindeer farm. We could raise up a great interest there that would sustain this people and give them a good support as well as utilize those vast bleak, dreary, snow-clad, storm-swept plains that are useless for any other purpose.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to provide for giving instruction in the States and Territories in agriculture and stock-raising. In Alaska, instead of raising horses and cattle, sheep and hogs, as they would in Kansas or Texas, we propose that an experiment shall be made in the raising of reindeer. That will be the first step

in the upward path of civilization there.

Dr. STRIEBY. Let me add that the teachers, whom the doctor left on the Cape Prince of Wales, received a most kindly reception from the natives who had had such a bad reputation, and they have a prospect of two or three hundred scholars. The house will not hold them. They are planning to take wives out there with them.

Rev. Francis Tiffany, representative of the American Unitarian Association, was

invited to speak.

Mr. TIFFANY. I appear before you as the representative of only one school, and as I hear gentlemen belonging to other religious bodies speak of the large number they represent, I naturally feel rather humble. We are, however, trying to make that one school a good one. When we first undertook the mission among the Crow Indians, it was done a good deal on the principle of the recommendation that a colored boy is said to have made to his young master before the war. His young master had been at a divinity school and was debating where he could seek a parish, when the negro suggested: "Massa, go where dar's mos' debble." There was as much "debble" among the Crow Indians as could be found among any tribe. They had lived in a very sequestered position and had enjoyed all the advantages of the old reservation system, which was as cunningly devised a system for perpetuating barbarism as any cotton factory in Lowell is an ingenious device for turning out a regulation print. When Rev. Henry F. Bond first went out with his wife and Miss Crosby, a most efficient worker, they found the discouragements very great.

The Indians were dead-set against the introduction of anything like a school. They opposed it in every way. But our buildings were erected and a start was made, and so great was the kindness and intelligence manifested by our teachers that they began to win their way not only with the pupils but with the parent Indians. Today I am able to report a different condition. We have the full number of boys and girls allowed us by our contract under the Government, from 52 to 55, and the spirit of good-will on the part of the parents has grown rapidly. By the better laws that prevail on the reservation with reference to keeping the scholars in school we are kept well supplied with scholars, and the principle is insisted on that when they come they shall stay. The superintendent is a man of large educational experience, formerly a clergyman of strong spiritual yearning to do a work of good among the One of his daughters acts as matron, another has charge of the clothing, and there are besides two most excellent women teachers, one who has had much experience in kindergartening. We have a good farmer, a young man who has been trained in one of the mechanical schools of the country, to teach the use of tools, and

another young man who presides over the outdoor work of the boys.

The aim of our teachers is to give an elementary school education, to establish an atmosphere of Christian love and kindness, and to train the boys and girls industrially. We have, in addition to our regular expenses, paid out this last year \$1,100 in introducing irrigation and in enlarging the kitchen and laundry. The object is to train these boys and girls who come in as dirty, frowsy, vermin-covered little savages, into kindly, well-behaved, industrious children, who shall grow up into men and women able to do something in the world. We believe that it is only by subjecting boys and girls year in and year out to this training, and not allowing them to go back into the tepees, that we can develop precisely the same tastes and tendencies that we develop in our own children. We know perfectly well that if we should bring up our own boys and girls so that when they go out into life they should be incapable of doing anything useful, they would go to the wall. The report of our teachers is that they have never found a more amenable set of boys and girls than are the Crow Indian children. They are affectionate and cling to the teachers, and are easily moved through their affections. They come in perfectly ignorant of English. The first thing is to wash and make them clean, and next to teach them a few elementary words of English; then how to behave at table, how to make beds and keep the house neat, and to surround them with this atmosphere of loving kindness. Then we give them some knowledge of the United States in which they live, and of the power of the Government, and try to root out of them their superstitions and make them feel that they live in a world of law and order which has to be obeyed.

The problem comes to our teachers as to what shall become of these boys and girls as they grow up to manhood. To go back into the old tepee life, which is inconceivably low in many respects, our teachers feel would be to swamp the good that has been done while the children are in the school. The advancing tide of civilizahas been done while the children are in the school. The advancing tide of civilization that is before long to envelop them has a thousand good influences to ten bad ones. As this advancing tide of civilization goes forward, farms are established, and industries are set up, there will always be a demand for anyone who knows how to do anything. It is almost impossible to get domestic servants in that region, and if these Indian girls know how to make good bread, to wash, and sweep, they will be in demand. If we can stimulate ambition in them to get along, there is no processor why they should not go out and make a way for themselves. I feel there reason why they should not go out aud make a way for themselves. I feel, therefore, that if we put this school on a sound basis, its future is full of hope, and that it will contribute something towards the solution of the Indian problem.

I think we are all tempted to be too much discouraged. This very uprising among the Sioux, now alarming all minds, is, on the whole, going to work a good deal more good than harm. The root of it lies with the more barbaric elements among the Indians, who are scared at seeing what advances in civilization have been made, and think that something must be done to stop them. In reading about these ghost dances, where the Indians have worked themselves up into wild hallucinations, seeking to feel themselves possessed by the spirits of their fathers with their warlike passions rousing them to sweep away this terrible white civilization, I do not see anything so very different from what was once ridiculed as the position of the Tory party in England. Whenever it was proposed not to hang a man for stealing a sheep

these Tories used to get up in Parliament what was equivalent to a Sioux ghost dance. They used to summon the spirits of their forefathers about them to resist this terrible invasion. In point of fact, in the rather illiterate State, Massachusetts, from which I hail, it is only 200 years since we had ghost-dances of our own. In Salem, at the period of the witchcraft delusion, the testimony of little hysteric children was taken to the fact that they had seen certain miserable old women sailing round the skies on broomsticks as witches; and you know testimony of that kind wrought such an impression on famous divines of the State, and on many of the lawyers, and even the judges, that on the strength of it they felt warranted in hanging poor old women. As that happened only about 200 years ago, I do not think we need take on airs too much about these Indian ghost dances. I do not see why 200 years may not equally bring them to the exalted position we occupy to-day, in which we can afford to laugh at such things.

When I look around me in Massachusetts and see the Indians we have there, as at Gay Head, on the south shore of Massachusetts, I think that we rarely find a more honest, sober, industrious, kindly people, a people more devoted to their schools and churches, or one of which you hear less in the police courts. They will in conduct and industry compare well with the same number of whites almost anywhere in Massachusetts. As I looked at these Indians last year I said to myself, the only good Indian is not a dead Indian; a good Indian is the man, or the woman, or the child, who is living as well as these people are to-day living in Massachusetts. And so my word would be simply one of encouragement. Do not be frightened by ghost dauces. Remember you are not more than 200 years from them yourselves.

Go ahead.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe, secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, was invited

to speak.

Chaplain McCabe. I represent a church whose missionary society was born as a result of great solicitude for the Indian. In 1818, Jarvis Stewart, a colored man, went to preach to the Wyandotte Indians in Ohio, and preached with such success that a nissionary society was organized, and while I am not going to give much ancient history, I mention this to prove that the Methodist Episcopal Church has a great interest in the welfare of the Indians. I am delighted to hear so many expressions from those who have spoken of their confidence in the supernatural part of this work, the saving of this apparently dying race, bringing them to Christ and to a saving knowledge of Christ's forgiveness. Wherever a savage can be changed into a Christian gentlemen through faith in Jesus Christ that is a miracle of regeneration. It is a miracle and will always remain so. A Christian should be the last to despair of saving any race. It seems to me that now is our time to press evangelistic work. We have had our Father Wilbur, whose name is familiar to every friend of the Indian. He went into the Northwest and preached to the Yakaman tribe, and the Government has never had any trouble with that tribe. I believe in education with all my heart, and I believe in that miracle of regeneration that comes upon the savage heart when it becomes acquainted with Jesus Christ. I believe at one time about 3,000 Indians were connected with our missions and schools. We have successful schools at present in the Indian Territory. We have one missionary by the name of Schwartz, who has fifty-two preaching places, on a salary that would produce a strike among hodcarriers. The miracle is how we get men to work upon such slender pay. The trouble with us Methodists is that we have always had more work than money. When I went into this field the first thing that struck me was the small salaries paid, and I went to work to raise a million dollars to pay them better; but when I got the million they said, "Pay us what you have been paying, but send more workers into the field," and they have continued on their small salaries.

We have one seminary at Mount Hope which is doing good work. We are trying to do something with the remnants of the tribes in New York, Michigan, and Iowa and are meeting with some success. We need more of the right kind of men and women. Our women's missionary society could tell of the blessed work they are doing. We feel encouraged; of course we do. A Christian should always be encouraged. If he is not an optimist he ought to be. There is no despair in the Bible for any race upon the face of the earth. I have been so busy raising money that I have not had much time to go out on the frontier and look into this question, but I intend to go, and I believe that we should have good schools and do missionary work, whether we have Government aid or not, in every one of the 66 tribes who have no opportunity to know anything of Christ or the Christian faith. Let us highly resolve to do this and it can be done. The Government gives us a little to keep us quiet and to keep us in a state of alarm lest if we say anything the little that we get shall be taken away. There is plenty of money. There sits a man who has two hundred millionaires in his society in New York. Their consciences can be reached. There are the Presbyteriaus, who are rich, and the Baptists, whose land is a land of oil. There is plenty of money if we could only reach it, and if we can not reach it there is something wrong. I hope we shall be able to tap these flowing fountains and to save these

The outlook was never more hopeful than it is to-day, and if we had Indian men. had men like Father Wilbur to come in contact with Sitting Bull he might have been a Methodist presiding elder to-day instead of lying cold in his grave.

Commissioner Morgan. We have a new school building about to be opened in

Yakama, and we have an admirable Presbyterian in it. In memory of Father Wilbur

it will be called the Wilbur School.

Dr. J. J. Janney, of the yearly meeting of Friends, was asked to speak. He read a brief report as follows:

Mr. Janney. Our religious society still takes as deep an interest as heretofore in the practical uplifting of the Indians, and to this end we have not relaxed our efforts to cucourage them and to help them to enter into all avenues that will lead to usefulness in any branch of industry that they may be found capable of filling. It has been our theory that the most valuable aid the Indian can possibly have is that which assists him to become a self-reliant, self-supporting, and self-respecting member of the We have purposely refrained from inculcating our peculiar religious community. doctrines, except incidentally holding that the consideration which most affects the welfare of the Indian during the earlier stages of his enlightenment is the one which tends to the establishment in him, first, of a desire to provide for himself and family, and then to confer upon him, by careful training and instruction, the ability to do so.

For many years past the Santee Indians, living on their farms in northern Nebraska, have furnished an example of the results of the application of this theory. Up to the time that Agent Hill, a member of the Society of Friends, was displaced last spring, these Indians had steadily progressed in every branch of industry that they had undertaken and in morals and general behavior were in advance of any other body of western Indians. Their farms were as well tilled as those of the white farmers in that part of Nebraska, and some of the Indians were so successful that they had balances in bank to their credit or money in the hands of the agent on deposit.

It seemed to us that little, if anything, more needed to be done for the Indian man.

When we turned our attention to the woman we found that she had not advanced in her sphere so rapidly. The housekeeping department was yet in a state of chaos. So our efforts recently have been directed towards the careful instruction of Indian women in the art of housekeeping and home making. Our matron at Santee, a most conscientious, painstaking, and energetic woman, is devoting herself to this work. Her reports are full of encouragement as to the results of this kind of training. The Indian women are anxious to adopt the habits and customs of white people in the management of their homes. That they have not done so is simply that they did not know how. Our plan is to employ a competent white woman, provide her with an outfit consisting of horse, carriage, and store of supplies, to go from house to house, carrying with her the implements of her profession, giving practical lessons to the women in their own houses in the art of making the home the comfortable and attractive place that it ought to be.

At the last Congress we secured an appropriation for the pay of one matron, with the implied promise that if the results of the first year's experience in that method of work were encouraging ample provision would be made by Congress hereafter to continue it. The experiment has been a great success, and we intend to claim the

performance of this promise at the proper time.

Commissioner Morgan, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, favors the measure in the following language:

"In my opinion, the importance of this subject can hardly be overrated. The Government sends out farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., to teach the Indians house-building, farming, milling, and other civilized pursuits, but gives them no instruction or help in making homes. The Indian, bringing into his new house the habits and customs of the tepee, makes of it a more uninviting and unhealthy place of abode than was the abandoned lodge.

"In Indian boarding-schools training in domestic industries is of course given, but the pupils return from the schools to homes and influences which almost hopelessly discourage any effort to continue the usages and customs acquired at school.

"If intelligent, earnest, practical women could be sent among the Indians to instruct the women in housekeeping and home-making, to teach them cooking, sewing, dairy and laundry work, neatness, thrift, and simple sanitary rules, substantial progress in Indian civilization would thus be effected.

"As allotment work progresses and tribal life disappears and individual holdings and homes increase in numbers, and white neighbors settle among the Indians, the need that the Indians should know how to make homes for themselves becomes more apparent and urgent."

We are sending this year an increased amount of money and larger quantity of clothing and other supplies for Indians who are in want, and will continue to do this to the extent of our means.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Woman's National Indian Association of Philadelphia, was invited to speak.

Mrs. Quinton. I reported our work so fully at Mohonk that it is not necessary for me to repeat it here, as the Mohonk report is included in the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners. I may say, however, that the different departments are at work with great interest.

We have recently held a convention in Boston, which was in some respects the best we have ever had. The addresses from Phillips Brooks and Dr. F. G. Peabody were inspiring, and the work was never so well understood by the Christian public as to-

We women intensely feel all that has been said on the subject of missions. We have seen the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ take savage Indians and barbarous Indian women and convert them in the New Testament sense. Take the case of Charles Eastman, now at Pine Ridge. For 14 years a savage; to-day a gentleman of fine education, well adapted to his work, an earnest Christian, an active missionary. That man has lived just half his life in savagery and half as a Christian. We

believe that is beginning at the right end, to plant Christian missions. We can say "amen" to what Chaplain McCabe has said about optimism. no room for pessimism if one has Christian faith. All these seeming disasters will only be means to bring about better things in future. They are terrible in their present results, but they will work together for good. I do not care what branch takes up the mission work only so that it can go on.

But the one thing that we want to talk about to-day is what shall we do in the presence of the Indian situation. All false religions cover some truth.

And this craze covers a fearful truth. We hear it called the Messiah craze. Could

anything be more pathetic? Here are these native heathen who have been begging Christians by their needs always, and with their voices and prayers and tears for years, for a knowledge of the Messiah, and when we fail they accept a false religion, a false faith; without food, without raiment, with a bad season, expecting money that has not been paid—is it not pitiable? The ration system can not be dispensed with when men and women are starving. What are we Christians going to do about it? It seems to me that all of our societies ought to unite and see what we can do. The gospel must be given to them. The one thing that can not be dispensed with is to get Christian men among these people who are looking for a Messiah to bring peace, plenty, and rest from their enemies. Let us make known to them the real Messiah and that quickly.

The report of the business committee was made by the chairman, Hon. Philip C.

Garrett, as follows:

It has been decided by the committee that in the afternoon session there shall be discussions on education and on the best methods of promoting the settlement of lands in severalty, and that the evening session shall be devoted to discussing the present state of affairs in Dakota.

Adjourned at 1 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference was called to order by the president at 2:30 p.m. Rev. C. W. Shel-

ton was invited to speak.

Mr. Shelton. There is a temporary shadow over one portion of our Indian work, but as a whole, the last year was the best year we have had. It took nearly 25 years of hard, self-denying work to organize the first churches among the Sioux. American Missionary Association organized several churches among these same Indiaus during the last 15 months. I think Commissioner Morgan will tell us that the last year was the most successful that we have had in school work. I can assure you, I never saw Government schools in such splendid condition as this year. at the first 9 months of the last year, as well as the last 3.

A letter from one of our missionaries at Standing Rock says that the Indians are beginning to come back, and are asking about the true Messiah. Indians who have never before been approachable are questioning about the white man's Messiah. I have been making a careful survey of every Indian mission, as far as I can find them, from the landing of Columbus until now, and I think history is repeating itself and will do it again. I believe that after this disturbance we shall have a harvest of Christian work and of educational work such as we have never had before.

I hope the ration system will come up for discussion here. Compulsory education is another thing that should be discussed. Those who are on the reservations see the need of this. We have cause for congratulation at what has been done during the last year. We must not let this set back that now brings its shadow, weigh too heavily in considering what has been accomplished. Of the 6,000 Sioux in that region, I think 4,000 would refuse to go into actual war against the Government. You can draw the line between the Indians who have been touched by the gospel and those who have not, here.

The business committee reported, through the chairman, Hon. Philip C. Garrett, that the subject of education would be opened by Commissioner Morgan; that the subject of land in severalty would be opened by Miss Alice C. Fletcher; and that the subject of the Dakota troubles would be opened by Mr. Herbert Welsh; and that the remarks of each speaker, after the opening address, would be limited to ten minutes.

On motion this report was adopted.

Commissioner Morgan was then invited to speak.

Commissioner Morgan. Mr. Chairman and friends: I have expressed my views on the general subject of the Indian question so fully in my annual report, and my views on the educational matter are so well-known, that it hardly seems proper for me to occupy your time in repeating what has already been said, and I would not speak now were it not that I fear my silence might be misconstrued.

You have heard to-day from Senator Dawes and from General Cutcheon, represent-

ing the two houses of Congress, and you have asked me to speak, I suppose, as representing one branch of the Executive Department of the Government. The Senator and the Member having complied with your request; if I should decline to comply with it I might very properly be considered as wanting in respect, perhaps, to so dignified and respectable a body as this.

There are many topics that seem to me to call for attention. It is evident from the discussion here that the feeling is that we are in the face of a great public calamity, when our fellow-men, soldiers and Indians alike, are being killed on the field of battle. This one great fact renders us all serious-minded. No one here, I suppose, feels disposed to express anything other than the most carefully considered thoughts and dewhat this calamity means and what are the duties of the meeting, intent on knowing what this calamity means and what are the duties of the hour. I think we are prone to exaggerate the importance of the trouble among the Sioux in its relation to the great Indian question of the country. There is to-day trouble among the Sioux. The United States Army stands confronting a body of Indians supposed to be hostile. There has been blood shed and we tremble lest the next click of the telegraph wire may bring word of more bloodshed; and yet this trouble is confined to a small locality as compared with the whole sweep of the Iudian country. There are 250,000 Iudians. Certainly not more than 3,000 men, women, and children, if so many, are to-day in seeming unfriendly relations with the United States Government. The trouble, then, is local and we should deal with these few people as individuals and not as representatives of the mass of Indians.

Then we must not exaggerate the influence that this war has exerted. Do you know that the Government boarding school at Pine Ridge, at the seat of this trouble, has not been interrupted? It goes on to-day. And the other boarding schools among the Sioux are going on and the mission schools, though interrupted, are also going on. This trouble, so far as educational work and general progress of the Indian are concerned, is limited to a very narrow range of country, and if the troubles should cease at once 30 days would see the whole civilizing work going on again.

Let us then not exaggerate.

There was a Haymarket riot once in Chicago, but it did not stop the work of the churches. The police met the rioters, some were slain, the riot was quelled, and the march of civilization went on. There is no reason why there should be any check in the process of civilization because of this uprising, if it be true that it is

confined to a small number.

If you ask me the causes of this outbreak, I answer that I think the chief cause has been stated here this morning. It is the reaction of those people against the inevitable. Civilization has swept all around them, and they have seen that they are fated either to resist it or to yield to it. They are unwilling to yield to this advancing tide. When the Sioux Commission went out there and offered terms for the sale of their land, with breaking up of the reservation and the allotment of land, there was a very considerable minority that opposed that transfer. They resisted it with all the arguments that they could summon, and as you well know they resisted it by force. Some of these turbulent young fellows rode down and threatened violence to the men of their own race if they signed that agreement. When those negotiations were completed and the land was sold and the old chiefs that had resisted were consigned to the rear and other men were sent to Washington, to receive consideration, who represented the progressive party, the nouprogressive sulked in their tents. Why not? We do not deny the right to Parliament to have a Tory party. We find this everywhere. There is as much human nature in the Indian as in the white man. That minority did just what a minority in the United States Senate or in Parliament would do-asserted itself, violently, to be sure, but not more violently than some recent legislatures among us.

Then there came the failure of the Government to fulfill the promise that the Commission made to them that the rations which had been cut down should be restored, a promise not yet fulfilled, and which has been used as a club to pummel those who had voted away their lands. Then their crops failed, and then came the Messiah craze as a partial cause. The sudden appearance of the soldiers created alarm and those not expecting them ran away and at once became hostiles. Then came surrender and that most unfortunate affair, the shooting of women and children, the killing of soldiers, and angry passions on both sides, and the fleeing of settlers out of fright as to what might come. That brings us up to to-day. As I look upon it there is nothing in it to create any frenzied alarm in our minds or to make any change in the

policy of the Government in dealing with these people necessary.

If we ask what is the remedy for that state of things I say it is to find out the weak places in the present system and strengthen them. If I am driving a wagon down hill and find it creaks, I examine it. If a bolt is gone I put one in; if the trace breaks I put in another. I do not burn my wagon up and send for some other conveyance. I strengthen the weak places; that is all. That is the remedy here.

If you ask me what is the ownlook of the Indian question to day, I answer brighter.

If you ask me what is the owblook of the Indian question to-day, I answer, brighter than it was yesterday; more hopeful than last week. This shock of arms up in Dakota has revealed the fact that there is a conscience in America; that everywhere in all this broad land from ocean to ocean men are thinking of this Indian question as never before. What remains for us as thoughtful, earnest men and women is to do our present duty. If our methods are faulty then remedy the methods. This shock of arms was perhaps necessary that the sleeping conscience of America might be startled, that the American people might do its whole duty, not to the Indian, but to itself. We have a duty to ourselves and if this leads us to perform it we might well say, while we shed tears over those who have fallen in the battle, "God meant

But are we always to go and feed this people? Are we feeding all the Indians in the United States? A distinguished army officer was quoted as saying that no other Government would be guilty of feeding 250,000 able-bodied paupers. I hold in my hands a paper that I have prepared in which, taking the census of the present year, giving the total number at 243,000, how many do you suppose are self-supporting? How many receive not 1 pound of beef or 1 ounce of coffee, but are absolutely self-supporting? 185,000 out of the 243,000 receive nothing. Men tell us that the Indian is not capable of self-support. They are supporting themselves. Of the 57,000 that we feed we do not pretend to give them full support. In many cases the total amount that the indian that is given to these Indians reaches the following amounts: The Hoopa Valley Indians receive \$7 a year apiece; the Utes and Apaches, \$12; the Fort Berthold Indians, \$10; the Yankton Sioux, \$11. In no single instance does the Government pretend to give full support to the Indians. I think that is a very hopeful outlook. All the Indians in New York are self-supporting, the great mass of the 7,000 Indians of Minnesota are self-supporting, so are the 67,000 of the Indian Territory. An interview with the governor of Arizona has been reported in which he said that the assumption that the self-diagram has been reported in which he said that the assumption that you can put these Indians on land in severalty is radically wrong. Possibly the governor of Arizona had not looked at the figures. The Pimas and Papagoes of Arizona are self supporting. Perhaps he is not aware that the Navajoes, 15,000 or 18,000, are self-supporting, getting not a penny from the Government in the way of subsistence. Men say that the Indians are improvident, but the Moquis out of the sand of Arizona make a living. They plant a peach tree and set a wall about it to protect it against the winds and sands and cattle, and there grow their peaches. I went into several of their houses less than 3 months ago and I saw food laid up for 2 or 3 years in advance. Where will you find that in the city of Washington? Say that the Indians can not be self-supporting. That is on a par with the statement that you can not educate an Indian in the face of the fact that more than 16,000 are being educated to-day.

The truth is that all through the Indian country, so far as I have been able to see it, and I traveled 5,000 miles through it, there is a spirit of progress. I think Mr. Tiffany said that in some respects they are as far along as we were a 1,000 years ago. They are farther along than we were a 1,000 years ago, much farther. It is a slow progress, a process of evolution, but I venture to say that the progress that this much abused class of our fellow-beings whom we call Indian savages has made within the last 10 years is as great as ever was made before by any people in history from the same plane, unless I am unfamiliar with the history of human progress. There is everywhere among them a developing desire for education, a spirit of manliness. I met the chiefs in the different forts and towns that I visited, and I talked with them; and as I came into contact with them, I felt that I was in contact with men. Dr. MacVicar will tell you the same thing. In our various negotiations the sentiments they expressed made me feel all the time that they were men. I went into the White Mountains of Arizona, 7,000 feet above the sea. I met there the representatives of the 16 bands of White Mountain Apaches, who are scattered for 120 miles up and down its rocky ravines and valleys, where they work out a subsistence

for themselves.

They came to the council in a dignified way, and one of them opened a paper and

showed me a silver medal from Government and a copy of the New Testament. They said they had some things to say to me. They wanted to ask for a few things. "We do not ask rations," they said; "we do not care to go to the Fort and be pushed aside by soldiers and treated like dogs. We do not ask you to feed us, but we would be glad to have you give us a few more wagons and a blacksmith to mend them. We do not know how to do that. We want to have a school for our children, and if you would give us a sawmill along with the gristmill that we have we should be glad. We wish that you would run a wire fence across the eastern boundary to keep out the white man's cattle. I think that is about all we ask. We would be glad if you will do these. We would like to be free from being charged with the iniquities committed by white men." I sympathized with that sort of sentiment. I will tell you simply this, that if these young men and women of this people all over the country can be put into our schools and kept there until they have become educated—there is in them the same kind of fiber that is in your soul and mine—they will go out to do their work in a manly and independent way. It will take time, but it can be done. I ask any man to go to Carlisle and look at the 775 young men and women there under the admirable management of Captain Pratt, in the schools and in the shops, and come away without feeling that he has been in the presence, not of Indians, but of men and women, in possibility at least, the same thing I have found everywhere.

Let me give you one other illustration. Take the Poncas. There are about 500 of them, and about 100 children would be the average number that you could expect to find in school among white people of that population. Yet I found 130 children

in school there, almost every child of school age.

I visited not only the schools, but very frequently the homes. You will find the tepee, but you will also find alongside of it the frame house. If the children can continue in school, and the school work can continue 5 years as it is to-day, the Poncas will have become an English-speaking race, and prepared to battle for them-

So, I say, in this great problem that we have before us, in so far as it can be worked out by human agencies; in so far as we can control the environment in which the Indians are placed, and educate all of the children, and do it thoroughly; if we can then help them in the processes of irrigation and of farming under the difficult circumstances in which they are placed, having been crowded onto the most undesirable land of the country; if we can extend the system until it shall comprehend the whole mass, and continue it for 10 years, there will arise a new generation of English-speaking, industrious men and women, and the problem will largely be solved.

One word as to the present system of education. There are several Government

One word as to the present system of education. There are several Government schools off the reservations, like Carlisle, and if there is any man in this land for whom I have profound respect it is Captain Pratt, who has compelled the American people to recognize that the Indian can be educated. There is a school at Haskell, one at Genoa, one at Albuquerque, and one at Chemawa and others off the reservations where the children are brought into contact with civilized life. Then there are the reservation boarding-schools, which are better to-day than ever before, and there are day schools which have been strengthened at every point. The buildings have been repaired and enlarged, the farms have been extended, the industries have been increased, and all the schools have been brought into system and relation with each other. It needs that this shall be extended until it shall become commensurate with the task before it. On that I will not enlarge. But there ought to be at least 50 per cent. more money appropriated for it than last year, and Congress will give it if the intelligent, Christian people of the country ask for it. Will you not help us in this thing? Will you not give them the moral energy so that they dare to do it? Congress dares to vote any amount of money that the people ask for. It is your money; they will not vote it unless you tell them to; they will vote it if you ask for it.

Then there ought to be a compulsory education law. No man dares say that the Government schools are not good schools. Dr. MacVicar says that he believes in teaching the Bible. There is not a Government school where there is not also a school

for the pupils on Sunday.

As for the contract schools, I found on coming into office that there were a number of contract schools carried on by religious bodies. I said that I did not regard the principle of appropriating money for denominational schools a wise one. I never have thought so, and I do not think so now. Twenty-five years from now men will wonder that this was ever done. Notwithstanding, I found these schools in existence, and I have never uttered a word either in public or private about suddenly destroying that system. There was appropriated a year before I entered the service \$530,000 for contract schools. I granted the first year \$562,000, and this year I have signed for \$570,000.

But I do not believe in the system. It is utterly untenable. Yet I have not felt it wise to disturb good schools even with a good principle. And if I were called on

to sign contracts for those schools, unless I saw some instance where I thought it ought to be changed, I should do the same thing next year; but I do not believe in extending the system, and I want to say to Dr. Kendall and these other representatives of religious bodies—and I have spent many years of my life in raising money for Christian education—I believe the churches would spend their money more wisely if they spent it in missionary work rather than in the secular education of Indians. That is my opinion. I said to the Presbyterian representative, you have a Presbyterian school; I will help you on with it; but I think you are wrong. I think the same money used in different directions would give better returns. I say this, not in hostility to the churches, but because I believe eternal principles ought to be followed, and because history has taught some things that we ought to learn. The churches can do better by working independently on their own lines, paying their own bills, sacrificing for the sake of the cause, prosecuting their work independent of the Government.

I wish the Christian people of the country, the Christian people of the United States, would rise up in their might and majesty and say, "We are the people of the United States, and we demand that our representatives at Washington shall conduct this matter of Indian education on high, Christian, and economic principles." The Church

should be separate from the State.

I want to say that one thing that touched me very much in my visit among the Indians was the beautiful Christian missionary work. It is a hopeful work. I came back, however, remembering that there were thousands to whom no Christian missionaries have ever gone; and when I saw those thousands asking about the Messiah, and not a solitary Christian voice had ever been lifted up for them, I said, "Does the Christian church of America understand what it is doing?" One of the most interesting meetings I ever attended was of about 75 men of the Kiowas, Wichitas, and Apaches, that assembled to talk about the Messiah. They were a fine looking set of men, and they sat and listened to the missionaries for more than two solid hours, as they told them they were mistaken about this new Messiah, and told them of the true Messiah. It was one of the most interesting assemblages I ever looked on, and when I saw these people disperse and go about their business and return to their peaceful avocations after listening to these men of God, I said, what I repeat, that if there had been a Christian missionary at all the agencies and all the central points, simply to lift the voice at the right time and guide these people in the true way, there would have been no Sioux trouble.

Captain Pratt, of the Carlisle school, was invited to speak.

Captain Pratt. I realize the force of the passage which instructs us to stir one another up to good works. I was a little afraid to come down here at this juncture, lest some one might say that I ought to be out in Dakota. If it were necessary and I were ordered there I should go promptly, and I can also say that if that too were necessary I should be able to take from the Carlisle school 350 young men whom I could lead into as much danger and with whom I could do as much execution as with any soldiers in the Army of the United States.

I have listened with a great deal of interest to the addresses that have been made. What I have to give you is evolved from an experience of nearly 24 years in handling

Indians.

Quanah, one of the principal men of the Comanches, is the son of a white mother and a Comanche father. His mother belonged to one of the first families of Texas, and lived in the central part of the State. The Comanches, in one of their raids, captured her when she was about 15 years old. She became the wife of a young Comanche of some importance, had a number of children, forgot her mother tongue, and was lost to her people for many years. Finally she was discovered and persuaded to return to her childhood's home. She spoke only Comanche. Her habits and dress were entirely those of the Comanche Indians. Her relatives were very kind, dressed her in the garb of civilization, and treated her with every mark of affection. She was not long with them before she showed discontent and finally disappeared, and alone traveled the hundreds of miles between her relatives' Texan home and the Comanche Reservation.

Among the first students brought to Carlisle in October, 1879, was a light-complexioned boy, about 16 years old, to whom we gave the name of Steven. He came in blanket, leggings, and moccasins. His hair was long and matted. He was as dirty and as much covered with vermin as any in the party. He spoke no word of English, but could speak the Sioux language with as much fluency as the others. His teacher found, as he developed, that while he had a good mind, he learned English with less readiness and made slower progress than many of the Indian boys who came with the same party and under like circumstances. When he was presented at Rosebud Agency as a pupil for Carlisle, inquiry developed that his father and nother were white people, and while crossing the plains to California their party had been attacked by Indians. His father was killed and his mother captured. Steven was born just after this event. His mother married an Indian, by whom she had other

children When these facts became known a message was sent to the camp asking her to come to the agency to see the Carlisle school agent. She sent word back that she was an Indian now and did not want to come into the agency, but that she wanted her white boy to become educated with his own race. I know scores of such cases.

SAVAGERY IS A HABIT.

Carlos Montezuma is a full-blood Apache Indian. When he was 13 years old he was captured by the Pimas and brought to their camp, where he was offered for sale, a horse being the price asked. A traveling photographer, who happened to be in the Pima camp taking photographs, became interested in the boy and offered \$30, the price of a horse, which the Indians accepted. He brought the boy East and had him with him in his gallery in Brooklyn, Boston, and Chicago. He sent him to the public schools, and finally, through the interest of a lady of means, he entered the Illinois Agricultural College. He developed special aptitude for chemistry, and when he graduated a place was found for him in a drug store near the Chicago Medical College, where, as a clerk, he supported himself and earned the means for carrying himself through a course in the college. He graduated in 1888, and under the advice of friends put out a sign in Chicago. When General Morgan became Commissioner of Indian Affairs he heard of Dr. Montezuma, and offered him an appointment as physician for the Indian school at Fort Stevenson, Dak. The doctor accepted, and after about a year's service there was transferred to be physician at one of the agencies in Nevada, where he now is. He knows nothing of his native Apache language, nor is there a trace of Apache superstition or habit to be found in him. He is civilized in

habit and thought.

During the campaign of 1874 and 1875 against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in the Indian Territory, two of our companies ran into a large Cheyenne camp on the border of the Staked Plains near the headwaters of the Washita River. The Indians vastly outnumbered the troops, and the troops, by rapid retreat, barely escaped being annihilated. Two soldiers were killed and left on the field. When the companies reached our main camp, some 35 miles distant from the Indian camp, our whole force was at once ordered out and moved on the Cheyennes. The Cheyennes had, doubtless, followed the troops and knew of our larger command, so that when we reached their camps they had fled to the Staked Plains. We found the bodies of the 2 soldiers, and, as I had command of about 80 Indian scouts and held the advance of our troops, I was the first to enter the vacated camp. The 2 soldiers had been scalped, and near the center of the camp, on elevated ground, I found a pole about 10 feet high on the top of which was the fresh scalp of one of the seldiers, while the sod around the pole, for a distance of 20 feet or more, was all worn out by the dancing of the Indians. I found out afterwards from the Indians that their women and children had danced all night around that scalp. Among those dancers was a lad of 10 or 11 years. Some time after the war, when these Indians had come in about their agency, this lad was induced to attend the agency school. On the opening of Carlisle, in 1879, he was one of the first pupils. He was bright and capable, advanced rapidly to the higher department, and in time became sergeant-major of the cadet organization. After being eight years with us he married one of our girls, a member of another (the Pawnee) tribe. Both he and his wife, having established themselves in the confidence of the white people through our outing system, he found employment and went out from us to live in a community near Philadelphia. He has now been in the service of a responsible business man for three years. He has arduous duties to perform which require him to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning. He receives a salary which enables him to support himself and his family. During these 3 years neither he nor his family has cost the Government of the United States one cent. Both he and his wife are respected members of the church and community where they live. He pays his taxes and votes. He desires to remain among civilized people and follow the pursuits of civilized life. He can talk of his former savage habits and the habits of his people, but he despises them and deplores the pauper condition into which his people have been forced by the system of control and management pursued by the United States. I know scores of like cases, Cheyennes, Comanches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux, and others of the most nomadic tribes.

CIVILIZATION IS A HABIT.

French scientists wishing to discover what language would appear in a child if it never heard any language, isolated an infant under the care of a mute. The child was not permitted to hear a word of any language for 8 years. It was then found that it could imitate with great perfection the songs and calls of birds, of animals, of insects it had heard, but could speak no word of any human language. I add this to

the case of Quanah's mother, of Steven and his mother, Dr. Montezuma, the young Cheyenne, and to hundreds of other like cases within my experience and knowledge, and am forced to conclude that

LANGUAGE IS A HABIT.

Sixty of the much despised Chiricahua Apache youth who came to Carlisle 4 years ago destitute of English, and in the rags, dirt, and ignorance of their savagery, after a limited training and education in our school, have gone out from us and for 2 years past have been scattered among the homes of eastern Pennsylvania earning their own keep, and in most cases something more. They are in the public schools; they have learned English; they enjoy the new life, and the people like to employ them. They may continue indefinitely and daily improve their condition, constantly rousing and raising their standard of manhood as only self-help can. Environment has had a like result in hundreds of other similar cases, under Carlisle supervision.

In every case within my knowledge the formation or change of habit has been brought about by environment. I urge, then, that we environ the Iudians with our language and civilized habits, assured that they will adopt both and quickly become civilized. I know that if we leave them in the environment of the tribes and of their savagery they will remain tribes and savages. Of course they will. What otherwise is to change them? There is no heart language. There is no resistless clog placed upon us by birth. We are not born with language, nor are we born with ideas of either civilization or savagery. Language, savagery, and civilization are forced upon us entirely by our environment after birth. I will not even say they are forced upon us by our environment during the growing period only, for in the case of Steven's mother maturity had been reached, and in the case of Quanah's mother and of Dr. Montezuma and the young Cheyenne, much more than half the period before maturity had been passed before they entered upon new conditions. If, then, we continue to relentlessly consign to tribal surroundings and their savagery our small Indian population, and to carefully guard them on their reservations, as we are now doing we shall not lack material for Wild West shows which the gaping throngs of great cities may scoff at and the crowned heads of Europe patronize, for centuries to come.

Five million two hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirteen The detailed foreigners immigrated to the United States between 1880 and 1890. census report is not yet out, and I can not tell how many tongues were represented in this vast throng. I have seen at Castle Garden, Arabs, Turks, Russians, Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Italians, French, Spanish, and the representatives of a few other nations. They and their children are with us to-day, but where are they? Scattered everywhere in the very midst of the best environment of our America, they have abandoned their languages, their Arabia, their Turkey, their Italy, their Russia, their Spain, etc., with all their former habits, and have become Americans. Five million two hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirteen foreigners made American citizens in 10 years! Two hundred and fifty thousand Indians who were Indians 10 years ago are still practically Indians. Why? Simply because we will not allow them the same environment of our America and our civilization. Twenty-one foreigners for every Indian. The foreigners made Americans and citizens by being invited, urged, and compelled to that consummation by their surroundings. The Indians remain Indians because they are walled in on reservations and compelled by every force we can apply, even to hedging about with guns, pis-

tols, and swords, to remain Indians.
Suppose the 5,246,613 foreigners who immigrated to the United States in 10 years, instead of having been distributed through our communities, had been sent to reservations-each nationality by itself--would it be reasonable to anticipate that they would have made any material progress in becoming Anglicized and Americanized? It is only when we allow them to congregate in bodies together that they give us trouble. Scattered and in contact on all sides they become of us. Massed in communities by themselves they, more or less, oppose the principles and the spirit of our Government. The negroes are about thirty times as many in the United States as the Indians, and yet they were savages of a very low state when brought to this country. Now, through environment, they are English-speaking and fellow-citizens. With these facts constantly before me, I have come to look upon all plans which congregate and isolate the Indians from the whites as against their best interests.

It has been and is now most unfortunate that all of our church plans from the start were on the line of forming Iudian communities. They are not now and never have been on the lines of disintegrating the tribes and inviting individuals to share with us the advantages of our development. Church leaders have largely led the Government, and are really, as I believe, much more at fault for the present condition of

things than the Government is.

As early as 1633 Massachusetts passed a law giving the Indians the same rights to

property and the advantages of social and political association and expression that it accorded to its other inhabitants, but Elliott and others favored Indian communities. Patrick Henry endeavored to get a law in Virginia granting special favor to whites and Indians who would intermarry, but those who thank the Lord that all men are created of one flesh and blood, opposed and defeated it. To-day churches compete with each other in multiplying and enlarging communities of Indian converts. The aim is more to encompass the Indian with the Pres yterian, Episcopal, and the Catholic habit, than to get him into the American habit. I believe that if we should require the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, and others to make the American habit supreme in all their teaching, training, and work among the Indians, and their Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Catholic habits secondary, their zeal in Indian education and civilization would wane rapidly.

The United States Government invites trouble and postpones the consummation of its purpose to accomplish the American civilization and citizenship of its Indian wards when it places them for instruction in the hands of those who compel American citizenship and civilization to bow to creed. The abundant fruits of such proceedings are to be found everywhere in tribes who have somewhat advanced in civceedings are to be found everywhere in tribes who have somewhat advanced in every ilization, and who, while drawing all the means for their support from the Govern-ment, still look upon it as an enemy. While they do not longer band themselves together to defend by force their savagery and tribal autonomy, they do cling to their autonomy, and by virtue of it make large raids upon the Government Treas-ury. In many cases on this line they meet with great success, but their successes only weaken and destroy them, for idleness, with all its attendant dissipations, nec-

essarily follows.

It can not be disputed that the aim of every Government effort to educate and train the Indian should be not only in the direction of relieving the Government of the care of the Indian as a pauper, but to so fit and equip him that he may become a producer and help to support the Government. I feel assured, from long observation and large responsibility in connection with the Indians, that any expenditure of either labor or money on tribal lines is not only working against this result, but is building up a condition which will prolong the tribe and reservation and call for larger outlay. I have never known an Indian capable of meeting and competing with the whites in civilized business and industries who did not acquire such ability in actual association and competition with the whites.

The education of Indians in purely Indian schools will not bring the Indians

into harmony with the other people of the United States, but is rather calculated to make them stronger to hold out and contend as a separate class. Especially is this the result in schools where the children of one tribe are brought together. Tribal pride and tribal interest are rendered more powerful by such a system. I am convinced, therefore, that it is bad policy, and wrong to those who will come after us and have to bear the burdens of government, to expend money in the establish-

ment of tribal schools.

The Indian has a capacity in every way to meet the issues of civilized life at once. All Indian youth may readily be prepared to enter the common schools of the country by two to three years' course in Government schools established for the especial purpose of bringing them to this condition of fitness, and having once entered public schools the way is open for them to remain and go up head. Such schools, and all our higher schools, are now and always have been open to the Indian. Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges were started in the interest of Indian education.

The door to education has never been closed to the Indian. The whole 40,000 or 50,000 Indian youth may now, if they will, distribute themselves among the schools of the country. There need not be another special schoolhouse built for exclusive Indian education. We are wrong in giving so much emphasis to schools, and in anticipating that they will so materially prove a cure-all for our sore Indian problem.

Work and self-support will prove far more potent solvers.

The negro, forbidden an education by law, worked his way into citizenship and manly self-support. The Indian, with Harvard and every school in the country open to him, is still an impotent. We must not hope that the training in industries of industrial schools will achieve the end sought, however good and thorough. The competitions of labor, and these, too, with the very men he is to contend with industrially, are absolutely essential. We do the Indian no kindness to hold him away from this competition, for it is this very experience which is to develop him.

Years ago our recruits for the Army had to pass from one to two years after enlistment in training schools to learn their duties as soldiers. Experience proved that to be unnecessary, and now recruits are hastened forward to their companies and placed on duty at once with old soldiers, which proves to be a vastly better, as well as a much less expensive school. So, too, will the practical and everyday lines of labor prove the best school of industrial training for the Indian. Practice beats theory always, and the best way to resume is to resume.

Professor PAINTER. What is the value of the school education that the children

get when "outing?"

Captain PRATT. In many country schools they are not advanced in books as rapidly as we can advance them at Carlisle, because of poor teachers; others advance much faster because of good teachers and association with the brighter minds of their fellow students. The ordinary country school is not a good educator. The education in work, in self-respect, self-support, and in the confidence which will enable a boy to move out from his tribe and become an individual, is incomparably better in every way than any school can give. Our children thus out have earned during the past year something over \$15,000. Of that they saved about half.

My thought is in the line of individualizing the Indian, of making him a unit in

himself. I do not care what plan we bring to bear, but every plan should have in view the idea of separating the Indian from his tribe. The Indian tribes can be and ought to be made to disappear, and individual men to appear in their stead. The Indian Bureau ought to disappear, but the more offices we make the more important the bureau becomes, and the longer we will continue the Indian as an incubus, that the bureau may live. The Indian is not asked to be of us nor to stay with us, hence he is in the way and a trouble. Instead of being a part of them he stands in the way of progress, of commerce, and all our present contrivances are calculated to hold him to a separate and special life. His good health, his future as a man, the development of his brain, of his muscle and his skill, the prolonging of his life, all turn on his becoming an individual and part of the nation.

Dr. STRIEBY. Suppose your theory were adopted, and an effort were made to put every Indian child among the white people, how far could that be done, and in the

meantime shall we stop everything else until that is done.

Captain PRATT. No, not at all; I would require you gentlemen of the church to do something along this line.

Dr. STRIEBY. Do what?

Captain PRATT. Something at individualizing the Indian, and not be forever mak-

ing separate communities of Indians of him.

President GATES. The most interesting thing that I have ever met in connection with Indian affairs was looking over with Captain Pratt the reports received from families who had taken Indians. The memory of that has been with me continually. I think it a very hopeful method. I think the most hopeful thing that has been done is the paying of \$10 a term for Indian scholars attending white schools.

Captain PRATT. I agree with that, but there is always danger that we relieve the Indian too much of his duty to help himself.

President GATES. How many Indian children do you think could be taken from their families and scattered through white families in this country between July of this year and next?

Captain Pratt. I could put 2,000 or 3,000 children out. Dr. Bartlett. Suppose you had all the money and power to solve this question, how would you solve it?

Captain PRATT. I would persuade the Indians to emigrate into civilization and

stay there.

Dr. BARTLETT. How would you go at it?

Captain Pratt. By the same methods we persuade foreigners to come from other countries to this. We make it to their interest and to the interest of their children. I would in the same way encourage and persuade the Indians to scatter through the country. The old ones would in some cases continue paupers on our hands, and would have to be cared for; but not near so many as now, and having opportunity to improve and a future as individuals offered to them, many of these would soon be transferred from the pauper to the producing side. There ought always to have been a system of inducing the Indians to go out into civilized communities and stay there. The continual invitation has been and is now to go back to the tribes and to the reservations. I would invite them into our homes and our communities, and ask them to stay, earn, and live like the rest of us. I take this position with my students all the time. It may be treason to their tribes, but their future as individuals is the all-important thing. I want them to become men. Let us have Indians who can stand up among us as equals, and say, we are men and Americans, as the blacks do. has been the spirit that has animated me.

Mr. Blackburn, of the Indian Office. What proportion of those whom you invite

to stay East do so?

Captain Pratt. Under pressure of supervision, relations and annuities from the Indian Office, and from missionaries and other adherents of tribal autonomy, most of them go back, but some stay.

Miss Grace Howard. How many children would be allowed to come? I think the

parents would fight before they would let their children come.

Captain PRATT. Not at all; Indians have much better sense and judgment than they get credit for, and when it is made plain to them that their best interests are in this direction they will move this way. Every school teacher and every agent should be imbued with the idea of breaking up the tribe. The question of land cuts too big a figure. It is tied around their necks and sinks them. I think an Indian should be able to own land and utilize it, though living in the city of Washington, equally as well as a white man. Let him rent it or lease it; if his personal interest is served by his absence from it, that will help both him and the Government.

Dr. MacVicar. Is'nt your theory absorption? In the course of your discussion you have compared the Indian with the negro. Do you press the matter of the absorp-

tion of the negro.

President Gates. We are discussing the Indian. But if anyone can dispose of one

race in five minutes and of another in five minutes more it is Captain Pratt.

Captain PRATT. If we are to have peace and equal rights in this country there must be absorption. The Indian is only 250,000, and there is no color objection to his absorption. Why make one?

Dr. WILLIAM HAYES WARD. I have here an extract from Father Craft, who brings a most sweeping accusation against the management of the Indians by the Depart-

Dr. Ward asked if Commissioner Morgan would be willing to reply to this in the

evening

Miss GRACE HOWARD. I have been working among the Indians but three years, but I have again and again heard the Indians urged to go into the towns and make of themselves men. But there are not many opportunities for them. One of the best things to do is to give work to returned students, and if they can work in the East it is better that they should do it. I have never heard a missionary or a teacher urge one to stay on the reservation, unless he was specially fitted to do missionary work. The best scholars are certainly the eastern scholars, and I believe that there is no better school than the one at Carlisle, though my own work was at Hampton. But we can not send all the children there. Parents will not even allow them to come to our boarding schools. The day schools are not equal to boarding schools, but they are all necessary. I believe in them all.

Captain Pratt. So do I.
Miss Howard. I have a mission home as well as a school, and the Indians are there constantly and talk with the greatest freedom, and I hear the question constantly, What about the promises to the Sioux—are they not to be fulfilled? Perhaps I mis-understood it at the time, but I was at Crow Creek and Lower Brule, and I understood that in less time than this something was to be done for them. I understood that farm implements, cattle, and horses were to be given to them, and something to make their homes better. They wanted yokes and chains and oxen and American mares. I have seen nothing of this extra help at the Crow Creek Agency, although they expected it before this. Where is the responsibility to be laid? Our boarding school would not have had one pound of rations had not the agent telegraphed for a special fund for rations. I have had no rations at all the last few weeks, or have had them only at personal expense. I do not believe in ratious for Indians, and I should be glad to see them taken away from all the young people, but this year aid had to

be given to whites as well as Indians in Dakota and Nebraska.

I have seen the Indians working at their crops day and night, but it was of no use Even our hay failed. It usually has brought quite a sum. There is nothing to hunt and without crops the people are starving, not from want of work, for they have done good work, old and young alike. I would like to have some one tell me why the appropriations are not made so that the schools can be carried on without having special work done for them. The Indians understand things better than some suppose. They are quick-witted and unusually observing and they say when we have a good agent he stands by them and gives them an opportunity to work and takes their part in disputes with white people. I do not believe there is a much better town than Chamberlain. We have a good set of people there, but even there our wood is stolen and it needs a fearless agent to stand by the Indians. Such a man we had. He was kind-hearted, willing to do all he could. Of course the Indians regret the loss of such a man. In the same way we had an intelligent and good physician who steadily worked for the Indians, but we lost him. Somewhere the responsibility must The Indians object to these changes.

Captain PRATT. If you would start them on my plan each man would be his own

Miss Howard. I have done my share; I have adopted one child and have him in

my home in New York. It is not my fault that more have not done that.

We need a boss carpenter and a boss blacksmith, but the agent should see to it that the positions underneath are given to the Indians. There ought to be more work for them. What if it does cost? The Indians are capable of self-support, and the people of Chamberlain depend on the Indians largely for trade. I know a great many merchants who will give credit to no one but Indians, and I heard one man say that with all the credit he gave he did not lose \$20 a year. I heard a hardware merchant say that 2 years ago when the Indians had crops they bought 4 self-binders. Every cent has been paid for those, but for the great numbers sold to emigrants he had not received one cent. I hope our Indians will not fall to their level.

I'rofessor Painter was next invited to speak.

Professor Painter. What I have to say I will connect more directly with the Osage Agency which I have recently visited. I am largely in sympathy with Captain Pratt, and have been for a long time. What I have to say may seem to antagonize what he says, but I think it really favors it. Before I went to the Osage Agency I cut from a paper the remarks of a man who spoke of the utter failure in educating Indians, and referred especially to the Osage Agency where he said 50 or more graduates of the Carlisle school had returned, not one of whom would talk English, and that all returned to their tepees and blankets. Now I doubt if a single Indian ever graduated at Carlisle from the Osages.

Captain PRATT. About 41 Osages were with us about 2 years when our friend, the former Commissioner, transferred them to the Pennsylvania mountains, Martinsburgh, and most of them returned from there. Some did come back to Carlisle, but we did not have any graduate. I do not think we ever had an Osage there to exceed 3

years; how much they could learn in that time you can judge.

Professor Painter. It was not true that they did not speak English. One of the most intelligent and bright of the girls who came back was married to another Carlisle student. I saw a photograph of her taken in Indian dress, a blanket, paint, etc. She and her husband have built themselves a house, costing \$1,100. They have books and papers and are very comfortable. I do not know why it is thought necessary to judge of the civilization of a woman by the dress she wears. She must conform to the fashion of the people among whom she lives. It is difficult for any woman to stand out alone against the community. I saw a little girl at the Osage Agency who had been away several years, and when she came back she could not speak a word of the Indian tongne. Her father was very anxious to see her. When he came he was dressed in Indiau costume—no more on than the Osage law required, mostly paint. She shrank into a corner, and did not understand a word that he tried to say. He tried to take her home, but she escaped and went back to the agency, and I have a letter from her asking to be sent to Haskell again. She was educated out of the In-This may be used as an argument against the school—that it breaks dian entirely. up the connection between parent and child—but it proves the position of Captain Pratt that they can be educated out of Indian ways. The keeping up of the reservation system destroys the work we are trying to do. The work can be done when you get them away from that, but then you thrust them back into these conditions and much of the work seems for a time to be lost.

I have visited a good many schools during my recent trip, and found many of them good schools. All that General Morgan is doing to make these schools good ought to be strengthened. I have read the report of the Molionk Conference, and the trend of feeling is all in the direction of Government as opposed to contract schools, and the excellent character of the work done in these schools at present strengthens the argument in favor of purely Government schools. But who is going to be the next Commissioner of Indian Affairs? There must be a permanent and responsible head in this effort to civilize the Indians. Unless we have permanency we are making a great mistake. The time has come when we must throw our emphasis on this point. We must have a system that will take this out of the control of politicians and make

it a civilizing bureau.

The next subject taken up for discussion was, "How can we aid in promoting the

giving land in severalty?" and was opened by Miss Alice C. Fletcher.

Miss FLETCHER. The question of the Indians' lands, I think, is the real Indian problem. It has been proven over and over again that the man can be educated and civilized. There is therefore no problem so far as he is concerned. But his possessions are a real problem and a difficult one, demanding careful thought in legislative and executive management. The problem is not merely concerning the quantity of land, but the quality of the land. The latter phase of the question will more and more be forced upon the attention of the friends of the Indian, from the fact that twothirds of our Indians are living on land not adapted to ordinary farming, and that will require management in order to gain a living out of it. The law giving land to the Indians individually, took hold of the question of the realty of the Indian, his hereditary possession of real estate.

That law was based on the best theoretic knowledge that could be brought to bear upon the subject. There has now been practical work done under it, and it is a great credit to the inspirers of the act, and to those who drew it up, that they did their work so well, that so little has to be undone. I hope I may be pardoned for speaking of an important measure pending in a conference committee of the two Houses, and which I sincerely trust may be brought to a happy issue; the readjustment of the quantity of land given to individuals. The law as it now stands makes a distinction of age in reference to children. It also gives the land of the husband and wife to the

"head of the family." Our law knows but one head, and that is the man, and this leaves the woman entirely out. While our laws may protect the woman in her share of her husband's realty, the conditions on Indian reservations and over Indian lands

are such that her share is placed in great jeopardy.

I will not take time to give you illustrations of this statement, but it does result disastrously. Drawing a line with reference to the age of the children is unfortunate. By the law those under 18 receive 40 acres, and those over 18, 80 acres. The children. who are all more or less under school influences, are likely to profit most from their land, and yet their's is the smallest amount; so that the acres are in inverse ratio to the benefit the allotment is likely to be to the people. Allotment is a slow piece of work, the best that you can do. It is almost impossible to allot a reservation inside of 1 year's solid work, and that means 2 years or seasons in the field. Many reservations owing to their size and character will require more time. Office work consumes the better part of another year, so that from the time a special agent enters on a reservation until the trust patents are delivered, the better part of 3 years has passed. Therefore the child that is allotted at 14 or 15 years of age receives a patent for only 40 acres when he is 18 years of age.

Forty acres is not sufficient for a living except in lands where the conditions are peculiar, as in some sections of California. Therefore the present provision does not give enough land to the child. Moreover, the unequal distribution by reason of age makes trouble and hard feeling when the allotment is over. It is much better to make the amount the same for men, women, and children of all ages, and that is the aim of the amendment which is now before the conference committee of Congress,

and which, I trust, will become a law before very long.

When one goes out on a reservation to allot it, he is apt to find the agency the center of all the civilizing influences, and the people clustered near it. Sometimes there are native villages that are native centers on the reservation. But in every instance, even before allotment comes to them, the Indians are living upon small tracts of land. These little farms are insufficient for the permanent allotment of the family. The result of it is that alloting land in severalty generally means an era of pioneering among the people. You may give them what little fields they have already cultivated, but you can not enlarge about them. Another tract has to be

I have often found also that the Indians have located in a disadvantageous way in regard to reaping benefit from their lands. They must have their permanent homes where they will be successful in the future, where they can become not only selfsupporting, but more, because civilization always means plus. It looks to the future. It is not enough to have something for to-day, but something in the way of capital must be built up; the work must be enlarged year by year. I have therefore always found it necessary to institute an exodus of the people out upon their best lands.

Sometimes it has happened that in starting an agency on a reservation it has been placed near a river, some navigable stream, that being the way of communication, and the Indians have been clustered about the agency because it was more conveni-Afterward a railroad comes in and changes the entire front of the reservation, and the Indian has to go out and start afresh if the allotment is to mean anything to

That has been the case among the Omahas and the Winnebagoes. It was so with the Nez Perces. Their best lands were on the northern part of the reservation, where there was not an Indian farm or settlement. The rich land where crops were really sure was not touched. No Indian was over there. It was a long way from the agency, and it was land that was very serviceable to the white people, and they were desirous to have no Indians there. When I spoke here last year I reported that I had allotted a large portion of that land, and that I had succeeded in putting out

there a colony of some of the strongest and best of the Nez Percé Indians.

When I went back last spring, I found that two-thirds of the allotments had been thrown up, and the reason was the pressure that had been brought to bear upon these Indians. It was the pressure of the white settlers acting upon rings within the reservation. The allottees were frightened by outsiders, and their fright was not in the least soothed or allayed by the insiders; I was all summer until fall getting these people back again, square in the face of this opposition. Whether I shall find that these folk have stayed when I go back to complete my work this year I do not know. But I know some will, for I have persuaded them to make improvements, and improvements hold an Indian as much as a white man.

You have asked what can be done to help distribute lands in severalty. Help the allotted Indian as soon as he is allotted. Do not wait until his patent is given to him. If the wordings of appropriations are such that the Commissioner can not touch the funds to help until the allotment is confirmed, you may almost as well not

appropriate any money, or pass the whole thing over as a farce.

I began with the Nez Percés 2 years ago. It will take all of this year to get through, and another year to get their patents. It must be 4 years, therefore, before

a man can have a wire fence about his allotment to keep the white man's cattle out of it, or build his houses, or sink his wells. You must help the man when he starts out; there is no use in waiting until his courage is gone, until he has had time to disbelieve every word of encouragement that you have ever said. This is one of the most important points. If help is to be given, it should come at the time it is needed, at d the time it is needed is when the allotment is first made, not when cabals have come about the man. Fence in every allotment that I make, and the white man's cattle and cabals will not be half so bad.

There is always a set of Indians ready to be worked on by those who are ready for mischief. There are always men ready to say to an Indian, "if you take such and

such land you will have trouble."

Question. What kind of trouble? Miss Fletcher. They will drive a needle behind the ear of his best horse. The horse dies, but there is no sign of what kills him. Or he ties a hair tight about the tail, and it worries the horse so that he can not eat; and he finally dies. That is the way Indians can be persecuted. I have known reservations where agents and employés have been in collusion with cattlemen outside.

President Gates. I hope such things are promptly reported to Washington. Miss Fletcher. That is not my affair.

President GATES. They ought to be reported. Miss Fletcher. I am only making a statement.

Mr. McMichael. This plain talking is refreshing. When practical workers like Captain Pratt and this noble lady begin to tell us about these wrongs, we would like

to know what they are.

Miss Fletcher. I have made the statement, and it is true. Permit me to give details first to the proper officials, who can make them public if they choose.

Dr. KENDALL. What does Miss Fletcher mean by saying that she wants us to help?

What, for instance, can I do?

Miss Fletcher. As you and all here are American citizens, I wish you would all be so kind as to say to your Representatives and Senators that there must be a way provided for helping immediately Indians who have been allotted. There has been an appropriation of I forget how many thousands of dollars, but it can not be used until the allotments are approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior can not approve them until they are all done, and it is frequently 3 years from the time a man first starts out in a new place, with new country all about him,

before he can get any help.

I know there are practical difficulties. Nevertheless I believe that with our Commissioner's ability he could be trusted with discretionary power. The Commissioner can find out the details of the matter, and apply immediate help when, in his judgment, it is proper: The allotted Indian stands as a pioneer, and the better his lands the harder is the fight, and the more need he has of help to fence his land, and to have better cattle and horses issued to him. The heroism of these Indians who launch out for themselves, and start homes in the early work of allotment is such, that I assure you you can not honor them too much. I could tell you a harrowing tale of what these Indians have suffered in standing for land in severalty, for individuality, for manhood, not only from those in their own midst, but against influences on the outside.

Now that I have said so much of bad, and thrown out such accusations against some on the border, I want to add that I trust they are exceptions, for I have found some most excellent men and women on the border. Many of the settlers are old miners, and some of them have picked up stray Indian children and brought them up as their own sons and daughters. I want to bear tribute to these rough-handed and kind-hearted people on our borders that show how human nature and kindliness are to be found everywhere. It is the greed of the cattlemen that I criticise. I tell you a truth when I say that two-thirds of the Nez Percés lands should be allotted as grazing lands; but I can not do it. If I do my allotments will not stand. Why! Because the people of Idaho will not allow it. It would grade the land down. It would hurt the "boom" in Idaho. That is true. A great portion of the soil is not over 8 inches in depth. What are you going to do? The farms must lie fallow every other year.

No man pretends to do anything with 160 acres; he has 320 or more. He puts 160 in crop one year and lets it lie fallow the next; but if I should give every Nez Perces 320 acres it would be impossible to have the allotment stand. Here again comes in the question of the quality of the land. Here will come in also the question of irrigation. How shall the Indian be guarded in the great schemes of irrigation which most soon be put in shape all over that portion of our country? He has got to be represented there or he is going to suffer. Moreover, these appliances will require a wider education on the part of the native people that they may know how to manage

these things. The question of the land, I repeat, is the real problem.

It is a question with white people what to do with their land in this region of our country. And here comes in the necessity of permanency in official tenure of those

who have charge of Indian matters. For they are going to involve schemes, and plans, and methods that have to be carried forward in a manner that shall be un-

broken in design.

When patents are granted to the Indians, they become a part of the county in which they live. The agency system was organized for very different conditions for the dealing of one man with the Indians. The Indian has been taught to do only what he was told to do, and now without any training touching his responsibility he is thrown by allotment directly into the county. It is not right to the white settlers;

it is not right to the Indian. He should be prepared for this change.

Here comes in the necessity for instituting on the reservations such methods as shall teach self-government, individual responsibility, and that a man's actions carry with them direct consequences that no outside power can change. These are lessons which it becomes an imperative duty to teach on every reservation that is to be allotted. It will be a most unpopular movement. It will be a hard thing to find officers to arrange for their own burial, for that is practically what it is. I presume it will be a difficult thing to put it in force. Nevertheless, I assure you from what I have seen, and from my own practical experience on different reservations, it is most necessary, and it is cruel and hard toward the Indian and his neighbor not to do it. You have started to civilize the Indian and you can not stop short of the end. And the end, as we all know, comes down to the individual, to the making of the responsible Christian citizen.

Miss Kate Foote was asked to speak.

Miss Foote. I have not had the personal experience in allotting land which Miss Fletcher has had, but I came on the want of it among the Mission Indians. The business that took me to California was the special report for the census, and in visiting the different reservations I saw how much the need of a United States survey existed there and also how ready the Indians were for the allotment of land. The Eastern sentimentalist has begun to receive a little attention and respect in California since it is proved that we are practical after all. This feeling shows itself in the churches, for this winter some of them were ready to give Christmas cards to Indian schools, and at Riverside they are talking of sending an assistant missionary who will help the Government teacher, who is overworked, as most of them are. The question of allotment is peculiarly interesting there, because a great many of the Indians do not live on their reservations. They are in pocket cañons. I went to one where there had never been anything but a trail, but they had built a road. I wondered how they could live at all. But a white man had come in and was trying to drive them out. They had no rights there under the law. They need not only the incentive of possessing their own land, but they need to have land given to them. That will be the solution of the question in California.

the solution of the question in California.

Ex-commissioner Price was asked to speak.

Hon. H. Price. I have listened with a great deal of interest to what I have heard. The difficulties that environ the question have been made very evident. I suppose a stranger would say, why don't they do the things that they say need to be done? When I was appointed Commissioner I had been 10 years in Congress and I supposed I knew something. I said to myself I will do so and so. But I had to learn, what I presume Commissioner Morgan has learned, that I could not do anything until I asked some one else, who was as likely to say no as yes. The Commissioner occupies the position of a man who wanted to hire out and was willing to do any kind of work. He came to a tanyard and there they hired him. Those days they had to break the bark up by hand before they could use it. He asked, "What do you want me to do?" "I want you to go into the house where they grind the bark and sit down on a stool," said the employer. "Is that all?" "Yes." "What is that for?" "So that they can break the bark over your head," was the reply. That is about what the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is for; they break bark over his head.

Miss Fletcher has outlined something that a business man, the manager of a railroad, or a banker or any other business man in the country, except Government business men, would do before this time next week. But you can not do them: When I was Commissioner a man wrote to me that he had broken his plough and it would cost 50 cents to mend it. But he knew if he had it done his account would not be passed unless he got permission from the Secretary of the Interior. He was going to guard himself, and he wanted to know if he could have that plow mended. I had to write to the Secretary of the Interior, who has more business than four men ought to do, to ask if the plow could be mended, and by the time he got round to answer it and give the permission and have it reach the man 2,000 miles away, the country was all frozen up. It would be flattery to call an individual a fool who should conduct his private business as the Indian affairs are conducted by this country.

An agent dies, they will die some times. He has been getting \$1,000, \$1,100, or \$1,200 salary. What is to be done? The Commissioner can do little about it. He has to ask the Secretary, and the Secretary has to ask the President, and so on. Miss Howard has a complaint against the Government. Congress ought to have

made appropriations for the Indians not later than April. They did not make them, and they did not get their goods into New York until the snow was flying in the Northwest.

Professor Painter. One agent was made glad by an invoice of straw hats that

should have come in the spring.

Mr. PRICE. There is too much machinery. One reason why we do not have better agents is that we do not pay them enough. We want \$3,000-men for \$1,200. In 1884 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended in as strong language as he knew how to use, that Congress should prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians. How much attention was paid to that? About as much as to the northeast wind. That is the reason why you have this Sioux outbreak.

Miss Howard. If they had not had firearms they would have starved, because

they have had to shoot most of the food they have had.

Mr. PRICE. They are going to disarm them now. Now that they have bought them for themselves it is right to take them away! I do not know how you are going to improve things, but if I could make a law I would put the Commissioner of Indian Affairs into office and tell him to do thus and so, and if he did not do thus and so, I would take him out. But that will not be done. I talked to President Arthur about this and he said, "You are right, but it will not be done," and it was not. Meantime there will be talk, and talk, but you will be like the negro with his prayers, you will have your labor for your reward.

President Gates said that there must be acting as well as talking.

Adjourned at 6 p. m. till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the conference was called to order by the president. Commissioner Morgan was asked to speak with reference to the charges made

against him in the newspaper clipping which was read in the afternoon.

Commissioner Morgan. I have not been in the habit of paying any attention to any attacks made upon me in my official character. I have supposed that these attacks were a part of the perquisites of the office for which I should be duly grateful—to be taken as a means of grace. I would not answer them now, but they make

certain charges regarding a Government official.

The first statement is that all these troubles are traceable directly to the outrageous conduct of the Indian Department, culminating in $t\bar{t}$ e blunders and cruelties of the present Commissioner Morgan. That is very vague and a perfectly safe charge for any one to make. I do not claim to be infallible, and what particular blunders the writer means I am not able to say. I think it would be fair if he would specify what they are. As to the cruelties that I have practiced I am equally in ignorance as to what he means. I do not see that there is any answer to this charge necessary, except to ask for a statement of the specific blunders and cruelties of which I am

The next charge is more specific. It purports to be an interview in which it is asserted that the Catholic sisters and brothers who have been in the Indian country and living among the Indians and exerting a good influence, have been interfered with by me. This account says Commissioner Morgan made an attempt to remove all these Catholic influences, to dispose of the holy sisters and fathers and their good work. That had the effect, so Father Craft asserted, to displease the Indians and increase the feeling of dissatisfaction. Let me say regarding the persons of sisters of charity, or brothers, or anybody else on Indian reservations doing work of this kind, that I have in no possible sense interfered with their work, nor have I desired to interfere with it, and the statement is absolutely without even a shadow of foundation. To show you how false it is I may say that I have of my own accord contiqued in the public schools' service a large number of the Catholic sisters who are to day drawing pay from the Government for doing this work. The school at Green Bay is wholly under the control of the Catholic sisters. At Fort Yuma the Government school is taught by Catholic sisters, and I might mention quite a number of others. I repeat the fact, having thought it over all the afternoon, that the charge that I have in any degree, directly or indirectly, laid myself open to this charge is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

Mr. Shelton. Was not this same gentleman removed from the Rosebud Agency before your administration because his influence was detrimental?

General Morgan. Of this, even, I was not aware until this afternoou. I will, however, answer your question. Colonel Tappan passed me a paper after Dr. Ward asked that question this afternoon which I will read. He says: "When, in December, 1883, I went to the Rosebud Agency after pupils for the school, Father Craft was there doing all he could to influence them not to send children, saying they would die. He encouraged the nonprogressives against the progressives. I reported him

and advised Secretary Teller that he should send him from the reservation, which was done." Here is a letter expelling him from the entire Sioux country, which was so far modified as to expel him from the Rosebud Agency. The order is still standing against him in the office. I did not know it until to-night. It forbids him absolutely from the Rosebud Agency for these reasons.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, January 29, 1884.

SIR: I return herewith the inclosures which accompanied your letter of the 24th instant, upon the subject of the action of Father Craft, a Catholic missionary at the Rosebud Agency, Dakota, who is charged with exerting a most pernicious influence over the Indians, and whose removal from the reservation you think is required by section 2149 Revised Statutes, because his presence thereon is detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians.

In view of the statements presented in the correspondence authority is hereby granted for the removal from the Sioux Reservation of the said missionary, F. M. Craft, under the provisions contained in section 2149 of the Revised Statutes.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

I am authorized to quote this statement by a gentleman who stands sponsor for it; I do not know anything about it:

"Craft in council told the Indians not to obey the President, the Secretary, the Commissioner, or the agent, but to obey him (Craft), for what he told them was from God."

Mr. Welsh. Was there a statement made casting reflection upon Major McLaughlin on the arrest of Sitting Bull? If I remember, that was also in the charge that

was made; that that was done for notoriety.

I will only say that I have known these general facts about Craft. I spent a day pleasantly with him in Philadelphia on the occasion of the arrival of the Indians from Europe in company with Mr. Byrne. Father Craft under instructions from the Interior Department, and I, went down to hold an examination of these Indians to see whether certain charges of cruelty against them were true. I had known him some years ago and I can substantiate the statement here made. I called General Morgan's attention to it this morning, and I stated that he had interfered in various ways with the management of the Rosebud Agency, that he interfered with the conduct of the men of that place, telling persons who were married by the Episcopal Church that their marriage was not lawful. I told General Morgan that on the recommendation of the agent he had been removed from Rosebud and from the entire Indian country, which is substantiated by the document which General Morgan has brought. It will also be found that he cast reflections on one of the most tried and excellent agents of the service. It seems to me very remarkable that such reflections should have been cast on him as he is a devout Catholic. The reflection that he cast upon the agent for an indiscretion in attempting to make an arrest ordered by the military authority was a reflection on the military authorities themselves. Craft, was a very young and indiscrete man when I first knew him. I had trusted that age would bring wisdom, but it seems not to have done so.

President Gates. Has Captain Pratt anything to say on this particular charge? Captain Pratt. I have had a personal experience with Father Craft much on the line of General Tappan. I went to Rosebud in 1883 for children, and Agent Wright called a council. About one hundred and fifty Indians were present. The agent presented the case, and I presented it, and they determined to have a council among themselves. Father Craft appeared in his robes and hat in that council and talked strongly against the Indians sending their children away to school. He told them that the Catholics would have a school there very soon, and that they could educate their children at home in Catholic schools, and that if they sent them away they would die. I got that information from the Indians soon after the council broke up. His presence there was in violation of the Statutes of the United States, but Agent Wright, being an Episcopalian, was fearful if he meddled that it would look like a church fight. I told him that I was an official of the Government, and that if he wished to take a little trip he had the right to turn matters over to me, and if he would do so, I would enforce the law and guaranty that he would not find Father Craft there when he got back to the reservation. Agent Wright would not do that, but he did another thing which I suggested, and that was, he wrote Craft and called him to account for violating the statutes of the United States in going into a council where the Indians were considering a matter with reference to themselves and the United States, which was a clear violation of the law.

The Catholic Bureau had issued a very strong circular advising their priests

and missionaries against doing such things. Craft was asked to answer in writing. He did not answer in writing, but he watched his opportunity and when the agency was full of Indians he came to the agent's office and in a very loud voice talked to the agent about the agent's right to call him to account, and stated that he owed no allegiance to the Department and was not under the orders of the Secretary of the Interior or of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that he only obeyed the orders of his bishop and he was acting in accordance with his orders. This course of Craft's had been provided against by having a clerk present who took down everything he said. When it was written out, Craft was asked to sign it. He admitted that it was practically what he had said but he would not sign it. Then the agent signed it with the statement that this was the substance of what the father had said, but that he had refused to sign it, and so the agent certified to it. That went to Washington and had the effect to help bring the order removing him from the reservation.

There were other counts against him and I think the order of removal was all right.

Mr. Herbert Welsh was asked to begin the discussion on the Dakota trouble. Mr. Welsh. I feel as though I were charged with a very serious responsibility in undertaking to speak upon this subject. The whole Indian work, like other human work, naturally divides itself into two parts. We have a double duty to perform in regard to it. It is constructive and to some extent it must be destructive or critical. Now, in the presence of this great emergency, with the thought of these many years which have been spent by the many earnest men and women who are here this evening on this question, after the admirable address of the former Commissioner, to which we have listened, which perhaps might tend to chill our ardor in this work, should we not ask, What is there in this Indian work to which we can hold assur-edly? What is the constructive part of it? I take it that the men and women here did not come for idle talk. We must believe that there is a constructive work in which we can all join hands. What are the great essential points toward which with one heart and mind, in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace, we can move? I think that much has been accomplished. I wish to speak positively on this point. We witness to-day a great advance in the Indian Bureau, thank God! We have better influences there than we have ever had before, thanks to those who

have laid the stones which have made this advance possible.

We have at the head of the Indian Bureau a man who has brought to his work energy, large experience in the line of education, and the most complete and necessary consecration. All that I know of him in that work is in the line of reformation. He aims to make the Indian Bureau a machine for accomplishing the end we all have in viewthe civilization of the Indian. So far as I know, he has not laid himself open to the suspicion of any partisan influence in carrying on this work. I believe that he has endeavored most earnestly to put into every branch of the service over which he had authority, the men and women who were best fitted to do the work for which they were appointed. We have had testimony to day as to the progress of the schools, as to the care and solidity of the great educational plan which the Commissioner had laid out. Now, I say if this be true have we not a principle to which we can cling, and have we not a right to say that until semething be shown to the contrary we can ask for continuity in the Indian Department on the line of the work marked out? Can we not rally about him and appeal to the public to come forward to a constructive, not a destructive work? Can we not appeal to the public sentiment of this country, which is the only vital and eternal power in it, to support his plans? You know well that unless you can illustrate the theory of reform in the service by giving due credit to one who is putting that theory into practice, but little permanent good is effected. Men understand best an abstract principle by looking at a concrete example. Unless you can point to one man who is doing earnest vital work, unless you can summon all the forces of the country to his support, you can accomplish comparatively little. It were idle to simply come here year after year and bring in a report on this point and on that point, with a criticism here and a criticism there. You must have some plan that is large, that is far reaching, and then you must bring in claims for its support. Then every man here becomes a center of influence among his acquaintances in the newspapers. We can ask for specific things to be done, for larger sums of money to be appropriated for Indian work, for a larger force to be given to the office. Is there anything more valuable than to show that the work is constructive '

This bears directly on the Sioux trouble to-day. Had we in the past been able to educate every Indian child who now has grown into savage manhood on the frontier in Christian truth and civilization, we should have prevented this outbreak. The nation ought to have done that long ago. We are bound together under the weight of a great responsibility. Education would have prevented the Messiah craze. A dangerous fanaticism can not control educated men. Where would have been your dead and wounded men and women, a disgrace to our civilization and a terror to our frontier? Let us press for education, for the lack of education is one of the great

primal causes of this outbreak in Dakota.

There are other causes. I hold a paper in which the inspector made the clear statement, April 7, 1890, that the issue of rations was not sufficient to cover the needs of these people; that at Pine Ridge there had been a cutting down of about 2,000,000 pounds of beef. I understand that the Interior Department tried to meet that difficulty, but without success, and that the troubles which Inspector-General Armstrong anticipated have come. I think from all the evidence that we have, that the reduction of the food supply played some part, I will not say how great a part, in this Dakota trouble. There was, together with a reduction of rations, a failure of crops. And General Armstrong in his report points out that the cattle of these Indians, in the time that they were kept waiting upon the Sioux commission, broke into their fields and destroyed the planting, and that from this and other causes more or less suffering resulted. The Messiah craze furnished an opportunity for disaffected men to appeal to the Indian superstitious belief that relief was at hand from the coming of the Messiah. Such leaders as Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, and Kicking Bear may be classed as "bad Indians." We should not waste sentimental pity on them. These men obstructed continually the progress of their own race. They always put themselves in opposition to the Government. I feel no sympathy with Sitting Bull, because he continually opposed civilization. It had been well had these men been put in duress, that their influence should not have brought such evil results.

Another contributing cause was the spoils system of appointments which obtained under all administrations, the unnecessary removal of important Government officers for partisan reasons. The Mohonk Conference and other friends of the Indian have declared emphatically that there should be no partisan influence in the management of Indian affairs. I believe that is an evil deep-rooted and pernicious, and I think that in every legitimate way in our power we should endeavor to exadicate it.

Take the case of a single agency in the Sioux country, Pine Ridge, which has witnessed during the past 3 years a great decay in discipline. There was a running down of the police force, and a consciousness of returning power on the part of Indians always disposed to give trouble, and recently, after the officer under whose régime that state of affairs occurred was relieved, another officer was appointed, who, it is stated on the best authority, was a man of bad reputation, so that his appointment was a surprise and shock to the best people of his own party in Dakota. And at the moment when the excitement was at its height, and when one single strong man at the head of affairs there might have preserved order, a slight disturbance took place which ended in the outbreak. An attempt was made to arrest an Indian by the name of Little, who was accused of having stolen a cow, and a slight disturbance arose which a strong agent would easily have quelled, but the agent there fied to the nearest town and telegraphed for troops and did not return till they marched in ahead of him. That was like a spark in a powder magazine. The wild Indians believed they were to be massacred and plead that some one might come between them and the troops. They believed they were going to be punished for their ghost dances, and, incited by mingled fear and wrath, they fied to the bad lands, plundering the houses of the Christian Indians, even to the canvas linings of the houses, to make "sacred shir.s" for their dances.

Manifestly the spoils system was a contributing cause of the outbreak. I know a gentleman of high official position in the Government service, who has a most intimate knowledge of the Indian country, who has gone from one reservation to another, and has seen things, who has given me cases of inefficiency at many points, of men of bad character appointed with the most woeful results of the men of the highest reputation, members of the dominant political party, who could not receive appointments to positions in which they would be useful as they ought, because that the spoils system of appointment held sway. I think our duty is plain and clear. We are simply looking to the day when every Indian child shall be educated; when every Indian shall have his land in severalty; when every Indian shall be protected by law. How are we to accomplish this? Only by the power of united public sentiment, Take one or two vital points about which no large body of men and women can differ and present them, pressing them to a definite conclusion. We must have an Indian Department which is a unit in itself, which is harmonious, which is fitted to do the work which it has in hand. We must have at the head of it one responsible head, call him by whatever name you choose. He must represent certain principles and have an earnest desire to carry them out. Then his work must be carried to its conclusion. There must be a clear, thoroughly defined policy, the object of which shall be to bring the Indians into the bosom of our own civilization.

Various remedies for the present state of things are being suggested in the papers all over the land. I do not believe that the solution is to come by any hurried casting of this question over to the Army. There are excellent Army officers fitted to do good work for the Indians, as some are doing now, but as to a general transfer to the War Department, that seems to me to have many serious objections. The first great thing to do is to build this people up by schools and civilizing influences. The head of the Indian Department should be a man of high intelligence, large experience,

and responsible to the President and to the country at large. He should stand as one single point to which all workers in this department could look as leader and guide. The Department should be free from the curse of partizanship. It should carry on its work continuously. It must march straight on to the end. And the conscience of the American people must be behind it. This is not dream. It is a thing that can be realized. If the trouble in Dakota brings us nearer to that happy result, then it is a blessing in disguise. We need an Indian Department that will not give up the Indian until he is no longer an Indian, but is a redeemed man and citizen of the United States.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong was next called upon. General Armstong. I had some experience in riding and driving up and down several hundreds of miles of the Missouri River 2 years ago, and I got an impression in thus revisiting these places after a lapse of 5 years that there had been wonderful progress. But when we workers and thinkers come together here we naturally ask what are the weak points. Therefore any earnest discussion is necessarily largely critical, but it ought to be constructive rather than destructive criticism. It is all right to look at things in a critical way, and yet what is the fact to-day? The Dawes bill is meeting no end of difficulties, and yet it is the great hope of the people, and the thing is working on and out. Something like 24,000 more Indians are farming this year than ever before. Look at the advance of the past 10 years. Then take the next 10 years. You expect more in them, in spite of changes, in spite of this wretched political bedeviling of the Indian business. These things must be looked at as they are. They are inherent in our system. Try to bring about reform in certain departments! You might as well try to reform the devil. But in spite of the spoils system there is the fact of the Indian himself. What is the great fact about the American people? It is that their vitality and energy will carry them through. The Indian has a great deal to go through. Mr. Shelton and others see hope before the race. They have broken away from their huddled lives and we see a wonderful change. Nothing now can stop them. But the upshot is in the Indian himself. What kind of a man is he? His greatest misfortune is his physical condition. He is not strong enough. He has not physique. But he has a wonderfully fine mental and moral vitality. I feel a respect and enthusiasm for my Indian boys. They are rather silent-tongued, but they all give that impression. My Monday evenings with the boys is always looked forward to and enjoyed, and I feel that I am in the presence of men of force and character. Although his physical strength is not large, the Indian will gain rapidly in civilized life, with training and education. I think, while it is common to look at the subject from the critical side, that that does not touch the deep strong faith that I have that the Indian is moving on and up and that the next 10 years will be more favorable than the last and the last 10 have been more favorable than the previous 30 or 40 in his history.

President GATES. With both political parties professing civil-service reform and with such an example of the evils of the spoils system, why is it too much to hope that at the close of this administration, when a new administration shall come in of whatever party, we can be strong enough to say, here is a commissioner who has shown himself master of of the situation, we want him to be continued? Why should we not say, here is a first-rate chance to take an isolated department and put your prin-

ciples into practice?

Mr. WELSH. We want to be careful about one thing. We do not want to name any particular man. We want to say if the gentleman is found by the new President who is to come in what we suppose him to be, hold on to him; if you turn him out say why you turn him out. I am earnest because I believe that it is only by taking hold of particular cases that you can get your principles enforced. We want to have an object lesson and we have it in this gentleman. He looks into everything that is

brought before him and tests everything.

President Gates. I would like to ask Senator Dawes how much legislation would

be required to put the Indian service under civil-service rules?

Senator Dawes. I do not know that there is any need of any legislation. There never has been. It was already within the power of the administration to do everything that is done under civil-service law. Civil-service law required them to do what they could do just as well without it, and they can extend it to other offices in the Government of the United States, except those appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Every other officer can be put under the civil service by the turning over of the hand of the Executive. Indian agents are appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. That is prescribed by law.

President GATES. Is there any way by which they can come under the civil-service

Senator Dawes. You can pass a new law. There are four different methods in the Constitution for appointing officers. One is by the President; one by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; one by the heads of Depart-

ments, and one is by courts of law. No other party can be clothed under the Constitution with authority to appoint a United States officer. I suppose the present law could be repeased, but then you must have one of these other methods. which would be most likely to bring in that millennial state which has been so well described I do not know, but we can pray for it.

President Gates. Some of us work for it with a great deal of faith. Does Senator Dawes think there is any way by which we can secure permanency of tenure for Indian

agents, except they be removed for cause?

Senator DAWES. You can prescribe by law just what you have stated, but somebody has to determine a "cause." The trouble is men do not want to do it. That is all there is. There are ways enough to make a pure civil service if those who have the civil service wanted to make it so. But until you make over the men of the Republican party and the Democratic party into the frame of mind that glows in Mr. Welsh, I fear you will not have it.

President GATES. How can we get things so that it can be done?

Senator Dawes. Start for Chicago 2 years hence and take 200 men with you just like you. You will not accomplish it in any other way. I venture to say that there has been more reform in the administration of Indian affairs in the last 4 years on the reservation than in the 15 that preceded them, and I think I have as much opportunity to know as anyone. Every appointee has gone through a committee of which I am chairman, and has received the sanction of the Senate. Some pretty poor ones have gone through, though; but 52 of them were changed in the 4 years preceding; 52 out of 58. They came back after a 25 years' absence, supposing that the condition of things was precisely the same as when they went out. You can understand what that meant. If those 52 men had been left this war would not have been confined to Dakota. I am a civil-service reformer to the core, and it is not fair to say that there has been no advance in this matter. There has been an improvement all the time since General Grant created the Civil Service Commission. I trust the improvement will go on, but when you ask how you can put an absolute stop to the evils of the service I answer as I do. It is not fair to say that this terrible condition

of things is attributable to the present administration.

Mr. Welsh. I tried to guard myself from saying anything that could be construed as drawing a line between the two parties. It is the system that we complain of. We want a system that will free us under any administration from what we regard as the vitally weak points in the system at present. I do not think that is Utopian. Under General Morgan we have conditions that we are aiming for and we want those carried on. All we ask is to have those conditions spread over the whole service.

Dr. STRIEBY. I want to ask Senator Dawes if he were trying to gain this contin-

uity of service what he would do?

Senator Dawes. I do not think of any better way than to tone up public sentiment; keep the subject all the time before the public; point out the defects of the system; urge upon the people the necessity of improving the service. You can not expect that a new administration will maintain the old corps of officers, but you must put the administration under bonds that if they change the personnel they will continue to hold up the standard. I hope there will be a better tone of sentiment. There is no better way than to keep the whole thing before the public all the time.

You have no idea of the state of feeling at the Capitol stirred up by the affairs in Dakota. I heard a Senator from New England, who belongs to the church of our venerable friend sitting near me, say that he was glad that all those women and children were killed if they were on the warpath with the men; that for his part he did not care how many Indians were killed. That is the effect that this state of things is going to have on our legislation.

President GATES. If anyone had told me 10 years ago that the only way to get this was to tone up public sentiment I should have believed him, but, with due deference to the Senator, I do not not believe it now. I believe in toning up public sentiment

and then carrying it into law.

Senator Dawes. If I were the President I would issue an order on the 5th of March that no man should be appointed to an office while he was in the city of Washington. Then I would issue an order that no man should be appointed to an office who brought me the recommendation of a member of Congress without my asking for it. Those two rules would be enough. Let the President of the United States feel strong in his office. If he wants the advice of a member of Congress let him ask for it.

Question. Would you not add, "I will appoint no man in the Indian Department who is not recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs?"

Senator Dawes. I guess that would do if we had a good Commissioner.

Dr. Langford then told what he said was one of the most impressive Indian stories he had ever heard. The story was of the four bas-reliefs in the rotunda of the Capitol, the first representing the landing of Columbus and the Indians welcoming him; the second, the Penn treaty; the third, Pocahontas saving John Smith's life; and the fourth, Daniel Boone killing Indians. He said that an old chief who had visited

the Capitol and seen these bas-reliefs commented on them as follows: "Indian give white man bread. Indian give white man land. Indian save white man's life.

White man kill Indian."

Dr. Langford thought there was danger of making too much of minor points in the discussion. He thought all should unite shoulder to shoulder and stand together to hold up the sentiment of Christian civilization for the Indians. He was in favor of doing everything for the reform of the service, for appointment of efficient officers, for the establishment of an educational system and in every possible way for the salvation of the Indian people.

Mr. Michael thought one great cause of the trouble in Dakota was the Indian's lack of faith in the white man's word. He read the following extract from a letter

by Miss Cox, which was printed in the Public Ledger last September:

"General Crook, Governor Foster, of Ohio, and General Warner, the acting commissioners, gave not only verbal promises, but written ones, that if they would sell their lands and sign the treaty founded on the Dawes bill their rations should not be reduced and that nothing which they then received should be taken from them. Not more than a month after the treaty was signed at Pine Ridge the beef issue was reduced 1,000,000 pounds for the year, and at Rosebud 2,000,000; their annuities were also reduced. It is said that General Crook felt so bad about this that it is thought

it hastened his death."

Senator Dawes. I wrote the agreement that they signed myself. There were two kinds of assurance given by General Crook to the Indians. One was a written stipulation which was in the form of a law, to take effect when they signed it. It could not be altered or changed in any letter or iota and it carried with it this appropriation, to put so many millions of dollars into the Treasury, and to take so much and give them horses and cattle and chains and plows. All they had to say was whether they would accept it or reject it. General Crook could not alter a word of it. When he got out there the Indians said there were a good many things the Government had not done. In order to get them into good temper and to induce them to say they would accept this, Mr. Foster and Mr. Warner and General Crook said they would come and advise Congress to do these things; that they themselves had no power in the matter. The agreement was then accepted and carried out itself all its own stipulations. Then the Commission, and forty Indians with them, came here. They sat down and wrote out their wishes through two interpreters brought by themselves, and that embraced everything that these three men had promised to try to get us to do, and they said that was good. It was put into a bill and it passed the Senate the 26th of last April just in those words. It lay in the House until this session. As I have already said, when it came back to the Senate an error was found and it had to go back to the House, where it has been till to-day. The only failure was the lack of the completion of that enactment which we were under no obligation to enact. To say that General Crook died on account of that delay is a preposterous thing. He had it just as he wanted it. It is true that there has been suffering, but there has been also suffering among the whites. So many rations are not provided for by the treaty, but we appropriate dollars enough to provide so much for each individual Indian. It turned out a year ago that by some hocus-pocus at Rosebud and Pine Ridge we were supplying rations to 2,500 more Indians than there were, and that we had to stop as soon as it was ascertained. But while we have been coming down in the amount appropriated each year we have not come down so much as the number of Indians has decreased. We have failed to meet the necessity of the Indian because we have failed to make him self-supporting.

Mr. McMichael. How did the Indian feel? Did he know about that, that there was an overissue of rations? He must have felt that the United States was doing

wrong, if he did not.

Mr. Welsh. It was a trick of the Indians. He tried to get rations for dead names.

President GATES. That seems to be the general impression.

Commissioner Morgan. When the special agent, Mr. Lee, was appointed to take that census, he discovered a discrepancy of over 2,000 names, and I called the attention of General Wright to it. He made a special census, which differed but 109, so that there was a substantial agreement. Upon that being submitted to the Indian Office by the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I directed that the rations should correspond to the census. So far as I have reason to believe, I think that the statement made by Mr. Welsh is correct and that the Indians received some 2,000 more rations than they were entitled to, and I am inclined to think they knew it.

Mr. McMichael. What an impression the Indians must have of our system and methods of administration when such conduct on their part was possible. ought we not to go on with the good work that has been begun, finding all the abuses that we can and doing our best to remedy them?

Commissioner Morgan. The Indian Department has been criticised most unmercifully because it has been said that without reason it had cut down rations to these

Indians, that they had been starved into rebellion and then shot. I want to bring out a fact. There is hardly a day that passes that does not bring an appeal for starving Indians by telegram. I had one to day. Then there is a dispatch that the Turtle Mountain Indians are suffering for food. That always touches my heart very much. Last year there came a statement to the Indian office that the Indians near a certain agency were starving. I responded at once to it. I went to the Secretary and I went to the President, and we went to Congress. They passed a joint resoluand I went to the Fresident, and we went to congress. They passed a joint resolu-tion and it was signed by the President, and I went in person to New York and bought the supplies. I took special pains to select flannels so that the poor people might be clothed. I bought flour and pork, and I sent a special agent to see that everything went straight to the agency. But lo and behold, when we got it all up to these poor dying Indians they said: How is this? Is it a gift? And we said no; it is to be repaid out of your timber when it is sold. "Then we don't want it," they replied and I had to work for weeks to get rid of that which we had bought at so replied, and I had to work for weeks to get rid of that which we had bought at so much expense. It was one of the most troublesome things to get that \$75,000 back again. Just remember that it is not always easy to tell when the Indian is starving and freezing to death.

President GATES. Are there any thieving agents now ? Captain PRATT. I think there are not any.

President GATES. I think this Board has done more to keep them straight than

anything else.

Professor Painter. Several years ago it was reported that the Piegan Indians were starving, but the report was afterward contradicted. Finally, as reports varied, I wrote to Philadelphia that I thought it would better be looked into, and I made a journey to Montana to find out, and among less than 2,000 Indians in less then seven months 482 had starved. I had the death record sent to me, sticks with notches cut in them, and I got Senator Hawley to ask for an appropriation bill, and when he asked if it was true that so many were starving, I showed him this death record.

The report of the business committee was then made by the chairman, Philip C. Garrett. On motion the separate parts were voted on separately. After some discussion the following report was unanimously adopted, Captain Pratt and Commissioner Morgan abstaining from voting on account of their official positions:

This conference, meeting at a time of gloom in the history of the Indian movement, derives fresh courage from the comparison of views as to the situation. Dakota trouble, although melancholy in its results of violence and bloodshed, extends to probably less than 5,000 of the 250,000 Indians. Its cause is partly to be found in the inevitable opposition of the chiefs and the antiprogressive and anti-christian elements to the present civilizing tendencies.

Considering the small proportion of Indians involved in the present troubles, and believing that the civilization of the Indians will be attained mainly by their education in industries, letters, and religion, we learn with satisfaction that there is no likelihood of a removal of the care of the Indians to another Department of the Gov-

We are also more and more convinced of the detrimental effects of removing valuable officers in the Indian service, whose experience can not be replaced, solely or really for political reasons, and most earnestly urge the retention of such men, without regard to their political opinions, and the extension of civil-service-reform regulations to the subordinate appointments in the Indian Department. The value of permanence can not be too strongly insisted on in all governmental relations to the Indians—permanence in the tenure of office, permanence in the lines of policy pursued, and permanence in the efforts for their education, elevation, and Christianization. While seeking to accomplish these objects as rapidly as possible, we recognize the fact that it is rendered a slow process by the conditions that surround the solution of the problem.

This conference urges very earnestly upon the Government a continued increase in the Congressional appropriations for education under a system of adequate commonschool instruction until every Indian child is enabled to go to school. We favor compulsory education as indispensable to qualify these children for citizenship, and continued support to contract schools until the Government is ready to assume the en-

tire instruction of Indians in the Government schools.

We believe that every effort should be made to induce the Indian tribes to accept lands in severalty, and that the Government should afford every facility for securing them in the full and undisturbed possession of their lands as speedily as possible. To this end we recommend that money appropriated for the benefit of the Indians to whom land as been allotted may be expended at the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, without obligation to wait for the final approval or issuing of patents for the land.

In view of all the past, in spite of the obstacles encountered, we yet feel encouraged to go forward under the overruling providence of God, believing this great problem will yet be solved as becomes an intelligent and Christian people.

In the co urse of the discussion the following letter was read from Dr. C. A. Eastman, physician at Pine Ridge:

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., January 3, 1891.

DEAR MR. WOOD: I will send you a short letter. Thursday morning I visited the field of battle where all those Indians were killed on the Wounded Knee last Monday. I went there to get the wounded—some who were left out. The soldiers brought with them about 25, and I found 11 who were still living. Among them were 2 babies about 3 months old, and an old woman who is totally blind, who was left for dead. Four of them were found out in the field in the storm, which was very severe; they were half buried in the snow. It was a terrible and horrible sight to see women and children lie in groups, dead. I suppose they were of one family. Some of the young girls wrapped their heads with shawls and buried their faces with their hands. I suppose they did that so that they would not see the soldiers come up to shoot them. At one place there were 2 little children, one about 1 year old the other about 3, lying on their faces, dead; and about 30 yards from them a woman lay on her face, dead. These were away from the camp about an eighth of a mile. In front of the tents, which were in a semicircle, lay dead most of the men. This was right by one of the soldier's tents. Those who were still living told me that that was where the Indians were ordered to hold a council with the soldiers.

The accounts of the battle by the Indians were simple and confirmed one another; that the soldiers ordered them to go into camp, for they were moving them, and told them that they would give them provisions. Having done this, they (the Indians) were asked to give up their arms, which was complied with by most of them; in fact, all the older men. But many of the younger men did not comply, because either they had no arms or concealed them in their blankets, and then an order was given to search their persons and the tents as well, and when a search was made of a wretch of an Indian, who was known as good for nothing, he made the first shot and killed

one of the soldiers.

They fired upon the Indians instantaneously. Shells were thrown among the women and children, so that they mutilated them most horribly. I tried to go to the field the next day with some Indians, but I was not allowed. I think it was a wise thing not to go so early. Even Thursday I thought I would be shot. Some of the Indians (friendly) found their relations lying dead. They wailed and began to pull out, their guns. My friend Louis de Coteau was with me, but left me when they acted in this wasner. Before we left the hostiles appeared, so we did not take in all the wounded. manner. Before we left the hostiles appeared, so we did not take in all the wounded. Those we could not carry away we left in a log house and gave them food. I am busy in taking care of the wounded. I shall write in a day or so again. My love to all.

Affectionately, yours,

CHAS. S. EASTMAN.

On motion, it was voted that Chaplain McCabe should be allowed to insert some statistics in the printed report. After singing the doxology the conference adjourned at 11 p. m. sine die.

LIST OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, IN-CLUDING AGENTS, INSPECTORS, SPECIAL AGENTS, AND INDIAN SCHOOL SUPER-INTENDENTS; ALSO ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COM-MISSIONERS.

[Corrected to February 9, 1891.]

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner 1102 Thirteenth street NW. R. V. Belt, Assistant Commissioner..... 1314 Tenth street NW.

CHIEFS OF DIVISION.

Education .- Vacant. Miscellaneous.-M. S. Cook, Stenographer, in charge, 920 Rhode Island avenue NW.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Daniel Dorchester of Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

George P. Litchfieldof	
George W. Parkerof	Boscobel, Wis.
Frank D. Lewisof	
James A. Cooperof	Winfield, Kans.
Elisha B. Reynoldsof	Hagerstown, Ind.

INSPECTORS.

William W. Junkinof	Fairfield, Iowa.
James H. Cisneyof	
Arthur M. Tinkerof	North Adams, Mass.
Benjamin H. Millerof	Sandy Springs, Md.
Robert S. Gardnerof	Clarksburgh, W. Va.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Missionary Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Temple Court, Beek man street, New York.

Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Catholic (Roman), Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Jos. A. Stephan, 1315 F street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., Bible House, New York.

Episcopal Church Mission: Rev. W. G. Langford, D. D., Bible House, New York.

Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Friends, Orthodox: Dr. James E. Rhoads, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. I. G. John, Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelly, Milford Square, Pennsylvania.
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga. Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston Mass.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Blackfeet	Mont	George Steell	Great Falls, Mont	Aug. 13, 1890	Piegan Post-Office, Choteau Co.,	Choteau, Choteau Co., Mont.
Cheyenne River	Ariz		Estelline, S. Dak Chatham, N. Y Globe, Ariz Spokane Falls, Wash.	Apr. 1, 1889 Feb. 4, 1890	Fort Spokane, Wash	Fort Sully, S. Dak. Fort Reno, Oklahoma. Yuma, Ariz. Fort Spokane, via Spokane Falls Wash.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	S. Dak	Andrew P. Dixon	Canton, S. Dak	Aug. 4, 1890	Crow Creek, Buffalo Co., S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S.
Crow Devil's Lake Eastern Cherokee Flathead Fort Berthold Fort Belknap	N.C Mont N Dak	M. P. Wyman. John H. Waugh James Blythe Peter Ronan. Jno. S. Murphy Archer O. Simons	Miles City, Mont Jamestown, N. Dak Cherokee, N. C St. Ignatius, Mont Lisbon, N. Dak Helena, Mont	Feb. 4, 1890 May 24, 1890 Jan. 20, 1890 May 5, 1890 Jan. 22, 1890 Feb. 4, 1890	Crow Agency, Mont Fort Totten, Benton Co., N. Dak. Cherokee, Swain Co., N. C Jocko, Flathead Agency, Mont. Fort Berthold, Garfield Co., N. Dak Belknap, Choteau Co., Mont.	Fort Custer, Mont. Fort Totten, N. Dak. Cherokee, Swain Co., N. C. Arlee, Mont. Bismarck, N. Dak. Harlem Station, St. Paul, Minneap olis and Manitoba R. R.
Fort Hall Fort Peck Grande Ronde Green Bay Hoopa Valley Kiowa Klamath	Mont Oregon Wis Cal Oklahoma.	Stanton G. Fisher C. R. A. Scobey Edward F. Lamson Chas. S. Kelsey Isaac A. Beers Chas. E. Adams. D. W. Matthews	Ross Fork, Idaho Ridgelawn, Mont Yam Bill Co., Oregon Montello, Wis Arcata, Cal Baltimore, Md Salem, Oregon	Apr. 15, 1890 Oct. 1, 1890 Jan. 22, 1890	Ross Fork, Bingham Co., Idaho Poplar Creek, Mont. Grande Ronde, Polk Co., Oregon Keshena, Shawano Co., Wis Arcata, Cal. Anadarko, Oklahoma Klamath Agency, Klamath Co., Oregon A.	Pocatello, Idaho. Poplar Station, Mont. Sheridau, Yamhill Co., Oregon. Shawano, Wis. Arcata, Cal. Anadarko, Oklahoma. Fort Klamath, Klamath Co., Oregon.
Lemhi	Wis	Egbert Nasholds M. A. Leahy H. Rhodes	Salmon City, Idaho Wausau, Wis Engle, N. Mex	Jan. 20, 1890	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi Co., Idaho . Ashland, Wis Mescalero, Doña Aña Co., N. Mex.	Red Rock, Mont. Ashland, Wis. Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via Lava Station.
Mission Tule River (con- solidated).	Cal	Horatio N. Rust	South Passadena, Cal.	Jan. 22, 1890	Colton, Cal	Colton, Cal.
Navajo Neah Bay Nevada New York Nez Percés	Wash	D. L. Shipley J. P. McGlinn C. C. Warner Timothy W. Jackson Warren D. Robbins	Herndon, IowaLa Conner, WashReno, NevAkron, N. Y.Moscow, Idaho	Jan. 20, 1890 Dec. 12, 1890	Gallup, N. Mex Neah Bay, Clallam Co., Wash Wadsworth, Washoe Co., Nev Akron, Erie Co., N. Y Nez Percés Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston, Idaho.	Gallup, N. Mex. Neah Bay, Wash. Wadsworth, Nev. Akron, N. Y. Walla Walla, Wash.
Omaha and Winnebago Osage Pima Pine Ridge	Oklahoma. Ariz S. Dak	Robert H. Ashley Laban J. Miles Cornelius W. Crouse Capt. Chas. G. Penney, U. S. A.	Decatur, Nebr		Winnebago, Dakota Co., Nebr Pawhuska Oklahoma Sacaton, Pinal Co., Ariz Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon Co., S. Dak	Dakota City, Nebr. Elgin, Chautauqua Co., Kans. Casa Grande, Ariz. Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville Nebr.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.		David J. M. Wood	Pawnee, Ind. T		Ponca, Oklahoma	Ponca, Oklahoma.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kans	John Blair	Netawaka, Kans	May 15, 1888	Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kans	Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kans.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses, etc.—Continued.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Pueblo Puyallup (consolidated) Quapaw Round Valley Rosebud	Wash Ind. T Cal	José Segura	Santa Fé, N. Mex Tacoma, Wash Neosho, Mo Willow, Cal South Dakota	Sept. 18, 1888 Jan. 20, 1899 Mar. 8, 1890	Santa F6, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex. Tacoma, Wash. Seneca, Newton Co., Mo. Ukiah, Mendocino Co., Cal. Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., via Val entine. Nebr.
San Carlos	Ariz	John L. Bullis, capt., U.S.A.	(Assumed charge)	June 1, 1888	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	San Carlos Agency, via Wilcox,
Southern Ute and Jicarilla Sisseton		Chas. A. Bartholomew Wm. McKusick	Breckenridge, Colo Wilmot, S. Dak	Jan. 22, 1890 Feb. 28, 1890	Ignacio, La Plata Co., Colo Sisseton Agency, Roberts Co., S. Dak.	Ignacio, Colo. Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	N. Dak	James McLaughlin	Fort Totten, N. Dak	Apr.20, 1890	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
Sac and Fox	Oklahoma.	Sam'l L. Patrick	Ottawa, Kans	Jan. 22, 1890	Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma	Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa Oklahoma.
Do Santee		Wallace R. Lesser James E. Helms	Tama, Iowa Burchard, Nebr	May 16, 1890 May 18, 1890	Tama City, Tama Co., Iowa Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebr	Tama City, Iowa. Springfield, Bon Homme Co., S. Dak
SiletzShoshone		T. J. Buford	Yaquina, Oregon Lander, Wyo	Jan. 20, 1890 Feb. 4, 1890	Toledo, Benton Co., Oregon Shoshone Agency, Fremont Co., Wyo.	Yaquina City, Benton Co., Oregon. Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Tongue River Tulalip Umatilla. Union Uintah and Ouray White Earth. Western Shoshone Warm Springs. Yakama Yankton	Wash Oregon Ind. T Utah Minn Nev	John Tully C. C. Thornton Lee Moorhouse Leo E. Bennett Robert Wangh B. P. Shuler Wm. I. Plumb James C. Luckey Webster L. Stabler Everett W. Foster	Miles City, Mont Snohomish, Wash. Pendleton, Oregon Muscogee, Ind. T Mount Pleasant, Iowa Minneapolis, Minn Tuscarora, Nev Prineville, Oregon North Yakima, Wash Frankfort, S. Dak	Aug. 20, 1890 Dec. 12, 1890 Mar. 27, 1889 Jan. 22, 1890 Apr. 2, 1890 Jan. 20, 1890 Jan. 22, 1890 Mar. 5, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890	Lame Deer, Custer Co., Mont	Rosebud, Mont. Seattle, King Co., Wash. Pendleton, Oregon. Muskogee, Ind. T. Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah. Detroit, Minn. Tuscarora, Elko Co., Nev. The Dalles, Ofegon. North Yakima, Wash. Springfield, S. Dak.

List of Indian training and industrial schools and superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses, etc.

No.	School.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Whence appointed.	Assumed charge.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
1	Pratt Institute	Carlisle, Pa	1879	R. H. Pratt, capt., U.		Nov. 1, 1879	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
2	Salem	Salem, Oregon	1880	G. M. Irwin	Union, Oregon	Aug. 5, 1889	Chemawa, Marion Co., Oregon.	Salem, Oregon, via Cor-
3	Haworth Institute	Chilocco, Ind. T	1884	B. S. Coppock	Beloit, Ohio	Dec. 1, 1889	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Ar- kansas City, Kans.	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
5 6	Grant Institute Haskell Institute Fort Stevenson	Genoa, Nebr Lawrence, Kans Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	1884 1884 *1885	W. B. Backus C. F. Meserve Geo. E. Gerowe	Columbus, Nebr North Abington, Mass Sidney Centre, N. Y	Apr. 1, 1889 Oct. 1, 1889 Jan. 8, 1889	Genoa, NebrLawrence, KansFort Stevenson, Stevens Co., N. Dak.	Genoa, Nebr. Lawrence, Kans. Bismarck, N. Dak.
7 8 9 10	Fisk Institute Fort Yuma Teller Institute Keam's Cañon	Albuquerque, N.M. Fort Yuma, Cal Grand Junc., Colo. Keam's Cañon, Ariz	*1886 1886	W. B. Creager Mary O'Neil S. P. Record Ralph P. Collins	Terre Haute, Ind St. Louis, Mo New York Trinidad, Colo	May 25, 1889 May 1, 1886 Dec. 6, 1889 July 1, 1890	Albuquerque, N. Mex Yuma City, Ariz Grand Junction, Colo Keam's Cañon, Apache	Albuquerque, N. Mex. Yuma City, Ariz. Grand Junction, Colo. Holbrook, Ariz.
11	Fort Hall	Fort Hall, Idaho	*1889	John Y. Williams	Clarkson, Ohio	Sept. 9, 1889	Co., Ariz. Blackfoot, Bingham Co., Idaho.	Blackfoot, Idaho.
12 13 14	Fort Lapwai Stewart Institute Herbert Welsh Inst.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho Carson, Nev Fort Mojave, Ariz .	*1889 1890 1890	Ed. McConville W. D. C. Gibson Sam'l M. McCowan.	Lewiston, Idaho Wadsworth, Nev Peoria, Ill	May 15, 1890	Lewiston, Idaho Carson, Nev Fort Mojave, Ariz	Walla Walla, Wash. Carson, Nev. Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
15	Fort Totten	Fort Totten, N.Dak	1890	W. F. Canfield	Oakes, N. Dak	July 7, 1890	Fort Totten, N. Dak	Fort Totten, N. Dak., via Oberon.
16	Pawnee	Pawnee, Oklahoma	*1890	T. W. Conway	Independence, Kans	Nov. 10, 1890	Pawnee, Oklahoma	Pawnee Agency, via Ponca, Oklahoma,
17 18 19	Dawes Institute Phœnix Pierre	Phœnix, Ariz		Samuel M. Cart Wellington Rich Crosby G. Davis	Indianola, Iowa Lincoln, Nebr Pierre, S. Dak	Apr. 12, 1890 Aug. 12, 1890 Feb. 10, 1890	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex. Phœnix, Ariz. Pierre, S. Dak.

^{*} Date when bonded.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Merrill E. Gates, chairman, Amherst, Mass.
E. Whittlesey, secretary, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C. Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
William McMichael, 15 Broad street, New York City.
John Charlton, Viola, Rockland County, N. Y.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak.
Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, September 30, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the lastreport of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in accordance with resolution of the Senate of date the 29th instant. Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: The Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Com-

pany respectfully submit the following:

Since submitting our last report the condition of business throughout the entire Union Pacific system has improved. While the increase in the gross earnings during the year 1889 over that of 1888 was only \$874,659.18, the increase during the six months ending June 30 of the present year over the same period of 1889 was \$3,205,027,53. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the roads formerly in the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth system included in the system of 1890, were not, however, so included in the system of 1889.

The surplus earnings of all lines operated and leased under control of the Union Pacific Railway Company, including lines in which it has a half interest, over and above the expenses of operating, during the six months ending June 30 were \$6,051,434.71 as against \$5,829,385.82 for the corresponding period of 1889, an increase of \$222,048.89.

The number of miles operated by the company during the six months named was 8,034.46 as against 7,849.40 during the same period of 1889, an increase of 185.06 miles, and the expense of operating the same was \$14,664,500.39 as against \$11,591,521.75 in 1889, an increase of \$3,072,978.64, taxes not included.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway shows an increase in earnings, but its surplus earnings are reduced from \$1,204,450.88

969

for the six months ending June 30, 1889, to \$1,129,982.05 for the cor-

responding period of this year.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company shows a falling off in gross earnings, they being reduced from \$1,967,108.23 for the six months ending June 30, 1889, to \$1,866,364.76 for the corresponding period of the present year, while the expense of operating was increased during the same period to the amount of \$427,534.96. The Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad also shows a decrease.

The falling off in the gross earnings of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company is in part attributed by the directors to the partial failure of the crops in Washington and Oregon last year. Information which we have received from that section is to the effect that

the crops this year are good.

The continued growth in population and the advancement in business of the country tributary to the Union Pacific, from Nebraska to Washington, makes the expenditure of a very large portion of the earnings of the company imperatively necessary for the increase and improvement of its facilities. The hundreds of thousands of people who have settled along the lines and contiguous to the system are demanding new extensions and additional accommodations. As far as we have been able to see the company is meeting the reasonable demands of its patrons as rapidly as the means within its power and the circumstances These improvements every year require the expenditure will permit. of a larger proportion of the surplus earnings of the company. In our opinion the management is pursuing a wise course in its endeavor to meet the reasonable demands of its patrons. The money which is being expended in the extension and betterment of the system is safely invested, and the returns of the future will, we think, prove the wisdom of this course. From a careful examination we are satisfied that no extensions have been made other than those which were demanded by the patrons of the road and which had become necessary to meet the requirements of the largely increased business of the company.

During the year 1889 the Union Pacific proper had a surplus revenue from all sources of \$2,492,440.57, over and above all fixed and other charges. Important extensions are under way, the substitution of steel rail for iron, and of iron bridges for wooden continues, and other changes are being made with the view to the increase of accommoda-

tion for the public and the improvement of the property.

Aside from some very important extensions in Washington, which will result in giving the Union Pacific entrances to Tacoma and Seattle, and access to the immense traffic of the Puget Sound country, and the extensions from Millford to Pioche, and from Wendover to Douglas,

there are many other improvements calling for large outlays.

Among the most prominent of these are the new general shops at Cheyenne, upon which \$228,675.73 was spent during 1889, and which are still commanding expenditure; the work of development of coal mines which cost \$341,000 in 1889, and the Carbon cut off costing \$222,000, and which is intended ultimately to become a loop of 55 miles in length between Sulphur Springs and Rawlins, greatly facilitating the movements of traffic on the main line. The development of the coal mines alluded to has proved of incalculable value to the company. These mines have not only solved a great problem in affording fuel for the present and future demands of the system, but promise a surplus yield which will be a source of income.

In view of the necessary improvements already in hand, demanding a large outlay, and the urgent calls upon the company on the part of its patrons for extensions, it has been deemed best by the directors to postpone for the present the establishment of the second sinking fund proposed a year ago. We believe it to be true that the cost of the work of improvement done in the mean time greatly enhances the value of the property subject to the mortgages and liens of the Government, while they exceed in money value the full amount which would otherwise have been paid into the proposed sinking fund.

During the past year the Union Pacific Railway Company entered into an arrangement with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company which insures to its patrons through shipments of freight, without breaking bulk, between any point on the system and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other points on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. We have taken pains to inquire into the nature and advantages of this agreement, and as the result of such investigation give it our

approval.

During 1889 the Colorado Central Railroad Company of Colorado, the Colorado Central Railroad Company of Wyoming, the Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Railway Company, the Denver and Middle Park Railroad Company, the Denver, Marshall and Boulder Railway Company, the Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway Company, and the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company were consolidated into one company known as the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company. A further consolidation, looking to the large traffic centered at Pueblo, including the coal and coke interests of that vicinity, was brought out at the same time between the companies named above, and the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company, and other companies in its system. It is expected that this consolidation will give the Union Pacific access to and control of a large amount of traffic from which it has heretofore been excluded.

During 1889, or in June of that year, the Union Pacific Company secured within its control the majority of the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, thus securing undisputed possession of

this property, which had previously been leased.

The total debt of the Union Pacific Railway Company to the Government on January 1, 1890, principal and interest, amounted to \$50,902,765.92. This indebtedness, together with all interest which may accrue in the mean time, falls due in the years 1895-1899. The question of readjusting this indebtedness so that the company may be enabled to liquidate it without imperiling the vast interests which it has in charge, and in a manner satisfactory to the Government, has received careful attention, not only from the Government directors, but from a special commission and Congressional committees during recent years. Very little can be advanced in addition to what has already been said in favor of a speedy and an equitable settlement. The question is one of grave importance, and as such it has received the serious attention of the Government's representatives, who have as business men taken the trouble to examine into it thoroughly.

The debt can not be met at the time specified without doing an injustice to the hundreds of thousands of people who are directly and indirectly concerned in the welfare of the Union Pacific system. In order to meet it, improvements and extensions of the company's lines would have to be brought to a stand-still, subjecting the people who have settled along the system to serious and perhaps irreparable loss, while the territory which naturally belongs to it would inevitably have to be

surrendered to its more enterprising competitors.

In considering the Union Pacific Railway question from its various

stand-points, we should not lose sight of the all-important fact, that to a very large extent the welfare of the people of the West, who depend upon the system as the main channel of their intercourse with the markets of the world, is liable to be affected favorably or unfavorably by the attitude of the Government, or the disposition which Congress may see fit to manifest, in connection with the re-adjustment of the company's indebtedness. The people of the great West are producers in the strictest sense of that term. The soil, the forests, and the mines give up their treasures freely to the sturdy toilers who have settled along the Union Pacific system from Kansas and Nebraska to Oregon and Washington, but speedy, reliable, and cheap transportation for these products are essentials not to be overlooked. It is with more regard for the interests of the patrons of the road than for those of the road itself—although these interests are practically identical—that we recommend an early and a fair settlement of the company's indebtedness to the Government. The lighter the burden which the Union Pacific management is compelled to carry, the easier it will be for that management to meet the constant demands of the people for greater and better accommodation.

Without going into general statistics in relation to the commercial and agricultural progress of the West, that subject having already been discussed at some length, a few facts regarding the mineral output of the States and Territories tributary to the Union Pacific system, in order to illustrate the magnitude of that industry, as a single item, may

not be out of place.

The total value of gold production in Colorado for the year 1889 was \$3,636,217.88; of silver, \$26,559,057.94; of lead, \$5,167,679.32; of copper, \$363,988.01; making a grand total of \$35,726,938.15.

The total value of gold production in South Dakota for the year 1889 was \$2,912,625; of silver, \$160,663; making a grand total of \$3,073,288. The total value of gold production in Oregon for the year 1889 was

\$1,352,249.37; of silver, \$41,589; making a grand total of \$1,396,838.37. The total value of gold production in Washington for the year 1889 was \$193,709; of silver, \$106,000; making a grand total of \$299,709.

The total value of gold production in Utah for the year 1889 was \$499,500; of silver, \$6,656,254.65; of copper, \$206,079.20; of refined lead, \$89,662.52; of unrefined lead, \$1,378,584.13; making a grand total of \$8,830,080.50.

The total value of gold production in Idaho for the year 1889 was \$2,055,708; of silver, \$4,440,347, making a grand total of \$6,496,055.

The total value of gold production in Montana for the year 1889 was \$3,794,009.82; of silver \$20,038,871.22, making a grand total of \$23,832,881.04.

Thus we have a total production for the States and Territories named

of \$77,656,390.06.

To illustrate further the volume of traffic which this production created, these figures from the Superintendent of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Works, of Denver and Omaha, are worthy of attention. There were received 9,731,033 tons of ore from Idaho in 1889; 1,352,895 from Montana; 29,664,684 from Utah, and 282,516 from Oregon.

Over the Denver and South Park Railroad, a branch of the Union Pacific system, there were received during the year from Colorado counties as follows: 78,530,806 tons from Lake; 4,977,707 from Summit; 8,477,833 from Park; 22,808,851 from Chaffee, and 744,521 from Gunnison, while the Colorado Central Railroad, another branch of the

Union Pacific, carried 37,968,368 from Gilpin, 31,909,202 from Cedar

Creek, and 2,187,474 from Boulder.

While this traffic may well be considered immense, both as regards its volume and its value, it is but a foretaste of what the future is certain to bring forth. Some of the greatest mineral deposits of the West are as yet undeveloped, owing largely to the lack of railroad facilities. No stronger proof of the fact that the railroad is an absolutely necessary adjunct of the mining-camp can be found than by reference to the rapid increase of the mineral output of the West, year by year, from the

completion of the Union Pacific Railway to the present time.

To penetrate into the mountain ranges of the West and keep pace with the restless activity of the people, who are abstracting their hidden wealth, as well as to be ready to assist in the development of the country generally, should be the mission of the Union Pacific Railway. To do less than this means the placing of obstacles in the path of progress, or the abandonment of the rich fields which naturally belong to it to rival companies. The work ahead for the company, if performed faithfully, means large expenditures and small profits for years to come, and it seems to us that it should rather be assisted than retarded in the performance of its duties towards the industrious, intelligent, and law-abiding people who are seeking a livelihood in the new country it

is called upon to serve.

The best interests of the people of the great West should be considered paramount to all others in the settlement of this question. What is best for them must in the long run be best for the Government, and best for the Union Pacific Railway Company. These people are demanding not only that the present first class character of the Union Pacific shall be maintained, but that every dollar that can possibly be spared from its earnings shall be used in the betterment and extension of the road. And they are acting within reason in making this demand, for the yearly increase in the population and business of their section requires extraordinary facilities. Unlike the older and established trunk lines of the East, whose termini are fixed and whose income and expenditure may be easily estimated from year to year, the Union Pacific system traverses a new and growing country and is expected not only to keep pace with the enward march of civilization, but with the phenomenal growth of new towns and cities. Consequently there is no such thing as resting upon its oars possible until it shall have given the millions who are destined to spread over the plains and mountains of the West and Northwest all the accommodations for freight and passenger traffic they will be entitled to.

We are convinced that the present management of the company is an honest and wise one. It offers, in return for an extension of time for the payment of its debt to the National Treasury, and a lower rate of interest, a mortgage on its entire property, which would increase its security to the Government to an amount above that held at present of \$34,500,000, as shown in Senator Frye's report. From a personal examination we are satisfied that the amount of the increase of security

mentioned in Senator Frye's report is a very conservative one.

This proposal from the company is incorporated in the Frye bill now before the United States Senate, a measure which we believe, if passed, would remove completely the embarrassment under which the Union Pacific suffers at present, further insure to the Government the ultimate repayment of every dollar which it had advanced to the company, and relieve the people who rely upon the Union Pacific for accommodation from all anxiety as to the future of the road,

The provision in the bill which makes the Government an ordinary creditor, and puts an end to the present quasi-copartnership in the management of the road, leaving the debtor company free-handed to conduct its business without interference, is, we believe, a wise one.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE SPALDING,
JAS. W. SAVAGE,
GEO. E. LEIGHTON,
RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
JNO. F. PLUMMER,
Government Directors.

Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior.

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