

RED LAKE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

MARCH 1, 1888.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 7935.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs have had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1581) for the relief and civilization of the Red Lake Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota; and have also had under consideration Ex. Doc. No. 110, first session Fiftieth Congress, and the two agreements therein described and referred to, negotiated with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in 1886, under the following provision of the Indian appropriation act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stat. at Large, 44), referred to in Ex. Doc. No. 110, first session Fiftieth Congress, to wit:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, for such modification of existing treaties with said Indians and such change of their reservation as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, and as to what sum shall be a just and equitable liquidation of all claims which any of said tribes may now have upon the Government. * * *

The first of these agreements is made with the Chippewas of the White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnebagoishish, and White Oak Point reservations, and the Gull Lake and Gull River bands, and provides for the consolidation of the Indians, parties thereto, upon the White Earth Reservation, the allotment of lands in severalty to them thereon after the Indians now occupying said reserve shall have made their selections; for the sale of the surrendered reservations of the said tribes and bands for the benefit of the said Indians; for the establishment of industrial and district schools; for any examination of the books of the Indian Office to the end that whatever sums shall be found due to the Chippewas of the Mississippi on account of former treaties or agreements shall be paid to the Indians justly entitled to the same; together with other provisions which are referred to more in detail in the report of the Commissioner.

The second agreement is made with the Indians upon the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and provides for the surrender of a large portion of their reservation as it now exists to the United States in trust, etc., and by the provisions in article 2 of the said agreement the United States accept the trust for the purposes named. It also provides that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the Indians upon the diminished reservation are sufficiently advanced in civilization to receive allotments in severalty, such portion of the diminished reservation lands as are necessary shall, with their consent, be surveyed and allotted to the said Indians, and that a sum not exceeding \$100,000 shall be expended in building an agency saw and grist mill, in the erection of a log house,

and the purchase of a yoke of oxen, cow, cook-stove, and certain agricultural implements for each head of a family, etc., said sum to be reimbursed from proceeds of sales of ceded lands.

To understand the subject-matter of said bill and agreements fully, it is necessary to describe in detail the several reservations and Indian lands affected by these measures.

All the Indians in Minnesota are members of the great Chippewa family, which has for generations occupied the northern and north-eastern half of the State. There are now in all about 7,500 of these Indians, who occupy reservations and unceded lands amounting in the aggregate to about 4,700,000 acres of land.

The following table shows in detail the name of each Indian reservation, the acreage thereof, and the number of Indians occupying the same, viz :

Name of reservation.	Acreage.	Population.
Red Lake	3,200,000	1,103
White Earth	796,672	1,845
White Oak Point, Cass Lake, and Winibigoshish	320,000	974
Leech Lake	94,000	1,174
Mille Lac	61,014	942
Fond du Lac	100,121	455
Boisé Fort	107,509	702
Grand Portage	51,840	301
Totals	4,731,596	7,496

The so-called Red Lake Reservation is simply a remnant of unceded Indian Territory occupied at present by the Red Lake band, but really the common property, so far as the Indian title is concerned, of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. The Mille Lac Reservation has long since been ceded by the Indians, in fee, to the United States, with a right reserved to the Indians to occupy the same as long as they are well behaved. The other reservations are treaty reservations.

The White Earth Reservation is 36 miles square, and embraces prairie and timber land of the best and most valuable character for agricultural purposes in northern Minnesota. For agricultural purposes it is the choice of all the reservations.

The Red Lake Reservation consists largely of prairie lands, of which some are low and wet, together with some bodies of timber around Red Lake and on the Northern or Boiy Lake River slope of the reserve. The timber lands are part pine and part hard wood and other mixed varieties.

The other reservations are not well adapted to agricultural purposes, and are composed mostly of bodies of woodland, interspersed with marshes and swamps. The woodlands are part pine and part hard wood and other varieties of timber. As a rule the pine lands on these reservations are unfit for agricultural purposes, and are valuable chiefly for the pine thereon.

The Red Lake agreement, mentioned above, contemplates the acquisition and opening for public sale of about two-thirds, or 2,000,000 acres, of the Red Lake Reservation, and the setting apart for ever in fee as a new reservation to the 1,100 Red Lake Indians the remaining one-third, or, in round numbers, 1,000,000 acres, described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point 1 mile due north of the most northerly point of Red Lake; thence due east to a point due north of a point 1 mile due east of the most easterly point of Red Lake; thence due south to a point due east of a point one-half of a mile south of where the old Government wagon-road crosses Sandy River (or if said line

should intersect the east line of the present reservation, then, in that case, it shall follow the present east boundary line to a point due east of a point one-half of a mile south of where the old Government wagon-road crosses Sandy River, thence due west to the west boundary line of the present reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly and northeasterly to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning.

In respect to this new or diminished reservation, article 7 of the treaty provides as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

That the residue of lands within said diminished Red Lake Reservation, after allotments shall have been made to all Indians residing thereon, as in this agreement provided, shall be patented to the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians in common, which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus patented for the period of fifty years, and such further time as the President of the United States may direct, in trust and for the sole use and benefit of said Indians, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indians, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That from the residue of lands thus patented to the said tribe in common, allotments shall be made and patented to each Red Lake Chippewa Indian child who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which it is provided that said lands shall be held in trust by the United States, in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are provided in the preceding articles touching patents to allottees therein mentioned: *And provided further*, That these patents when issued shall override the patents authorized to be issued to the tribe aforesaid, and shall separate the individual allotments from the lands held in common, which proviso shall be incorporated in the patent issued to the tribe.

And article 2 provides the following unique and novel way for the sale and disposal of the 2,000,000 acres to be acquired from the Indians, viz:

ARTICLE II.

The United States hereby agrees to accept said lands in trust as stipulated in the foregoing article, and to cause the same to be surveyed, appraised, and classified into timbered and untimbered lands; such appraisement and classification to be made by three competent commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians, and the said lands, when so surveyed, appraised, and classified, shall be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value thereof, in tracts or parcels not exceeding 40 acres each, to the highest bidder for cash; the sale of all timbered lands to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of the lands classified as untimbered lands in tracts of 160 acres upon the following terms as to payment, that is to say, one-fourth of the price of said lands to become due and payable, in cash, at the date of sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per centum per annum; but in case of default in either of said deferred payments, the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract he has purchased, and any payment or payments he may have made; and the sale of lands shall be continued, from time to time, until all the lands shall have been sold: *Provided*, That when purchasers of said lands shall have made full payment therefor, the United States shall make good and valid title to the same by patent.

The White Earth agreement provides for the removal of all the Indians on all the smaller and outlying reservations to the White Earth Reservation, so as to make that the home for all the Minnesota Indians except the Red Lake Indians. After such removal the vacated reservations are to be sold under the following treaty provision in the first or original agreement, to wit:

ARTICLE IX.

The Chippewa Indians, parties hereto, do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States all their right, title, and interest, in and to the lands described in the first clause of the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty

with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867, and to all lands elsewhere outside the limits of the White Earth Reservation.

And it is agreed on the part of the United States and the Indians parties hereto, that the lands herein mentioned as described in the first clause of the first article of the treaty aforesaid shall (with the consent of the other Indians interested therein) be appraised by three competent commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians, and sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior at not less than the appraised value, in tracts or parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the highest bidder for cash; the sales to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement; and should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both land and improvements.

And under the following article of the supplemental agreement, to wit:

ARTICLE II.

It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States that the lands described in the foregoing article shall be surveyed, appraised, and classified into timbered and un-timbered lands, such appraisement and classification to be made by three competent commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians, and the said lands, when so surveyed, appraised, and classified shall be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value thereof, to the highest bidder for cash; the sale of all timbered lands to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement, and in tracts or parcels not exceeding 40 acres each: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of the lands classified as un-timbered lands in tracts of 160 acres each, upon the following terms as to payment, to wit: one-fourth of the price of said lands to become due and payable in cash, at the date of sale, and the balance thereof in three equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, but in case of default in either of said deferred payments, the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract he has purchased and any payment or payments he may have made, and should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both land and improvements. The sale of lands shall be continued from time to time until all the lands shall have been sold: *Provided*, That when purchasers of said lands shall have made full payment therefor, the United States shall make good and valid title to the same by patent.

The cost of the survey, appraisement, and sale of said lands shall be paid by the United States and re-imbursed out of the proceeds derived from the sale thereof.

In other words, the lands acquired for public disposal, about 700,000 acres in all, are to be sold either under one or the other of the foregoing provisions, and after allotments have been made to the Indians on the White Earth Reservation the residue is to be patented to the Indians in common in fee, as appears from the following article of the agreement:

ARTICLE V.

That the residue of lands within said White Earth Reservation, after all allotments have been made, as in this agreement provided, shall be patented to the said consolidated tribes in common, which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus patented for the period of fifty years, and such further time as the President of the United States may direct, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said consolidated tribes, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said consolidated tribes, in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That from the residue of lands thus patented to the said consolidated tribes in common allotments shall be made and patented to each Chippewa Indian child who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which it is provided that said land shall be held in trust by the United States in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are provided in the preceding articles touching patents to allottees therein mentioned: *And provided further*, That these patents, when issued, shall override the patent authorized to be issued to the tribe as aforesaid, and shall separate the individual allotments from the lands held in common, which proviso shall be incorporated in the patent issued to the tribe.

Considerable objection in various forms and on various grounds, some serious and substantial, others trivial and vague, exist on the part of the Indians to the ratification of these agreements. In some cases the Indians claim that deception was practiced on them as to the terms and provisions of the agreements, and in other cases that a mere minority consented to the agreements.

Some of the objections of the Indians are hereto appended and made a part of their report, marked Exhibits A, B, C, and D, to which reference is made.

But, without going into any further details on this head, your committee can not indorse or approve these agreements or recommend their ratification, for the following reasons: The methods provided by these agreements for the disposal of the lands to be acquired from the Indians are novel, vicious, and dangerous in the extreme. It is unusual to sell public lands on sealed bids; and to sell them at auction, whether by sealed bids or otherwise, would directly and inevitably tend to their passing wholly into the hands and control of land speculators and land sharks instead of actual settlers.

Your committee believe that these lands should be classified into pine and agricultural lands, and that the agricultural lands should be disposed of at a moderate fixed price to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead law. One of the chief reasons for acquiring these lands is that the poor and landless may acquire little homes of their own at moderate figures, directly from the United States, without the intervention of middle men and high speculative prices.

This beneficent purpose is wholly lost sight of by these agreements. The idea that at this late day 2,700,000 acres of the people's land, their heritage, and a part of our great social safety-valve, shall be put up at auction and struck off like goods at a sheriff or bankrupt sale to the highest bidder seems monstrous, in face of the pressing tide of landless poor in our overcrowded cities. To transfer these lands from the hands of the Indians into the hands of a few great land monopolists and land brokers is in the highest degree unwise, wasteful, and destructive.

The Red Lake agreement is also open to serious objection in perpetuating forever the tribal evolution of those 1,100 Red Lake Indians, by giving them in perpetuity a tribal fee title to a cool million acres of agricultural lands, less the individual allotments, which could not well exceed 160,000 acres of land. This seems the height of prodigality, to first give each of these Indians a farm and then give the whole band—only 1,100 of them—over 800,000 acres in common in fee forever.

It is now conceded on all hands that the only safe and practical way to civilize the Indians is by allotting lands in severalty to them—breaking up their tribal relations and ownership in common, and putting them to work as individuals on their several allotments. Not only does the Red Lake agreement do violence to these views, but it seems particularly calculated to build up an Indian land monopoly and oligarchy, more than that which now exists among some of the so-called civilized tribes in Indian Territory.

The same objection exists as to the White Earth agreement; but as the overplus of land after filling allotments is not apt to be much over 200,000 acres of land, the objection is not so serious and far reaching in its consequences.

Your committee are also opposed to the Red Lake bill above mentioned, for the reasons—

(1) That it is only a partial dealing with the Indian problem in

Minnesota. It makes provision for only 1,100 Indians, while the residue, over 6,000 in all, are unprovided for.

(2) While all the Chippewas in Minnesota really belong to one family, and this Red Lake Reservation is really a remnant of all that country once occupied by them in common, and thus a sort of common property, yet the bill proposes to give the 1,100 Red Lake Indians the entire proceeds of the 3,200,000 acres reservation, less what may be required to fill allotments, while the other 6,000 Indians are to be limited to about 1,500,000 acres, less allotments; or, to put it more concisely, 1,100 Indians are to receive the exclusive benefit of 3,200,000 acres, while 6,000 Indians receive the benefit of only 1,500,000 acres. Your committee think this method of apportionment is unfair and unwise in every view.

All the Indians on the small outlying and scattered reservations should be removed to and colonized upon the White Earth Reservation, where allotments should be made to all of them, except the Red Lake band; and the Red Lake band should have their allotments on the Red Lake Reservation; and after ample allotments have been made to all the Indians as aforesaid the rest of the lands should be surveyed and classified into pine and agricultural lands. The pine lands, after being properly appraised, should be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, but at not less than the appraised price. The agricultural lands should be given at \$1 per acre to actual settlers only, under the homestead laws.

The proceeds of the lands thus disposed of should form a permanent interest-bearing fund for all the Chippewa Indians in common, the income and principal of which should inure to all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in common.

To carry out these general views your committee have prepared and introduced the accompanying bill (H. R. 7935), entitled "A bill for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota," and recommend the passage of the same.

The bill is in the nature of a proposal to the Indians, and if not accepted by them is inoperative, and nugatory. If accepted and assented to by at least two-thirds of the male adults of each band, the bill, if passed, becomes effective. In brief, the bill, if accepted by the Indians, aims to break up their tribal relations and make them full citizens, to allot ample land to each of them in severalty, to dispose of the residue of the lands—the pine lands for the highest possible figure, the agricultural lands at \$1 per acre to actual settlers under the homestead laws—and to give all the Indians the entire benefit of the proceeds of the lands, less the necessary expenses, attending their survey, appraisal, and disposal. As to details the bill speaks for itself, and is believed by your committee, fully and fairly, in a just and practical measure, to carry out the design of the general plan outlined as hereinbefore described.

EXHIBIT A.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., January 15, 1887.

To JOHN V. WRIGHT,

Honorable Chairman Indian Commission, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: We, the undersigned members of the "Mississippi bands of Chippewas," who have not or did not sign the proposed treaty, would respectfully state some of our reasons, as follows:

(1) We wish to realize some remuneration in money or other equivalent for open-

ing up our reservation to Chippewas belonging to bands other than the Mississippi.

(2) We want the proceeds arising from the sale of lands belonging to the Chippewas of the Mississippi to be paid in full to the said band; that is, we object to sharing or putting in "one common fund" our money with those of other bands who may be admitted on our reservation.

And we would respectfully request that another opportunity may be granted us in which to participate to frame another treaty, to be conducted by a commission or by a committee of our own members whom we may choose, in which the above objections and all other amendments as are not suitable may be embodied.

Very respectfully,

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tom Suan or She day. | 40. Joseph soo lance. |
| 2. John Hanks. | 41. Kah koog. |
| 3. Big Bear. | 42. Ah ke way sence. |
| 4. James Maderan. | 43. O de ne kance. |
| 5. Charles T. Wright. | 44. Ah ne wah nah kishkang. |
| 6. O gimahence. | 45. Wah de wah. |
| 7. Albert Fox. | 46. Me no yi shequeb. |
| 8. May zenah wash. | 47. O sh kinua. |
| 9. O zah uah tah. | 48. Wm. R. Speans. |
| 10. William Superior. | 49. Wm. W. McArthur. |
| 11. Nah wah qua o zah. | 50. D. A. McArthur. |
| 12. Moh tash. | 51. G. A. Fairbanks. |
| 13. Keriz. | 52. Heury Selkirk. |
| 14. Wah be shish. | 53. B. L. Fairbanks. |
| 15. Ke wentah be use. | 54. Jarvis S. Clair. |
| 16. Big Brother. | 55. Monty Price. |
| 17. Joe Roy. | 56. Geo. W. Price. |
| 18. Red Boy. | 57. Fred T. Price. |
| 19. Kah be nah que nay. | 58. Theodore Beaulieu. |
| 20. O mah in wah kah mig. | 59. R. Y. Beaulieu. |
| 21. O cha ne mue way kishig. | 60. Wm. F. Campbell. |
| 22. Charley Strong. | 61. Wm. I. Warren. |
| 23. William Wright. | 62. E. L. Warren. |
| 24. Bishop Roy. | 63. R. J. Fairbanks. |
| 25. Johnson Roy. | 64. R. P. Fairbanks. |
| 26. John Roy. | 65. Frank Roy, sr. |
| 27. Ah zah mah. | 66. Ben Roy. |
| 28. Ke in tah chi web. | 67. Joe Roy. |
| 29. Tom Smith. | 68. Charley Roy. |
| 30. Yains Johnson. | 69. Simon Warren. |
| 31. Me zhe mah gi nah yo. | 70. Antoine Bisson, sr. |
| 32. Ne e qua nab. | 71. Marx Bisson. |
| 33. Ke chi we yah bawk. | 72. Antoine Bisson, jr. |
| 34. Nezhoyah mig. | 73. Antoine Santoiuo. |
| 35. Soo sah. | 74. Nah she ye we kah bank. |
| 36. Soo zance mah yah te quan. | 75. Little Wolf. |
| 37. O chi yah wank. | 76. Gus. H. Beaulien. |
| 38. May sha yi ash. | 77. Simon Roy. |
| 39. Soo lance. | 78. O dish qua ke shig. |

EXHIBIT B.

LEECH LAKE, MINN., December 22, 1886.

HOD. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C. :

SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Leech, Cass, Winnebagoshish, and Otter Tail Lake Pillager Chippewas, having been visited last summer by a commission to make an agreement, in which we were asked to cede lands now held by us, and to remove to the White Earth Reservation, and as said commission secured (we are informed) some eighty signatures of members of our bands, acquiescing in their proposals, we take these means to inform you that, as a majority, we did not give our assent to any proposition made to us, and frankly informed the commissioners that we should so inform our Great Father, which we now do, objecting to their proposals for the following principal reasons or causes:

(1) We object to the propositions for the reason that they were not satisfactory in many respects.

(2) In the matter of the settlement of claims we have against the Great Father the amount offered was not equivalent to the amount we considered just.

(3) No answer could be made to us in reference to claims arising under the treaty of 1847.

(4) We mentioned our internal affairs, which could be placed on some satisfactory basis by the Great Father himself only, the commissioners not appearing to have that power.

(5) The manner in which the commissioners secured the signatures aforesaid was not in accordance with instructions given by you to conduct such negotiations. Having heard that all transactions should be made in public, we must here mention the officiousness of the United States Indian agent, the captain of the United States Indian police at White Earth, and United States Indian interpreter at Leech Lake.

We could not place confidence in any commission resorting to questionable methods. The Cass and Winnebagoish Chippewas were not called to Leech Lake to meet with other bands of their tribe in general council, but each were visited separately subsequently to the commission having made their proposals to us, and were informed that the Leech Lake bands had acquiesced, and had ceded their lands. Some signatures were thus obtained. Promises were made to certain individuals of our bands by attachés of the commission that in the event of their consenting to the agreement and removal to White Earth they would receive special benefits over and above those which would be enjoyed by the majority who should remove to White Earth. These offers being made as a bribe, savored of partiality, which we can not countenance.

We are informed by one of our principal chiefs of a remark made by Bishop Whipple to him, that the awards for damages arising from the building of dams which have injured our reservation were contingent on our signing the agreement, and that we should receive no awards unless we should remove to White Earth.

We were informed by the commission that we would be abandoned by the Great Father unless we agreed to their propositions.

That their endeavors to consummate an agreement would be the last ever to be made to secure one with the Pillager Chippewas.

That we could not expect to send a delegation to Washington for that purpose, as it had been decided we should not be allowed to do so. The commission said: "If you do not agree to our paper the bad white men, whom you are so prone to listen to, will drive you from your reservation; you will see your women debauched."

In many cases individuals were intimidated. We therefore could not place confidence in a commission resorting to such threats and methods to secure our consent to the propositions they made.

We are not unfriendly to the Great Father, but we always remember and think of him as our friend. We informed the commission that we could make arrangements with the Great Father only, giving our reasons therefor. For four years the Pillagers have held frequent councils, hoping that a delegation of their principal men would be called to Washington to settle everything and make plans for the future.

Our Great Father has the power to call such a delegation, and if he is in favor of so doing, a settlement of all questions affecting the Pillagers can be made and be final. We entertain no ill-will against any one, but we have decided to see our Great Father personally if he wishes to make any agreement with us.

We so informed the commissioners, when we mentioned all that had occurred since the treaty of 1847 up to the time of the building of the dams.

If a delegation should ever visit the Great Father we hope, as we are his friends, that he will not close his doors against us, but will listen when we tell him our wishes. We should then talk of all matters and place them on some basis. It would be desirable that the selection of such delegation and interpreters be left to us, thereby securing unanimity and the proper or recognized authority. Any selection made otherwise would not be favorably considered by us.

We have confidence in the Great Father, and we are aware he strives for the best in promoting the interests of his red children, but we must likewise endeavor to assist ourselves in endeavors to place our affairs on such footing as to insure security to ourselves and children, and to secure such advantages as a white man would strive for if placed in similar circumstances.

Signed by the following Indians named below:

Chiefs:

1. Na wa ge shik.
2. O ge ma war che wah.
3. War bu in quay.
4. Na she po gu bon.
5. Na shi orsh.
6. Way mi ti gosh.
7. O shar we gi shik.
8. War ba in ga bon.

Chiefs:

9. Na or kay orsh.
10. So gi gi shik.
11. Ka ki kay bin ays.
12. Kay shi ba orsh.
13. Kay she gua nay orsh.
14. Now sha gish kung.
15. Quay gi guar nay be quay.

Headmen of Leech Lake.

1. May duay we nint.
2. Hay gun chi way bining.
3. Ma chi ka bon.
4. Ma ku day we go naie.
5. Mais quar ne quab.
6. Bu go na go shick.
7. Qui wiss.
8. Ai wos woss.
9. Nay wa o kayb.
10. Wa bish shash.
11. Tagish kon.
12. Pin nay sii.
13. Ar bin da gi shick.
14. Ne ke ni gi shick.
15. O gi ma we ka bon.
16. Bi qua qua dub.
17. Ko wad.
18. Ki no shu win ni ni.
19. Bow wa wa bin during.
20. O bi sun in gi shith.
21. Ni bi day o na quot.
22. Wa o bit.
23. Nar Shob.
24. O di ni con.
25. Way mit e go she.
26. A ga ga naing.
27. Bay ba wa nab.
28. Ni o gua nab.
29. Kay shi gua nah orsh.
30. Wa bo chick.
31. Wa be ga she bit.
32. Sa ga ga mi kab.
33. Wa bish ga na quart.
34. Wa be shash.
35. Ar ni mi kiss.
36. A sha ni bin as.
37. Ti bish go gin we.
38. Ma si nah yosh.
39. A sha wi bin ass.
40. A chic ga bow.
41. O ki was.
42. Way shawash go guay nay orsh.
43. Naysh wa sob.
44. Ma ga day ga ga gi.
45. Pay bu mach.
46. Ma quow.
47. A show wi bine a cinso.
48. Ka quow ons.
49. Par du ay voin duny.
50. O wa ha qnav gi shick.
51. Day ba si guon.
52. Ai qua tas.
53. Sha bon ay way guan abe.
54. Wa ba nace.
55. Kash gi ni gi shick.
56. See is go say.
57. Wa chi ni ni day.
58. Hay ni wa wa gi ka bow.
59. May mash ga wash.
60. Pay me way way qua nahb.
61. Pa ka dway win daing.
62. Mi sha gi ka bow.
63. Ke we dash gag.
64. Ni ba gi sis.
65. Ma no qu am.
66. Ma chi ga mi quaybe.
67. Ma in do ge neii.
68. Eni wash.
69. O shi be e kay.
70. Wa ba nay orsh.
71. Day da bosh sash.
72. Na wa quay ka bow.
73. Maysh ga in ga bow.
74. Ai ni mi kii wab.
75. Or wa ci ci.
76. O dish quay ki shik.
77. Na bu way gu mi gish gag.
78. Ki wi ta chi wayb.
79. Ka wa wayn dag.
80. Ma chi ai na quot.
81. Pay ba ni ga nish ish.
82. Sar bun dish.
83. Sha wa in gua nayb.
84. Gi win bin ay.
85. Nay shi kay may win day.
86. Ga gi way or nay quot.
87. May nuay win dag.
88. Ni di pay wi ni ni.
89. Sha wa in bin ays.
90. Pa guay cub.
91. O dah much.
92. Na da o say.
93. Pay bu mi qua way orsh.
94. Ni o ga bon.
95. Win di go wab.
96. Bii wahs.
97. Or bin da na quot.
98. A chi gin neiw.
99. Na shu gish gag.
100. Pin nays.
101. Day da guaysh.
102. A go gi da gi qua way orsh.
103. Maysh ga na ka mish gag.
104. Shaga su kag.
105. A da bin tag.
106. Bi ma squash.
107. Pay o shi ka bow.
108. Pay sha ga ming.
109. Nor kay.
110. Sa gua dug.
111. Way sha wash qua chi wayb.
112. Pay shi gua nab.
113. Mish sha quab.
114. Ke way tiu.
115. Bi dun way bin ay.
116. Pay shi qua win dag.
117. A be to wi nin ni.
118. In ti pay ni ni.
119. Nan du wa bin dug.
120. Pi twa way gi shick.
121. More on.
122. Pa da si gay.
123. Shay na insh gag.
124. Nay ba da wash.
125. Nay sii way way wi dug.
126. Osh gi na wayse.
127. Ni o ka ming.
128. Ni ga ni bin ay sei.
129. Pa chic bish gag.
130. Di bish ka a na quot.
131. O gi ma bin ays.
132. Or gin ways.
133. Kay pay gi wint.
134. O shi pii kay.
135. Ni ba gi shik.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 136. Ka be bo no kays. | 168. Go in wa na quot. |
| 137. Ka ka cun. | 169. Mash ga way a. |
| 138. Ni ga in pi nays. | 170. Kay pay o say. |
| 139. Ga gi nay orsh. | 171. Nay wa ni gi chi quab. |
| 140. Pa o bi bin ays. | 172. Baysh quay bi nay. |
| 141. Na ga chi wan. | 173. Ark ga ga naing. |
| 142. Ga ba wis. | 174. Shi ba or be ga win ni ni. |
| 143. Kay go day nub. | 175. Qui ni sac. |
| 144. Ka be bo no kay. | 176. Day ba si kay. |
| 145. Na sho o say. | 177. Sar ar go say. |
| 146. Na wa ka mig. | 178. Moresl go or. |
| 147. Ni sa da wayss. | 179. Sha ar go say. |
| 148. Pa gar nark. | 180. Ni ga ni wi shig. |
| 149. Pa go nay ga mig. | 181. Kay da gi guan. |
| 150. Na barn. | 182. Ark i way sii. |
| 151. Mis go ma qua. | 183. Hay ni ni gua nayb. |
| 152. Sha bash gag. | 184. Robert. |
| 153. War si chi won. | 185. Da wa ni mort. |
| 154. Cow sha gis. | 186. Hay guar bi da wint. |
| 155. Pin ti kay gishik. | 187. May da wa we quab. |
| 156. Na ga nub. | 188. Na to bin nay way. |
| 157. Ba go nay o sun. | 189. O ga pay o wan. |
| 158. Ma sun. | 190. Ar sha ni qua wayb. |
| 159. Chi ni bai ba in win in in, | 191. Orgi woe. |
| 160. Ki shi gos. | 192. Na may wi ni ni. |
| 161. Ma chi bi nays. | 193. John Bassett. |
| 162. May unay way orsh. | 194. Ma chi chi won. |
| 163. Shay na win quay way orsh. | 195. Ni bah qua om. |
| 164. May qua aim. | 196. Kar too. |
| 165. Bash gi nay. | 197. Sarquot. |
| 166. Pin di ga ga bow. | 198. Car goss. |
| 167. Ka wau da orsh. | |

Cass Lake band's headmen.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ka win da skung. | 20. Kay kay quash. |
| 2. Sha wa wish gag. | 21. Day da da ba kay. |
| 3. Gi way gi nien. | 22. Min a wa in go ki shig. |
| 4. Na sho in nint. | 23. Masch chi way or bi go say. |
| 5. Way sha in way. | 24. O ma tise. |
| 6. Gua ne nish. | 25. Misch sha ka may ki shik. |
| 7. Way mi tig osh. | 26. Kay bay chi wan wab. |
| 8. O cha in mi gi shik. | 27. Pi tway way or na quot. |
| 9. Kay shi osh. | 28. Win da chi wa no web. |
| 10. Pi da na gnot. | 29. Wah bi bi nays. |
| 11. Na ka na gu mish gog. | 30. Kay pay che way. |
| 12. Mah chi ga mi gish gog. | 31. Me sha ki osi kay. |
| 13. Ni go in bin ay. | 32. Na go si ay. |
| 14. Win tig o wab. | 33. Ka king. |
| 15. Nin ga wash. | 34. Kay guay to way. |
| 16. May twass. | 35. Nay wi sha ma chi wabe. |
| 17. Way mi tig osh. | 36. Ai sha wi guan. |
| 18. Tibish ka ga mig. | 37. Ah sha we ki shig. |
| 19. Ka wi da wa win dug. | |

Winnebagoish Indians.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Wa be shi shis. | 14. Mis go gun wi say. |
| 2. Hay wa shi gi shik. | 15. Mis sa bay. |
| 3. Cha or ga saing. | 16. Mi qua mi bi nays. |
| 4. Ka win da say. | 17. Pash gi nay gi shik. |
| 5. Ka tig o. | 18. Nay dah wi ki shik. |
| 6. Pa tie. | 19. May gua mi wan gay. |
| 7. Way da wa ga mi gi naing. | 20. Mash gu wi ki shik. |
| 8. Sha buay way gua nab. | 21. Win ti go bin a sie. |
| 9. Ki ea ba nan. | 22. O chi bwass. |
| 10. O na na i gi shik. | 23. Nay wa ba bin daing. |
| 11. O gi ma gi shik. | 24. Mis go ki shik. |
| 12. Sa ga chi waysh gay. | 25. Nim na wa ni go ki shik. |
| 13. Ki nish timoc. | |

Otter Tail Lake headmen.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. O shi gans. | 52. Bish she ke wa jon. |
| 2. Obi gua tays. | 53. Na sha ka miy. |
| 3. Ba gi na kay. | 54. Mis ko bi nays. |
| 4. Nay da wa ga mi gish gay. | 55. Jo aus. |
| 5. May ka day wab. | 56. Mai a wi ga bank. |
| 6. Pe me day gain. | 57. Gway si do days. |
| 7. Hay ga se gua nay orsh. | 58. Mosh gin ay bin daing. |
| 8. Gi mi wa nan na quot. | 59. Ba ni sa bi taing. |
| 9. Qui wi sari ca chi gon. | 60. Gini wa wa quot. |
| 10. Min a quot. | 61. Hay sha so way. |
| 11. Ma ka day wan a quot. | 62. Day ba won daing. |
| 12. Ka bi ma bi. | 63. Mis qua nat quot. |
| 13. Bwa ne shis. | 64. Ah gni tah wi gi shik. |
| 14. Haysh quay gua wayb. | 65. May tway wi wind. |
| 15. Kay ba ga na quot. | 66. Ba da da gua si gay. |
| 16. Ba gin na kay. | 67. Mis go gi shik. |
| 17. O be gua days George. | 68. Han da so gi mew. |
| 18. Ar sa ma chi wayb. | 69. Na bin nay orsh. |
| 19. Ar ba wi gi shik. | 70. Ge o som win dabe. |
| 20. Na ba nay ka ninug. | 71. Man in do wish. |
| 21. Beva ji ka bow. | 72. Day taj. |
| 22. Arn dut. | 73. Ta ka nuay way ki shik. |
| 23. Day bway nay or nah quot. | 74. So ga ga mig. |
| 24. Wabi shash. | 75. May sha gi o wing. |
| 25. Om bi gi shick. | 76. Or a buay guan. |
| 26. Mah chi way way orsh. | 77. Gi wi da ka bow. |
| 27. A bi ta wa ga mi gab. | 78. Na bi shas. |
| 28. Kay da gi gua nay orsh. | 79. Ni sho den. |
| 29. O gi mah. | 80. Hay ni wi ka bow. |
| 30. Ma chi ga bow. | 81. Sha bash kay. |
| 31. Or sha wa ga wing. | 82. O bi gna daysh ish. |
| 32. Maysh ka wa bin daing. | 83. Hay ni wa shi wayb. |
| 33. Hay ni wa ka mi guayb. | 84. Ka bi mah bi. |
| 34. Or sin ni wa ka miy. | 85. Joseph. |
| 35. May ar wi ga bow. | 86. Jo aus. |
| 36. Nay da wash. | 87. Bianco. |
| 37. Way wa sing. | 88. Mah chi an a quot. |
| 38. Wabish shash. | 89. Mah chi ka bow. |
| 39. Ogi ma shish. | 90. Piano. |
| 40. Shae shae way ke shik. | 91. Da bit. |
| 41. H. Borelanyer. | 92. Wa si gi shik. |
| 42. Ka ki ga bin ay. | 93. Ge gna dosh. |
| 43. O ba ba ma chi wayb. | 94. Sha wa na ka mick. |
| 44. Gone in gany. | 95. Sa qua way ka mi gab. |
| 45. Gish ga na cut. | 96. O ku du kik. |
| 46. William. | 97. Shu bua aus. |
| 47. Osh gin a way. | 98. Ga gi gi an ga. |
| 48. Di bish go gi shik. | 99. Or war sec. |
| 49. Shae sha wa bash. | 100. Nah may bin. |
| 50. Ga gi way orsh. | 101. Ni ba sa. |
| 51. Haysh quay bin daing. | |

RECAPITULATION.

Leech Lake chief	15
Leech Lake head-men and male adults	198
Cass Lake head-men and male adults	37
Winnebagoshish head-men and male adults	25
Otter Tail Pillagers, headmen, and male adults	101
<hr/>	
Total objecting to treaty	376
<hr/>	
Leech Lake chief and Cass signing agreement	10
Leech Lake head-men and males signing agreement	87
Lake Winnebagoshish chiefs and head-men and males signing agreement	47
<hr/>	
Total signing agreement	144

EXHIBIT C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. :

In the matter of the treaty or agreement at Leech Lake, Minn., September, 1886, between Hon. John V. Wright, Maj. F. D. Larabee, and the Right Reverend Bishop H. B. Whipple, as commissioners on the part of the United States, the Leech Lake band, the Winnebagoish band, the Cass Lake band, and the Otter Tail Lake band of Pillager Chippewa Indians for the cession of their reservation in the State of Minnesota.

PROTEST.

To His Excellency the President of the United States, the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, and the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs :

Your petitioners, the said Leech Lake band, the Winnebagoish band, the Cass Lake band, and the Otter Tail Lake band of the Pillager Chippewa Indians; that is to say, the chiefs, the warriors, and the representative head-men thereof, whose names are hereto appended (being the large majority thereof) in Exhibits A, B, C, and D, respectively, respectfully sheweth:

1. That on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1886, at Leech Lake Agency, in said State of Minnesota, the said several bands respectively named in said exhibits assembled in council, and at said council it was unanimously resolved that a delegation be appointed for the purpose of securing counsel to assist them in protesting against the ratification of said treaty, and to assist them in adjusting discrepancies in former treaties, as well as to conclude the above-desired treaty.

That such a delegation was then and there duly appointed, and consisted of the following-named chiefs and braves of said bands: Na-we-ke-shik (Noon Day), the head chief of said Pillager Indians; O-ge-ma-waw-chi-waibe (Chief of the Mount-ains), a brave and a head-man; and Way-mihte-gosh (The Frenchman), a head-man, who, by authority given to them in said council assembled, have selected and retained me, the undersigned, as their attorney and counselor at law to represent their interests therein.

2. That said petitioners do hereby protest against the ratification of said treaty for the reasons that the commissioners did not give a sufficient opportunity to the representative men of the bands herein named for a consultation in open council as desired by a majority thereof.

3. That the majority of the said respective men of said bands were not present at the council with said commissioners, and the said commissioners have not obtained the consent and the signatures of a majority of those then and there assembled; and, further, that they have not obtained the consent and signatures of a majority of the chiefs, warriors, and the head-men, representatives of said respective bands.

4. And we aver that many of the signatures to the proposed treaty (which were obtained at the above-mentioned open council) were obtained by intimidation and under a misunderstanding by the signers thereof, in this, that after the adjournment of the said council a copy of the articles of said proposed treaty was left with the Indian agent's superintendent at Leech Lake Agency for the purpose of obtaining signatures, and who did obtain such signatures, one by one at different times, by undue influence and intimidation as aforesaid.

In support of the allegations in this paragraph we append the affidavit of G. M. Wing, esq., who was the secretary and reporter of said commissioners in negotiating said treaty with said Indians, and marked Exhibit E.

5. We further aver that the representatives and a majority of the said bands are those named in the said Exhibits A, B, C, and D, hereto attached.

6. We further protest against the ratification of the proposed treaty, for the reason that there are now discrepancies existing in other treaties needing adjustment, which can be made in this treaty and give mutual satisfaction.

7. That since the treaty of 1847 there have been various treaties made in which the Otter Tail band were not present or represented in any manner, though their lands were included in those treaties and no special provisions in reservations made in their behalf.

8. And we further aver that the Pillager bands of Indians, except those of Otter Tail Lake, have been represented in only two subsequent treaties, namely, the treaty of February 22, 1855, proclaimed April 7, 1855, and the treaty of March 11, 1863, proclaimed March 19, 1863; the provisions of which treaties have been well known and understood by the Indians in so far as to the treaty stipulations therein contained, but in concluding said treaties said Indians did not understand nor did they intend to convey the land owned and occupied by the Otter Tail Lake band, though the same was described in said treaties.

9. Among other discrepancies referred to as needing adjustment is that of a portion of the Territory ceded by the second clause of the treaty of August 1, 1847, proclaimed April 7, 1848, which lies south of Leaf River and the extreme south end of Otter Tail Lake, the Sioux country and Long Prairie River, embracing a large tract of land which has never been ceded by subsequent treaty.

This treaty has always been regarded by the Indians, and at the time by the whites, as a peace treaty, which being understood by the traders and the Indians to mean a right of way over said Indian country, that in consideration of said treaty and its terms, it gave to traders and other whites the freedom to travel and trade in and over their country, no consideration ever having been paid for the above-mentioned territory.

10. The next discrepancy is the final adjustment of the damages by flowage caused by the Government dams and the reservoir system on the headwaters of the Mississippi River in said Indian reservation.

11. Wherefore, and by reason of the facts aforesaid and the absence of all the records and notes at Leech Lake Indian Agency of the transactions between the aforesaid Indians and the Government, necessary and indispensable in the adjustment of these matters, as well as the desire of your petitioners to negotiate directly with their Great Father. And for the amicable adjustment of all differences and the future welfare of the above-named Indians, your petitioners respectfully pray that a delegation, comprised of the representative men of said bands (not less than twelve in number) of your petitioners, be forthwith called to Washington City, with their interpreters and counsels, to adjust their differences, and to conclude such a treaty as may be clearly understood and prove mutually agreeable for all time, and thus save the Government further annoyance and expense.

J. B. BOTTINEAU,

Attorney for the Petitioners, 244 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

[EXHIBIT A.]

Names of the members of the Leech Lake band of the Pillager Chippewa Indians, to wit:

Na-we-ke-shik (Noonday),
head chief. Signer of
treaty of March 11, 1863.
Oge-ma-waw-chi-waibe
(Chief of the Mount-
ains), a chief and signer
of treaty of March 11,
1863.
Ka-shi-po-ga-bow, a chief.
Kay-shi-orsh, a chief.
Wa-ba-mi-quay, a chief.
Way-me-ti-gosh (French-
man), a chief.
Na-or-kay-orsh, a chief.
Kay-shi-gwa-nay-orsh, a
chief. Successor of
Quay-quay-ke-ge-shick,
deceased.
Ka-ki-kay-bin-ays, a chief.
Successor of Pe-pe-ge-
we, since deceased.
Kay-she-ba-orsh, an old
chief.
Azha-we-gi-shik, a chief.
Successor of Ne-bi-pa-
dihk, deceased.
Na-shaw-gish-gung, a
chief.
O-shar-ni-gi-shik, a chief.
War-ba-ni-gi-shik, a chief.
Guay-gi-gwa-nay-be-
quay, a chieftainness.
May-dway-wi-nind.
Mah-chi-ka-bow.
Mays-quar-ne-quab.
Qui-wiss.

Nay-wa-o-kayb.
Ta-gish-kow.
Ar-bin-da-gi-shik.
Kay-gua-che-way-bining.
Mah-ka-day-wi-go-naw.
Bu-go-na-ge-shik.
Ai-won-oss.
Wa-bish-shash.
Bin-nay sei.
Mi-ki-ni-gi-shik.
O-gi-ma-wi-ka-bow.
Ko-wad.
Ban-wa-wa-bin-daing.
O-be-san-ni-gi-shik.
Ni-bi-day-a-na-quot.
Way-mit-a-go-shee.
Bay-ba-wa-nab.
Kay-shi-gua-nah-orsh.
Wa-ba-ga-shi-bit.
Wa-bish-ga-na-quot.
Ar-ni-ni-kiss.
Te-bish-go-gi-new.
A-sha-wi-bin-ass.
O-ki-nas.
Naysh-wa-sob.
Pay-ca-mach.
A-sha-wi-bine-a-cinse.
Par-dway-win-dining.
Day-ba-si-guan.
Sha-bow-ay-way-guon-abe.
Kash-gi-ni-shick.
Wa-chi-ni-ni-day.
Way-wash-ga-wash.
Ba-ka-dway-win-dining.
Ki-wa-dash-gag.
May-no-quau.

Ma-ni-do-gi-neci.	Way-shay-wash-go-guan-ay-osh.
O-shi-bi-e-kays.	Ma-ka-da-ga-ga-gi.
Day-da-bash-sash.	Mar-qua.
Maysh-ga-wi-ga-bow.	Ka-guar-ons.
Or-wa-ci-ci.	O-na-ha-guaw-gi-shik.
Bi-qua-qua-dub.	Ai-qua-toss.
Ki-no-sha-wi-ni-ni.	Wa-ba-na-ce.
Na-o-bid.	Sa-in-go-say.
Nar-shob.	Hay-ni-wa-wa-gi-ka-bow.
O-di-ni-cow.	Pay-me-way-way-gua-nahb.
A-ga-ga-naing.	Mi-shi-gi-ka-bow.
Ni-o-gua-nab.	Ni-ba-gi-sis.
Wa-bo-chick.	May-chi-ga-mi-quay-be.
Sa-ga-ga-mi-kab.	E-ni-wash.
Wa-bish-shash.	Na-ba-nay-orsh.
A-sha-ni-bi-nas.	Na-wa-quay-ka-bow.
Ma-si-nah-yosh.	Ai-ni-ku-wob.
A-chii-ga-bow.	O-dish-guay-ki-shik.
Na-ba-nay-ga-mi-gish-gag	Ki-wi-ta-chi-wab
Ka-na-wayn-day	Ma-chi-ai-na-quot
Pay-ba-ni-ga-nish-ish	Sar-band-ish
Sha-wa-ni-qua-wab	Gi-wa-i-bin-ays
May-shi-kay-way-win-day	Ga-gi-nay-or-na-quot
May-nway-win-day	Ni-di-pay-wi-ni-ni
Sha-wa-ni-bin-ays	Pa-guay-cub
O-da-much	Nay-da-o-say
Pay-ba-mi-guay-nay-orsh	Ni-o-ga-bow
Win-ti-go-wab	Bii-wahs
Or-bi-da-na-quot	A-chi-gi-naw
Pin-nayss	Day-da-guaysh
A-go-dida-gua-nay-orsh	Maysh-ga-wa-ka-mi-kish-gag
Sha-go-si-kag	A-da-bi-tag
Be-ma-squash	Pa-a-shi-ka-bow
Pay-sha-ga-ning	No-kays
Sa-gau-dug	Way-sha-wash-gua-chi-wabe
Pay-shi-gua-nayb	Mish-sha-quot
Ki-way-tin	Bi-dway-way-bi-nays
Pay-shi-wim-dug	A-bi-to-win-i-ni
In-de-pay-vi-win-ni	Pay-twa-bin-dug
Pe-twa-way-ki-shick	More-on
Pa-da-si-gay	Sha-me-wish-kay
Nay-ba-da-wash	Nay-si-nay-way-wi-daing
O-shi-gi-na-way-se	Ni-o-ka-ming
Ni-gi-ni-bin-ay-see	Pa-chis-bish-gag
Si-bish-ka-a-na-quot	O-gi-bin-ayse
O-gin-ways	Ray-pay-gi-nint
Ni-ba-gi-shik	O-shi-pii-kay
Ku-ka-cun	Ku-bi-bo-no-kays
Ga-gi-ni-pi-nays	Pa-o-bi-bin-ays
	Ni-ga-ni-pi-nays
Na-wa-chi-wan	Sar-quot
Kay-go-dug-wab	Ga-wa-wiss
Na-sho-o-say	Ka-bi-bo-no-kay
Ni-sa-da-ways	Na-way-ka-mig
Pa-go-nay-go-mig	Pa-gar-nork
Mis-go-ma-qua	Ma-baw
War-si-chi-wan	Sha-bosh-gay
Pin-ti-gay-gi-shik	Car-sha-gis
Bay-go-may-or-sum	Ma-ga-nuh
Chi-ai-cai-ba-ni-win-ni-ni	Ma-sun
Ma-chi-bi-nays	Ki-shi-gos
Shay-na-win-gua-nay-orsh	May-nway-way-orsh
Ma-gua-win	Bach-gi-nays
Pin-di-ga-ga-bow	Ka-wan-da-orsh
Go-ni-wa-na-quot	Mash-ga-ways
Kay-pay-o-say	Nay-na-wi-gi-chi-wabe
Bays-quay-bin-ays	Ark-ga-ga-maing
Shi-ba-or-bi-ga-win-nini	Qui-wi-sec
Da-ba-si-kay	Sa-or-go-say
	Shaw-ar-go-say

Moresh-ga-os
 Mi-ga-wi-gi-shig
 Ark-i-way-sie
 Robert
 Har-gua-bi-da-wint
 Na-to-bin-way-way
 Ar-shu-wi-gua-nayb
 Or-gi-woe
 John Bassett
 Mi-ba-qua-om

Kay-da-gi-gnom
 Hay-ni-ni-gua-naybe
 Da-wa-ni-mort
 May-da-ma-we-quab
 O-ga-bay-o-wan
 Car-goos
 Ma-may-wi-wi-ni
 Ma-chi-chi-wan
 Kur-too.

[EXHIBIT B.]

Names of the members of the Lake Winnebagoish band of the Pillager Chippewa Indians.

Mis-ko-binay-shee, a chief
 and signer of the treaty
 of March 11, 1863.
 Wa-be-she-shia.
 Chi-or-ga-suing.
 Ka-tig-o.
 May-da-wa-ga-mi-gi-
 naing.
 Ki-as-ba-nan.
 O-gi-ma-gi-shik.
 Ki-nish-tin-oe.
 Mi-sa-pay.
 Pash-ki-nay-ki-shig.
 May-qua-mi-wa-kay.
 Win-dr-bi-way-sie.

Nay-na-ba-bin-daing.
 Mi-na-wa-ni-go-gi-shik.
 Hay-wa-si-gi-shik.
 Ka-win-da-say.
 Pa-tic.
 Sha-bway-way-gua-neb.
 Ona-ner-i-gi-shik.
 Su-ga-chi-wash-gay.
 Mis-go-wi-says.
 Mi-gua-mi-bin-ays.
 Nay-day-wi-gi-shik.
 Mash-ga-wi-gi-shik.
 O-chie-bwas.
 Mis-go-ki-shik.

[EXHIBIT C.]

Names of the members of the Cass Lake band of the Pillager Chippewa Indians, to wit:

Song-gi-gi-shick, a chief
 and successor of Maw-
 chike-shick, deceased.
 Ka-win-da-sknng.
 Gi-way-gi-niew.
 Way-sha-in-may.
 Way-mi-tig-oth.
 Kay-shi-osh.
 Na-ka-wa-ga-mish-gag.
 Ni-go-mi-binays.
 Ni-ga-wash.
 Ti-bish-ka-ga-mig.
 Kay-kay-quash.
 Mi-na-ni-go-gi-shik.
 O-na-tis.
 Kay-bay-chi-wan-wab.
 Win-du-chi-way-no-web.
 Kay-bay-chi-way.
 Na-go-si-ay.
 Kay-gu-ay-to-way.

Ai-sha-wi-guan.
 Sha-na-wish-gag.
 Na-sho-wi-nint.
 Gua-neash.
 O-cha-in-mi-gi-shik.
 Pi-da-na-gnot.
 Mah-chi-ga-ma-gish-kog,
 Win-tig-o-wab.
 May-twass.
 Ka-in-da-way-win-dng.
 Day-da-da-ba-kay.
 March-chi-way-or-be-go-
 say.
 Mish-sha-ka-may-ki-shik.
 Pi-tway-way-or-na-quot.
 Wa-bi-bi-nays.
 Me-sha-ki-o-si-kay.
 Ka-king.
 Way-wi-sha-ma-cha-wabc.

[EXHIBIT D.]

Names of the members of the Otter Tail Lake band of the Pillager Chippewa Indians.

Kay-de-ge-gwan-nay-orsh, a chief.
 O-she-gans.
 Ba-ki-na-kay.
 May-ka-day-meb.
 Hay-ga-se guan-ay-osh.
 Qui-wi-sasi-cu-chi-gun.

Kay-da-gi-gua-nay-orsh.
 Mah-chi-ga-bow.
 Maysh-ka-wa-bin-daing.
 Or-si-ni-wa-ka-mig.
 Nay-da-wash.
 Wa-bish-shash.

Ma-ka-day-wa-na-quot.	Shae-shae-way-ki-shig.
Bua-ne-shas.	Ka-gi-ka-bin-ays.
Kay-ba-ga-na-quot.	Gene-ni-gong.
O-bi-gua-dans (George).	William.
Or-ba-in-gi-shik.	Di-bish-go-gi-shik.
Bna-je-ka-bow.	Shac-sha-wa-bosh.
Day-buay-way-or-nah-quot.	Baysh-guay-bin-daing.
O-m-bi-qi-shik.	Ma-sha-ka-mig.
A-bi-ta-wa-gu-mi-gob.	Mis-ko-bin-ays.
O-gima.	Mai-a-we-ga-back.
Or-sha-wa-ga-ming.	Mosh-gi-ay-bin-daing.
Hay-in-wa-ka-mi-guab.	Gini-wa-na-quot.
May-ar-wi-go-bow.	Day-ba-wa-daing.
Way-wa-sung.	A-gin tha-wi-gi-shik.
O-gi-mah-shish.	Ba-da-der-gua-si-gay.
H. Bolorengie.	Han-da so-gi-nino.
O-ba-ba-ma-chi-wayb.	Geo-san-nin-dalo.
Cish-ga-na-cut.	Da-taj.
Osh-gin-a-way.	So-ga-ka-mig.
O-bi-dua-tayso.	Ga-gin-nay-orsh.
Nay-da-wa-ga-mi-gi-sh-gay.	Bish-shi-ke-wa-zon.
Pe-mi-day-gain.	Jo-ans.
Gi-mi-wa-na-na-quot.	Guay-si-go-days.
Min-ah-quot.	Ba-ni-sa-bi-taing.
Ka-bi-ma-bi.	Hay-sha-so-way.
Haysh-quay-quan-ab.	Mis-qua-wa-quot.
Ba-gin-nay-kay.	Pay-twa-wa-wi-nint.
Ar-as-ma-chi-wab.	Mis-ko-gi-shik.
Na-ba-may-ka-wing.	Na-bin-ay-orsh.
Arn-dub.	Mo-ni-do-wish.
Wa-bi-shash.	Pa-ka-may-way-ki-shig.
Mah-chi-way-way-orsh.	

[EXHIBIT E.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Hennepin, ss:*

G. M. Wing, first being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that his name is G. M. Wing, and that he is the identical individual who was the secretary and reporter of the commissioners on that part of the United States Government to conclude a treaty with the Pillager Chippewa Indians for the cession of the Indian reservations, said commission being composed of the following-named persons, viz: Hon. John V. Wright, Major F. D. Larabee, and the Right Reverend Bishop H. B. Whipple.

That at the time of the signing of the articles of said treaty in open council at Leech Lake Indian Agency, Minnesota, on or about September, 1886, those who signed said treaty were a great minority of those present.

That in the procuring the said signatures to said articles of said treaty at said open council, the Indians whose signatures were asked for were told and informed that if they did not sign said treaty they would be left by the Government upon their own resources, while those who would sign the said treaty would be provided for and receive extra consideration.

After the close of said open council and before the commissioners left for the Red Lake Agency, a copy of the articles of said treaty was left with the agent's superintendent at Leech Lake, with instructions to procure further signatures thereto.

Deponent further saith that he hath no pecuniary or other interests in this matter.

G. M. Wing.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Minneapolis, Minn., this first day of February, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.]

WILLIS C. HOBART,
Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

EXHIBIT D.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *January 24, 1888.*

DEAR SIR: I saw by the Pioneer-Press of a recent date that it is quite probable that the agreement made with a few of the White Earth Indians will be ratified by the United States Senate.

Should this be done the act would virtually disfranchise three-fourths of the Mississippi Indians who refused to sign the agreement.

We are not opposed to the consolidation on this reservation of the Minnesota Chippewas, but desire that the opening of this reservation to them should be effected by a just and equitable payment to the Mississippi Indians, who relinquish, by the terms of the agreement, over half of their possessions to other Indians without remuneration.

The Mississippi Indians own the following-named reservations: White Earth, White Oak Point, and Mille Lac. Those on the last-named reservation have expressed a determination to stay where they are, but persons who are intimate with them know how their removal to this reservation could be effected, and with their consent, too.

The Indians on this reservation intend holding a council in reference to the treaty or agreement on Thursday next.

The opposition to the agreement among the Indians on this reservation is now unanimous. Those who signed it say that the commission has violated its pledges, as it was distinctly understood that if the Red Lakers and other Indians did not agree to consolidate with the White Earth Indians the White Earth agreement was null and void.

We look forward to your assistance in this matter.

Yours, respectfully,

GUS. H. BEAULIEU.

Hon. KNUTE NELSON,
Washington, D. C.

[From the White Earth Progress, January 28, 1888.]

WAS IT AN AGREEMENT?

We notice that Mr. Nelson intends opposing the so-called agreement made by the Northwestern Commission with the Red Lake and White Earth Indians. Mr. Nelson generally keeps pretty well posted regarding what is going on on the reservations, and he knows pretty well the feelings of the White Earth Indians to the agreement made with a great minority of these Indians.

Should the White Earth agreement, so called, be ratified by Congress, such an act would disfranchise three-fourths of the Mississippi bands, who refused to sign the agreement in its present form. The Mississippi Indians are in favor of consolidation, but before this is effected a mutual understanding between them and the Government should be reached before it is ratified by Congress. Even those who signed the so-called agreement are much dissatisfied with it, as they claim that the Northwestern Commission broke certain pledges before leaving this country. It was understood by them that if the Red Lake Indians "did not consolidate with the White Earth Indians, said agreement would be null and void."

The Indians, at the present time of our writing, are in council respecting this and other matters with a view to sending a delegation to Washington to ask for certain amendments to the so-called agreement. We hope that they may be successful in their efforts before any further action is taken tending to its ratification.