

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Guthrie, October 9, 1891.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I arrived in this city on May 22, 1890, after my appointment as governor on the 15th of the same month, and found county seats established without county boundaries which, under your instructions, I proceeded to define.

Finding no civil officers to carry out the provisions of the Nebraska law, under which we were to operate in pursuance of the organic act, I at once appointed the county officers for the various counties.

POPULATION 1890.

For the purpose of ascertaining the population, under the provisions of said act, I next selected and appointed enumerators, who, I think, very carefully performed their work, when the population of the Territory was ascertained to be 60,417, aside from Greer County, as follows:

First county (now Logan).....	14,254
Second county (now Oklahoma).....	12,794
Third county (now Cleveland).....	7,011
Fourth county (now Canadian).....	7,703
Fifth county (now Kingfisher).....	8,837
Sixth county (now Payne).....	6,836
Seventh county (now Beaver).....	2,982
Divided as follows:	
Whites.....	57,117
Colored.....	3,289
Chinese.....	11
Males.....	34,464
Females.....	25,953
Guthrie, county seat of Logan County.....	5,884
Oklahoma City, county seat of Oklahoma County.....	5,086
Stillwater, county seat of Payne County.....	625
El Reno, county seat of Canadian County.....	519
Norman, county seat of Cleveland County.....	764
Kingfisher, county seat of Kingfisher County.....	1,278
Beaver City, county seat of Beaver County (not separately enumerated).....	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

An apportionment for legislative purposes was made, election districts defined, election officers appointed, and on the 5th day of August, 1891, an election was held for the purpose of electing members of the first legislative assembly of the Territory. Unfortunately, two members elect died before a call was made for the members to assemble, viz: Representative Barke, of Oklahoma County, and Representative Reynolds, of the Territory-at-large (excepting Beaver County); so that a second election was made necessary, which was held without changing the political results, and on August 27, 1890, after proper notice, the first legislative assembly of the Territory met for a 120 days' session at Guthrie; but until within a very few days of the time fixed for the session to close, comparatively little was accomplished. However, in the short time remaining, by unusual diligence and judicious selection, a very fair code of laws was enacted.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

Upon my arrival in the Territory (a year and a month after it had been opened to settlement) I found prosperous little cities and towns and every quarter section of land opened to settlement was occupied; in too many instances there were two settlers claiming the same quarter, and in some instances as many as five were upon a quarter, all claiming it. It was at this time I was first made aware of the real application of the word "Sooner," meaning here "the man or woman claiming land who had come into the Territory prior to the time fixed by the President's proclamation, April 22, 1889." The law, or proclamation of the President, enabling settlers to enter the Territory did not come in time to permit of their growing crops in 1889. The year 1890 being an unusually dry one, not only in Oklahoma but in many of the older States, was fatal to the growing crops for that year, which, taken with the fact that a large portion of the population had been driven out of southwestern Kansas and northwestern Texas on account of drought, or had been kept waiting on the border until they had exhausted their resources, caused great destitution and suffering and forced us to make an appeal to Congress for assistance, which met with generous response, and which, with the assistance of the railroads leading into the Territory and the free labor and contributions of many of its citizens, enabled us to get along until the bountiful crop of garden and field products of the present year were ready for use.

SEED WHEAT FURNISHED BY RAILROADS.

It is proper for me to mention in this connection that on account of the great scarcity of wheat and on account of the lack of means in the hands of the settlers to buy it I appealed to the management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and to the Chicago and Rock Island railroads to each send us \$10,000 worth of wheat, to be paid for when the crop was harvested this year, and they generously and promptly responded and furnished the wheat along their respective lines to the settlers at actual cost, free transportation, and without interest. I am pleased to remark that the companies are highly gratified at the promptness with which these obligations have been met, and the settlers are (and ought to be) unusually gratified; a majority of whom, on account of being without feed for their stock, pastured the growing wheat up to as late as the 1st of April—in a few instances later—and by June 1 to June 10 put in shock a crop yielding from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

It may be well for me to state here that corn and cotton, and in fact all kinds of agricultural products planted and cared for, have yielded bountifully. There is no doubt at all but that this is an excellent agricultural country, and for fruit and berries exceptionally good. The lands are being developed as fast as the settlers are able to do so.

STOCK-RAISING.

Stock-raising is not carried on to any great extent up to the present time, excepting in Beaver County (formerly No-Man's-Land), and where (until this year) it has been supposed it was too dry for agricultural purposes; and it is my opinion now that we will have to wait a little season before it will do to claim Beaver County as safe for agricultural purposes, the rain belt not having extended quite so far west as to be relied upon; however, stock of all kinds do unusually well here, more especially horses and cattle. I have not seen or heard of a horse with the "heaves," nor is there a disease of any kind among them; so that it is fair to conclude that as fast as our people become able to do so, stock-raising will be carried on hand in hand with agriculture.

MINING.

Little attention has been given to mining up to the present time. Mineral paint of superior quality has been found; also coal, asphaltum, and coal oil. Some very fine specimens of lead and silver ore have been shown me, which were found in the Territory, in that portion not open to settlement, but which ought to be and at a very early period.

TIMBER.

While Oklahoma can not be classed as in the lumber region, we have enough of timber (excepting pine) for all purposes, and, if properly protected, to supply us for years to come, comprising walnut, oak, pecan, hickory, and in fact in different parts of the Territory may be found nearly all varieties of timber, and we have only to plant and keep the fires from sweeping through the country to have within a very few years beautiful groves of thrifty trees.

LEASING SCHOOL LANDS.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I have, under section 36 of act approved March 3, 1891, leased for 3 years 584 of the 656 quarter sections of school lands in the six counties aside from Beaver, realizing therefor \$4,536.82 in cash, and \$47,642.85 by note with approved security. Only about 16 quarter sections have been leased in Beaver County, and those at a very small rental, for the reason, principally, that they are pasture lands rather than agricultural, and that very few people care to bother with so small a tract as 160 acres, so that I agree with the secretary of the Territory, and recommend that authority be given to rent as much as a section of school land in Beaver County. The leasing of the lands in the Territory proper (more particularly) will yield a considerable revenue for school purposes, which will be greatly needed for a few years to come, and at the same time the cultivation will materially increase their value. The running of these lands to pasture by the Indians so many years has in no wise improved them; the plow and the hoe of the white man will.

SCHOOL FUND, AND WHY NEW COUNTIES SHOULD BE ASSISTED.

Under section 26, organic act, approved May 2, 1890, \$50,000 was appropriated "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 school system was not provided for by the legislature until late in its session, and as a consequence several districts in the Territory failed to organize in time to have any schools, and others only short terms; \$37,381 was expended for the salaries of teachers, and \$182 for blanks, vouchers, certificates, etc., leaving a balance on hand of \$12,237, which will go to teachers in districts where they had no schools, or where they did not have full terms. It was decided best to not permit this \$50,000 to go towards building schoolhouses, payment of trustees, school directors, county superintendents, or in fact for any purpose other than the pay of teachers, and for the necessary blanks to be used in connection with the schools by the secretary of the Territory, who pays out the money at my request and subject to my approval.

I am very sorry indeed that provision was not made by Congress for helping the settlers support the common schools in the Sac, Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomie, and Absentee-Shawnee lands recently thrown open to settlement, for those settlers are not only poor people, as were those who came into this part of the Territory, but they will have the additional burden of caring for the Indian children in great numbers who may attend the common schools, and notwithstanding the fact that the lands or personal property of these Indians may not be taxed to help support the schools. This will be true with reference to the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Kickapoo country, which, it is hoped, will be thrown open to settlement early next spring. It seems to me there is more reason for helping the settlers support the schools in these lands than there was in Oklahoma proper, for here on every quarter is a white settler who will pay tax, while on the Indian lands recently treated for, that have been (or soon will be) thrown open to settlement, a large proportion of the most valuable quarter sections are occupied by Indians. I earnestly recommend that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress with the hope that proper relief may be granted.

CHEROKEE OUTLET.

Nothing I think of would be more gratifying to the people of not only Oklahoma, but to those of Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, etc., who are anxious for homes, than would be the opening of the Cherokee Outlet; there is every reason why it should be thrown open to settlement, and none (that I know of) why it should not be. If the commission created by Congress shall fail to treat with the Cherokees for these lands, and shall so report to Congress during its next session, I trust Congress may enact a law that will open them. Should Congress fail to do so, from any cause, I earnestly hope the President may declare them open by proclamation. Forbidding the use of these lands for "cow pasture" or for "quarry purposes" is a long step in the right direction and highly appreciated by the home-seeker. If they may be bought "for the use of friendly Indians at 47 cents an acre" from the Cherokees, I see no reason why the Cherokees, 70 miles away, should object to white people settling them at the same price, and if they do object I see no reason why we should not take them anyhow, at not exceeding the above price. From the west line of the Cherokee country to the west line of the lands sold to the Poncas, Otoes, Missourias,

Tonkawas, Pawnees, Kansas, and Osages by the Cherokees is 70 miles, thus cutting themselves off from the unsold portion by this distance, and utterly abandoning its use for the purpose intended by the treaty.

OPENING TOWN SITES.

I hope before any other lands are thrown open to settlement the town sites will be carefully selected, surveyed, platted, and published, and I urgently recommend a different mode of opening town sites to settlement. At the recent opening of Tecumseh and Chandler there were at least five thousand people at each place waiting for the signal to be given for entering said town sites containing twenty-four hundred lots, good and bad. A very large proportion of those intending to enter the sites were anxious to go in on foot, to avoid the danger incident to riding in on horseback or in wagons and vehicles of various kinds; but there is no law to compel them to do so or for punishing them if they did so had they been ordered not to; one man was killed by his own horse falling on him; others were more or less injured, generally (if not altogether) the horseman by his own horse; but the real settlers are in too many instances deterred from attempting to get a lot or a home from the very fact that horsemen are allowed to ride in.

Every man (and woman for that matter) who can be at these openings and enjoy the excitement is there, hoping in the mad rush he or she may get a lot, or a block of lots, and sell to some party really intending to settle. Lawyers without clients abound; bankers without banks or capital are there; real-estate speculators without customers; gamblers, whisky-peddlers, and boot-leggers, all before the opening are there to ply their vocations, and where the land is opened to settlement before the town site, the settler who has gone upon his land and made "substantial improvements" (by cutting down a small tree and using the limbs for three sides, and the body, or trunk, for the other) is on the ground ready to join in the mad race with all these before named, against the real settler, who intends to make a home on the site and who generally gets a home there by paying for it. In short, I think if the lots were sold at even a low valuation, those who really intend to settle for business or for a home may, by getting together, buy their property at a reasonable price, and those who go there for speculative purposes may take their chances.

A limit could be fixed to the number of lots a party may have, the same as now, with the condition to improve it, etc., as now; money derived from the sale of lots, it should be provided, must first go to the improvement of streets and digging town wells; the balance, after paying necessary expenses, etc., as now, should go into the school fund. This plan would, by whatever amount the speculator puts in, be a gain to the town either by the improvements before alluded to, or by the increase of its school fund. The class of men hovering about the town sites at the opening of these lands for settlement, for speculative purposes, are not confined to Oklahoma by any means; in fact, comparatively few of them are residents of the Territory, but it seems to be a business with a large class of "nothing-else-to-do" people to attend these openings, from far and near.

LANDS TREATED FOR NOT OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

On account of a great many of the Indians refusing to take their allotments, much delay has been caused in the allotting of lands to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and I am informed that the appropriation

for making these allotments is practically exhausted. Unless it is possible to make other arrangements to throw these lands open to settlement early next spring so that settlers may raise a crop next year, it will mean great hardship, destitution, sickness, and death among the hundreds of settlers who have been along its borders for weeks, and in many instances months, waiting for homes; they are being joined by hundreds more, who have been waiting around the border of the lands on the east recently opened to settlement, for months, to get homes there, but on account of there not being nearly as many quarter sections as there were settlers they were disappointed. On account of treaties having been made and published to the country, these settlers had a right to expect they might settle new homes in the Territory this fall; to keep them waiting until spring will be sad enough to many of them, but to keep them waiting still a year longer (as they will be unless arrangements are made for continuing the allotments) will be cruelty in the extreme; they have broken up their homes back East, or South, or North, and in many instances they are now unable to return if they desire to do so, and they would be afraid to go away not knowing when the lands will be opened. If there ever was an emergency demanding prompt action I am sure there is one upon us here, and it is not at all likely that Congress will fail to recognize this condition of affairs and sustain any necessary action on your part. The Indians are now wanting their allotments, and those who did not join in refusing to take them, or were kept from taking them through fear of violence, have a right to them under the terms of the treaty, and it is important for them to get their new homes and enter upon the new order of things contemplated for them. I am sure early and prompt relief will be given.

PRESENT POPULATION.

Since the enumeration in 1890 there has been a constant influx of people; 600 quarter sections of school lands have been settled upon by not less than 2,500 souls; two large counties on the east have been opened to settlement and, so far as I am advised, every quarter section taken, and it is safe to say there are 10,000 people there now; and by early spring, when the settlers' families have joined them, the population will have reached 15,000. Families have been joining the settlers in the Territory proper, and there are quite as many people here now waiting for homes as there were in 1890; so that I feel justified in saying that our population is not under 80,000.

I wish to testify to the fact that the citizens of Oklahoma are, as a people, unusually intelligent, above the average in education, generous, industrious, and God-fearing.

I hand you with this a report by the secretary of the Territory and by the Territorial auditor, the latter comprising the commerce on the Rock Island Railroad; that of the Santa Fé (traversing considerable more territory, and being a through road, greatly exceeds that of the Rock Island), asked for, has not been received; a second request has been made for it, and I hope it may reach you in time for use.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. STEELE,
Governor.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT 1.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Guthrie, September 11, 1891.

His Excellency GEORGE W. STEELE,
Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 24th ultimo I submit items upon the subjects herewith stated which come within the scope of this office.

SCHOOL LANDS.

I find by reference to papers on file in this office that there has been, in round numbers, 600 quarter sections leased; that 584 were leased in the six counties within Oklahoma proper. As there are 656 quarter-sections in these six counties, this would leave 76 quarters yet unleased, but it is safe to say they are inferior quarters, as the best were first sought after. For the entire leasing there has been realized in cash \$4,536.82, in notes with securities, \$47,642.85, making a total of \$52,179.67 which will be added to the school fund of the Territory.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that a small amount of the lands in Beaver County have not yet been leased, the reasons for which seem to be that the principal business for which they can be used in that county is stock raising, and as the rules of the Department only allow the leasing of 160 acres to any one person, it is of little account to them for the purposes for which it is used. I confidently believe if the lands could be leased in sections, or even several sections to one person, in that county, they would be more in demand and a much larger revenue could be derived for the school fund.

LEGISLATIVE.

The first session of the legislative assembly of Oklahoma Territory convened on the 27th day of August, 1890, and remained in session 120 days. All the laws of the Territory had to be enacted during the session, as the Nebraska laws placed over us by the organic act expired upon the close of the first session of the legislature of the Territory. The work was very large for the time, and considering the fact that the members of the legislature were unacquainted with each other, and coming from so many different States, with the prejudices of home laws, a very large amount of useful work was done during the session; the volume consists of 1,318 pages, as large as many of the States.

The laws were taken largely from those of other States and in some instances may conflict, yet in the main they were well selected and reflect much credit on the members of that body.

A compiling commission was provided for by law of the legislature with allowing them only 45 days in which to arrange the laws for publication. The time was not long enough for the work. The commission consisted of the following-named persons: Will T. Little, on the part of the United States; Leonard G. Pitman, from the council; and Robert J. Barker, from the house, with W. W. Asher as clerk, and Miss F. L. Hitchcock, typewriter and stenographer.

The commission were to work under the supervision of the secretary of the Territory, and I desire to say that they did all they could to perfect the work given them in the time specified, working from 12 to 18 hours a day.

With some few exceptions the work was well done, but the time was too short and the appropriation soon exhausted and some things had to necessarily be left incomplete. I much regret that a better index was not prepared, but before it was reached in the work the time allowed had expired and the money provided for payment was

all exhausted. The commission worked some time after the expiration of the time allowed without pay, but the clamor of the people for the laws became so great that a complete index was abandoned, and the work sent to the public in the best form possible.

It will devolve upon the next legislature to correct the defects found in this first work of a legislative character in the Territory. Taking the whole work, with the circumstances surrounding the creation, preparation and publishing, it is certainly creditable to the persons engaged on it either as legislators, compilers, or publishers.

The appropriation of the United States for the expenses of the first session of the legislative assembly was \$40,000, which sum has been entirely exhausted.

Statement of the Federal appropriation for the public schools of Oklahoma Territory.

Amount appropriated	\$50,000
Requisition on United States Treasury for following expenses:	
Mar. 25. Oklahoma News Publishing Company, 2,000 vouchers	\$20
Mar. 25. State Capital Printing Company, 4,500 certificates	45
Mar. 25. State Capital Printing Company, 1,500 vouchers	15
Apr. 11. Oklahoma News Publishing Company, school blanks	27
May 19. Oklahoma News Publishing Company, 2,500 vouchers	25
June 11. State Capital Printing Company, 5,000 certificates	50
June 11. Paid teachers' salary in Territory	37,581
Balance in United States Treasury	10,000
Balance in First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	2,237
	50,000
Oct. 7. To balance Federal school fund	12,237

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT MARTIN,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT 2.

GUTHRIE, October 1, 1891.

His Excellency GEO. W. STEELE,
Governor of Oklahoma Territory:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the assessed valuation of the property of the Territory and the rate of tax levy and the taxes levied by the Territorial board of equalization:

Total assessed valuation of the property of the Territory as fixed by the Territorial board of equalization, \$6,878,928.95.

The following is the rate of tax levy as fixed by the Territorial board of equalization:

For general revenue purposes 3 mills on the dollar taxable valuation.

For current university fund one-half mill on the dollar taxable valuation.

For current normal-school fund one-half mill on the dollar taxable valuation.

Which gives the following amount of taxes for the several purposes above named:

For general revenue	\$20,636.79
For current university fund	3,439.46
For current normal-school fund	3,439.46

Total taxes levied on the taxable property of the Territory for Territorial purposes by the Territorial board of equalization

27,515.71

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. LAWHEAD,
Territorial Auditor.

EXHIBIT 3.

GUTHRIE, October 1, 1891.

His Excellency GEO. W. STEELE,
Governor of Oklahoma Territory :

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the schools of the Territory, from their opening in January, 1891, to September 1, 1891, as shown by the reports of the county superintendent on file in this office :

School townships organized in Territory	111
School districts organized in Territory	400
School township secretaries reporting	100
Population between 6 and 21 years of age	21,337
White:	
Males	10,464
Females	9,621
	20,085
Colored:	
Males	625
Females	627
	1,252
Number of different pupils enrolled	9,893
Average daily attendance	5,596
Number of different teachers employed	438
Number of teachers required to supply schools	400
Total number of months taught by male teachers	541
Average salary of male teachers per month	\$32.56
Total number of months taught by female teachers	546
Average salary of female teachers per month	\$27.12
otal number of weeks schools in session	3,375
Estimated value of school property, including buildings and grounds	\$15,084.55
School buildings	109
Schoolrooms	126
Schoolhouses built in the year ending June 30, 1891	65
Cost of same	\$8,143.35
Persons examined year ending June 30, 1891	821
Applicants rejected	68
Certificates granted:	
First grade	48
Second grade	177
Third grade	195
Temporary	333
	753
Average age of persons receiving certificates	24
Teachers employed with their respective grade of certificate:	
First grade	40
Second grade	159
Third grade	159
Temporary	80
	438
Different schools visited by county superintendent, year ending June 30, 1891	170
School districts that have sustained public school, year ending June 30, 1891	358
School districts that have not sustained public schools, year ending June 30, 1891	42

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Receipts.

Received from Federal appropriation	\$37,581.00
Received from all other sources	3,439.17
Total received for the year closing September 1, 1891	41,020.17

Expenditures.

Paid out during the year for teachers' wages and supervision	\$37,581.00
Paid out for all other purposes	3,439.17
Total paid out during the year for school purposes	41,020.17

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal schools, lasting two weeks each, were held in each county of the Territory. The following is a condensed report of the same:

Instructors employed.....	21
Lectures delivered.....	23
Teachers enrolled.....	369
Average daily attendance.....	2-0
Receipts.....	\$1,155.60
Expenditures.....	\$1,155.60

TAXES FOR 1891.

Average number of mills levied for all general school purposes.....	13.7
Average number of mills levied for the support of separate schools.....	1 1/4

Total amount of taxes levied for all general school purposes.....	\$94,241.33
Total amount of taxes levied for the support of separate schools.....	10,318.39

Total amount of taxes levied for all school purposes..... 104,559.72
Respectfully submitted.

J. H. LAWHEAD,
Territorial Superintendent Public Instruction.

EXHIBIT 4.

CHICAGO, September 11, 1891.

J. H. LAWHEAD, Esq.,
Territorial Auditor, Guthrie, Okla.:

DEAR SIR: Per your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the auditor of the Rock Island Railway, at Topeka, Kans., I inclose herewith statements which will furnish the information desired.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. CROSBY,
Freight Auditor.

Statement showing commodities and number of pounds of freight forwarded from points on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway in Oklahoma Territory, year ending June 30, 1891.

Commodities.	Hennessey.	Dover.	Kingfisher.	Okarcho.	El Reno.	Union City.
Merchandise.....	306,200	86,900	701,434	4,535	996,848	37,804
Agricultural implements.....	1,700		7,460			
Machinery.....		20,000	045		30,900	
Wheat.....	74,450					
Corn.....			29,000		20,000	
Oats.....					20,000	
Potatoes.....	1,060		7,874		7,101	
Seed.....			660		21,453	
Butter.....	270		525		1,785	
Hides.....	10,393		63,380		71,117	9,400
Wool.....				3,863		
Flour.....			4,500			960
Salt.....	5,360		1,750			
Lime.....			940			
Beef.....			1,230			
Oil.....	3,800		17,330			
Eggs.....	925		255			924
Whisky.....				110		
Beer.....			74,570		30,260	1,450
Lumber.....	1,328,600	4,195,500	67,700		244,075	240,000
Emigrant movables.....			20,000		20,000	
Brick.....			134,000			
Cattle.....	120,000		60,000	4,011,100	160,000	
Hogs.....					40,000	
Horses.....	20,000				160,000	
Iron.....			25,900			
Manufactured iron.....			2,717		5,015	
Hay.....	332,100	82,100				16,000
Wire.....	9,291		22,460			
Ties.....		136,000				
Ice.....					24,000	
Total.....	2,214,149	4,520,500	1,243,530	4,019,608	1,852,554	306,628

Grand total, 14,156,969 pounds.

Statement showing commodities and number of pounds of freight received at points on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway in Oklahoma Territory, year ending June 30, 1891.

Commodities.	Hennessey.	Dover.	Kingfisher.	Okarche.	El Reno.	Union City.
Merchandise.....	253,045	496,955	2,792,323	84,030	10,877,934	222,489
Agricultural implements.....	91,900		77,900		23,150	
Vehicles.....	7,230				46,700	
Machinery.....	40,270	20,000			55,550	
Wheat.....	46,280			20,000		
Corn.....	723,404	317,600	1,110,720		2,181,155	
Oats.....	14,310		53,985		968,540	
Potatoes.....	35,480		60,400		24,300	
Seed.....		28,500	20,000			
Mill stuff.....	820,962	56,860	1,025,270		396,790	20,000
Soap.....	20,592		1,000			
Canned goods.....	13,795					
Sugar.....	82,485				181,330	
Lard.....						5,750
Butter.....						
Coffee.....	11,450				68,338	
Flour.....	818,199	135,580	1,194,385		677,490	83,600
Salt.....	97,831		129,000		95,000	
Lime.....	69,880		123,700		212,700	
Beef.....	113,182				117,292	
Oil.....	60,845		127,737		46,990	250
Eggs.....	1,000					
Beer.....	17,400		349,665		807,460	
Whisky.....	3,160					
Fruit.....	27,035					
Lumber.....	1,940,960	183,000	2,119,765	24,000	9,330,110	70,600
Emigrant movables.....	359,510	167,500	425,940	259,200	372,450	80,000
Ties.....					4,982,700	
Brick.....					188,350	
Cattle.....	19,000		20,000		10,000	
Hogs.....		20,000	20,000			
Horses.....	48,500				564,000	
Ice.....	218,210		678,550		743,430	24,000
Stone.....					90,000	
Soft coal.....	3,420		532,650		1,710,210	61,000
Iron.....	3,490				6,441,981	
Manufactured iron.....	19,540				49,880	
Hay.....	16,000		32,000		1,028,550	
Wire.....	89,098		214,160		56,320	22,491
Rye.....	3,869					
Total.....	5,491,412	1,425,995	11,109,150	387,230	42,325,700	590,180

Grand total, 61,329,667 pounds.

EXHIBIT 5.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER STATISTICS OF THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Agriculture:

Land in farm use—

Acres under fence.....	287,831
Acres not under fence.....	712,622
	<hr/>
	1,000,453

Present cash value—

Of farms, including improvements.....	\$4,938,630
Of farming implements and machinery.....	83,869

Number of acres sown in fall of 1890—

Winter wheat.....	27,077
Rye.....	1,317

Number of acres sown or planted in the spring of 1891—

Spring wheat.....	69
Corn.....	85,675
Oats.....	7,770
Sorghum.....	14,930
Castor beans.....	364
Flax.....	300
Cotton.....	30,686
Tobacco.....	47

Agriculture—Continued.

Number of acres sown or planted in the spring of 1891—Continued.	
Buckwheat	158
Broom corn	1,126
Hungarian and millet	5,125
Peanuts	272
Potatoes—	
Irish	1,461
Sweet	611
Acres of grasses in cultivation—	
Timothy	165
Clover	718
Orchard and bluegrass	64
Prairie under fence and used for meadow	35,588
Bushels of corn on hand February 2, 1891	27,253
Bushels of wheat on hand February 2, 1891	1,750
Tons of tame hay cut in 1890	5,230
Tons of prairie hay cut in 1890	42,856
Value of product of gardens marketed during the year ending February 2, 1891	\$19,526
Value of poultry and eggs sold during the year ending February 2, 1891	\$14,755
Pounds of cheese made	2,061
Pounds of butter made	258,393
Value of milk sold during the year	\$10,423
Live stock on hand February 2, 1891:	
Horses	16,003
Mules and asses	3,296
Milch cows	16,709
Other cattle	42,825
Sheep	8,122
Swine	10,684
Animals that have died of disease during the year ending February 2, 1891:	
Horses	1,073
Mules and asses	142
Milch cows	893
Other cattle	1,118
Sheep and swine	2,261
Value of animals fattened and sold during the year ending February 2, 1891	\$51,237
Pounds of wool clip in 1890	46,478
Acres in nurseries	546
Trees planted in orchards:	
Apple	150,753
Pear	5,332
Peach	168,316
Apricot	2,995
Plum	11,520
Cherry	21,756
Quince	326
Acres of small fruits:	
Raspberries	56
Blackberries	45
Strawberries	121
Vineyards:	
Number of acres	164
Gallons of wine made in the year ending February 2, 1891	1,390
Value of horticultural products sold in the year ending February 2, 1891	\$229
Bees:	
Number of stands	150
Pounds of honey produced in 1890	1,073
Pounds of wax produced in 1890	3
Value of wood marketed during the year ending February 2, 1891	\$24,259
Manufactories and products of industry:	
Capital (real and personal) invested in the business	\$119,075
Number of horse-power	2,438
Hands employed—	
Males above 16 years	52
Females above 15 years	6
Children and youths	2

Manufactories and products of industry—Continued.

Amount paid in wages during the year		\$12,530
Months in actual operation, reducing part time to full time		613
Raw material used (including mill supplies and fuel) {	feet..	636,500
	blauks..	808,000
	bushels..	360,000
Value		\$252,500
Production (including all jobbing and repairing) {	feet..	358,000
	gallons..	768
Value		\$71,640
Deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, and insane in the Territory on the 2d day of February, 1891:		
Deaf and dumb		18
Insane		6
Blind		7
Idiotic		6

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. LAWHEAD,
Territorial Auditor.